

SR 1148 Oral History Interview with Connie McCready

by Clark Hansen

Oregon Legislature Oral History Series

1994 March 21 - 1994 July 6



THE OREGON
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Compiled by Sara Paulson

Tape 1, Side 1

1994 March 21

Time	Stam Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Family Genealogy: Ancestors with Ties to Colonial America	McCready talks about her ancestors; they can be traced to important events in colonial history. On her mother's side, she is related to Riggs from Derby, Connecticut, who participated in the Lexington and Concord alarm for the Revolutionary War. Her mother was a member of Daughters of the American Revolution. Her mother's paternal relatives were attorneys from Pennsylvania. Her father's ancestors were from England. Their name changed from Avril to Averill at some point. One of her father's ancestors, a landed farmer, signed the Declaration of Independence. Another relative on her father's side was said to have burned as a witch.	Extended family		
00:05:16	McCready's Grandparents and Great-Grandparents, 1840s-1860s	McCready shares notable facts about her grandparents and great-grandparents. As a young boy, her grandfather on her father's side came over the Oregon Trail (riding alongside, on his pony) on the same wagon train as the woman he would later marry; she was born on the wagon train ca. 1848-1850. McCready's father's birth certificate states that her grandmother was born "somewhere in Oregon Country." McCready's mother was born in Kendrick, Idaho, in 1886. A great-grandfather on McCready's mother's side (named [Murphy ?]) died of dysentery while serving in the Civil War.	Extended family	Vital records	Oregon Trail
00:09:02	Train Travel in the American West, ca. 1890s	Within the context of explaining the settlement patterns of her maternal grandparents, McCready retells a family story about a time when her mother and grandmother traveled by train. When a "drunken cowboy" refused to stop smoking a cigar, the conductor removed him from the train onto a wide prairie. The angry man shot at the passengers, who were instructed to duck. McCready's maternal grandparents settled in different places in Idaho, where her grandfather served as a district attorney for a time.	Extended family	Transportation - Railroads	
00:12:24	Paternal Grandparents' Settlement in Oregon	McCready's paternal grandparents' families each settled in the Willamette Valley. When her grandparents married they moved to Southern Oregon to run a trading post. McCready retells her aunt's story about a time when McCready's grandmother traveled by buggy across mountains with her young children (including McCready's very young father) to visit family near Eugene. On the way home they crossed paths with unfriendly Native Americans; McCready recounts gruesome details.	Native Americans	Extended Family	Frontier and pioneer life

00:16:52	Paternal Grandparents: Professional Pursuits in Southern Oregon	McCready describes the professional pursuits of her grandparents on her father's side. At their Southern Oregon trading post, her grandmother ran the store when her grandfather left to restock in The Dalles, Oregon. They also had a store in Bandon, Oregon, called Averill. Her father used to joke that her grandfather was the town doctor (because he had a medical book) and the dentist (because he had a chair). Otherwise a strict Methodist teetotaler, he gave his patients a swig of whisky before pulling their teeth. McCready's grandfather also operated a ferry in the region.	Frontier and pioneer life	Bandon, Oregon	Native Americans
00:19:33	Maternal Grandparents: Move to Pendleton, Oregon, and Hamley Leather	McCready discusses how her maternal grandparents made their way to Pendleton, Oregon. They were close with J.J. Hamley and his wife. When McCready's grandfather became a district attorney in Idaho, the Coaxes [?] (her grandparents) convinced the Hamleys to move with them. In turn, the Hamleys later convinced the Coaxes to move to Pendleton, when they moved there to operate a leather store. McCready describes the world-famous Pendleton leather business and her memories of Native Americans doing beadwork and leatherwork on the store's front porch.	Pendleton, Oregon	Native Americans	Extended family
00:21:56	McCready's Parents: Professions and Religion	McCready's father was in an early class at Willamette University. Her mother went to school in Idaho. McCready assumes they met in Pendleton, Oregon, where her father was an editor at the East Oregonian. Her mother traveled by pony to teach music lessons. The family moved to Portland on McCready's fourth birthday, when her father became the state game warden. McCready describes her parents' religious backgrounds (father: strict Methodist upbringing; mother: a Christian Scientist in her later years) and its effect on her own religious beliefs (not religious).	Extended family	Religion	Education - Family
00:24:59	Paternal Grandparents: Religion and Donation Land Claim in Corvallis, Oregon	McCready describes the strict formality of her grandfather. Her biological grandmother died young. McCready remembers her step-grandmother, who lived on the family's donation land claim at a bend on the Willamette River in Corvallis, Oregon. She describes the enormity of the trees her grandparents planted. After her step-grandmother's death, Oregon State University purchased her land for the agricultural college.	Corvallis, Oregon	Homesteading	Oregon State University
00:27:12	McCready's Father: Leisure and Social Life	McCready's parents played bridge and went camping. Her father was an avid hunter and conservationist. She describes a conversation with Judge [Maloney?], who recalled meeting McCready as a baby on a hunting trip with her father. Her father was one of the first locals in Pendleton to contribute stock to organize the Pendleton Round-Up. McCready shares her father's memories of being invited to a longhouse to have dinner with Native Americans on a reservation.	Native Americans	Festivals in the Pacific Northwest	Leisure activities

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Tape 1, Side 2

1994 March 21

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Political Philosophies of Ancestors	McCready describes her grandparents on both sides as conservatives. Although her father was firmly a Republican later, McCready understands that he started his political life as a Democrat.	Extended family	Political views	
00:01:36	McCready's Nuclear Family: Her Birth, Siblings, Full Names	McCready was born August 20, 1921. She describes a mistake on her birth certificate; the doctor meant to indicate she was the third child, but instead wrote that she was a triplet. Her mother was named Laura, maiden name [Coux ?]. Her sister, [Marian ?], was a school teacher who was educated at Reed College and Willamette University. Her brother, Edgar [Coux ?] Averill, did not finish college. Her father's full name was Edgar Francis Averill. McCready comments that although Edgar was not a common name, her husband's father was also named Edgar.	Vital records	Extended family	Education - Family
00:04:28	McCready's Father: Edgar McCready	McCready's family moved to Portland because the governor appointed her father state game warden. McCready describes her father as a lifelong outdoorsman and a conservationist. He was active in the Izaak Walton League [of America] and other conservation groups. He was a popular appointment to the position; there was an outcry when the following appointment did not have a conservation background. McCready describes her father's accomplishments as game warden, including introducing wild turkey and China pheasant to Oregon. He introduced elk to the Wallowa Mountains; McCready refers to photographs of elk coming off train cars.	Wildlife conservation	Extended family	
00:07:28	Childhood in Alameda and Hollywood Neighborhoods of Portland, Oregon, 1920s, 1930s	McCready describes the location of three houses she lived in as a youth: one behind Alameda Elementary School, and two near NE 33rd and Tillamook, behind Grant High School. She describes the ways the neighborhood is the same and different. She describes deliveries of ice and groceries, first by horse-drawn wagon and later by truck. There were cars in the neighborhood, but people also took the bus. She describes childhood games with friends in the neighborhood.	Portland neighborhoods	Childhood games	Mass transit
00:12:24	Childhood in Hollywood Neighborhood of Portland, Oregon, 1920s, 1930s	McCready describes the development of vacant lots in her neighborhood, where she used to pick hazelnuts. Her father worked with various groups (the dad's club at Grant High School, the city, the parent-teachers association) to raise money for a long walkway that made the area more accessible. She shares memories of a snowstorm and a Fourth of July fireworks accident. McCready attended Fernwood Grade School and participated in athletics at Grant High School; she talks about track and tennis.	Portland neighborhoods	Education - Sports	
00:17:00	Early Exposure to Politics and Civic Engagement	McCready recalls her father's political activities; he sometimes brought her along to Salem when he lobbied the legislature as a conservationist. McCready was constantly involved in school projects; she was quick to volunteer for things.	Civic engagement	Lobbyists	Political involvement

00:18:54	Family Life during the Great Depression	McCready's father was in the insurance business, which was difficult during the Great Depression. She talks about desperately wanting a bicycle and trading her mother's delicious home-baked bread for a chance to borrow her neighbor's. She describes family camping trips, her brother's automobile restoration project (a Crane-Simplex touring car), and a trip to visit family along the California coastline. A talented cook, her mother created impressive dinners on short notice to host business associates of her father's. McCready enjoyed when close family friends visited and they gathered around the piano to sing.	Leisure activities	Spouses and supportive labor	Social life 1930s
00:25:00	McCready as a Student at Grant High School, 1930s	McCready describes herself as a student and describes extracurricular activities. In glee club, she had a good ear but not a great voice. She participated in drama and debate clubs. She was the editor of the school newspaper. Although she did not receive the highest marks possible every term, she consistently had about a 3.5 grade point average.	Education	Grant High School	Extracurricular activities

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Tape 2, Side 1

1994 March 21

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Influential People: McCready's Father, Edgar Averill	When asked about influential people in her formative years, McCready describes her father, Edgar Averill. He was a gentle, wonderful guy who believed in civic engagement. McCready recalls his great dislike for [Franklin D.] Roosevelt and Huey Long. Her father lobbied the legislature as an individual, which was uncommon. He loved people. The family talked over dinners together. He expressed his views on conservation. McCready recalls a time he got angry when a friend of hers asked to borrow her fishing license.	Lobbyists	Civic engagement	Wildlife conservation
00:07:03	Family Life during the Great Depression, Part II	McCready grew up during the Great Depression. Some of her neighbors were not much affected. Her family did not have money, although they did own a car, which she describes. She never let her parents know how badly she wanted a bicycle. Their family's entertainment choices were economical. She describes camping experiences in greater detail; the trips were primarily within Mt. Hood forest in unimproved campgrounds. Other trips included one to Eastern Oregon and another to Central Oregon to see Averill Lake, named for her family. They did not go to the movies. Her father sometimes read aloud for entertainment.	Great Depression	Leisure activities	Social life 1930s
00:14:40	Memorable Events during McCready's Youth	McCready was in college during the attack on Pearl Harbor; she lost friends she knew from school. When McCready was in high school she attended the dedication of the Bonneville Dam by [Franklin D.] Roosevelt with her family. It was a memorable day. McCready recalls being struck by the extent of Roosevelt's physical disability. She hadn't wanted to attend because she had to miss a picnic and swimming at Blue Lake with a church group. When she came home from the dedication she learned that the boy who had invited her drowned at Blue Lake.	World War II - Attack on Pearl Harbor	Religion - Social life	Roosevelt, Franklin D.
00:18:14	McCready's Emerging Political Beliefs	McCready discusses the formation of her political beliefs as a liberal Republican. Her political leanings took shape once she was out of college. She read about politics and discussed things with Al [Albert L. McCready], who became her husband. McCready very much liked Wayne [L.] Morse; her father did not. McCready was upset when Morse shifted; her father was pleased because it gave him a chance to say, "I told you so."	Political views	Morse, Wayne L.	
00:21:00	College Finances and Decision to Attend University of Oregon	Both parents expected her to attend college. McCready worked summers. She describes the work her mother took on to help pay for college. McCready describes the circumstances of getting a scholarship to Willamette University. She desperately did not want to go, mainly because it was a religious (Methodist) school with limited (and conservative) social opportunities. She wanted to go to journalism school at University of Oregon. In the end, her father allowed her to turn down the scholarship and go to University of Oregon.	Education - Attitudes	Education - Scholarships	Education - Affordability

00:26:14	University of Oregon, ca. 1939-1943: Influential Teachers and Friends	McCready talks about influential teachers and friends she met at University of Oregon. Dean Eric W. Allen invoked fear. George Turnbull was sweet. She and her classmates learned dependability and the importance of checking sources, doing research, and remaining neutral. McCready comments on the decline in current journalism standards. McCready did not work on the paper. McCready describes college friends, including two she continues to play bridge with, Milly Wohler and B.J. Knowles, who both worked later at <i>The Oregonian</i> .	University of Oregon	Careers - Journalism	Education - Professors
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Tape 2, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	University of Oregon: Activities and Summer Jobs	McCready was a member of Gamma Phi Beta. She frequently organized activities to support the war effort, including saving foil from cigarette packages and recruiting volunteers to help harvest and save the filbert crop. She notes her interest in boys during college. She did not have a job during school. During the summers she worked in her father's office. One summer she worked at the Swan Island shipyards; she worked with plans on a complicated machine.	World War II - Homefront	Education - Undergraduate	University of Oregon
00:04:33	College Years, ca. 1939-1943: People and Political Views	McCready tells about seeing a classmate, Joe Miller, at a recent (1994) 50th class reunion. She did not have strong political views while she was in college. She describes her parents' and neighbors' political views and approaches to voting.	Political views	Education - Undergraduate	
00:07:30	World War II: Attack on Pearl Harbor, Hawaii	McCready describes what she was doing when she learned about the attack on Pearl Harbor. While studying for a final exam, she happened to be reading Readers Digest articles that suggested Japan was not a serious threat. McCready talks about people she knew from Oregon who were there and died, including a friend's brother, [Vern Cedarstrom ?]. A friend from a neighboring fraternity was vacationing in Waikiki, Hawaii, and was on the beach at the time of the attack; McCready talks about letters she received describing his experience.	World War II - Attack on Pearl Harbor	Education - Undergraduate	University of Oregon
00:14:01	Impressions of Dick [Richard L.] Neuberger	McCready did not recall Vic [Victor G.] Atiyeh at University of Oregon at the time. When asked about Dick [Richard L.] Neuberger, McCready shares a story from when she was an assistant Sunday editor at <i>The Oregonian</i> and Neuberger stole a story under her watch. She commented that Neuberger was not honorable; he was not very well respected at <i>The Oregonian</i> .	Richard L. Neuberger	<i>The Oregonian</i>	
00:17:00	Al [Albert L.] McCready: Political Reporter for <i>The Oregonian</i>	McCready describes the time in her life when her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready, was a political reporter for <i>The Oregonian</i> . They lived in Salem during the legislative sessions. She became knowledgeable about political issues by going to the legislature and listening to some of the debates taking place. Her husband had press people and sometimes legislators over for dinner; she got to know people on a social level this way. She was also busy with three young children.	Careers - Journalism	News media	
00:18:41	McCready works for <i>Coos Bay Times</i> , ca. 1944	Upon graduating, Sheldon Sackett of the <i>Coos Bay Times</i> recruited her. Her father and his newspaper friends warned her against working for Sackett. She took the job as a reporter but immediately regretted it. McCready describes Sackett as a boss. She looked forward to living in Coos Bay (then called Marshfield, Oregon) because of the striped bass fishing, but she rarely had the time. Occasionally she got a drink at the Pirates Club. She worked at the paper for six to eight months. McCready describes some World War II activity, including blackouts and trial runs and christenings of boats built there.	Careers - Journalism	World War II - Homefront	Coos Bay, Oregon

00:25:51	Job Offers: <i>The Oregon Journal</i> and <i>The Oregonian</i>	McCready describes how she came to work as a reporter for <i>The Oregonian</i> . She received and accepted an invitation to work for <i>The Oregon Journal</i> . At the time she was engaged to A. McCready, who had worked at <i>The Oregonian</i> but was presently overseas. Before she started work at the <i>The Oregon Journal</i> she received an invitation to <i>The Oregonian</i> , which she preferred. McCready notes the shortage of male reporters during wartime.	Careers - Journalism	World War II - Homefront	
00:26:57	Volunteer Work During World War II	Noting that there were plenty of volunteers to serve uniformed men at the USOs, she chose to volunteer at the merchant service center (at approximately SW 10th and Morrison streets) to support the merchant marines. She outlines her reasons: she did not want to volunteer at dances, and she saw a need. Many did not speak English; she recalls many Russians, who she describes. She served them food.	World War II - Homefront	Civic engagement	

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Tape 3, Side 1

1994 March 28

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Summary of World War II Volunteer Activities	McCready summarizes the World War II activities she had already described: serving merchant marines and harvesting endangered crops.	World War II - Homefront	Civic engagement	
00:01:45	Al [Albert L.] McCready: First Impression and Dating	C. McCready describes meeting and dating her future husband. They met at the home of a friend during her last years of high school, ca. 1939. She describes first impressions of him and describes double dating in college. A. McCready lived in Chehalis, Washington, while he worked for <i>The Oregonian</i> covering the Southwestern Washington loop.	Dating	Social life 1940s	Careers - Journalism
00:06:26	A. McCready's World War II Service	C. McCready shares her husband's story about learning about the attack on Pearl Harbor; it sheds light on the immediate urgency people felt about enlisting. A. McCready immediately enlisted in the navy. His allergies almost prevented him from serving. C. McCready describes A. McCready's active service, which included intense fighting in the South Pacific. C. McCready was assistant military editor at <i>The Oregonian</i> at the time. She knew A. McCready was in the thick of the war. It was a relief when she heard from him again.	World War II - Military service	World War II - Pacific theater	Careers - Journalism
00:10:59	Marriage Proposal	C. McCready describes her marriage proposal. At the time she was living in Marshfield, Oregon, working at <i>The Coos Bay Times</i> . A. McCready came home to Portland on leave from the navy before going overseas during World War II. The couple was on their way to a dinner date at the house of their friends, a sports editor for <i>The Oregonian</i> and his wife. He pulled over and proposed just before she got there. The couples celebrated afterward.	Marriage	Corvallis, Oregon	Social life, 1940s
00:12:09	A. McCready's Family Background	A. McCready was born in Portland, Oregon. His father had been a streetcar conductor. C. McCready discusses A. McCready's present (1994) volunteer work as a conductor on the vintage trolley. A. McCready had a younger sister. C. McCready describes A. McCready's mother, with whom she had little in common. A. McCready went to school at Gregory Heights and Grant High School. He was senior when C. McCready was a freshman, and they didn't know one another.	Extended family	Civic engagement	McCready, Albert L.
00:15:22	A. McCready's Returning Troop Ship	It was unusual for troop ships to come to Portland. McCready used her credentials as the acting military editor for <i>The Oregonian</i> to learn that A. McCready's troop ship would be docking in Portland; everyone expected it to dock in San Francisco. C. McCready describes the assemblage of <i>Oregonian</i> staff that came to greet him and the excitement of the moment. She talks about the origins of A. McCready's employment at <i>The Oregonian</i> , working his way up from a resourceful "copy kid."	Careers - Journalism	World War II - Homefront	World War II - Military Service

00:22:18	The 41st Division of the Army National Guard's Return to Oregon	As assistant military editor at <i>The Oregonian</i> , McCreedy covered the 41st Division of the Army National Guard returning to Portland by ship. She recalls two humorous stories that came from the event. The first involved actor Tyrone Power and his wife Annabella, who became annoyed at an over-zealous <i>Oregon Journal</i> reporter. The second involved a poorly-worded headline written by McCreedy when describing Red Cross volunteers handing out milk to eager national guardsmen.	Media coverage	Careers - Journalism	World War II - Military Service
00:25:12	Marriage to A. McCreedy and Honeymoon Travels	A. and C. McCreedy married quickly after A. McCreedy returned from World War II service. They were married by former Willamette University president and friend, Bishop Baxter. C. McCreedy describes complications with the timing of the wedding. She describes her month-long honeymoon, traveling by car, to Mexico. She shares difficulties they had on account of the shortage of rubber and its impact on their tires; the outcome of the story led to a humorous family saying.	McCreedy, Albert L.	Marriage	Honeymoon

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Tape 3, Side 2

1994 March 28

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Al [Albert L.] McCready: Honeymoon and In-Laws	McCready finishes describing car troubles on her honeymoon. She shares that her husband consistently tried to educate her on combustion engines, but she had little interest. Their families had little in common, but neither were religious. Her father and Al's father enjoyed fishing; their families went fishing together.	Honeymoon	Extended family	Leisure activities
00:01:44	Parents' Religious Views: Receiving Medical Care as a Christian Scientist	In the context of discussing her parents' religious views, McCready discusses how her mother approached medical care for her family as a Christian Scientist. McCready describes a bad ski accident and its aftermath that her brother suffered from in high school. Her mother accepted medical care for her brother. McCready describes being sick frequently when she was younger.	Religion - Christian Scientist	Healthcare issues	
00:07:21	Connie and Al [Albert L.] McCready: First Months of Marriage	<i>The Oregonian</i> held A. McCready's job for a month, after which he returned to work. C. McCready describes heading to the coast in winter weather for their honeymoon; they argued about missing a friend's party and they witnessed a bad car accident. She describes her first residence at Columbia Villas. Someone at <i>The Oregonian</i> had a connection with someone at the housing authority. Many <i>Oregonian</i> reporters lived in the new, nicely landscaped housing until authorities started checking that residents were truly low income. Mary and Bud [Forrest] Rieke lived there.	Wartime housing	McCready, Albert L.	
00:12:02	Portland and Salem Life during Early Years of Marriage	The McCreadys had three daughters. Molly was born at Columbia Villa, and Martha and Nancy were born while they lived in their second house in Portland on SW Corbett, near Corbett Park. She describes a house they rented in Salem and how her daughter was fascinated with the mortuary next door. At the time Al covered the legislature as assistant political editor. They hosted informal dinner parties; she recalls Tom [Thomas L.] McCall singing a lewd song at one. McCready gives a recollection of going with her father to lobby the legislature as a child.	Social life 1940s	Childbirth	McCall, Thomas L.
00:16:04	Timeline of Significant McCready Milestones, 1945-1967	While trying to figure out the timeline and what McCall may have been doing in Salem at the time, the following is established: The McCreadys were married on New Year's Eve, 1945; Molly was born in 1947; Molly was about five when they lived in Salem for a session. McCready worked with McCall at <i>The Oregonian</i> before she was married; they had desks next to one another until McCall left for radio. McCall worked at the capital when he was administrative assistant to Douglas McCay in early 1950s. McCready was elected to the Oregon legislature in 1967.	Marriage	Childbirth	McCall, Thomas L.
00:18:29	A. McCready Covers the Legislature for <i>The Oregonian</i> , early 1950s	A. McCready didn't have a political background before he became assistant political editor. His accuracy and honesty likely helped him. He was a fast learner. At the time most politicians themselves didn't have much of a political background when they ran. Now there more political science courses than there were when she went to college. A. McCready covered politics for many years, eventually becoming the West Coast political expert. During this time they lived at SW Corbett in Portland and also rented a house in Salem.	Careers - Journalism	McCready, Albert L.	Political science

00:20:43	Impressions of Tom [Thomas L.] McCall, 1940s-1960s	McCready worked side-by-side with McCall at <i>The Oregonian</i> . He was easy to get along with—a good guy and a good reporter. They kept in contact. She was also friends with “Aud” [Audrey McCall]. McCready comments that McCall had been teased about his eastern accent while living in Bend; it became an asset when he became a radio commentator. She recalls how naïve and hurt she was that he didn’t ask her to help him with his secretary of state campaign. She attended his victory party on election night at the Congress Hotel.	Careers - Journalism	McCall, Thomas L.	Friendships
00:23:05	McCready as a Housewife Post World War II	McCready talks about her husband’s insistence that she stop working after he returned from the war. McCready thinks there was no stigma for married women who worked; it was a matter of personal pride for her husband. McCready wanted to work; they disagreed about it. She took on the role of housewife with the same perfectionism as other things she set out to do; for example she waxed the floor every week. Looking back, she notes it was “ridiculous,” commenting that she is not a natural housekeeper.	World War II - Postwar family life	McCready, Albert L.	Careers - Gender roles
00:25:25	Newspaper Strike in Portland, c. 1959	In the context of discussing how she returned to work, McCready talks about the strike at <i>The Oregonian</i> and the <i>Oregon Journal</i> in about 1959. Al continued to work and suffered threats and dead rats thrown at him. The strike divided her friends. McCready explains why she thought it was “a lousy strike with fake issues.” She maintains the strike was driven by the stereotypers union at the national level, who did not care about the local situation. Al would allow her to work if the paper asked her back (but not if she volunteered); she was happy to go.	Careers - Journalism	News media	Labor issues

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Tape 4, Side 1

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Connie McCready Returns to <i>The Oregonian</i> , ca. 1959	When Connie McCready returned to <i>The Oregonian</i> during the strike, her husband was concerned for her personal safety. She was not worried. McCready describes her work upon returning as a home and garden editor. She was hired her for her editing skills, not her home and garden knowledge. McCready describes why she preferred general assignment work, as she did during the war; there was more diversity, spontaneity and interest in the work. McCready describes the types of assignments she covered before, including a complex story involving the power companies Portland General Electric (PGE) and Portland Electric Power Company (PEPCO).	Careers - Journalism	Labor issues	Careers - Gender roles
00:03:40	McCready's Mistake as a Novice Reporter Angers Judge [James] Alger Fee	McCready talks about a run in with Judge [James] Alger Fee when she covered the PGE/PEPCO case. McCready knew very little about the issues surrounding the case. Judge Fee was the presiding judge. To McCready, he was "Uncle Alger," a close family friend. She thought nothing of going to him to request that he explain the case to her. When she did, Fee blew up at her; it was inappropriate for a reporter to discuss the case with the presiding judge.	Fee, James Alger	Political ethics	Careers - Journalism
00:06:11	McCready's Shift from Journalism to Politics	McCready discusses how the move from journalism to politics affected how friends and colleagues related to her. Whereas before she had always been trusted, immediately upon being elected to the legislature she felt people considered her a "dirty politician." This was an unpleasant surprise. C. McCready discusses this issue during the time she was mayor and during her election for mayor against Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie. She thought <i>The Oregonian</i> bent over backwards to avoid being accused of favoritism and this hurt her during the election. She discusses how her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready, handled the accusations.	Media coverage	Careers - Journalism	Careers - Political
00:10:40	McCready leaves <i>The Oregonian</i> as Home and Garden Editor	In the context of trying to determine the year she left <i>The Oregonian</i> and her role as home and garden editor, C. McCready describes a solo trip she took to Hawaii and her voyage home on the NS Savannah, a nuclear-powered merchant ship. The trip was a surprise Christmas present from her husband, who makes an appearance on the recording as the couple quarreled (good-naturedly) about the intent and circumstances of the gift. A. McCready had resigned C. McCready on her behalf; the couple discussed whether the reason was homemaking or medical. C. McCready did not want to quit.	McCready, Albert L.	Careers - Gender roles	Nuclear power
00:19:57	Activities of the McCreadys	C. McCready never returned to <i>The Oregonian</i> after she was a home and garden editor; she freelanced on occasion. She discusses her love of travel and her brief time getting paid to travel. A. McCready was a commodore of the Corinthians sailing association; he convinced her to race their boat despite her lack of experience. As an aside, C. McCready mentions that her husband frequently convinced her to do things she originally didn't want to do; running for legislature was an example. Some of the issues that he wrote editorials on were ones she espoused while she was in the legislature.	Leisure activities	Careers - Journalism	Travels

00:25:26	Professional Organizations: League of Women Voters and Citizens School Committee	McCready discusses how she came to be on the board of the League of Women Voters and the Citizens' School Committee. He father had been one of the founders of the Citizens' School Committee. She discusses its objectives and origins.	Civic engagement		
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Tape 4, Side 2

1994 April 4

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Organizations: Campfire Girls	McCready talks about her involvement as a parent in the Campfire Girls district board. Her daughters were involved in it and went to Camp Namanu. McCready talks about her enjoyment of Camp Namanu as a child.	Civic engagement	Family life	Leisure activities
00:01:31	Organizations: City-County Consolidation Study Committee	A significant issue when McCready was on the city-county consolidation study committee was whether or not [Portland ?] was going to be a partisan or non-partisan body of the consolidated unit. McCready outlines the reasons why she felt strongly that it should be non-partisan. Even though she did not favor single-issue voters, on this issue she voted against it because of this one thing. George Joseph and Frank Roberts both said that this was a good opportunity to strengthen the Democratic Party, which angered McCready. She found Roberts to be partisan.	Political parties	Oregon legislature - 1960s	
00:06:12	Organizations: Oregon Roadside Council, United Good Neighbors, Neighborhood Associations	McCready learned about the Oregon Roadside Council during college at the recommendation of the dean of journalism, who encouraged conservation in Oregon as a thesis topic. Billboards and roadside preservation were key issues; McCready discusses her views. The billboard discussion segues into memories of Maurine [B.] Neuberger lobbying the legislature for colored margarine. McCready discusses her interest in early neighborhood associations and her time on the Irving[ton?] Community Association. She did not enjoy asking for money as a part of her work with United Good Neighbors; this is an aspect of politics she does not enjoy.	Civic engagement	Agriculture - Dairy	Neuberger, Maurine B.
00:12:40	Professional, Social, Economic Atmosphere of Portland, 1930s-1950s	McCready describes Portland during her youth and early adulthood and notes changes. She notes the former lack of crime and the ability to walk after dark without concern. People used to know their neighbors and stay for many years; now (1994) neighbors move in and out rapidly. McCready talks about economic factors that contributed to the changes, including a necessity for dual-incomes. She also notes changes in expectation for a certain level of livelihood. She notes changes in transportation methods, including a vivid description of trackless trolleys that would frequently pop off the wire, frustrating drivers.	Portland neighborhoods	Transportation - Mass transit	Economics
00:18:48	Northeast Portland Home and Boating Activities	The McCreadys moved to their present (1994) house in Northeast Portland in 1952. Al [Albert L.] McCready wanted to live within an easy commute to <i>The Oregonian</i> and the Rose City Yacht Club. McCready describes the family's yachting activities, including the construction of A. McCready's boat at their home, racing adventures, joy sailing, trips to various islands (Government Island and camping at Tri-Club Island), and plans for future boating.	Leisure activities	Family life	

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Tape 5, Side 1

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	McCready's Political Views	McCready registered as a Republican as soon as she was old enough. She discusses her influences (her father, their family friends). McCready gives reasons she favors the political philosophy (less government is better, one should pay their own way). She comments that neither party is reflecting these values today (1994). She describes her position on the political spectrum when she was in the legislature; she calls herself a liberal Republican. She describes her politics relative to others on the legislature.	Political views	Political parties	Conservatism
00:04:33	McCready as a Freshman Legislator, 1966	McCready made decisions by listening to both sides of the argument and learning the facts; she did not think in terms of "liberal" or "conservative." She would not commit to a position until she considered the issue herself. During the campaign she did not take a position on sales tax, for example. McCready begins to describe the scene at the Republican caucus; she recalls and reacts to a comment by Monte Montgomery about the unprecedented number of women elected (four). McCready describes her positions on gay rights and abortion. She shares her dislike of extreme political views.	Women in politics	Political views	
00:08:36	Experiences at Republican Caucus as a Freshman Legislator, 1966	McCready recollects her surprise at the Republican caucus when she learned that there was a Republican stance on the sales tax issue that they were expected to follow. She elbowed another freshman colleague, who spoke up. She waited until it was introduced, considered the position, and decided she did not agree. She outlines her reasoning and the response she received from the others. McCready compares the feeling of being a freshman legislator to the experience of being a freshman in college.	Taxation	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Coalitions
00:14:34	Changes within the Democratic Party, 1966	Responding to a question about the changes happening within the Democratic Party in Oregon, McCready shares a story of how she learned before others that L.B. Day was going to switch parties; she was told that she could not have the seat on the floor of the House that she chose because it was already promised to Day. McCready discusses her reaction (and that of her husband and father) when Wayne [L.] Morse switched parties.	Political parties	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Day, L.B.
00:18:07	Oregon Republicans: Mark O. Hatfield and Travis Cross	McCready shares her first impressions of Mark [O.] Hatfield, who she first met when her husband (Al [Albert L.] McCready) covered the legislature as an Oregonian reporter. McCready shares a story she heard from Travis Cross about a faux pas made by Hatfield while on a guided tour of Japan as governor; Hatfield mischaracterized formerly war-torn areas as urban renewal. McCready talks about attending Republican conventions, including a national one in Florida (probably 1968) and learning that Hatfield was not selected as vice presidential running mate.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Republicans	

00:22:49	Tom [Thomas R.] Mahoney	McCready describes her good relationship with conservative Democrat, Tom [Thomas R.] Mahoney. She describes feeling like a pariah during her freshman year. She found this difficult because she is a social person. Mahoney recognized her as a "lost sheep" and gave McCready a standing invitation to a weekly social hour he held in his office; she attended frequently. She considered Mahoney a mentor. McCready shared two stories about Mahoney, one involving a run-in with Vernon Cook ("Vermin") and another regarding rumors Mahoney represented a night club owner in Milwaukie, Oregon.	Mahoney, Thomas R.	Oregon legislature - Relationships	Cook, Vernon
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Republican Party Precinct Meetings at Lloyd Center, 1950s	In the early 1950s McCready was the committee woman for her Republican precinct. One of her duties was to go door-to-door, handing out materials; neighbors commented that no one had ever come before. She stopped when she served on the election board or when she ran for office. She describes the precinct meetings at the Lloyd Center, noting that the right-wing members were a "shrewish bunch." When asked if there was talk of [Joseph] McCarthy and communists McCready notes there was much talk of that during the time, but she had no specific memories.	Political participation	Republicans	
00:03:46	Fluoridation: A Contentious Issue at Republican Precinct Meetings, 1950s	Fluoridation was a contentious issue at precinct meetings. The right wing of the party opposed it; McCready supported it. As an aside, McCready shares how the issue played out in Astoria, Oregon. The city council passed fluoridation. On the day it was scheduled to be turned on there was a great public outcry about how sick it was making people and plants. Later the council noted they hadn't yet turned on the fluoride, which settled the issue. McCready mentions the [Hess ?] family as one of the major right-wing personalities at the Republican precinct meetings.	Astoria, Oregon	Republicans	
00:06:20	McCready's Decision to Run for the Oregon Legislature	C. McCready describes the events that led to her decision to run for legislature. Her husband (Al [Albert L.] McCready) informed her that newspaper colleagues mentioned her as someone who should run. Reasons included her education, her background as a reporter, her honest character, her husband's ability to financially support the family. Her initial reaction was no, but she continued to be encouraged. State Senator Shirley [A.] Field called her. She received an unsolicited check for ten dollars from an acquaintance, the wife of a judge. Her husband continued to encourage her, persuading her with conversation issues that she cared about.	Finance - Personal	Careers - Political	Campaigns - Contributions
00:10:18	McCready's Campaign for Oregon Legislature, 1966	McCready found that she knew a lot of people from organizations she participated in and the volunteer work she had completed the past. When she announced that she was running, these people offered to help her.	Campaigns - 1966 - Oregon legislative	Civic engagement	Political involvement
00:12:15	Elections Committee: Bob Packwood and Liquor Stores	McCready wanted to be on the elections committee because elections are the foundation of a good political system. Bob [Robert W.] Packwood brought it to her attention that owners of liquor businesses were not allowed to participate in campaigns. McCready describes her work with Marva Graham to change this. Like Packwood, they thought it unfair that an owner of a legitimate business should be disenfranchised. When their bill got to the floor of the House, Packwood inexplicably voted against it. From Packwood's wife they learned Packwood was afraid to go against the Women's Christian Temperance Union.	Oregon legislature - Committees	Business ownership	Election practices

00:16:46	McCready's Campaign for Legislature, 1966: Bob Packwood and Primary Opposition	McCready describes the primary opposition she had during her first campaign. She ran against "Bob Packwoods's man," explaining that Packwood was hired by Republican leadership to help Republicans get elected. McCready discusses Packwood's reputation and skill for running effective, energetic, and youthful campaigns. She talks about the night of the election. She learned about the result the next morning by way of a note on her pillow from one of her children, "Man called. You won."	Packwood, Robert W.	Campaigns - Primaries	Family life
00:20:15	Campaigns for Oregon Legislature: McCready's Opponents	McCready describes opponents from later campaigns. She recalls a polite campaign in a general election against a Democrat named [Ferguson ?]. Later she ran against someone who told people she was a homosexual and was dying of cancer. One year she had no opposition from either party.	Sexism in politics	Campaigns	
00:23:10	1966 Campaign for Oregon legislature: Campaign Methods	McCready describes her campaigning methods. During her first campaign she was still learning the issues. She did not enjoy public speaking; she preferred going door to door. She describes coming up with creative strategies for such things as her logo and lawn signs, noting that it was fun but strenuous work. She did not like phone campaigns.	Campaigns - Strategy	Public speaking	
00:27:31	McCready is Elected to Oregon Legislature, 1967	Hansen and McCready discuss other women politicians to determine if she was the first woman elected to the House from Multnomah County, East Central district. They discuss Fritzi [W.G.] Chuinard (Multnomah County, Northwest) and Shirley [A.] Field (Multnomah County, Southwest). During McCready's campaign Dorothy McCullough Lee called McCready to offer support; they never met in person. McCready reflects on Lee's tenure as Portland's first female mayor; she was called "Do-Good Dotty," but she was only enforcing the law. McCready notes feeling dumbfounded when she was elected; she worried about leaving A. McCready on his own but didn't worry about her kids.	Women in politics	Family life	Working mothers

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Thoughts about being Elected to Oregon Legislature: Family Concerns	McCready and her husband (Al McCready) discussed his concern that she might find it difficult if the public were to say negative things about her or her family; McCready said she wouldn't, unless it was about her kids. This was never an issue. She discusses the levels of civility during different campaigns. She notes being concerned when her kids were graduating from school because there would be no one in Portland to "father-sit." A. McCready did not favor being the reason she would leave the legislature. She talks about becoming a city commissioner when she learned of Stanley [W.] Earl's death.	Family life	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Working mothers
00:03:00	McCready's Living Arrangements in Salem, Oregon, 1967, 1969	McCready talks about her decision to rent rather than commute to Salem. The commute was bad before the construction of I-5. She frequently came to Portland on the weekend; she recalls car trouble while carpooling with Frank Roberts. She describes two apartment locations. The first year she lived close to other legislators, including Ken [Kenneth A.] Jernstedt. She shared her second apartment with her secretary, Carolyne Gainor (later Nelson), which was pleasant.	Transportation - Auto	Public works	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:07:04	McCready as Oregon Legislator: Learning the Issues, 1967, 1969	McCready describes having a desk on the floor of the House. She shares receiving discriminatory comments about being a woman and being left-handed. She studied the issues in depth and learned quickly not to commit if a lobbyist initially had a convincing argument. Some of the issues were tricky, for example the truck tax. Male legislators were less likely to ask questions than female legislators, she noticed. One benefit of having long-term representatives, she noticed, was the opportunity to gain a deeper understanding of the issues over time.	Women in politics	Sexism in politics	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:14:26	McCready Describes her Constituents, 1967, 1969	McCready represented Multnomah County East Central district, seat two. She describes her constituents as well-educated, middle-income (some high income), primarily white. The Albina neighborhood was a part of her constituency. She was told not to bother campaigning in that area because blacks did not vote much; she did not appreciate this comment and would always attend when black groups invited her to speak. McCready describes other representatives from Multnomah County: Wally Priestley and Bob [Robert A.] Elliott.	Oregon legislature - Constituents	Portland neighborhoods	Racial issues
00:18:40	McCready as Oregon Legislator: Committee Assignments, 1967	Monte Montgomery made the committee assignments. She did not request it, but she was placed on the planning and development committee; this was the committee that L.B. Day was made chairman of for switching parties. McCready requested to be on the fish and game committee. She describes with some details the significant issue that session: a bill to make steelhead a game fish so that it could not be caught commercially in nets. She describes her effort to get Tom McCall's help with it.	Wildlife conservation	Oregon legislature - Committees	Oregon legislature - 1960s

00:23:10	Oregon Legislature: Coalition in the Senate, 1960s	Hansen and McCready discuss why a coalition existed for many years in the Senate but not in the House. In this context, McCready describes her impressions of the following legislators: “Debs” [E.D.] Potts, [Harry Dolan] Boivin, Wally Priestley, Grace [Olivier] Peck, and Wally [Wallace P.] Carson. She describes the coalition and her distaste for it and her distaste for trading votes. She noted the distaste in the House for it among the legislators, some of whom would go on to the Senate and do nothing about it.	Oregon legislature - Coalitions	Oregon legislature - Voting	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:27:04	Oregon Legislature, 1967: House Elections Committee Members	McCready discusses legislators she worked with on the elections committee. She shares her impressions of Roger [E.] Martin, describing him as slightly pompous and tied to the governor. She notes appreciating Jim [James A.] Redden’s sense of humor. She describes Bill [William H.] Holmstrom as “slippery.”	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Committees	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Oregon Legislature, 1967: House Elections Committee Members, Part II	McCready finishes a story about Bill [William H.] Holmstrom before turning to a description of Bob Packwood and Bill [William F.] Gwinn. She shares a story about Packwood commenting to her that she need not pick up the tab because she was a woman. She was offended; she never recalls him picking up the tab. Packwood was active in the committee and a good speaker, but she did not consider him to be particularly well liked or trusted. Gwinn was fair and low key.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Sexism in politics	Packwood, Bob
00:04:53	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: House Fish and Game Committee Members	McCready discusses the relationship between Monte Montgomery and Bob [Robert Freeman] Smith. She does not recall Smith coming to the 1967 fish and game committee meetings and suspects Montgomery had something to do with his assignment. She recalls a vote for speaker of the House in 1969 between Staff [Stafford M.] Hansell and Smith in which Montgomery was present (despite that he no longer was a legislator); he likely influenced the vote. McCready describes her memories of Smith as a legislator, including with respect to the bill about steelhead fishing. McCready discusses legislators she remembers from the fish and game committee, including [Gerald W.] Detering, Paul [A.] Hanneman and Wally [Wallace P.] Carson.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Voting	Wildlife conservation
00:12:36	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: House Planning and Development Committee Members	McCready briefly describes planning and development committee members [Carrol B.] Howe, [Floyd H.] Hart, Hugh McGilvra and [Joe B.] Richards. She describes Betty [R.] Roberts. They never worked closely together, but Roberts called her before McCready came to the legislator and offered help. McCready briefly mentions Roberts' domestic situation, referring to Frank [L.] Roberts and Keith [D.] Skelton.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Women in politics	Roberts, Betty R.
00:14:52	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: Labor and Industry Committee	McCready describes a bill that she introduced in 1967 to make amendments to the fair employment practices act. Keith Skelton suggested they add "sex" to the list with "race, creed, color, religion..." of unlawful ways to discriminate against employees. This change had not occurred to McCready. The bill became known as the "sexiest" bill in the legislature. It passed in 1969. McCready noted that some legislators did not want to vote for things like this, but didn't want to be accused of voting against them; these legislators would try to kill the bills in committee or emasculate the bills.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Labor issues	Civil rights
00:19:33	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: Planning and Development Committee	McCready does not recall much legislation that came out of the planning and development committee. L.B. Day organized speaking engagements with community leaders like Glenn [L.] Jackson during the meetings to discuss ideas of what should be done.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Day, L.B.	Jackson, Glenn [L.]
00:20:23	McCready's Relationships with Executive Branch Members	Tom [Thomas L.] McCall was in his first year as governor during McCready's first year as a legislator. She briefly discusses Ron Schmidt and [Ed] Westerdahl.	Governors	McCall, Thomas L.	Schmidt, Ron

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Averill Trading Post at Present-Day Bandon, Oregon	An <i>Oregonian</i> article stated that her grandfather founded the town of Bandon, Oregon. Her grandfather's trading post (named Averill for her grandfather) was located there before the town was named Bandon. She reiterates that her grandfather, a teetotaler, was also known as the town dentist and doctor. He would allow his patients a swig of alcohol before he pulled teeth.	Bandon, Oregon	Extended family	Frontier and pioneer life
00:01:53	House Committee Work, 1967, 1969: Legislative Council Committee and Subcommittee on Recreation	A newspaper article noted that McCready was vice chair of the legislative council committee and chair of the subcommittee on recreation. McCready tries to recall details about what the committees did and who served on them. Most members on the legislative council committee were lawyers. She thinks that the committee worked with the volunteers that drew up legislation at the capital. She believes that Tom [Thomas R.] Mahoney was chairman; McCready refers to his reputation but notes that he was always straight in his dealings with her. She discusses subcommittees in general, commenting on their formation and effectiveness.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Committees	Mahoney, Thomas R.
00:06:52	Origin of McCready's Nickname, "Beer Can Connie"	McCready acquired the nickname while working on a bill to prohibit throwing beer cans and other debris into Oregon waters; the bill later became a part of the water pollution control act. Childhood memories of feet sliced by tab pulls, dead fish discovered in beer cans, and messes found at hunting campsites influenced her interest in the bill. She notes that socio-economic status was not a good predictor for who would pollute; she saw owners of expensive boats throwing cans in the water. She favored revoking fishing and hunting licenses for violators.	Environmental issues	Oregon outdoors	Socio-economic status
00:09:47	1966 Campaign for Oregon legislature: Bob [Robert W.] Packwood's Seat	McCready corrects a newspaper article that stated she won Bob Packwood's seat when he decided not to run in 1966. She filed for his seat, but later Packwood changed his mind and decided to run, so McCready moved to position number two. McCready and Hansen briefly discuss how the seat positions were assigned. She recalls being diplomatic when the press asked about it.	Campaigns - 1966 - Oregon legislature	Packwood, Robert W.	
00:11:22	McCready Comments on Women in the Legislature	Hansen reads a quote from <i>The Oregonian</i> where McCready expressed that the legislature needed the "leavening influence of women, who she thinks on many issues may be more impartial than men." McCready describes her meaning, noting that at the time fewer women worked outside of the home; they were less likely to be influenced by their jobs outside of the legislature than, for example, the many attorneys on the legislature might be. McCready gives her opinion on vote trading.	Women in politics	Gender roles	Oregon legislature - Voting

00:15:00	Significant Issues during the 1967 Session of the Oregon Legislature, Part I	Hansen asks McCready to comment on significant issues during the 1967 legislative session that he learned about from his research. They discuss a controversial and complicated income tax issue. McCready could not remember specifics about an attempt to establish an aluminum plant at Warrenton, Oregon, but suggests it sounded like a “[William H.] Holmstrom boondoggle” to her. McCready did not remember legislation about reproductive rights and education, including a bill that passed that authorized counties to conduct birth control programs. She would have supported them, as she suspects Betty Roberts and Keith Skelton would have.	Industrial plants	Reproductive rights	Taxation
00:20:37	Significant Issues during the 1967 Session of the Oregon Legislature, Part II	Hansen asks McCready to comment on significant issues during the 1967 legislative session that he learned about from his research. McCready describes having mixed emotions about Willamette greenway legislation; she felt the less government, the better. They briefly discuss a scenic rivers bill, a bill about a new state constitution, and a teacher tenure law. As a member of the planning and development committee, McCready worked on a bill to make the department of commerce permanent. She was pleased a bill to control speakers on college campuses failed in the House.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Role of government	Environmental issues
00:24:22	Anti-Portland Sentiment in Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969	In the context of discussing a bill to change Portland State College to Portland State University, McCready notes the “regional bickering” that often took place when a bill had ties to Portland. McCready states that she studied and engaged with issues important to communities all over the state; examples include issues related to school finance, irrigation, grazing, and state lands. Some legislators’ anti-Portland sentiments prevented them from doing the same. She notes that this dynamic played a role in funding issues faced by the Oregon Historical Society.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Rural-urban divide	
00:27:32	Reasons for Distrust of Liberal Politics in Portland	McCready offers her thoughts on the reasons some legislators from other parts of the states were suspicious of what they considered to be the liberal politics in Portland. She comments on Wally Priestley and Vernon Cook. McCready notes an observation by Staff [Stafford M.] Hansell that Grace [Olivier] Peck repeatedly introduced costly legislation, but voted against every financing measure such as sales tax, licensing fees, property tax, etc. McCready describes this tactic as irresponsible, even though it was effective in Peck’s district.	Rural-urban divide	Taxation	Liberalism

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Oregon Legislature, 1967: Single Member Districts	The Oregon state legislature tried to pass single member districts, but it failed in the Senate. McCready shares her opinions on the issue. She describes why Democrats did not want single member districts and notes where she agreed with their thinking. McCready responds to Hansen's description of Victor [G.] Aityeh's reasons for not supporting single member districts. Aityeh was concerned that the system limited a legislator's exposure to the various interests in the state. McCready expresses her opinion that a legislator serves the state as a whole, not just one's constituents.	Election practices	Aityeh, Victor G.	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:05:59	Oregon Legislature, 1967: Elections Committee	McCready briefly discusses failed efforts to limit campaign spending on the House elections committee. The committee discussed removing the slogan heading from the ballot. She recalls an impassioned argument made by Vernon Cook, who wanted to keep it.	Election practices	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Cook, Vernon
00:07:37	Oregon Legislature, 1967: Air and Water Pollution	McCready recalls working hard on water pollution bills. She signed all of the pollution control bills. She explained her approach to clean the bills up in committee, then getting them before the legislature to pick out the best solutions. Anti-pollution was an issue that concerned her deeply. Her father influenced her interest in the issue.	Environmental issues	Extended family	Laws and legislation
00:08:50	McCready Spearheaded Campaign to Save the Portland Sternwheeler	McCready speaks with pride as she describes how she became involved in spearheading the campaign to save the sternwheeler, <i>Portland</i> . She describes the boat as a "workhorse," noting its strength during Portland's flood and its significance as the last steam-powered sternwheeler. McCready describes her successful efforts drawing publicity to the issue. She describes plans for the boat, including its moorage at the Portland seawall as a museum ship.	Transportation - River	Cultural institutions	Civic engagement
00:16:05	Mass Transit and River Transportation	Hansen notes reading in the newspaper about a maiden voyage of a cruise ship, <i>Portland</i> . McCready expresses enthusiasm for making use of the river for transportation. She describes past efforts to provide river transportation along the Willamette between Vancouver and Oregon City.	Transportation - Mass transit	Transportation - River	
00:18:50	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: Mass Transit Service	McCready discusses being the chief sponsor on enabling legislation for mass transit. She describes the state of mass transit in Portland at the time. A private company headed by Charlie [Charles] Bowen provided the service, but it was losing money due to management issues. McCready describes working with the union and its members to support her legislation.	Transportation - Mass transit	Labor unions	Bowen, Charles

00:23:18	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: Interim	McCready discusses work she did during the interim between the 1967 and 1969 sessions. She participated in the legislative council committee. She worked on redrawing some of the legislation that failed in 1967, including the single member district issue. She describes working with a legislator from Salem who requested they draw district lines in a certain way, but did not want others to know. She informed him she was going to be transparent.	Election practices	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Transparency in government
00:25:55	McCready's Social Life in Salem, 1967	McCready describes factors that contributed to feelings of loneliness and isolation during the 1967 legislative session. Being from Portland put her at a disadvantage socially. Not being a part of a couple while living in Salem was difficult; this was exacerbated by the fact that many of the legislators' wives served as their secretaries. Although it was not intentional, she was rarely included in this circle. She describes the social scene in Salem and the bars and restaurants frequented by the legislators. When she came home during the interim, she spent a lot of time boating and being with her kids.	Social life, 1960s	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Careers - Gender roles

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	1969 Legislative Session	McCready begins to discuss the 1969 legislative session. She had no opposition in the primary or general election during her campaign for the 1969 legislative session. The session was more fun because she knew more about the issues and had to study less. Hansen reads her platform from the voter's pamphlet.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Election practices	Campaigns - 1968 - Oregon legislative
00:01:59	School Finance Issues	Reading from the voter's pamphlet, Hansen asks what she meant by her goal to provide "top level education at rock bottom prices." Laughing, she describes it as campaign talk to try to appeal to everybody. McCready discusses her opinion on Measure 5 (1990) that limited property taxes at the expense of school funding; she thought it was terrible. She notes that the public complained of expensive school construction, but this saved on maintenance costs. She points to excesses in the schools that she didn't support, including the expensive cameras her daughters used in their journalism class at Grant High School.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Campaigns - Strategy	Education - Funding
00:05:15	1969 Legislative Session: General Description and Elections and Reapportionment Committee	Hansen notes the Republican control of the legislature and describes the makeup of the House. McCready comments that it was a shame that it was another year of coalition. She notes the presence of Portland moderates, like herself and Bob [Robert A.] Elliott. They mention "Debs" [Eugene] Potts (coalition leader of the Democratic group) and Bob [Robert F.] Smith (speaker of the House). They discuss the reapportionment issue, which she described as tricky and partisan. She discusses her duties as vice chair and her participation within subcommittees. She talks about her impressions of other committee members, including [Irvin] Mann [Jr.] (chairman), [John W.] Anusen (physically handicapped from polio), [Morris K.] Crothers (physician).	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Coalitions	Election practices
00:09:43	McCready Educates Herself on the Issues, 1969	McCready talks about sometimes being intimidated because there was an overwhelming amount of studying to do; there was misinformation (intentional) to avoid. There were few mentors to help her; she talked to Democrats on occasion. She always took the time to study the issues rather than voting along the party line. She talks about lobbyists she trusted, including Bill [William H.] Hedlund, who gave out standing invitations for bridge games at his apartment, which McCready attended on occasion.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Mentors	Lobbyists
00:14:10	Visits from her Husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready	McCready talks about a particular time when Al [Albert L.] McCready, her husband, visited overnight. A police officer woke them in the middle of the night to inform them that her Ford Mustang had been smashed by a drunk driver. A. McCready knew people because he had covered the legislature; he was the political editor at <i>The Oregonian</i> .	McCready, Albert L.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	News media

00:15:22	Oregon Legislature, 1969: Elections and Reapportionment Committee	Hansen continues to list legislators on the committee and McCreedy responds with her impressions. They discuss [William F.] Gwinn, Harl [H.] Haas (freshman who worked hard), Rich [Richard L.] Kennedy (social, knowledgeable, not antagonistic to Portland), [William H.] Stevenson (Democrat; freshman together; similar views on certain subjects). She discusses briefly the legislation that came out of the committee. They discuss briefly an interim committee on governmental affairs.	Election practices	Oregon legislature - 1960s	
0:19:42	Oregon Legislature, 1969: Fish and Game Committee Members	McCreedy requested to be on the fish and game commission in 1969. Hansen lists the legislators on the committee and McCreedy responds with her impressions. They discuss Rod [Roderick T.] McKinzie (sheep farmer with a sense of humor), [Wayne] Turner, [Gerald W.] Detering (dairyman who followed the party line), [Robert E.] Dougdale (talked about his large house; likely didn't accomplish much in his one term), Fred [W.] Heard (not respectable, conflicts on steelhead issue). McCreedy also talks about Fritzi Chuinard, although she was not on the committee.	Wildlife conservation	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Committees

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Tape 8, Side 2

1994 April 11

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Oregon Legislature, 1969: Fish and Game Committee and Allen Pynn	McCready tries to remember if 1969 was the year that the steelhead bill passed. In the context of talking about the fish and game committee members, McCready talks about Allen Pynn, a legislator from Oregon City, Oregon. She describes advising Pynn to be careful about putting himself crosswise with the Republican establishment, especially as a freshman. She reiterates a conflict between Pynn and Bob [Robert Freeman] Smith. McCready and Hansen discuss the potential repercussions for legislators who do so. McCready describes herself as a maverick. She was pleased with her accomplishments for having served only two terms.	Pynn, Allen	Political parties	Republicans
00:03:07	Oregon Legislature, 1969: Urban Affairs Committee Members	Hansen lists the legislators on the urban affairs committee; McCready comments that it was a good committee. They discuss [Robert A.] Elliott. She notes her respect for him and that they were similar politically, but he was not an effective committee chair. Her impression of [Richard Oswald] Eymann was that he lacked conviction and was motivated by expediency, but she didn't know him well. McCready discusses differences between Marva and Doug [Douglas W.] Graham, who were both legislators. She describes Tom [F.] Hartung, Frank Roberts, and Norm [Norman R.] Howard.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Elliott, Robert A.	Eymann, Richard Oswald
00:10:51	1969 Legislative Session: Sales Tax	Hansen reads from an Oregonian article about attempts to address property and sales tax issues in 1969. McCready comments that there was fierce debate in the House over this issue. Her opinion was that owners of commercial properties would benefit more than small homeowners. She discusses reasons why it is difficult to get voters to understand the issues.	Political participation	Taxation	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:13:47	1969 Legislative Session: Beach Bill	McCready describes working hard on the beach bill that passed in 1969; she expresses great relief that it passed. She describes slight differences between the various proposals she worked on. Hansen and McCready discuss a recent (1994) court battle over the beach bill in which the rights of public property prevailed. McCready gives thanks to former governor, Oswald [D.] West, for Oregon's public beaches. McCready recalls the Republicans as the driving force behind the 1969 bill; they spoke for property owners who feared losing property rights.	Land use	Oregon legislature - 1960s	West, Oswald D.

00:16:17	1969 Legislative Session: Mass Transit Issues	McCready describes the enabling legislation that allowed local jurisdictions to negotiate with private owners of existing transit systems in order to create a municipal transit systems. McCready's first exposure to the issue was through her husband's (Al [Albert L.] McCready) involvement with a local study committee in Portland about the issue. The chair of the committee was Bill Roberts, owner of Roberts Brothers mercantile store; McCready describes Roberts and his philanthropic pursuits in Portland. She describes negotiation efforts with Charlie [Charles] Bowen of the Rose City Transit Company.	Transportation - Mass transit	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Bowen, Charles
00:19:41	1969 Legislative Session: Legislation to Streamline State Printing Processes	A friend in the publishing business alerted her the wastefulness of the state government printing processes. In an effort to economize, McCready worked on legislation to streamline the process. She describes her work visiting state plants and drawing up plans. She is not sure if the legislation passed. McCready discusses the delicate balance of deciding what jobs should be done by the private sector verses the public sector. She shares her philosophy that it is better when government does less, but it is important to ensure that the private sector is doing good work at an economical price.	Role of government	Economics	Oregon legislature - 1960s
00:22:05	McCready's Work at the City of Portland: Public Works and Street Paving	McCready relates the challenges she faced while streamlining the state printing processes to a controversial public works issue she faced at the City of Portland about street paving. The City of Portland had its own paving plant until a private business convinced city officials it could do the same work for less money. Soon the private business increased its cost and did poor work. McCready threatened to reopen the city's paving plant. She talks about the optimal role of government and notes that public safety is one area where government belongs. She describes why she opposed closing Stanton Yard, the city's public works shops.	Role of government	Public works	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:28:05	1969 Legislative Session	Hansen lists other issues taken up by the 1969 legislature, including the creation of a court of appeals, the creation of a full-time parole board, and the establishment of Portland State University. McCready begins to talk about the formation of TriMet, with House Bill 1808.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Transportation - Mass transit	Public works

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Tape 9, Side 1

1994 April 18

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Connie McCready and the Republican Party, 1966-1967	McCready had almost no relationship with the Republican Party when she first ran; she received no financial assistance. She describes the Republican central committee and the relationship between Bob Packwood and Monte Montgomery. Ideologically, the party was fairly conservative. The party did not contact her during the campaign to encourage her to follow a platform. She describes the shock she felt at the first Republican caucus when the party's position on sales tax was discussed. She notes that pressure tactics did not work on her; she favored logic. She notes that Neil [Goldschmidt] found this out later, too.	Republicans	Campaigns - 1966 Oregon legislative	Oregon legislature - Leadership
00:04:45	The Influence of Pioneer Settlers on the Politics of Oregon	McCready theorizes on why neither the Republican nor the Democratic parties were strong in Oregon and on why the state has a reputation for being a maverick state. She thinks that it has to do with the kinds of people who settled here as pioneers. The pioneers were independent thinkers who had vision and guts. She thinks this way is better than blindly following a party. She believes that people are intelligent enough to study the issues.	Frontier and pioneer life	Political parties	
00:07:16	Effect of Public Life on Social Life	McCready describes the frustration she felt when she socialized at yacht club dances or bridge parties after becoming a legislator; everyone talked about politics and public issues. Some perhaps thought that is what she wanted to talk about and some enjoyed being confrontational. It was even more difficult later when she was on the city council because people were closer to the issues. She talks about misinformed people. She loves people and felt strongly about working for people. She talks about her father's influence on her philosophy about working to change things rather than simply complaining.	Social life 1960s	Civic engagement	Public life
00:11:02	McCready Described as Joan of Arc in the Press	Hansen reads from an Oregonian article that describes McCready as Joan of Arc with regard to her campaigning work on the fair employment practices measure. She recalls working hard on it, but notes that others felt the same way. She lists legislation that meant a lot to her, including bills about sex discrimination and other things that affected women, the "one or more" amendment to the fair employment practices measure, and legislation about mass transit.	Media coverage	Civil rights	Labor issues
00:13:29	High school: Hobbies, School Newspaper, Applying to College	McCready supplements coverage of her high school years with details about her tennis hobby, her time as editor of the newspaper at Grant High School (including contrasting her work with that of her granddaughter), and her college application process.	Grant High School	Extracurricular activities	

00:16:06	McCready Reflects on her Effectiveness as a Legislator, Part I	McCready maintains that she was not very effective as a legislator. She offers possible reasons why: she didn't follow the party line, and she did not trade votes. She describes not being invited to partisan meetings with powerful Republicans. She names Roger [E.] Martin as a strong party-line Republican legislator. McCready explains how Packwood was different; the Republican power structure hired him, but he supported his own candidates. McCready joked that she was the embodiment of a new definition of lonesome: female, Republican, freshman legislator from Portland who opposed the sales tax.	Political parties	Oregon legislature - Leadership	Oregon legislature - Voting
00:21:51	McCready Reflects on her Effectiveness as a Legislator, Part II	In the context of explaining why she considered herself an ineffective legislator, McCready discusses the low number of women (only four or five) in the legislature when she started; only Marva Graham was a Republican. She shares a memory of watching Graham and Lee Johnson file to run for the legislature at the deadline as an example of how Graham was more connected with the Republican power structure. McCready describes her high opinion of M. Graham and contrasts it with her opinion of M. Graham's husband, Doug [Douglas W.] Graham.	Women in politics	Graham, Marva	Graham, Douglas W.
00:26:04	McCready Reflects on her Effectiveness on Portland City Council	McCready maintains that the very traits that kept her from being an effective legislator were the same that made her an effective city council member. She earned a reputation for being a straight arrow and for not trading votes. She was trusted when she lobbied the legislature on behalf of the City of Portland.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Legislative duties	

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Tape 9, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Oregon Legislature, 1967: Civil Rights Bills	Hansen asks McCready about two 1967 civil rights bills in which she was the sole sponsor, Bill 1481 and Bill 1508; each were put in at the request of the Portland branch of the NAACP. Hansen outlines the path of Bill 1508 through various committees in the House and Senate and notes the unlikely pairings of legislators who voted for it. McCready recalls an arm injury that made it difficult to get to a committee meeting to testify, but did. She describes what she suspects happened with the bill; some legislators attempted to amend the bill to make it unpassable or otherwise "amend it to pieces."	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Civil rights	Laws and legislation
00:05:06	Oregon Legislature, 1967: Fishing Licenses	McCready talks about House Bill 1289, which was put in at the request of Oregon Bass & Panfish Club. It passed the House, 56-0, but it never got out of the Senate fish and game committee. She describes her memory of the bill; she thinks it was designed to allow retired people to fish as an inexpensive form of entertainment without an expensive license. She recalls clashing with a difficult lobbyist for the fish and game commission.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon outdoors	Wildlife conservation
00:08:00	Legislative Process: Introducing Bills, Part I	McCready clarifies what "at the request" of a certain group means; it is a signal to the other legislators that you may not support it yourself, you are doing a favor for the organization. She notes even the governor cannot put legislation in front of the legislature, which is why Roger [E.] Martin brought in so much of Tom [Thomas L.] McCall's legislation. McCready does not recall any other legislator who acted as McCall's representative. Hansen asks about Dick [Richard Oswald] Eymann; McCready is not aware of a relationship between Eymann and McCall.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Martin, Roger E.	McCall, Thomas L.
00:11:07	Tom McCall's Desire to Become Mayor of Portland	McCready describes McCall's reaction to not being appointed mayor of Portland upon Neil [E.] Goldschmidt's resignation; McCall took it personally that he was not picked. McCready comments that McCall was almost senile. Although he was a charismatic person, she thinks he would have been a poor choice because he was not a good manager. McCready and Hansen discuss the 1978 primary election for governor between McCall, [Victor G.] Atiyeh, and Martin. She talks about the difference one can make as mayor. She comments on [Francis J.] Ivancie's effectiveness as mayor.	McCall, Thomas L.	Political appointee	Mayors
00:15:25	Legislative Process: Introducing Bills, Part II	McCready notes that when you see a bill was introduced "at the request" of another party, it usually waters down the bill. It can mean that the legislator is not personally attached to the bill.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - legislative process	
00:16:55	Oregon Legislature, 1969: House Bill 1808, Part I	McCready discusses the formation of Trimet through the enabling legislation, House Bill 1808. She describes a task force committee formed by Terry [Terrence D.] Schruck; Al [Albert L.] McCready served on it and introduced her to the issue. She describes the existing service by privately-owned Rose City Transit. She describes being impressed by the transit union, which was on the verge of a strike, but held out until the legislation passed. She describes efforts to draw up the bill, including her work with an attorney from the City of Portland. McCready and Hansen comment on the progressive makeup of the urban affairs committee.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Transportation - Mass Transit	Public works

00:25:28	Oregon legislature, 1969: House Bill 1808, Part II	Trimet was formed when City of Portland purchased Rose City Transit; the legislation provided that they could exercise condemnation. McCready discusses owner Charlie [Charles] Bowen and his operation of Rose City Transit; his profit-minded business model frustrated the task force committee members. McCready requests that her husband join the conversation. A. McCready adds details about the committee's frustration with Bowen's operation of Rose City Transit; he talks about the history of mass transit in the area, including how Bowen acquired the company in 1946.	Business ownership	Public Works	Transportation - Mass transit
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Tape 10, Side 1

1994 April 18

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Oregon Legislature, 1969: House Bill 1808, Part III	McCready offers her final thoughts on working on the legislation that supported the formation of Trimet. It was important that the legislation include condemnation power. Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunck, who named the task force committee in Portland, understood this was a serious issue. McCready maintains that if the transit union would have gone on strike, [Charles] Bowen would have closed Rose City Transit and Portland would have been without a bus system.	Labor unions	Schrunck, Terrence D.	Public works
00:01:18	Oregon Legislature, 1969: Abortion	Hansen and McCready discuss abortion bills from the 1969 session. McCready differentiates between the bill that passed and a more liberal bill sponsored by Betty Roberts that narrowly failed in the Senate. McCready recalls support from a liberal Republican from Corvallis. She would have preferred Roberts' bill, but she supported the one that passed. She describes her personal views on abortion, including her belief that a woman should be in charge of her own body. She talks about levels of volatility around the issue in 1969 as compared to 1994; the issue was not as openly discussed in 1969.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Reproductive rights	Political views
00:05:51	Oregon Legislature, 1969: Anti-prostitution Bill	McCready was surprised to learn from Hansen that an anti-prostitution bill passed because she remembered the issue came up again, considerably later. The bill included clients; McCready loved this aspect of the bill. She felt if it was illegal to sell it, it should be illegal to buy it. She did not agree with those who tried to link the issue with abortion legislation.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Sexism in politics	Reproductive rights
00:07:18	Oregon Legislature, 1969: Summary	Hansen and McCready summarize their discussion of the 1969 legislative session. McCready thinks it was a productive session, if for nothing else but the mass transit issue. She tries to recall work she did as a member of an interim committee on government affairs. Based on the makeup of the committee (read by Hansen), she notes she would have been in the minority, politically.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Transportation - Mass transit	Public works
00:11:47	Oregon Legislature, 1967-1969: Rural-urban Divide	When asked to describe the regional and political breakdown of the Oregon legislature, McCready characterizes the division as "Portland and not Portland." She notes that larger communities were more apt to have similarities with Portland. She thinks the narrow views against Portland were unfortunate. She studied all legislation, no matter what the area it applied to. She notes that there were many legislators from rural areas that she was able to communicate and work with, like Staff [Stafford M.] Hansell and John [R.] Dellenback.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Rural-urban divide	Hansell, Stafford M.

00:14:51	Richard Nixon's Vice Presidential Running Mate	McCready talks about attending the Republican national convention as a liberal Republican the year that [Richard] Nixon was potentially going to name Mark [O.] Hatfield, another liberal Republican, as his running mate. Instead, [Spiro] Agnew was named. McCready doesn't remember specifics with regard to the announcement at the convention. She shares a secondhand story about payoffs Agnew offered to the recipient of a government contract.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Campaigns - 1968 - Presidential	Agnew, Spiro
00:19:00	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: McCready's Relationship with other Legislators	McCready sometimes teamed with [George F.] Wingard, Bob [Robert A.] Elliott, and Marva [Graham] and Betty [Roberts] and Keith Skelton on women's rights issues. She didn't work well with Vernon Cook. Her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready, advised her to expect fellow legislators to be supportive on a case-by-case basis; one should not hold grudges. This was easier for her than she anticipated, especially when she recognized the other legislator had conviction. She shares secondhand stories of legislators who held grudges, including Shirley [A.] Field and Kitty [Katherine] Musa. She shares an anecdote about Pat Dooley breaking the clocks in an effort to stop them.	Civil rights	Women's issues	Oregon legislature - Relationships
00:24:52	Oregon Legislature 1967, 1969: Communicating with Constituents	McCready represented the East Multnomah County district, position two. She attended caucuses for the whole Republican Party. She does not recall a women's caucus during her time at the legislature, even an informal one. She discusses organizations she had a relationship with, including the Bass and Panfish Club. She describes her relationship and use of the media. She had some close friends in the media, but there was no undue support or antagonism as a result. She describes parties and social function attended by the press, including an anecdote about a newsman in attendance who would fall asleep in his plate.	News media	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Social life, 1960s

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1994 April 18

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Oregon Legislature 1967, 1969: Social Life	Within the context of speaking about communication with other legislators regarding legislative issues, McCready talks about how it was more difficult for the women because the men could “follow the trap line” (meaning they visited bars) to drink and play poker together. She discusses the role of wives as secretaries and how couples entertained one another in their homes. She talks about legislators who were known for larger parties, including Bill [William H.] Hedlund.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Alcohol consumption	Careers - Gender roles
00:02:02	Oregon Legislature 1967, 1969: Social Connections with other Legislators	McCready talks about her secretaries. Her husband’s (A. McCready) sister, Dorothy Wilson, was her secretary during the first session. Her close friend, Carolyne Gainor (later Nelson), was her secretary and roommate during the second session. McCready talks about the male legislators and gossip; one had to be careful about appearances. She describes her relationship with legislators who lived in her apartment building, including Ken [Kenneth A.] Jernstedt, who she liked a lot. She did not feel as close to a legislator neighbor from Eastern Oregon.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Staff	Oregon legislature - Relationships
00:07:21	Oregon legislature, 1967, 1969: Impressions of Jason [D.] Boe	McCready had mixed emotions about Jason [D.] Boe, a Democrat. She thought he was bright and competent. Education was an important issue for him. She describes feeling disappointed in how he voted on an education bill that had ramifications for Portland. He justified his vote based on his constituents, noting that in order to accomplish things for his region he needed to please them (even if he knew they were misguided).	Boe, Jason D.	Education - Policy	Oregon legislature - Relationships
00:09:57	Connie McCready as a Legislator: Voting her conscience	McCready talks about her idealism, voting her conscience, and her dislike for single-issue voters. It was frustrating when professional politicians ducked those issues, which included abortion, fluoridation, and gun control. When asked about legislators who successfully navigated those types of issues, McCready names Staff [Stafford M.] Hansell, who surprised everyone with his position on the legalization of marijuana. Betty Roberts was also discussed.	Political views	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Hansell, Stafford M.
00:15:23	Oregon Legislature, 1967, 1969: Disappointments	In the context of describing the challenges in trying to communicate and build relationships with other legislators, McCready talks about being infuriated upon hearing, on occasion, that she had a reputation as a lush. She describes the inherent sexism in this accusation. She describes her awkward and infrequent attempts to connect with legislators at bars and how careful she was when she was there. She discusses the role the bars played in rapport building among legislators and describes valuable information she learned there.	Alcohol consumption	Social life 1960s	Oregon legislature - Relationships

00:20:52	McCready's Non-legislative Activities while Serving on the Oregon Legislature	McCready had very little time to do anything else but work at her legislative duties. With no large freeway, the commute to Portland was difficult. She spent time with her family on the weekends. She notes that her time as a legislator was not a financial burden on her family because activities for which she earned money (leading tour groups, freelance writing, real estate) did not contribute much. One exception was the <i>I Hate to Cook Book</i> , from which she made \$75,000.	Transportation - Auto	Finances - Personal	Family life
00:22:36	Impressions of Influential People in State Government: Glen [L.] Jackson	McCready did not know Glen Jackson personally until she was involved in city government. "Stonewall" was her nickname for him because "he was a force to be reckoned with." She described him as "too smart" to run for public office. She shares a secondhand story about his work with Dave [David B.] Simpson and Ted [Thaddeus B.] Bruno on the highway commission (which later became the transportation commission). The story illustrated the control Glen Jackson exercised, potentially through manipulation, which had a bearing on Bruno's involvement as finance chairman during McCall's run for Congress. It was well-known that Jackson did not want McCall to run for Congress.	Jackson, Glenn L.	McCall, Thomas L.	Bruno, Thaddeus B.

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Tape 11, Side 1

1994 May 27

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Changes at the Oregon Legislature, 1960s-1990s: Administrative and Operational	McCready discusses changes she sees in how the legislature operated between the 1960s and the present (1990s). She discusses her lack of office space (aside from a desk on the floor of the House), the work she brought home, the access constituents had to their legislators, differences in salaries, and the role of secretary taken by many legislators' wives. She discusses the power structure, specifically with regard to the state and federal affairs (aka "burial") committee, and the power of a Senate president to fill the committee with his preferences in exchange for other committee chairmanships.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Constituents	Oregon legislature - Leadership
00:08:34	Changes at the Oregon Legislature, 1950s-1960s: Social Events	McCready describes differences between social events in the early 1950s (when her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready covered the legislature for <i>The Oregonian</i>) and when she served in the legislature, 1967-1969. The social events during the 1950s were more frequent and lavish; she suspects they were funded by lobbyists. She mentions the Senate president's party, the House speaker's party, costume parties put on by the timber lobbyists, legislator roasts, and informal sine die parties. Tom McCall attended a sine die event at her house. She describes playful songs and limericks about legislators (including Jack Bain and [Thomas R.] Mahoney).	Social life 1950s	Social life 1960s	Lobbyists
00:15:58	Changes at the Oregon legislature, 1950s – 1990s: Social Events, Part I	McCready continues to describe social events she witnessed during the 1950s and 1960s, noting that legislators do not socialize in the same way, presently (1994). She describes a fight between Ross Morgan and Vernon Cook (who had been drinking heavily) at a party thrown by the lobbyists of the firemen's union. Grace [Olivier] Peck went around the party telling people they were fighting over her. She adds an amusing detail; Jim [James A.] Redden, a judge, had just sent a telegram congratulating Morgan on something unrelated, but worried it would be misconstrued to be about punching Cook.	Social life 1950s	Social life 1960s	Lobbyists
00:18:49	Changes at the Oregon Legislature, 1950s – 1990s: Social Events Part II	McCready continues to talk about social events, noting there was a lot more fraternity between the legislators then compared to the present (1994). She participated in singing along with the legislators at the close of the session, while Peck played a piano that was rolled onto the House floor. She describes a baseball game between the legislators (one team) and the lobbyists and people from the press (another team).	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Oregon legislature - Relationships	Social life, 1960s

00:21:45	Changes at the Oregon Legislature, 1950s – 1990s: Ramifications of Fewer Social Events	McCready wonders if the present (1994) animosity between the political parties in the legislature has something to do with the relative isolation legislators have from one another. There was more comradery between the legislators in the 1950s and 1960s. She describes an overnight fishing trip in Astoria hosted by power company lobbyists. McCready talks about the influence these social events had or didn't have on her and other legislators.	Lobbyists	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Social life, 1960s
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Tape 11, Side 2

1994 May 27

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	McCready Considers a Third Term at the Oregon Legislature, 1970	C. McCready describes her indecision about running for legislature in 1970. Her primary concern was about her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready, and his ability to take care of himself in Portland once his third daughter left for college. A. McCready was firm that he did not want to be the reason she didn't run; this disagreement was uncomfortable. C. McCready talks about being a moderate Republican who did not favor the sales tax and the difficulties this presented as she tried to work with the power structure within the Republican Party. C. McCready and Hansen discuss the changing political makeup of her district.	Oregon legislature - Constituents	Political views	Family life
00:05:20	McCready's Interest in City Commissioner Position, 1970	As McCready was trying to decide about filing for reelection as a legislator, City Commissioner Stanley W. Earl died, presenting a potential solution to her problem. She discusses mixed emotions about not returning to the legislature because she wanted to accomplish things for people. She was happy to not file for reelection and instead file for a city council seat. Hansen and McCready discuss a story in <i>The Oregonian</i> (described by C. McCready as "pure fabrication") about how A. McCready heard of her intention to be a city commissioner; the article incorrectly states the year of their marriage.	Earl, Stanley W.	Media coverage	
00:10:04	McCready is Selected to Fill Stanley [W.] Earl's Commissioner Seat, 1970	McCready talked with city commissioners and business leaders to express her interest in the city council position. The commissioners at the time included [Francis J.] Ivancie, Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunck, Lloyd Anderson, Mark [A.] "Buck" Grayson. She talked with Ira [C.] Keller. McCready talks about how well she knew Shirley [A.] Field, who earlier had expressed interest in running for city council, and Schrunck, who she calls a sweetheart. She talks about her interview for the appointment. From his research, Hansen reads that Schrunck selected her from a body of thirty candidates.	Portland City Council, 1970s	Networking	Schrunck, Terrence D.
00:17:36	Dorothy McCullough Lee: Portland's First Female Mayor, 1948-1952	After establishing that McCready was the second woman to serve on Portland City Council, McCready discusses the first, Dorothy McCullough Lee. McCready explains her opinion that Lee was "grossly maligned," referring to her nicknames, "Do Good Dotty," and "No Sin Lee." McCready confirms the threat of mob connections moving in on the Portland gambling scene, noting that her own position on the lottery considered the mob. McCready refers to mob connections with garbage and recycling services. She retells a secondhand story about a recycling plant and corruption on the part of [Spiro] Agnew. Lee's path to becoming mayor is discussed.	Lee, Dorothy McCullough	Women in politics	Sexism in politics

00:20:26	Dorothy McCullough Lee: Elections against Earl Riley (1948) and Fred [L.] Peterson (1952)	McCready and Hansen briefly discuss Earl Riley's (former mayor, who Lee defeated in 1948) connection to corruption. She mentions that Lee's time as mayor coincided with McCready's time as a new mother, so her memory was limited. Lee was an advocate for municipal reform; she favored a city manager form of government. In 1952 she was defeated by Fred [L.] Peterson, who took his victory as a mandate against municipal reform. McCready shares her opinion of Peterson—he was a part of the “good-old-boy” network. McCready notes other reasons why Lee lost in 1952, namely the unfair “Do Good Dotty” slurs.	Riley, Earl	Peterson, Fred L.	Women in politics
00:22:57	Portland's Historical Evolution, Part I	McCready responds as Hansen reads from an article in the <i>Saturday Evening Post</i> by Richard [L.] Neuberger that describes “municipal schizophrenia.” McCready comments on Neuberger's great writing skills and his lack of morality. There is truth in the article, she admits, but she implies that it is overstated. McCready discusses efforts by the City Club of Portland to clean up illegal gambling and prostitution in Old Town during her father's time, noting that some properties were owned by prominent Portland families. McCready and Hansen compare the histories of Portland and Seattle/Oregon and Washington.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Urban life	
00:27:29	Portland's Historical Evolution, Part II	McCready talks about changes Portland underwent as a result of World War II. The population exploded, drawn to work at Kaiser shipyards—Vancouver Shipyard, Oregonship and Swan Island. McCready shares an experience of a friend, who was hired by Kaiser to recruit workers from the East Coast. He accompanied them on the train to Portland and described fights, knifings, and the need to be armed to maintain control. The friend expressed regret that he brought such undesirable people to Portland. McCready thinks Portland presently (1994) suffers from that influx. She comments that the ethnic makeup of Portland changed at this time.	World War II - Homefront	Diversity	

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Tape 12, Side 1

1994 June 3

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Politician Profile: Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunk	Hansen asks McCready's reaction to a quote from Portland historian Carl Abbot about former mayor Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunk; she agreed with Abbot's characterization that Schrunk was an avid supporter of urban renewal, but his description of Schrunk as a member of Portland's conservative ruling class was overstated. McCready considered Schrunk to be a dear man who loved the city and was a hard worker; she notes the mayor's paper-signing workload prior to changes that shifted some of the work to the auditor's office. McCready describes his self-effacing, quiet, and polite ways that tempered strong personalities and kept the city council working together.	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Mayors	Urban planning
00:04:43	Terry [D.] Schrunk and Open Meeting Law	McCready describes Schrunk's practice of holding off-the-record weekly luncheons with council members; this became illegal with the open meeting law. McCready describes the luncheons and gives her opinion on their benefits. Nothing transpired for which the public would disapprove, but she understands why there was discomfort. She notes that later Neil [E. Goldschmidt] flagrantly violated the open meeting law. She contrasts Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie's public/private persona. She describes city council meetings as more abrasive when the luncheons were outlawed.	Transparency in government	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:10:40	Neil [E.] Goldschmidt and Open Meeting Law	McCready discusses Goldschmidt's negotiation style his inability to achieve consensus within the city council after the open meeting law. She notes that Goldschmidt operated behind the scenes. She shares a confrontation between herself and Goldschmidt when she asked him to talk straight and level with her rather than try to manipulate her. Things improved after this conversation.	Transparency in government	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Mayors
00:14:30	Goldschmidt and McCready on the Mt. Hood Freeway, Part I	McCready originally was a strong supporter of the Mt. Hood Freeway; Goldschmidt was a strongly against it. McCready outlines her reasons for supporting it. While studying the issue, McCready's staff found serious holes in the argument in support of the freeway in two published works that presented the issue; McCready describes the inaccuracies/misleading information.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Urban planning	Public works
00:18:55	Goldschmidt and McCready on the Mt. Hood Freeway, Part II	Goldschmidt had instructed his staff not to cooperate with McCready's staff person while she worked on the Mt. Hood Freeway issue. McCready describes her management style with her staff. She asked staff to provide her with hard facts during briefs as work was ongoing. At the conclusion of research she gave staff the opportunity to offer an opinion. Her staff person recommended McCready change her position on the Mt. Hood Freeway, and McCready became convinced. Goldschmidt was dumbfounded, especially after the obstacles he created for McCready's team.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - Staff	Public works

00:22:37	Terry [D.] Schrunk and the Formation of the Development Commission, 1958	McCready confirms that Schrunk was appropriately identified with Portland development projects—South auditorium urban renewal area, Coliseum, Lloyd Center, I-5, and I-405. She comments on the politics of the decision to create a separate development commission verses granting the city council responsibility over development decisions. She notes the pros and cons of a system with a separate commission. The commission accomplished lovely things, but caused heartaches in the community along the way. McCready points to the eradication of a[n] [Orthodox] Jewish neighborhood; she suspects this would not have happened if the city council was in charge of development projects.	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Urban planning	Portland neighborhoods
00:27:17	Terry [D.] Schrunk and Portland City Council Members, 1957-1973	McCready was unable to comment on how supportive the other councilmembers were of Schrunk's objectives as mayor because she was not a member of the council at the time. She agreed with a statement from <i>The Oregonian</i> that suggested that he approached problems cautiously and made changes slowly.	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Portland City Council - 1960s	Mayors
00:28:11	Portland City Hall Bombing, 1970, Part I	McCready describes her firsthand experience with the Portland City Hall bombing, which totaled her car. McCready frequently stayed at work late, sometimes by herself, to the chagrin of the Portland police, concerned for her safety. On the night of the bombing, McCready's husband picked her up from city hall to attend a party; she left her car there overnight.	Threats to personal safety	Portland City Council - 1970s	

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Tape 12, Side 2

1994 June 3

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Portland City Hall Bombing, 1970, Part II	McCready describes the damage to her car, Portland City Hall, and the replica of the liberty bell from the bombing.	Threats to personal safety	Portland City Council - 1970s	
00:03:27	Politician Profile: Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie	McCready describes Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie. He had been an executive assistant to Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunck; before that, he had been a schoolteacher in Eastern Oregon. McCready agrees with a description of Ivancie from <i>Willamette Week</i> that noted his pleasant private side but darker public side with no management style and difficulty articulating policy. She notes his dedicated constituency and describes their demographics (uneducated and older) in relation to hers. Hansen and McCready comment on the tight race between Ivancie and Tom Walsh for commissioner, noting the difference in council makeup had Walsh prevailed; Walsh and Neil [E.] Goldschmidt were close.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Contituents	Walsh, Tom
00:09:16	Changes to City Council, ca. 1970, Part I	Hansen and McCready discuss turnover at the city council within months of her arrival. McCready came in March 1970. Lloyd Anderson replaced William [A.] Bowes upon Bowes' death in 1969. In 1970, Goldschmidt replaced [Mark A.] "Buck" Grayson upon his retirement. McCready describes Grayson as a sweet, "old-school" politician; he left much work to his staff. McCready approached her work differently; she studied issues, learned her bureaus. There was a lot to learn when she arrived. She was a perfectionist. By contrast, people told her the former occupant of her office took frequent afternoon naps.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Grayson, Mark A.	Anderson, Lloyd
00:13:24	McCready's Long Hours and Concerns for her Safety	To describe her long hours, McCready remembers that she left her house when it was dark and left City Hall when it was dark. Concerned for her safety (people hiding in her bushes), she recalls pruning her rosebushes by streetlight. She describes getting four totally unrelated death threats in two days. She describes the first—a young black woman who came in the campaign headquarters and notified people there that McCready was going to be killed.	Threats to personal safety	Portland City Council - 1970s	
00:15:20	McCready's Death Threat from Posse Comitatus	McCready describes one death threat she received in detail. Neighbors in the Laurelhurst neighborhood reported on a neighbor who was not taking care of her property to the nuisance bureau. The bureau contracted out work to clean up the property and billed the property owner, who was an older woman with ties to the Posse Comitatus, an anarchist organization. The violent group had not conducted violence in Portland to date, but someone informed the city council that it intended to get McCready in retaliation, because she was mayor at the time.	Threats to personal safety	Portland City Council - 1970s	Mayors

00:20:09	Safety Measures Taken Due to Death Threat from Posse Comitatus	McCreedy describes the measures to protect her from the Posse Comitatus threat on the day the property owner was at City Hall. McCreedy wore a bulletproof vest and carried a lead-lined briefcase to put in front of her face if there was an active shooter. Mildred [A.] Schwab was concerned for her own safety. The council chamber was packed with men from the intelligence department and members of the Posse Comitatus. No other violence was directed at McCreedy. Sometimes arguments got heated and there was some yelling. An officer sat at a desk in the council chamber.	Threats to personal safety	Schwab, Mildred A.	Mayors
00:23:41	Changes to City Council, ca. 1970, Part II	McCreedy describes the personalities, work habits, and personal challenges of three older commissioners who left about the time McCreedy came—Bowes, [Stanley] Earl (replaced by McCreedy) and Ray Smith (replaced by George Yerkovich). McCreedy was familiar with Bowes and Earl from civic gatherings and her days as a reporter. She agrees with Hansen's suggestion that her predecessors were passive; they delegated a lot of their work to their staff. Hansen remarks that the average age of the commissioners went from 59 to 45 in one year.	Earl, Stanley W.	Bowes, William A.	Smith, Ray
00:28:35	McCreedy Describes Portland's Commission Form of Government	McCreedy describes the organization of Portland's form of government. She differentiates the role of the mayor from the other commissioners. The commissioners serve as the administrators of the bureaus. She tries to recall the various bureaus.	Portland City Council - Commission government	Mayors	Portland City Council - 1970s

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Tape 13, Side 1

1994 June 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Memories of World War II: D-Day	Hansen begins by commenting that the present date was fifty years from D-Day; he asks if C. McCready had specific memories of that day. C. McCready was assistant military editor of <i>The Oregonian</i> at the time. She had no specific memory of that day; she paid close attention to what was going in the South Pacific because her husband, A. McCready, was serving there on a PT boat. McCready gives a secondhand account of A. McCready's involvement in his most dramatic World War II experience, the Battle of Surigao Strait. She describes the maneuver called, "Crossing the T."	World War II - Military service	Careers - Journalism	Family life
00:04:07	Memories of World War II: Attack on Pearl Harbor and V-E Day	McCready shares firsthand accounts of learning about the attack on Pearl Harbor and the announcement of V-E Day. She was studying for a college final exam when she learned about Pearl Harbor; she happened to be reading a <i>Reader's Digest</i> article that included skepticism about military actions on the part of the Japanese on mandate islands in the South Pacific. She was a reporter for <i>The Oregonian</i> on V-E Day. She was dispatched to the streets of Portland to gather the public's reaction minutes after the newspaper learned; she was struck by how fast the news traveled.	World War II - Attack on Pearl Harbor	World War II - Homefront	Careers - Journalism
00:06:59	World War II-Era PT Boat Restoration Project	McCready describes work (by her husband, A. McCready, and others) to restore and bring to Portland a historic World War II-era PT boat. She describes PT boats, noting their speed and materials (plywood). She describes how the group acquired the boat and their work to restore it in San Francisco. She notes the group's present (1994) challenge—to move the boat from its location in Tacoma, Washington, to breach by the navy recruiting station on Swan Island in Portland.	Historic preservation	McCready, Albert L.	
00:11:05	City Commissioners' Administrative Responsibilities: Departments and Bureaus	McCready returns to the topic of how responsibilities over departments and bureaus were split among the commissioners. She names the departments—public utilities, public works, public safety, public affairs, and finance and administration. Each commissioner headed a department; the mayor was in charge of finance and administration. Within the departments are bureaus, which can be split among the commissioners. She gives examples of how mayors Terry [Terrence D.] Schunk and Neil [E.] Goldschmidt made bureau assignments. She notes sought-after bureaus and typical assignments—the water bureau was less work and [Francis J.] Ivancie sought to keep it; mayors typically took the police bureau.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Mayors
00:16:36	McCready and Goldschmidt's Working Relationship, 1970s	McCready describes an evolution to her working relationship with Neil [Goldschmidt]. She begins by describing Goldschmidt's attempt to manipulate her into being in charge of the police bureau and reiterates a confrontation they had. She describes her appreciation for Goldschmidt on a personal level, but insinuates frequent feelings of betrayal; she remarks that she did not know why he considered her a threat. Difficulties with respect to their working relationship eventually improved.	Goldschmidt, Neil, E.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Relationships

00:19:22	City Commissioners as Overseers of Nonpaid Boards and Groups	Hansen and McCready begin a discussion of nonpaid commissions, advisory boards, and regulatory boards, focusing on the type of work they did and how they were organized. She used cable television as an example; it was a complex and time-consuming issue. McCready named a committee to study the topic; the committee recommended there be a commission, whose members needed to be approved by the council. McCready and Hansen agree they will come back to the Cable TV issue and a discussion of staff members. She discusses a study group she formed to look into issues around a new public auditorium.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Telecommunications
00:23:13	Responsibilities of City Commissioners	Hansen expresses amazement about the breadth of work commissioners stepped in to do. He notes the work of the examination boards that license electricians, for example. He notes that McCready was the first female fire commissioner; she expresses love for that bureau. She was briefly in charge of the municipal court, but soon the responsibility was passed to Goldschmidt when he came.	Women in politics	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Administrative duties
00:26:36	Bureau of Nuisance Abatement, 1970s	McCready describes being in charge of the bureau of nuisance abatement. She describes the work of the bureau to handle complaints made by neighbors about the upkeep of property or barking dogs. The city would contract out to clean up a property and fine the property owner, for example. She disliked the work; sometimes she felt sorry for the property owners. Fred Meyer would frequently get reported; the company maintained it was less expensive to pay a fine than to hire a maintenance person. Some bureau responsibilities were assigned to new commissioners; nuisance abatement went to Goldschmidt when he came along.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Finance - Business

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Tape 13, Side 2

1994 June 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Assignments of Short Duration, 1970	Some assignments, like the Metropolitan Youth Commission and Probation and Parole were McCready's responsibility for only a short time between her appointment and the election, when Neil [E.] Goldschmidt came to the council. These were reassigned after a few months.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties
00:00:51	Attempts to Make the Fire Bureau More Diverse, 1970s	When McCready came to lead the fire bureau, there were no black or female firemen. The members of the fire bureau were very conservative; the union was strong. As she tried to recruit a more diverse fire bureau, she mollified the union members by assuring them that qualification exams would be the same for all groups. She might provide special training assistance, but it would be available to anyone. She notes that her predecessor, Stanley [W.] Earl, had not taken on these issues.	Diversity	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Earl, Stanley W.
00:03:25	Weekly Meetings with Bureau Heads: Fire Bureau, ca. 1970	In the context of describing how bureau heads reacted to her as a new commissioner, McCready talks about her practice of holding weekly meetings at which she encouraged input from bureau heads and other project leaders to learn about problems and brainstorm solutions. The existing head of the fire bureau insisted that he conduct the briefings himself; he gave no one else an opportunity to talk. The bureau head who replaced him appreciated McCready's approach so much that he decided to retire early to ensure McCready, as mayor, would have the opportunity to appoint the next fire chief.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Mayors
00:08:27	Weekly Meetings with Bureau Heads: Public Works, 1970s	Other bureau heads appreciated McCready's weekly meetings. She talks about a time when the head of public works shared with her that his colleagues agreed that she was the best commissioner of public works that they could remember—and some had been there 30 years. They expressed that her weekly meetings showed that she was interested in what was going on. McCready notes having felt pensive about replacing Lloyd Anderson, who had been an engineer. This feedback made her proud and relieved that the learning process had been worthwhile.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Anderson, Lloyd
00:11:15	McCready Solves a Longstanding Problem at the Sewage Department, 1970s	McCready describes solving a problem that <i>The Oregonian</i> had dubbed, "The Battle of Bowe's Bluff," referring to public works commissioner, Bill [William A.] Bowes. A sewage pipe along a bluff repeatedly broke and leaked into the Willamette River. Bowes tried to negotiate with the owners of a nearby railroad tunnel about relocating the sewage pipe through the tunnel, but negotiations failed. When McCready came, she called the attorney for the railroad company (who had been a college friend). She gathered the interested parties in her office and made a deal to relocate the pipe.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Political network	Bowes, William A.

00:15:57	McCready's Work on Various Bureaus, 1970s	McCready discusses her work on various bureaus, including building and maintenance (which governed building inspections, lighting (in which she worked on a ballot measure for street lights), and communications (a part of the Department of Public Utilities). Aside from the Cable TV issue, the communications bureau handled telephones and repairs on communication devices in emergency vehicles. When she was there the city's communication system either needed to be expanded or redone entirely. She discusses the decision to contract the work out or complete it in-house.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Telecommunications
00:20:25	McCready's Work on Advisory and Appeal Boards, 1970s	McCready was on thirteen advisory and appeal boards. McCready discusses the timing of some bureau appointments, including those related to public utilities. She gives examples of appeals board work, like approving the height of a property owner's fence. As a part of advisory boards, she worked with task forces on access to Swan Island and traffic noise, for example. She gives examples of times she needed to work with state employees. In one disagreement with a state engineer, she addressed the issue with the state attorney general ([James A.] Redden) and won the argument.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Redden, James A.
00:24:46	McCready's Transition to City Council, 1970: Relationships	McCready talks about a smooth transition to her work on the city council in terms of working relationships with other council members and city employees. She recalls a member of the mayor's staff who was challenging to work with; she later learned this woman had expected to be appointed to McCready's position.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Relationships	Political appointee
00:27:43	McCready's Staff, 1970: Secretary and Executive Assistant	After McCready's appointment, she inherited the secretary and executive assistant of her predecessor, Earl. She describes the employees and their roles, noting differences in expectations between Earl and herself. Earl's executive assistant acted as his driver, for example. McCready talks about initial difficulties as her secretary got used to McCready's management style, which was much more hands on. The secretary was accustomed to not having to explain papers that needed the commissioner's signature, for example.	Portland City Council - Staff	Portland City Council - 1970s	Earl, Stanley W.

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Tape 14, Side 1

1994 June 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	McCready's City Council Staff, 1970: Secretary	McCready continues describing initial difficulties with her secretary; her lunch break was a sticking point. McCready gives reasons why she didn't replace the secretary—mainly because she was competent. The secretary retired eventually.	Portland City Council - Staff	Portland City Council - 1970s	
00:02:50	McCready's City Council Staff, 1970s: Executive Assistant	McCready hired Jeff Morris as her executive assistant. He had been a captain in the fire department. He was friendly and knowledgeable about many city issues, like the politics of street vacations. McCready describes his background and the ways he was invaluable to her. Morris replaced her original executive assistant, who went back to work at the police department.	Morris, Jeff	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Staff
00:06:14	McCready Adds to her Staff, 1970s	McCready slowly added staff members. She describes how she made hiring decisions and tells about how she came to hire Kennon McKee. After McCready was assigned to communications, she needed help with the cable television issue. The cable television study McCready and McKee conducted received multiple national accolades; McCready credits McKee with the success. McCready shares that she was said to have the best staff in city hall, and she agreed. She describes the process of hiring the staff person (named Jennifer) that helped her with the Mt. Hood Freeway research.	McKee, Kennon	Portland City Council - Staff	Telecommunications
00:11:26	McCready's First Projects as City Commissioner, 1970	McCready did not come to the city council with anything that she intended to accomplish right away. She set out to learn the issues presented by her bureaus; she soon learned there was work that her predecessor had neglected. McCready adds more detail to her discussion of recruiting ethnic minorities and women to the fire bureau. She describes hurdles encountered in this work, including resistance from peers of potential recruits in the black community.	Diversity	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:14:17	McCready as a New City Commissioner, 1970: Mentors	McCready discusses access to mentors when she began as a commissioner. She largely figured things out on her own, but felt she could ask questions of Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunk if she needed. She describes stumbling as she learned the most appropriate way to schedule time to meet with Schrunk.	Mentors	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:17:23	Portland City Council, 1970s: Typical Work Week	McCready outlines a typical work week and discusses how bureau meetings were conducted. She describes in greater detail the informal weekly meetings she held with bureaus, noting that the gatherings became more fruitful once participants got to know one another and were comfortable sharing suggestions.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Commission government	Portland City Council - Relationships
00:21:22	Parliamentary Procedures at Oregon Legislature and Portland City Council, 1970s	McCready and Hansen discuss the types of parliamentary procedures that were followed at the Oregon legislature and at the city council. There was no parliamentarian on the council. McCready describes learning about parliamentary procedure at the legislature; due to her experience there, McCready acted as parliamentarian once she came to the council. There were not very many ploys to get things passed on the council because there was not as much awareness of how they worked. McCready describes the rules that governed the usage of the emergency clause.	Portland City Council - Legislative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	Oregon legislature - 1960s

00:24:08	Portland City Council: Council Agenda	McCready describes the rules that governed the council agenda and the usage of the emergency clause. Hansen asks if people attempted to arrange for legislation and ordinances to come through the council based on who was going to be there. McCready describes why this would be difficult to achieve, although she notes that she often suspected that it happened.	Portland City Council - Legislative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	
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Tape 14, Side 2

1994 June 13

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	City of Portland Hosts Mayor's Conference, 1994	Hansen and McCready discuss a national mayor's conference that was presently being held in Portland. Vera [Katz] asked McCready, along with Bud Clark and [Neil E.] Goldschmidt to be honorary co-chairmen. She describes her participation in event activities, such as watching the Rose Festival parade, touring the Nike campus, and attending a VIP event for the executive committee. She comments on her participation in Rose Festival events during previous years in her capacity as a reporter and mayor. She regrets having to ride in the back seat of a parade car due to death threats she received as mayor.	Mayors	Threats to personal safety	Careers - Journalism
00:03:45	City of Portland Bomb Threats during McCready's Time as Mayor, ca. 1980	McCready talks about a series of bombs and threats that impacted her. A threatening man called City Hall multiple times, criticizing that she had not reduced taxes or stopped Cadillac Fairview. On one occasion he said, "Tell the mayor she is going to hear a very loud noise." City Hall was evacuated to the First National Bank tower across the street before dynamite exploded in a park restroom across the street. The man was caught. Other bombs locations included the arboretum and a television studio. McCready asked her staff to allow her to talk to people calling with threats.	Threats to personal safety	Mayors	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:09:25	Connie McCready's Personal Safety While Mayor, ca. 1980	McCready discusses measures taken for her protection, including a special alarm system that was wired into the Portland police, recommendations to prune her flowers, and irregular police drive-bys. During the period she was receiving threats, the police took her to/from city hall. She compared concerns for her safety while serving on the Oregon legislature verses in Portland, noting that what she did in city hall had more of a direct effect on people's lives.	Threats to personal safety	Mayors	Portland City Council - 1980s
00:12:30	Portland City Council's Use of the Emergency Ordinance, 1970s	McCready discusses the use of the emergency ordinance while she was serving on city council. She thought it was used more than was necessary. She describes the reasons for using the emergency ordinance and the rules that applied to them. She notes there was talk about cutting back on its usage. Hansen asks about a "two-vote theory" as a way for councilmembers to decide what issues to take up; McCready was not familiar with the phrase.	Portland City Council - Legislative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s	
00:15:09	Commissioner McCready Juggles Responsibilities, 1970s	McCready talks about balancing attempts to meet with the public with other time-consuming responsibilities, like running bureaus and signing contracts. She talks about the burden of contract signing. It was difficult to read everything she signed (which caused her worry); nevertheless, she caught mistakes or concerns this way. One example included a negotiation with the state about curbs on freeway exit ramps. She learned about the issue while signing contracts and went to the state attorney general, Jim [James A.] Redden, to help resolve. Due to her busy schedule, sometimes she relied on staff to meet with citizens.	Portland City Council - Executive duties	Redden, James A.	Portland City Council - 1970s

00:22:48	Communication between Portland City Commissioners, 1970s	McCready discusses contact between commissioners, which was limited after rules went into place against such meetings. Hansen and McCready discuss the rules and their effects; McCready describes it as unfortunate and explains why. Occasionally commissioners would discuss matters one-on-one. She preferred to talk to the commissioner rather than their staff; sometimes her staff would talk with other commissioners' staff. Reserving time to offer the public access to her was a priority, particularly after she became mayor.	Transparency in government	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Staff
00:25:11	McCready's Early Time on City Council, ca. 1970: Issues of Interest	When McCready first came to the council she did not have an agenda she wanted to accomplish; when Terry [D. Schrunk] was mayor hardly anyone had an agenda. She spent her time learning the ropes and identifying improvements to make in the administration of her bureaus. She mentions Portland State University unrest, Mt. St. Helens, and the city hall bombing. She felt strongly about mass transit issues; they intersected with many other things.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Schrunk, Terrence D.	

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Tape 15, Side 1

1994 June 13

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	McCready's Campaign for Commissioner, 1970: Opponent Doug Baker	McCready describes the difficult campaign to fill the unexpired term, Jan 1, 1971 to 1973. Her opponent was Doug Baker, who was a columnist on the <i>Oregon Journal</i> . McCready did not have a high opinion of Baker; she describes the reasons why.	Baker, Doug	Campaigns - 1970 - Portland City Council	
00:05:03	McCready's Campaign for Commissioner, 1970: Support of Labor	Although McCready had not previously been known as a pro-labor candidate, she had the support of labor during the 1970 campaign. She supported a state minimum wage. She had developed a relationship with the union that represented mass transit drivers during her work on the enabling legislation for a municipal mass transit system in Portland when she was on the Oregon legislature. She describes this work, the problems with the Rose City Transit Company, and how she built a relationship with the union.	Campaigns - 1970 - Portland City Council	Labor issues	Transportation - Mass transit
00:08:00	McCready's Campaign for Commissioner, 1970: Campaigning	McCready discusses campaigning against Baker; they sometimes spoke at the same places. She did not enjoy public speaking or raising money. The current commissioners were not involved in the campaign. McCready led Baker in the primary, but did not secure the majority and therefore the candidates had a run off in the general election. This was disappointing to McCready because it was time consuming to do the work of a commissioner while campaigning.	Baker, Doug	Campaigns - 1970 - Portland City Council	
00:10:38	McCready Wins Election for City Commissioner, 1970	Winning the election did not have much an effect on the relationship she had with others on the council. McCready speculates that they picked her because they knew she could win. She discusses knowing [Terrence D.] Schrunk and [Mark A.] "Buck" [Grayson] for years before, but not very well. Some of her bureau assignments went to Neil [Goldschmidt], who was newly elected; she was happy to keep the fire bureau assignment.	Portland City Council - Relationships	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Grayson, Mark A.
00:13:43	City Council Meetings and Calendar, 1971-1973	Hansen asks McCready to comment on a common complaint during the Schrunk administration, lengthy city council meetings. They discuss the meaning of and the rules around the four-fifths calendar. When Hansen asks about [Lloyd] Anderson's call to streamline the calendar, McCready had no specific memory, but doubted it amounted to much. McCready talks about the pro and cons of limiting the time speakers had to address the council. She recalls an exchange she had with co-councilperson Frank [Ivancie] during a lengthy city council meeting on the night before Thanksgiving in which she asked Ivancie to stop complaining about the time.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Anderson, Lloyd
00:19:28	Role of City Government	Hansen asks McCready to comment on the vote for tabling a resolution calling for United States withdrawal from Southeast Asia. This prompts McCready to share her thoughts about the role of city government, as called for by the city charter. The electorate elected them to "run the store," and take care of things like the streets, public safety, fire protection, police, and parks, she says; the larger issues were not the domain of city government. She recalls receiving phone calls from frustrated members of the public who used this argument, and she agreed with them.	Role of government	Portland City Council - 1970s	

00:23:02	City of Portland's Legislative Committee	McCready was appointed to head an ad-hoc committee to determine the city's interests in the 1971 legislature. She did not recall having very many meetings. The committee discussed various issues and she assigned ones to lobby for or against. She did much of the lobbying herself because she was familiar with the legislature. She comments on Neil Goldschmidt's self-confidence; it was sometimes an asset and sometimes a detriment while lobbying—some legislators looked down on city politics.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Goldschmidts, Neil E.	Oregon legislature - 1970s
00:25:09	Tom [Thomas L.] McCall and Family	McCready discusses her relationship with Tom [Thomas L.] McCall while he was governor of Oregon. She notes that even though they had been old friends, it was difficult to see him. She had to go through [Edward G.] Westerdahl and Ron Schmidt. McCall was busy learning his new role as governor. McCready describes a time she met with McCall about a steelhead fish and game bill when she was in legislature. McCready talks about her relationship with and/or knowledge of McCall's family members, including his wife, Audrey, his mother, and his sons (particularly Sam).	McCall, Thomas L.	Governors	Westerdahl, Edward G.

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Tape 15, Side 2

1994 June 13

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Governor [Thomas L.] McCall, 1970s: City and State Politics	Hansen lists notable issues and events during [Thomas L.] McCall's administration, including the beach bill, bottle bill, Vietnam, and the Vortex rock festival. McCreedy recalls McCall's handling of the energy crisis and discusses how his approach impacted Portland and her work on the city council. McCreedy was the commissioner assigned to public works. She assigned Mike Lindberg, public works bureau director, to work on a street lighting levy, which passed. She discussed the fine line between educating the public about conservation and streetlights as safety measures. McCreedy and Hansen briefly discuss gas rationing to diffuse the crisis over gas.	McCall, Thomas L.	Energy crisis	Lindberg, Mike
00:03:34	Communication with Bob [Robert W.] Straub, Vic [Victor G.] Atiyeh and Mark [O.] Hatfield	McCreedy notes that the closure of the state highway for the creation of Tom McCall Waterfront Park was a hot issue, but good that it happened. She did not recall much interaction with Governor Bob [Robert W.] Straub. Governor Vic [Victor G.] Atiyeh called McCreedy to talk about his rug firm on occasion. Senator [Mark O.] Hatfield called McCreedy to inform and encourage her to announce something that happened on a federal level that affected the city; Atiyeh was upset that he was not called on to make the announcement. McCreedy recalls attendance at her retirement party by these politicians.	Public works	Atiyeh, Victor G.	Hatfield, Mark O.
00:07:54	Role and Administration of City Council President, 1970s	The president served as mayor in a mayor's absence. The term lasted six months. The commissioners voted to select presidents; they rotated to share the responsibility evenly. McCreedy shares that Terry [Terrence D. Schrunck] told her he held off having surgery until she was president to avoid having the responsibility go to Frank [Francis J. Ivancie]; she discusses potential reasons for Schrunck's lack of trust, pointing to a time (before McCreedy) when Ivancie remodeled his office in Schrunck's absence. McCreedy recalls being similarly touched when a fire chief retired early to allow McCreedy appoint his replacement.	Portland City Council - Commission government	Schrunck, Terrence D.	Ivancie, Francis J.
00:12:50	Administration of City of Portland Budget, 1970s	McCreedy discusses the administration of the city's budget and the role of the budget director in coming up with new ways of improving the budgeting process. She comments on an interaction she had as mayor with the budget director under Neil [E. Goldschmidt]; the director assured her he could make the budget appear any way she wanted. This interaction put into question her ability to trust him.	Portland City Council - Commission government	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Political ethics
00:15:11	City of Portland Financing Methods, 1970s	Hansen asks McCreedy about different methods for financing projects and increasing revenues, like bonds and service fees. McCreedy discusses local improvement districts. She describes trying to provide a solution for older property owners whose land was annexed into the city and were faced with costly public works projects. She brainstormed a system for helping them whereby the city would pay for the required project; a lien on the property allowed them to pass the cost of the project on to future buyers.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Taxation	Finance

00:20:27	President Jimmy [James Earl] Carter's Administration	McCready describes the federal grants and matching funds of the President Jimmy Carter's administration; she notes the administration was more sympathetic to the problems of the city than its predecessor or successors. She shares her opinion on the role of city government with respect to social services and housing and urban development issues; she feels (as Ivancie did) that these issues were better handled at the federal, state, and/or county level.	Carter, James Earl	Role of government	Ivancie, Francis J.
00:23:14	City of Portland Budget, 1970s: Federal Revenue Sharing and Rainy Day Fund	When the federal government cut off revenue sharing, it was a tough blow to cities. McCready discusses siding with Neil [E. Goldschmidt] on maintaining a rainy day fund, even though, as the public works commissioner, she had many ways to spend the money. When Ivancie became mayor, he quickly depleted the rainy day fund.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Mayors
00:25:48	Municipal Income Tax, 1970s	Schrunk, Lloyd Anderson and McCready favored a municipal income tax. At a councilmember luncheon, Schrunk asked Goldschmidt if he would lead a campaign to push a city income tax; Goldschmidt agreed, but backed out the next day. McCready comments on the admiration young people ("pretty young gals" in particular) had for Goldschmidt, who played to them during city council meetings.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Taxation	Portland City Council - 1970s

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Tape 16, Side 1

1994 June 20

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Portland City Council Elections, 1972	McCready ran for reelection as city commissioner in 1972; she does not remember who she ran against. That same year, Neil [E.] Goldschmidt was elected mayor. Hansen and McCready discuss, with some confusion, who ran against Goldschmidt; McCready thinks it was [Frank J.] Ivancie. As they discussed if the timing was plausible, McCready recalls Ivancie's campaign manager encouraging her to use rumors and personal attacks on her opponent during a different election. McCready did not like to campaign that way.	Campaigns - Negative	Ivancie, Francis J.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:04:49	Open Meetings Law: Mildred [A.] Schwab Appointment, 1972	Within the context of discussing the pros and cons of the open meetings law, McCready recounts an informal meeting to discuss a replacement for Goldschmidt's seat. McCready notes that politicians can talk more frankly during private meetings. Goldschmidt proposed Mildred Schwab; McCready objected—she questioned Schwab's truthfulness and integrity. An offhand comment of McCready's got back to Schwab; it affected their relationship. If the open meetings law had been in effect (it passed the state legislature shortly after) she wouldn't have said anything. Schwab was appointed; on occasion during council meetings McCready turned to Lloyd Anderson and commented on Schwab's negative behavior.	Schwab, Mildred A.	Transparency in government	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:10:19	Open Meetings Law: Drawbacks	McCready notes that while she did not approve of the law, when it passed she abided by it; Goldschmidt tried to evade it. The public had a misconception of the former luncheon meetings. McCready describes the benefits of the luncheons—they allowed for smoother council meetings. The press bitterly resented the luncheons because they were excluded. McCready suspects her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready, would have taken issue the private meetings. With respect to filling Goldschmidt's seat on the city council, some candidates didn't want their consideration to be known publically for fear of losing their job if not appointed.	Transparency in government	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:15:30	Commissioners' Preferences for Appointment to fill Goldschmidt's Seat	McCready describes her support for Ed Whelan. McCready refutes a newspaper article that said she (and Ivancie) had supported George Van Hoomissen. Hansen asks about a newspaper article that suggested that Goldschmidt did not favor Van Hoomissen because his political aspirations were too high. McCready had no specific knowledge, but she saw this as plausible. Hansen comments on the odd chemistry between members of the group. McCready specified that while she had a trust issue with Goldschmidt, he was her favorite person on the council. She enjoyed banter with him; he was "worthy of her steel," as Tom [Thomas R.] Mahoney used to say.	Political appointee	Media coverage	Portland City Council - 1970s

00:20:39	Tom [R.] Mahoney Anecdote: "Worthy of my Steel"	The phrase, "worthy of my steel" was a phrase that Tom Mahoney used to say when C. McCready served with him on the Oregon legislature. McCready enjoyed the phrase. She shares a time when she first heard him use it; it was when her husband, A. McCready, covered the legislature for <i>The Oregonian</i> . She describes the situation, which involved Vernon Cook.	Mahoney, Thomas R.	Cook, Vernon	Oregon legislature - 1950s
00:22:39	Schwab's Appointment to City Council, 1972	McCready has nothing further to add about the process of Schwab's appointment. McCready describes heated arguments between Goldschmidt and Schwab; Schwab would storm in and out of his office. Like she did with Anderson, McCready made comments and knowing looks to Goldschmidt during city council meetings about Schwab's conduct.	Political appointee	Schwab, Midldred A.	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:27:09	Connie McCready's Working Relationship with Neil [E.] Goldschmidt	Hansen asks if McCready ever sees Goldschmidt; she explains why not. McCready reiterates her like for him; he had always been flattering to her in public. She describes aspects of his management style that she found challenging and insulting, including examples of deception and manipulation. She describes a heated exchange between them about invocations by ministers at city council meetings.	Religion	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Mayors

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Tape 16, Side 2

1994 June 20

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Commission Form of City Government: Neil [E.] Goldschmidt and Religious Invocations	McCready describes her reasons for calling Neil [E.] Goldschmidt out on straying from the point of order on the religious invocation issue. McCready did not do it for religious reasons; it was a matter of principal. She describes the responsibilities of a mayor in the commission form of government. She contrasts Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunck's management style (gentlemanly and cooperative) with Goldschmidt's, offering an example that showed Schrunck's respect for McCready's administration of the fire bureau. Unlike Schrunck, Goldschmidt stretched his power to the limit and beyond. McCready describes the response by the other commissioners to her handling of the invocation issue.	Portland City Council - Commission government	Mayors	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:04:13	Religious Invocations at City Council Meetings, 1970s	As a result of her confrontation with Goldschmidt over religious invocations at the start of city council meetings, McCready took over the responsibility of meeting with a minister ten minutes before every council meeting. Commissioners commonly used this time with staff for last-minute preparations. She describes interactions with ministers and the invocations themselves; sometimes they were awkward. She made points with the religious community. She did not make points with Goldschmidt. It was stunning the way he lost his temper, which she suspects bothered Goldschmidt.	Religion	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:07:14	McCready's Bureau Assignments, ca. 1972	McCready reviews her bureau assignments and changes. This is when she took on the cable television issue, known as the Underground Wiring of Cable Television project. She was assigned to bureau of communication and electronics, and lighting and civic auditorium. She gained shops from Ivancie and lost the fire bureau to him. Public works was a new assignment; she was not initially happy to get it because of the steep learning curve and the amount of work involved. McCready suggests that Goldschmidt gave it to her to keep her busy and not interfering with him.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Telecommunications	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:09:26	Don Barney, Legislative Assistant for City Council, ca. 1973	Hansen lists Don Barney as a member of Goldschmidt's staff; McCready remembers him as being excellent, but did not recall him as assigned solely to Goldschmidt. McCready posits that Barney was hired by city council as the council's legislative assistant, but at budget time Goldschmidt reworked his assignment to report only to Goldschmidt in order to give Goldschmidt an inside track to happenings at the legislature; this was the type of thing she suggested Goldschmidt would do. McCready had good relationships with people at the Oregon legislature; it was unfortunate she was not more involved with the legislature.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Barney, Don	Portland City Council - Staff

00:11:16	Goldschmidt's Staff as Mayor, 1970s	McCready gives her impressions and memories about Goldschmidt's staff members, including Phil [McLauren ?], Alan Webber, David [Kotcamp ?], Ron Buel, Jane [Carroll ?], Bill Scott, and George [Russell ?]. She speaks fondly of George Russell; he was not secretive and would speak honestly to Goldschmidt and not cater to him.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council Staff	Mayors
00:15:54	McCready's Assignment to Public Works Bureau, 1970s	[Russell ?] confessed to McCready that he was to blame for Goldschmidt assigning her public works; [Russell ?] told Goldschmidt that McCready was the best administrator in city hall. McCready shares how she was surprised to learn that Lloyd Anderson was not doing an adequate job with the bureau; she had assumed he was the ideal person for the job because of his background and experience. She later learned that Anderson and [Mike] Lindberg frequently went fishing. McCready shares the pride she had for accomplishments she made with the bureau.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Anderson, Lloyd
00:17:57	Goldschmidt and the Portland Development Commission, 1970s	With the help of newspaper articles, McCready and Hansen discuss reorganization at city hall with respect to the Portland Development Commission (PDC). McCready describes the purpose of the PDC. She shares that she was unhappy with it, as Goldschmidt was, but calls Goldschmidt's idea ludicrous to have it dissolved and absorbed into bureau of human resources. She suspects this suggested change would have given Goldschmidt more control and ability to "woo fat cats." She makes suggestions as to why other commissioners, namely Mildred [A.] Schwab, would have gone along with some of Goldschmidt's ideas. She describes her own push back against Goldschmidt.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Urban planning	Mayors
00:25:08	Cable Television	McCready describes how she came to learn about the cable television issue. Because McCready had been assigned to the public works bureau, City Attorney Marian Rushing came to see her to warn her about it. Rushing did not describe its potential, only the hassle it was going to be. Shortly after that, Ray Kell came to her about giving a franchise to his son, Lee Kell.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Rushing, Marian C.	Public works

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1994 June 20

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	City Council and Cable Television, 1970s: Options	McCready describes the different ways the city could have approached cable television. McCready could have made a recommendation for Lee Kell to take on a franchise, McCready could have set up a study or have studied it herself, she could have sent out a bid to various cable companies. She talks about the reasons against having the city put down its own cable system.	Telecommunications	Public works	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:03:15	City Council and Cable Television, 1970s: Hiring Kennon McKee	McCready describes how she came to hire Kennon McKee to handle the cable television study. She describes McKee's background and knowledge on the topic; McKee understood the potential for corruption and was originally dubious of how McCready would handle it. McKee was less interested in its potential for entertainment and more interested in community benefits. McCready decided quickly that it was such a complex subject that it required a committee to study it. She and McKee worked together closely. She describes McKee as a godsend.	McKee, Kennon	Public works	Telecommunications
00:07:34	City Council and Cable Television, 1970s: Uses	Public access cable television was important to McKee. Having some cable to free and accessible to the public was established in McCready's administration. McCready describes potential uses within the community for cable television, including medical communication, access to education, business uses, banking, news media, and community events (like little league games). She describes the difficulties of choosing and informed and balanced committee to study the issues; she believes they did a good job drawing up specifications for bid proposals. McKee's work educating the public about the potential for cable television is described. McCready comments on how cable television evolved.	Public works	McKee, Kennon	Telecommunications
00:14:46	City Council and Cable Television: [John] Lorenz	McCready shares a story about the first thing she learned about her 1976 opponent for city commissioner, [John] Lorenz. When McKee was working on the cable television study, she talked with Lorenz about putting together a survey to learn what the public wanted in a cable television service. He insinuated to her that he could draft it in such a way to make the outcome show whatever she wanted. Later, when Lorenz announced his candidacy against McCready, McKee ran into her office and reminded her that Lorenz was the "crook" who tried to influence the survey.	Lorenz, John	McKee, Kennon	Political ethics
00:17:14	Restoration of City Hall, 1970s	McCready describes her motivations and achievements in restoring City Hall. There were safety hazards to address with regard to fire safety, the roof, and stairways. Second, she wanted to restore the building's original architecture to make it more impressive for the school groups that toured City Hall. McCready describes using the janitorial staff during their off-hours to update her office economically. Some restoration took place earlier, on account of the aftermath from the bombing of City Hall.	Portland City City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Staff	Historic preservation

00:20:44	Public Utilities: Underground Lines and Consolidation	McCready talks about her motivations and achievements for addressing problems with utility lines. Telephone poles were weighed down with multiple lines that posed fire, earthquake, and aesthetic concerns. Lines had originally been laid with no effort toward consolidation; sometimes there were overlapping lines from different power companies on the same street. McCready describes how she worked with companies like Pacific Power and Light and Portland General Electric to address this. She describes her work with underground utility lines, noting differences between downtown and suburban areas. She discusses how the work was financed, including through the use of local improvement districts.	Portland City City Council - 1970s	Telecommunications	Public works
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1994 June 22

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Cable Television: Task Force to Study Franchising Process in Portland, 1970s	Together and individually, Kennon McKee and McCready won awards for their methods as they studied cable television franchising and for the kind of franchise that was ultimately recommended by the task force. McCready talks about how she was able to acquire high caliber people for the task force; she gives counter examples of times when commissioners developed study groups in other ways, unsuccessfully.	Telecommunications	Portland City Council - 1970s	Accolades
00:03:43	City Council and Cable Television, 1970s: Selecting Proposals	The task force (made up of well-known public citizens) produced an excellent product. The city issued a request for proposals. McCready recalls her frustration with [Mildred A.] Schwab and [Francis J.] Ivancie because, although they did not study the issues, they started picking apart the proposals recommended by the task force. Bill [William Sumio] Naito was a board member with the company that had submitted the leading proposal; he also expressed frustration.	Naito, William Sumio	Telecommunications	Portland City Council - Administrative duties
00:06:35	City Council and Cable Television, 1970s: Various Proposals	McCready recalls eight to ten serious bids. Some of the companies are no longer around or have merged with others. The winning proposal addressed their requirements for local origination (local access); she considers this to be an important guarantee of the democratic process. She describes the challenges the council faced trying to determine which companies would follow through on their bids. Due to Federal Communication Commission (FCC) regulations, some things were not enforceable. No city served as a model. McKee made connections from all over; many places were also studying cable television franchising.	Telecommunications	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Administrative duties
00:11:40	Commissioner Mildred [A.] Schwab, 1970s	McCready expresses frustration toward Schwab and Ivancie over how they handled cable television. McCready shares a story about a staff member of Schwab's confessing to McCready that Schwab would instruct her staff to study proposals that came out of McCready's office in an effort to find something wrong with them. McCready comments on why Schwab would have focused on her. She describes Schwab's political voting habits and her mind for computation and love of figures, which she would use to pick apart proposals, often times in ways that had little to do with the principals of the proposals.	Schwab, Mildred A.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Telecommunications
00:18:22	Commissioner Bob [Robert] Koch	After sharing an anecdote about birds in her yard, McCready talks about trying to form an opinion on Bob Koch, a former police officer who was running for city commissioner. When she asked other police officers if he would make a good commissioner, they told her a story about how Koch mistakenly bust down the wrong door as a part of a drug bust.	Koch, Robert	Portland City Council - 1980s	Law enforcement

00:21:36	Commissioner Schwab: Voting Habits, 1970s	McCready was frequently frustrated by what she considered to be cowardice by Schwab when she voted. McCready gives an example of a time the council voted on a recommendation by the city attorney to settle a lawsuit, which was a difficult thing to vote for, but sometimes necessary. Anticipating Schwab's cowardice, McCready describes putting Schwab in a tough position. McCready recalls an insensitive comment she made about Schwab when she was first appointed; she assumes it got back to Schwab.	Schwab, Mildred A.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Legislative duties
00:25:12	Commissioner Schwab: Characterizations from the Press, 1970s	Hansen reads from <i>Willamette Week</i> articles that support some of McCready's characterizations of Schwab, namely her reputation as an obstructionist and her mathematical mind. She begins to discuss Schwab's handling of Portland's municipal golf program. Hansen and McCready discuss the use of titles that denote sex and marital status in newspaper articles. Betty Roberts was troubled by them; McCready tried not to be. <i>The Oregonian</i> used the AP stylebook.	News media	Schwab, Mildred A	Portland City Council - 1970s

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1994 June 22

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Commissioner Mildred [A.] Schwab, 1970s: Municipal Golf	McCready describes difficulty [Mildred A.] Schwab had with Portland's municipal golf program. She needed to increase golf fees to support the program; this upset well-to-do Portlanders, which troubled her. Saying she was proud of her work, McCready responds to a <i>Willamette Week</i> article that suggested that Schwab had pointed to difficulties McCready had with her public works bureau.	Schwab, Mildred A.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Public works
00:03:58	Commissioner Mildred Schwab, 1970s: Relationship with other Commissioners	Schwab and Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie were buddies; they did not pay attention to testimony. McCready often voted with Lloyd Anderson, but Schwab did not. McCready notes a period of time when McCready voted with Ivancie against a human resources proposal of Neil [E.] Goldschmidt's. Schwab gave Goldschmidt her vote when he needed it, but she let him know when he angered her. Charles [R.] Jordan replaced Anderson; he brought in human rights concerns. Schwab rarely voted with him. McCready suggests that Schwab did not vote on her convictions. For political reasons, she liked to provide the no vote on things that she knew would pass.	Schwab, Mildred A.	Portland City Council - Relationships	Portland City Council - Legislative duties
00:08:42	Relationships between Commissioners, 1970s	McCready comments that there is truth in a press quote that compared the Portland city commissioners to sharks. Jordon and Mike Lindberg were not like that, but she admits that she and Goldschmidt were sometimes guilty. She suggests Schwab and Ivancie were the worst offenders. McCready describes her working relationship with Ivancie as good, except when she tried to remain apolitical as mayor and she felt Ivancie was campaigning for mayor in the council chamber. Hansen and McCready discuss Ivancie and Bull Run water and wells on the Columbia River. The commissioners did not typically socialize with one another.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Relationships	
00:14:14	Neil [E.] Goldschmidt: Difficulties	The "carnivorous" nature of city council only came about after Goldschmidt, comments McCready. She describes not being able to sleep on nights before city council meetings because she dreaded taking him on; she did not like being seen as an obstructionist. She describes a confrontation where she stood up to him over a police department assignment. She describes her dislike for his methods for making appointments because he violated the open meeting law.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Relationships
00:19:09	Neil [E.] Goldschmidt: Relationship Improvements over Time	C. McCready notes that Goldschmidt grew with the job; after their confrontation, he gained respect for her. Goldschmidt openly acknowledged his respect for her ability to manage bureaus. McCready's handling of the Mt. Hood Freeway issue surprised Goldschmidt and increased his respect for her. C. McCready comments on differences she had with her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready, over the Mt. Hood Freeway.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - Relationships	Portland City Council - 1970s

00:23:32	Terry [Terrence D.] Schrunk and Goldschmidt: Administration Differences	McCready describes differences during the Schrunk and Goldschmidt administrations with respect to attitudes towards accepting recommendations offered by commissioners in charge of particular bureaus. McCready talks about a time when the council voted against her recommendation or a rate increase at the dump. McCready comments on the presence of television cameras at city council meetings and their effect on the behavior of the commissioners. The presence of the press made things more political. McCready notes that Schwab had difficulty retaining staff because she lost her temper. McCready talks about a time when one of Schwab's staff told McCready he had respect for the way she voted.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Mayors
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1994 June 22

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Relationships with Commissioners on City Council, 1970s	As mayor, Neil [E.] Goldschmidt kept commissioners on track. McCready admits that she tended to ramble during meetings; Neil Goldschmidt was good at summarizing her main points. [Mildred A.] Schwab did not vote with [Mike] Lindberg because she considered him too liberal. McCready describes how she handled a request from Schwab about talking to Lindberg about his personal relationships and infidelity. McCready notes that she objected to the methods that resulted in the appointment of Charles [R.] Jordan; she did not object to Jordan personally. He favored human resource projects, which McCready thought were more appropriately handled at other levels of government.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council 1970s	Portland City Council - Relationships
00:04:42	Commissioner Charles [R.] Jordan and Garbage Collection, 1970s	McCready tries to remember an issue with [Charles R.] Jordan related to the dump or garbage collection. She has trouble recalling Jordan's position. McCready recalls having concerns about competition between smaller and larger garbage hauling companies. The Mafia had been a problem in other cities; she wanted to avoid similar problems in Portland. The Teamster union was involved. McCready recalls holding a meeting about the issue at the water bureau, where representatives from large hauling companies catcalled from the audience.	Jordan, Charles R.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:09:10	Commissioner McCready's Staff, 1970s: Hiring Process	McCready speaks highly of her staff and notes that they stayed with her for long periods. She discusses the use of intuition when hiring; her tenure as reporter was helpful in learning about people. She discusses how she came to hire various staff members; her methods varied depending on the assignment. She discusses Jennifer Wilcox (later [Shloming ?], Jeff Morris, and Bill Lind.	Portland City Council - Staff	Careers - Journalism	Portland City Council 1970s
00:15:34	Commissioner McCready's Staff, 1970s: Work Assignments and Expectations	McCready discusses how she organized the work of her staff members. They were hired to have a permanent relationship with a particular bureau or to work on a special project. When the Mt. Hood Freeway project was complete, for instance, her staff person was assigned to something else. She describes the work of the staff that was assigned to the council calendar. Other commissioners expected different things from staff. McCready speculates about Schwab and her staff. McCready outlines her expectations for her staff, including guidelines for opinion sharing; she describes a difficult employee who was too forthcoming with her opinion.	Portland City Council - Staff	Portland City Council - 1970s	Schwab, Mildred A.
00:20:53	Commissioner McCready's Relationship with her Staff, 1970s	McCready describes being close with her staff. They accompanied her when she became mayor. She describes a dedicated employee who worked despite being diagnosed with cancer; she did not let McCready know until a few days before her treatment. She describes the extent to which she follows the lives of her former staff members. It was important to McCready to have staff members that got along well with one another. She describes one incident when this was not the case.	Portland City Council - Staff	Mayors	Portland City Council 1970s

00:27:39	Connie McCready's Staff, 1970s: Jim Swenson	Staff members did not typically support more than one commissioner. Jim Swenson was an exception. McCready describes letting Swenson go for lack of loyalty, noting the betrayal she felt. The time frame coincided with the time when Goldschmidt was causing McCready trouble.	Swenson, Jim	Portland City Council - Staff	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
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SR 1148 Oral History Interview with Connie McCreedy

by Clark Hansen

Oregon Legislature Oral History Series

1994 March 21 - 1994 July 6



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Tape 19, Side 1

1994 June 24

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	1974 City Council Election: Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie	McCreedy and Hansen discuss Frank Ivancie's inclination to announce his intention to run for things and not follow through; examples include the Multnomah County commission chairmanship and state treasurer. In 1974 Ivancie ran for reelection to his council seat. Ivancie maintained a good relationship with businessmen and labor unions. McCreedy discusses his relationships with Ray Kell and with Art [Arthur] Riedel of Reidel International.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Campaigns - 1974 - Portland City Council	Riedel, Arthur
00:03:57	Commissioner Lloyd Anderson's Resignation, 1974	Mildred [A.] Schwab ran unopposed for reelection in 1974. Lloyd Anderson announced that he was going to resign from city council to become deputy director at Port of Portland. This was a surprise to McCreedy; Neil Goldschmidt knew before McCreedy. Hansen and McCreedy discuss the various options the city council has when someone leaves their seat. There was a consensus among the commissioners that the council require that the appointed commissioner run for the unexpired term. McCreedy discusses the reasons for this.	Campaigns - 1974 - Portland City Council	Anderson, Lloyd	Political appointee
00:07:23	Charles [R.] Jordan's Appointment to City Council, 1974: McCreedy's Reaction	McCreedy shares her thoughts on the appointment of Charles Jordan to replace Lloyd Anderson's council seat. She confirms that Black Leadership Council asked for a black appointment; McCreedy expresses that pressure from groups should not be a deciding factor. McCreedy describes her lack of involvement in the decision to appoint Jordan; Neil [E.] Goldschmidt made the decision before she had a chance to recommend a different candidate. McCreedy maintained that it was the city council's responsibility (not the mayor's) to make the appointment and that Goldschmidt was in violation of the open meeting law recently passed by the Oregon legislature.	Political appointee	Jordan, Charles R.	Transparency in government
00:12:05	Charles [R.] Jordan's Appointment to City Council, 1974: Reactions	Hansen and McCreedy discuss the reactions to Jordan's appointment from various legislators and elected officials, including Representative [Bob Engles ?], Senator Wally [Wallace P.] Carson, Representative Norma [J.] Paulus, and Attorney General Lee Johnson. Each had concerns about violations to the open meetings law. Hansen and McCreedy review the commissioners who had been appointed: Anderson, Schwab, and McCreedy herself; McCreedy comments on the process of those appointments, noting that each happened before the open meetings law. McCreedy wanted to appoint a citizens' task force to review the process for filling vacancies; this recommendation was voted down.	Political appointee	Transparency in government	Jordan, Charles R.
00:15:25	Charles [R.] Jordan: Relationship with McCreedy	Jordan was a formal, reserved person. McCreedy notes that no one got very close to him. She was unaware if the circumstances of his appointment affected their relationship. McCreedy talks about the arrangements of the seats at council and how they were assigned. Seniority did not play into seating arrangements. McCreedy recalls a time when seniority played into car assignments, when Ivancie got Stanley [W.] Earl's car.	Jordan, Charles R.	Portland City Council - Relationships	Earl, Stanley W.

00:19:25	Mayor Goldschmidt: Bureau Assignments	McCready discusses how Goldschmidt handled administering bureau assignments. She contrasts his methods with that of [Terry] Schrunck. Goldschmidt's stated rationale was he continually reassessed workloads and administrative desires of the commissioners; McCready gives her perspective—she felt he used them to reward and punish commissioners. McCready discusses her upset at being assigned public works.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Schrunck, Terrence D.
00:22:51	Proposed Changes to Portland's Commission Government, 1974: McCready Supports	McCready comments on the difficulties faced by commissioners of blending the legislative and executive responsibilities in Portland's commission form of government. The learning curve of her newly-assigned public work bureau was burdensome, but she took it on, educated herself, and ultimately learned to love it. A 1974 proposal to consolidate the city and county charters aimed addressing the challenges of the commission form of government; Hansen and McCready describe. McCready initially supported the effort. McCready describes the city-county consolidation task force; George [M.] Joseph and Frank Roberts were members. McCready assigned a staff person to cover deliberations at meetings; she testified on occasion.	Portland City Council - Commission government	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - Legislative duties
00:25:33	Proposed Changes to Portland's Commission Government, 1974: McCready Revokes her Support	McCready describes the sticking point she had with the proposed city-county consolidation efforts: partisanship. She argues that everything that happens at the local level is not partisan by nature. She relays a conversation she had with Joseph, who asserted that partisan politics needed strengthening in Oregon.	Portland City Council - Commission government	Joseph, George M.	Political parties

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Executive Mayor Council System	Hansen and McCready briefly discuss failed attempts to form an executive mayor council system. McCready describes what a strong mayor system would look like. She did not recall specific attempts to make changes to Portland's commission form of government, other than the city-county consolidation effort.	Portland City Council - Commission government	Mayors	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:01:14	Commissioner Charles [R.] Jordan, 1970s: Profile	[Charles R.] Jordan was young, but McCready did not remember him that way. Jordan was assigned the bureau of human resources, although that is not the name of the department as called for by the city charter. McCready remarks on Jordan's politeness, noting the presence of a "glass wall" between him and others. She describes one of his staff members as bright and outgoing; McCready was not impressed with others. McCready describes a conversation between her and Jordan; McCready suggested he study an issue, and Jordan noted his preference to delegate authority. McCready describes her staff and that of [Francis J.] Ivancie, notably Earl Bradfish.	Jordan, Charles R.	Bradfish, Earl	Portland City Council - Staff
00:06:11	City Commissioners and Travel, 1970s	McCready comments on her philosophy about traveling on the taxpayer's dollar. She describes her reasons for not joining the other commissioners to attend a National League of Cities conference in Houston, Texas. She describes examples of her legitimate travels, including cable television seminars and educational trips to recycling plants. Sometimes she objected to conferences because Portland had more expertise than those presenting; at times it was appropriate to attend to share Portland's knowledge. McCready discusses extensive travel by Goldschmidt, especially to Washington D.C. Much of Goldschmidt's travel was valuable—like a trip to Germany to meet with semiconductor company, Walker Chemitronics.	Travels	Portland City Council - 1970s	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:12:34	Ban Sexual Orientation Discrimination, 1974: Background	McCready describes how she came to sponsor a measure to ban discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation. Commissioner [Mildred A.] Schwab was in charge of the metropolitan human relations commission, but she did not heed the commission's request to put the measure on the agenda. McCready relays Schwab's defense. McCready shares her philosophy about everyone being entitled to be heard; it was the responsibility of the commissioner in charge to introduce measures to the council agenda—the commissioner is their only relationship to the council. McCready decided that if Schwab would not introduce the issue, she would.	Civil rights	Schwab, Mildred A.	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:16:45	Ban Sexual Orientation Discrimination, 1974: Initial Reactions and Vote	When McCready agreed to sponsor the measure, she told the chairman of the metropolitan human relations commission that she did not know how she was going to vote on it; she introduced it because she believed the commission had a right for it to be heard. McCready discusses the initial reactions by the other commissioners, Goldschmidt, and the ministers with whom she had formed a relationship with during the provocation issue. She discusses how the commissioners and mayor ultimately voted on the measure, which passed. Hansen and McCready discuss whether Anderson or Jordan was present at the time.	Portland City Council - Legislative duties	Civil Rights	Portland City Council - 1970s

00:19:39	Ban Sexual Orientation Discrimination, 1974: McCready Forms an Opinion	McCready describes how she came to form her opinion on the sexual orientation discrimination issue. She listened to people who called and came to talk with her. McCready had no previous experience with the issue; she describes being amazed as she learned. She learned about personal connections to the issue that came as a surprise. She admired the courage of those who testified; she was previously unaware of the persecution they faced. She recounts some of the testimony. She recalls the level of fear people exhibited about the issue. She received threats and anonymous calls.	Civil rights	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Legislative duties
00:24:01	Ban Sexual Orientation Discrimination, 1974: Press Coverage	McCready remarks on the awkwardness of reporters that covered her, especially new reporters from <i>The Oregonian</i> , where her husband was managing editor. (She notes that Al McCready instructed all coverage of her to be handled through the assistant managing editor.) Reporters took measures to avoid being accused of favoritism. McCready describes <i>Oregonian</i> reporter, Huntly Collins. She describes being attacked, verbally and violently, by a minister during a council recess; McCready tried to reason with him. McCready was touched to read Collins' article the following day, "Profile in Courage," which Hansen and McCready describe.	Media coverage	Religion	Portland City Council - Legislative duties

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1994 June 24

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Ban Sexual Orientation Discrimination, 1974: Lasting Outcomes, Part I	McCready talks about the lasting effects of her position on the sexual orientation discrimination ban. Her opponents used it against her, but she was amazed at the loyalty of those she helped. She talks about how many people came to her aid when it came time to campaign door-to-door. She recall being touched by the realization that it was the first time that a group of people supported her when there was nothing more she could do for them in return.	Civil rights	Portland City Council - 1970s	Campaigns - Strategy
00:02:33	Lobbying: Comparison between City Hall and Legislature	McCready comments on the differences between city hall and the Oregon legislature when it came to lobbying. There was not much difference. The largest difference was the lobbying was done by professional lobbyists rather than individual citizens at the legislature. McCready notes this as a reason to support the commission form of government. She talks about the benefits of allowing individuals to have access to their commissioners in order to get answers directly from the people in charge—even if people do not get their way, she notes, logical people can be assured they are being treated fairly.	Lobbyists	Portland City Council - 1970s	Oregon legislature - 1970s
00:04:11	Ban Sexual Orientation Discrimination, 1974: Lasting Outcomes, Part II	The ban on sexual orientation discrimination passed, three to two, with Mildred [A.] Schwab and [Francis J.] Ivancie voting against. McCready continues to comment on the lasting repercussions from the issue; it hurt her politically. She never questioned if she made the right decision. She did not recall a single moment or testimony that swayed her thinking; she simply listened to both sides and formed her opinion. She notes that several friends told her in confidence that they wanted to be out of the closet, but felt they couldn't because of the potential ramifications.	Civil rights	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Legislative duties
00:06:42	City Hall in the Press, 1975: Part I	McCready responds to Hansen as he reads from <i>The Oregonian</i> and <i>Willamette Week</i> regarding public perceptions of the city council's performance in 1975. Regarding a comment about too much council bickering, she notes that, by nature, the press will favor that type of story over routine topics like sewer permits. She confirms that the public perception that [Neil E.] Goldschmidt wanted everything his own way was correct.	Media coverage	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:10:48	Public Participation at City Council, 1975: Neighborhood Associations	McCready comments on the increased involvement of neighborhood associations at city council, which was encouraged by Goldschmidt. McCready was concerned that the neighborhood associations would become similar to lobbying blocks. She notes the commissioners (Ivancie, Schwab, Lindberg, sometimes Goldschmidt) who would "count the numbers" of people who showed up to the council meetings and vote accordingly (rather than based on their convictions). She worried that the associations would become too powerful and trump the power of the individual.	Portland neighborhoods	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland City Council - Legislative duties

00:16:21	Public Participation at City Council, 1975	In general, McCreedy was supportive of an increase in public participation at city council. She outlines the difficulties it caused—she did not enjoy cutting the public’s testimony time to one to five minutes. She describes community organization and being invited to meetings formed by groups about certain issues. She describes being horrified by a particular citizen’s group (possibly Common Cause) because of the format of the meeting and the propensity for rude behavior.	Political participation	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Legislative duties
00:19:14	Commissioners and Constituencies: Goldschmidt	McCreedy comments on a statement from <i>Willamette Week</i> suggesting that Goldschmidt and Ivancie had the most solid political basis of anyone on the city council; they were the most in touch with their constituencies in the community. McCreedy states that was probably true. She points to the organization of his constituency and his rapport with young people, especially women. Philosophically, he represented the change that young people wanted to see. She remarks on his charisma and draws a comparison to a snake oil salesman. He had abilities similar to Wayne Morse; it was amazing what they could both do with disparate groups.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Constituents
00:22:09	Commissioners and Constituencies, 1970s: Ivancie	McCreedy comments on Ivancie’s constituencies. He played to the blue collar voters; he had them almost unanimously. He also had support from wealthy voters. Hansen tries to draw a comparison between Ivancie and Richard Nixon. McCreedy states that was probably true, although she didn’t pay close attention to Nixon; McCreedy did not like Nixon.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Constituents
00:23:53	City Hall in the Press, 1975: Part I	McCreedy reacts to a comment from <i>Willamette Week</i> defending the arguing that took place at city council meetings; sometimes arguing was necessary on tough positions. McCreedy thinks there was a lot of truth to the quote. She notes that it was calm, placid, and polite when she first came to city council, but this did not mean the decision making was good. They did not question one another like commissioners did later.	Media coverage	News media	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:25:43	City Council and Mt. Hood Freeway, 1970s	McCreedy talks about the stress involved in making a decision on the Mt. Hood Freeway. She describes her initial viewpoint in favor of the freeway. She reacts to a quote from her staff person, Jennifer Wilcox, who stated McCreedy lost friendships on account of her vote. McCreedy describes a friendship with a banker, who she had named to the task force to study the issue. The task force recommended the freeway, but after she examined the issue, she reluctantly changed her mind. McCreedy outlines her reasons for the change. She notes that she lost votes from the public over the issue.	Public works	Portland City Council - 1970s	Transportation - Auto

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Tape 20, Side 2

1994 June 29

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	City Hall Issues 1975: City Waste Treatment Plant	As a continuation to the discussion of city hall issues in 1975, McCready discusses her work with the city waste treatment plant to make more efficient use of garbage and sewage. She learned about experimental techniques on travels to Chicago and New Orleans; some were successful, others were not—she sought to avoid problems, like mafia connections. She ordered studies, administered hearings, gained expert knowledge, and spoke at conferences. Portland presently (1994) uses a plan she studied; her studies included recycling plants and fertilizer. She handled odor complaints from neighbors. Portland reduced its landfills; people referred to landfills as “Connie Country.”	Waste management	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:07:19	1976 Campaign for Reelection as City Commissioner	Hansen and McCready comment on the background noise at the interview location. McCready comments about her unfortunate luck, including a bombing and a flood, when leaving her car downtown overnight. McCready describes her chief opponents during the 1976 election—[John] Lorenz, Lloyd [C.] Fletcher, Virginia Deane Seidel and Bonnie [L.] Colton. She notes her indecision about running. The lack in quality of Lorenz was the primary reason she ran. McCready describes Lorenz’ appeal as the anti-McCready candidate. The remaining candidates were relatively unknown. McCready was hurt by the controversial issues she took on, like fluoridation, gay rights, and Mt. Hood Freeway.	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council	Lorenz, John	Campaigns - Negative
00:13:40	1976 Campaign for Reelection as City Commissioner: Constituency Changes	McCready comments on a <i>Willamette Week</i> article that suggested her politics was changing from moderate conservative to liberal; she needed to find a new constituency because support from conservatives was fading. McCready notes the article was probably correct; although, she did not feel she changed as much as the conservatives’ conception of her changed. Initially both businessmen and labor supported her; this combination was unusual. Her stance on the gay rights issue and the Mt. Hood Freeway issue was not popular with those groups.	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council	Constituents	Political views
00:15:48	Issues that Hurt McCready during 1976 Campaign: Gay Rights	McCready comments on <i>Willamette Week’s</i> assessment that McCready’s support of the gay rights ordinance pushed the Portland Police Association into supporting Lorenz. McCready does not think this is accurate. She discusses the police association and its relationship with the police union, whose leadership she did not respect. She describes the relationship between the union leader and Lorenz; the leader of the union felt he did not have as much access to McCready as he would have liked.	Civil rights	Labor unions	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council

00:17:54	Issues that Hurt McCready during 1976 Campaign: Mt. Hood Freeway and Residential Care Facilities	McCready's opposition to the Mt. Hood Freeway angered the Multnomah County Labor Council, which hurt her politically. McCready discusses her political philosophy, noting that she must vote the issues as she sees them. She wishes more politicians would do the same; better government would result. McCready describes her support of the residential care facilities ordinance. She describes testimony that appalled her from citizens who objected to a care facility for physically handicapped youth in the Mt. Tabor neighborhood. The ordinance provided for halfway houses to be located in residential neighborhoods after a review.	Civil rights	Public Works	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council
00:21:20	Connie McCready's Political Philosophy	McCready agrees with a quote from <i>Willamette Week</i> that referred to her decision-making process that stemmed from internal agonizing over what is right rather than a consistent response to a political group or philosophy. She compared herself with Neil [E.] Goldschmidt and [Francis J.] Ivancie, who were both politically pragmatic. She describes Ivancie's constituency. She expressed dislike for his tendency to play on the fears of his elderly base, using the eruption of Mount St. Helens as an example.	Constituents	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Ivancie, Francis J.
00:25:19	Issues that Hurt McCready during 1976 Campaign—Office of Neighborhood Associations	McCready had opposed both the office of neighborhood associations and the metropolitan human relations commission, calling them unnecessary to city's bureaucracy. McCready agrees this position alienated her from neighborhood associations. She summarizes her opposition to the two levels of neighborhood association advocated by Goldschmidt.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Portland neighborhoods	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council
00:27:06	Connie McCready's Strengths, John Lorenz's Weaknesses	At the time McCready still considered herself a moderate, with a touch of humaneness tossed in. She was highly regarded for being a public administrator—a skill she previously was unaware she had. She had wonderful staff and managed to retain them. McCready characterizes John Lorenz as a louse and a liar; he cheated people out of jobs and investments. He was vindictive. He spread rumors about McCready that she was an alcoholic, a homosexual, and she had terminal cancer.	Lorenz, John	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council	Campaigns - Negative

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	1976 Campaign for Reelection: Opponent John Lorenz	McCready and Hansen share stories of lies, bribes, and extortion carried out by John Lorenz, McCready's opponent in the 1976 election. One example is McCready's doctor relayed to McCready that his patient (who may have been Lorenz's mother) discussed rumors with him that McCready had cancer. Ira Keller, who originally supported McCready, supported Lorenz in 1976; McCready heard a rumor that Lorenz had something on Keller. Keller's wife contributed to McCready's campaign. McCready shares her thoughts on why this negative side of Lorenz did not get out to the public.	Lorenz, John	Keller, Ira	Campaigns - Negative
00:09:39	1976 Campaign for Reelection: Endorsements	McCready discusses how she got her endorsements—she called on the papers. Hansen lists the groups that supported her, including the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee; they discuss how McCready received his unusual endorsement. McCready avoided public debates with Lorenz; she explains why.	News media	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council	Campaigns - Endorsements
00:12:29	City Council Election Results, 1976	During the primary, McCready had 49 percent of the vote; this was heartbreaking because it meant she had to go through another election, even though the runner up, Lorenz, only received 29 percent. McCready describes feeling guilt for not having campaigned harder—her job had to come first, and she worked as hard as she could have. McCready beat Lorenz in the general election—55.6 percent to 44.3 percent. McCready remarks on why he got as many votes as he did—it was a presidential year and some people did not vote for her because she was a woman.	Sexism in politics	Campaigns - 1976 - Portland City Council	Lorenz, John
00:14:40	1976 Campaign for Reelection: Campaign Reflections	Hansen and McCready talk about the challenges of working together after going through a bitter campaign. McCready discusses how [Francis J.] Ivancie and Neil [E.] Goldschmidt worked together after their campaign for mayor. Hansen points to Vera Katz and Earl Blumenauer as a pair that had to work together after a bitter campaign. McCready comments on the truthfulness of her campaign opponents over time; the only decent opponent she could remember was [Ed Ferguson ?], who ran against her in her first election for state legislator.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Portland City Council - Relationships	Mayors

00:17:42	Mayor Goldschmidt Holds and Reassigns Bureaus	<p>McCready talks about Goldschmidt's tactic as mayor to hold bureau assignments for a month before reassigning them; McCready calls it ridiculous and an example of Goldschmidt subverting the city charter. She talks about the negative response Goldschmidt received from the other commissioners. McCready comments on descriptions of Goldschmidt's actions in the press. She explains why she questions his motive as he claimed to consult with various groups to assure proper bureau assignments, using the backhanded way he went about naming a fire-police chief as an example. McCready objected to the way Goldschmidt acted as a strong mayor in this case—he wanted the commissioners to act as his staff and do the administering, but not the decision making.</p>	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Mayors	Portland City Council - Commission government
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Sale of Krugerrands from South Africa in Portland, ca. 1976	McCready shares her reasons for thinking that the city council was not entitled to act regarding the sale of Krugerrands from South Africa; the Krugerrand was associated with the apartheid government. She contends that foreign policy was not the responsibility of the council; she received feedback from citizens that supported this position. Should commissioners want to express themselves as individuals, McCready recommended they sign a letter to the Portland press. McCready calls the issue a political gimmick.	Role of government	Portland City Council - 1970s	Civil rights
00:02:31	City Employee Travel and Equal Rights Amendment, ca. 1976	Hansen asks McCready to differentiate her position on a boycott of states that had not ratified the Equal Rights Amendment. Was it not a national issue in the same way a foreign policy issue is? McCready objected to spending taxpayers' money to send city employees for travel to non-ERA states. Hansen asks for her response to a critical <i>Oregonian</i> editorial about the issue. McCready defends her stance to allow for exceptions, like in the case of a Washington Park zookeeper who wanted to travel to Florida to attend a conference that she would be hosting the following year.	Civil rights	Role of government	Travels
00:05:48	Neil [E.] Goldschmidt: Secretary of Transportation, 1979, Part I	McCready explains why she thinks that Neil [E.] Goldschmidt was originally hoping to be chosen for interior secretary. She speculates on why he was chosen by the Jimmy [James Earl] Carter administration as transportation secretary—he was seen as up and coming and he had transportation-related achievements associated with him, including a municipal mass-transit system and the Portland transit mall.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Transportation - Mass transit	Public works
00:07:49	McCready's Portland Transit Projects, ca. 1976-1979	McCready describes her work on transportation issues, noting that although Goldschmidt received recognition for transportation achievements in Portland, he had not done the work himself. McCready appointed [Coles Mallory ?] as public works administrator when Mike Lindberg came to the city council; McCready spoke highly of [Mallory ?]. McCready describes work she did on the Portland transit mall, including organizing a formal dinner to kick off the project. McCready comments on her dislike of the slippery brick materials on the transit mall.	Transportation - Mass transit	Public works	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:12:16	Neil [E.] Goldschmidt: Secretary of Transportation, 1979, Part II	McCready gives her impression about a general consensus in support of Goldschmidt's appointment as transportation secretary—his supporters were happy that he was moving up, and those who didn't like him did not object to his leaving Portland. McCready talks about Portland being voted the most livable city in the U.S.—she notes the criteria for the designation and that she received questions about it when she was mayor. McCready comments that because the role of council president rotated among the commissioners, she had served as council president many times by 1979.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Accolades	Transportation

00:15:01	Portland City Council Seeks Replacement for Mayor Goldschmidt, 1979: McCready's Criteria	McCready expresses that she preferred a replacement that was not going to be a "caretaker mayor," but someone who intended to run during the next election; it did not make sense to spend the time to learn the job if one was not going to continue with it. She did not have qualms with a potential candidate who was not currently on the city council, provided he/she was qualified and would stay on the job. McCready comments on her opinion of Lloyd Anderson as a potential candidate.	Political appointee	Mayors	Anderson, Lloyd
00:17:30	Portland City Council Seeks Replacement for Mayor Goldschmidt, 1979: McCready's Intentions	McCready states she had planned to run for reelection to her own city council seat in 1980. She describes the reasons she had no intention or desire to be mayor. She had no recollection of how she came into play as a potential candidate for Goldschmidt's replacement. She talks about which commissioners supported (or did not support) which candidates.	Mayors	Political appointee	
00:21:50	Portland City Council Seeks Replacement for Mayor Goldschmidt, 1979: Tom [Thomas L.] McCall	McCready discusses Tom [Thomas L.] McCall's interest in being appointed mayor as Goldschmidt's replacement. McCall came before the council expressing his interest; Schwab recommended him. McCready notes that McCall's health was declining at the time—he was slipping mentally. She describes the reasons she did not support McCall as a candidate. Hansen notes a quote from McCall in the press that characterized [Francis J.] Ivancie's vote for McCready as mayor as a "cynical act." McCready describes McCall's anger at not being named for the position.	McCall, Thomas L.	Media coverage	Political appointee
00:23:41	Portland City Council Seeks Replacement for Mayor Goldschmidt, 1979: Lloyd Anderson	Hansen asks McCready about the suggestion in the press about Anderson's financial ability to run for mayor without the appointment. McCready comments on his employment at the Port of Portland, his work ethic, his intention to run for Congress, his wife's salary, and his alimony payments.	Anderson, Lloyd	Political appointee	Finance - Personal
00:25:43	Press Coverage about Goldschmidt's Replacement as Mayor, 1979	Hansen reads from <i>Oregonian</i> coverage about commissioners in the running for Goldschmidt's replacement as mayor. The article(s) painted a convoluted picture of commissioners' intentions to run and the support they received from one another. McCready comments on the press coverage, trying to make sense of it.	Media coverage	Political appointee	Mayors

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Tape 22, Side 1

1994 June 30

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	McCreedy Elected Mayor by City Council, 1979: Public and Personal Reactions	C. McCreedy comments on reactions to her being selected as mayor by the Portland City Council. In person, reactions were supportive. In the press the reactions were mixed—some thought the real winner was Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie. She was so busy she paid little attention to negative press. C. McCreedy describes the reaction of her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCreedy, who knew that it would make his professional and personal life more difficult. She describes A. McCreedy's conduct at social functions while she was mayor.	McCreedy, Albert L.	Media coverage	Political appointee
00:06:00	Reactions to McCreedy as Mayor, 1979: Implications for Ivancie's Future Campaign	McCreedy describes concerns in the press about implications of her selection as mayor to Ivancie's chances of winning in the next general election. Tom [Thomas L.] McCall made one of the most strongly-worded critiques, which McCreedy describes as condescending. McCreedy opines on McCall's reaction and why she thought he would have made a poor mayor. McCreedy describes Ivancie's behavior during council sessions, suggesting he intentionally brought politics into the council chambers despite her commitment to keep it out. McCreedy comments on the attitudes of the commissions regarding her appointment—Charles [Jordan] was supportive, but [Mildred A.] Schwab was difficult.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Media coverage	McCall, Thomas L.
00:10:32	City Auditor George Yerkovich	McCreedy's swearing in as mayor took five minutes—George Yerkovich, city auditor, conducted it. Speaking warmly, McCreedy gives a characterization of Yerkovich. He replaced Ray Smith as auditor when Smith died in office. He was an old-line politician; it was hard to know how hard he actually worked. He attended every social function and knew everybody. He was interested in sports, including wrestling and boxing.	Yerkovich, George	Smith, Ray	
00:12:25	McCreedy's Goals as Mayor, Part I	McCreedy did not have specific goals for mayor—she wanted a good town, she wanted to run it economically and efficiently. She felt strongly about mass transit. Goldschmidt had a lot of goals; she was "stuck" carrying them out. The downtown plan was exhausting because of multiple hearings.	Mayors	Transportation - Mass transit	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:14:06	Pioneer Courthouse Square Construction	McCreedy discusses her work on implementing Goldschmidt's plan for Pioneer Courthouse Square. She describes difficulty she faced with the project as a result of a political mess in Washington D.C. involving Housing and Urban Development Secretary Moon Landrieu and Goldschmidt with regard to the way the grant was established. She and Bill Wyatt saved Pioneer Courthouse Square, claims McCreedy, but in the public's eye it will still be known as Goldschmidt's achievement. Ivancie (who did not support it) was mayor when it opened—he got to christen it. McCreedy notes her disappointment for having lost the Portland Hotel, but describes its disrepair when it was torn down.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	Urban planning	

18:04	McCready's Goals as Mayor, Part II	McCready comments on her lack of time to come up with plans, aims, and programs of her own as mayor because she was busy implementing what Goldschmidt had started. She notes that she may not have come up with grand visions regardless; she characterizes herself as conscientious and hard-working.	Mayors	Goldschmidt, Neil E.	
00:19:18	Mayor McCready Assigns Bureau of Human Resources to [Francis J.] Ivancie	McCready describes her decision to assign Ivancie as administrator of the bureau of human resources, noting that it was the one semi-vindictive thing she did upon becoming mayor. The assignment was the idea of her executive, John White. In the past Ivancie had been critical of the bureau of human resources. Goldschmidt had hired a competent bureau head, Janice Wilson, to address some of the problems of the bureau, including wastefulness and fiscal irresponsibility. McCready describes explaining her decision to Wilson, noting that Ivancie hated negative publicity about his bureaus. The assignment caused Ivancie to cease his public complaints.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Portland City Council - 1970s
00:22:51	Mayor McCready: Long Hours and Exhaustion	McCready characterizes her time as mayor as a "wild time" and questions how she managed. She describes the heavy workload that the downtown plan generated, the obligations of her campaign, the time she spent studying the issues before the council, her time-consuming contract-signing workload, and her household obligations. She averaged two-to-three hours of sleep a night. McCready discusses the burden of justifying the appointments she made to commissions and citizen committees due to Ivancie's politically-motivated attacks on them.	Overwork	Land use	Mayors

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Rumored Scenario: [Francis J.] Ivancie Swaps with McCready	McCready comments on a scenario outlined in the press that suggested that McCready could chose not to run for election as mayor, Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie could take over the mayor's post, and McCready could move into the post that Ivancie vacated and carry out his two remaining years. McCready never heard of such an arrangement; Ivancie never approached her with that suggestion. She would not have accepted it if he had; she believed he would have made a poor mayor and would be bad for the city.	Ivancie, Francis J.	Mayors	Campaigns - 1980 - Portland Mayor
00:01:17	Selection Process to Fill McCready's Council Seat, 1979: Top Six Candidates	Fifty candidates to fill McCready's seat were narrowed to six—all Democrats. Hansen names the six finalists and McCready comments on them; they were Douglas [Kaps ?], Jim Chrest, Ronald Usher, [Wiley Nick Barnett ?], Bill [William H.] Stevenson, and Mike Lindberg. McCready describes her support for Ed Whelan; she speculates why he was not named as one of the six. She compares Whelan to Lindberg, who secured the post.	Political appointee	Lindberg, Mike	Whelan, Ed
00:04:35	Selection Process to Fill McCready's Council Seat, 1979: Mike Lindberg Selected	McCready does not remember blackballing as a procedure used in the selection process, as noted in the press. Such a practice, by which a nominee is dropped if deemed unacceptable by one councilmember, would be impractical according to McCready. The top three candidates were Chrest, Stevenson, and Lindberg. McCready describes how Lindberg was selected—he was the best qualified and would have responded the best to commissioners' questions. McCready describes Lindberg's qualifications.	Political appointee	Lindberg, Mike	Media coverage
00:07:14	Commissioner Mike Lindberg	Ivancie was the one dissenting vote against Lindberg; McCready speculates on why. McCready describes Lindberg—he was a good commissioner; he was bright. He sometimes disappointed her by his lack of courage to make difficult votes in council; he sometimes failed to vote on his convictions. He had a tendency to be lazy. He loved to travel; for instance, he traveled to Europe to study a city issue. McCready was surprised by how liberal he was—for example he supported a sister city in Nicaragua. She still would have voted for him, regardless.	Lindberg, Mike	Portland City Council - 1980s	Portland City Council - Legislative duties

00:11:46	Cadillac Fairview Shopping Mall Project: Pros and Cons, Part I	McCready describes her work on the Cadillac Fairview project, a one hundred million dollar redevelopment of a four-block area for a shopping complex. The economic development project aimed to liven downtown, which was losing a battle of flight to the suburbs. To her, it was okay that it would require tearing down a historic landmark. McCready describes negotiating with executives from Cadillac Fairview to remedy the primary reason people objected to it—the design was bad, especially the wide skywalks creating ugly, windowless corridors. She expresses exasperation as she remembered her secretary interrupting the negotiations with a phone call from her husband, asking what was for dinner.	Urban planning	Historic preservation	Portland City Council - 1980s
00:16:57	Cadillac Fairview Shopping Mall Project: Comparison to Pioneer Place Mall	McCready describes why the Cadillac Fairview executives would not change their design—they wished to maximize display space for the shops. The project died; McCready could not blame people for not supporting it with the proposed structure. Hansen and McCready describe differences between Cadillac Fairview and the mall that was built later, Pioneer Place.	Urban planning	Portland City Council - 1980s	
00:19:47	Cadillac Fairview Shopping Mall Project: Pros and Cons, Part II	The powerful property owner of the historic landmark building slated to be demolished objected to the project. McCready describes why the historic preservation issue was not convincing to her—Portland would benefit more from the economic development the complex would bring. The economic development was worth the public assistance needed in the form of urban renewal bonds and increased property tax revenues from the construction of buildings. She did not consider finding major tenants to be a substantial problem. The council eventually voted the project down after the Cadillac Fairview company would not concede to design concerns.	Urban planning	Economics	Portland City Council - 1980s
00:24:02	Interstate 505 Proposal	McCready remembers the I-505 freeway project proposal as the work of Lloyd Anderson, who brought it to their attention as the administrator of the public works bureau. McCready talks about studying the impact of the proposed freeway in Northwest Portland with a tour of the potentially-impacted neighborhoods. Before the tour she was considering voting against it. As she voted to support the project, she read from a fortune cookie that she received while eating lunch during the tour.	Public works	Anderson, Lloyd	Urban planning

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Travels as Mayor: Sapporo, Japan	McCready describes travel to Sapporo, Japan for the Japan-America Conference of Mayors and Chambers of Commerce Presidents. The purpose was to promote goodwill between cities and to encourage business partnerships. Some local business community members attended. Her husband, Al [Albert L.] McCready, went with her; he paid his own way. C. McCready talks about how Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie's handled his trips to Sapporo, suggesting improper use of city money—the city paid for his wife and first-class flights. He refused to attend during a campaign year and made a cultural faux pas by having his wife—a woman—attend in his place.	Sister cities in Oregon	Ivancie, Francis J.	Travels
00:04:11	Portland's Sister City, Sapporo, Japan: History and Purpose	McCready describes the history of the sister city relationship under Terry [Terrence D. Schrunk]. The relationship addressed potential international misunderstandings due to cultural differences and helped to break down barriers and fears. McCready describes the warm reception she received from the general public in Sapporo; they seemed to have better knowledge of the relationship than people in Portland. McCready describes the criteria for choosing a sister city—similarities in size and economies.	Sister cities in Oregon	Schrunk, Terrence D.	Economics
00:07:14	Travels as Mayor: McCready's Reception in Sapporo, Japan	C. McCready describes how she was received in Japan as a female mayor. She gives details about the confusion that ensued due to assumptions that her husband, A. McCready, was mayor. She describes aggressive media coverage of her visit by the Japanese media; the female reporters especially wanted to know how she accomplished becoming mayor. The blinding cameras obstructed her view of places she visited.	Travels	Media coverage	Sexism in politics
00:12:46	Travels as Mayor: Side Trip from Sapporo, Japan	The trip to Sapporo was rewarding. It totaled two weeks. McCready describes a side trip to a spa town on a southern island, where natives sold hard-boiled eggs that had been cooked over volcanic steam from cracks in the sidewalk. The hotel where she stayed had recently hosted the emperor. McCready describes the hotel and the town's colorful mineral pools.	Travels	Mayors	Sister cities in Oregon
00:16:34	Japan-America Conference of Mayors and Chambers of Commerce Presidents	McCready describes the accomplishments of the conference. She comments that much of the value of the conference was in the unofficial work, such as the networking that was accomplished during coffee breaks. She describes meeting two contacts that led to export businesses in Portland. She describes the exchange of ideas that took place—topics included transportation, public utilities, and cultural differences.	Mayors	Networking	Travels

00:18:59	Travels as Mayor: Washington D.C.	McCready describes a trip to Washington D.C. to work on the cable television issue. The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was not set up to accommodate cable television. She met with senators and committee chairman to talk about ways to address this. She met with Housing and Urban Development (HUD) people and the associate secretary of energy, to talk about ways to save energy. She visited Neil Goldschmidt while she was there; she describes the joy he exhibited as he showed her the toys and perks of his office.	Travels	Telecommunications	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:21:08	Travels as Mayor: San Francisco and Montreal	McCready describes why she chose not to attend the National Council of Mayors regularly. At the request of the conference organizers, McCready presented at the conference in San Francisco. She took a quick trip to Montreal, Canada, at the request of Montreal's mayor, who was opening a new kind of water treatment plant. Portland was beginning to talk about what to do about the Bull Run water supply. Ivancie was pushing for treated wells on the Columbia River at the time. The head of the water bureau agreed it would be a worthwhile trip; McCready spoke about Portland's experience.	Travels	Public works	Ivancie, Francis J.
00:24:21	Portland General Electric Harborton Substation Construction	McCready discusses hassles and controversies around the construction of Portland General Electric's gas turbine plant in Linnton, Harborton Substation. There were questions regarding the city limits of Portland and the application of Portland building codes, which were much more restrictive than those of Columbia County. Portland General Electric stressed the necessity of the plant to avoid power outages. McCready ended up voting for it.	Public works	Urban planning	Portland City Council - 1980s
00:28:11	Functions Performed as Mayor	McCready discusses other functions she performed as mayor—ribbon cuttings, christenings of various installations, and convention and conference greetings. She had made a commitment to keep campaigning efforts out of the council chambers, so she tried to get to as many of these types of events as she could, partly because it was good public relations. McCready describes the time consuming work of signing contracts and other documents.	Portland City Council - Administrative duties	Mayors	Portland City Council - Commission government

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1994 July 5

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	911 Emergency Service: Initial Setup	McCready discusses the difficulties involved in setting up a 911 emergency service while she was mayor. She describes its underground location at Rocky Butte, including its history as headquarters for an emergency evacuation program during the early days of the war. She set up a task force to study the issue; one of the things to decide was if it was to be a city-county system. McCready talks about being startled by the crass commercial attitude of some in the health care industry, the hospitals and ambulance companies. Her job was to ensure the best and least expensive outcomes for patients.	Telecommunications	Healthcare issues	Portland City Council - 1980s
00:07:43	911 Emergency Service: Continuing Difficulties	Hansen and McCready discuss present (1994) difficulties (or perceived difficulties) in the 911 system, including response times and false alarms. McCready notes that when the service is needed, it is an emotional and terrifying time for individuals—this contributes to misunderstandings. She shares anecdotes about individuals (including a fire fighter) who called 911 and were erroneously critical of the service; their perception was clouded by the stress they were under at the time.	Telecommunications	Healthcare issues	Portland City Council - 1990s
00:10:44	Portland City Council: Public Involvement	McCready describes how issues come to the attention of the city council. They come by way of the bureau and by citizens lodging complaints directly to the council. Most of the time issues are brought to the council by the commissioner in charge of the bureau. Complaints about the 911 service came to her office because she was the administrator for the fire bureau and the bureau of communications. Staff tried to come up with solutions to problems for the council to consider. She describes situations when intergovernmental cooperation was necessary.	Public participation	Portland City Council - 1980s	Portland City Council - Commission government
00:12:33	Connie McCready's Decision to Run for Mayor, 1980	McCready talks about her decision to run for mayor. She comments on a quote in the press about her indecision as late as November—she was tired; another four years was not appealing. While she attended the Japan-America Conference of Mayors and Chambers of Commerce Presidents, she learned that Lloyd Anderson was not intending to run and that there was no good opposition to Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie. She notes her dislike of campaign fundraising; she knew it would be an expensive campaign because of Ivancie's financial backers. She describes meeting with past supporters.	Mayors	Ivancie, Francis J.	Anderson, Lloyd
00:17:11	Mildred [A.] Schwab Considers Running for Mayor, 1980	Hansen asks McCready to comment on a statement by Schwab in the press that indicated that she would not run if McCready ran. McCready speculates that Schwab never seriously considering running. McCready gives examples of times when Schwab showed an inability to take criticism or make tough decisions. McCready describes a time when Schwab created a pickle for herself by giving an activist group of Native Americans a permit to gather at a park near Lloyd Center at the same time President Gerald [R.] Ford was scheduled to stay at an adjacent hotel.	Schwab, Mildred A.	Ford, Gerald R.	Campaigns - 1980 - Portland Mayor

00:21:14	Connie McCreedy's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: Setting up Campaign	Earl Blumenauer said he would not run, and commissioners Jordan and Lindberg said they would run for their present council seats. Fred Auger of the Socialist Workers Party ran; McCreedy noted that some candidates ran to give public attention to a singular issue. McCreedy talks about difficulties she faced by declaring her candidacy late; Ivancie was far ahead of her in fundraising, and some of the most experienced campaign professionals had been taken. McCreedy discusses developing her campaign staff. They included co-chairs Clifford [Carlson ?] (a Democrat), Carl Halvorson (a Republican), Dave [Gemma ?] (manager), and [Lynn Bonner ?] (campaign coordinator).	Campaigns - 1980 - Portland Mayor	Campaigns - Contributions	Campaigns - Staff
00:26:17	Connie McCreedy's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: Campaign Committee	Hansen reads names and McCreedy identifies them as advisors, fundraisers, and members of her campaign committee. McCreedy comments on the person as they are named. They include: Robert [Wrigley ?], Mike [Herford ?], Tom Walsh, Jack [John R.] Foust, and Robert Wallace.	Campaigns - 1980 - Portland Mayor	Campaigns - Strategy	Mayors

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Connie McCreedy's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: Staff and Supporters	McCreedy continues talking about people who supported her during her campaign, including Don Swank and Ted Hallock, both of whom she had known since her youth. She talks about her staff on the council as not having the political expertise needed during an election year—she had not hired them for their political abilities. Her executive assistant had some innate political skill.	Campaigns - 1980s - Portland Mayor	Hallock, Ted	Portland City Council - Staff
00:03:20	Connie McCreedy's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: Issues	McCreedy has the strongest memories about the fluoridation issue. She was in favor of fluoridation; she assumed [Francis J.] Ivancie was against it. She describes why he would have opposed it—he wouldn't have taken on such a controversial, emotional issue; his supporters were less educated, more rigid, and fearful of change. She shares an anecdote about the fluoridation issue in Astoria, Oregon. She and Hansen comment on Portland's pure drinking water from Bull Run. McCreedy has little recollection of a mandatory home and business weatherization measure or a mass transit project.	Healthcare issues	Water quality	Ivancie, Francis J.
00:06:36	Connie McCreedy's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: Comparison with Frank [Francis J.] Ivancie	McCreedy comments on differing management styles—Ivancie heavily relied on his bureau heads. Ivancie did not like to have his bureaus criticized. McCreedy compares visions for the future of Portland, noting that Ivancie likely wanted to recreate the small town Portland used to be—he had little patience for demonstrators, for example. McCreedy wanted to prepare for future development by ensuring efficient infrastructure, including water, sewage, garbage, and mass transit. She shares her general philosophy about the limited role of city government, and notes that Ivancie shared this more than Neil Goldschmidt, who had "grand visions" of what he wanted to accomplish.	Campaigns - 1980s - Portland Mayor	Ivancie, Francis J.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:11:06	Connie McCreedy's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: Support from Labor and Central Committees	McCreedy compares her specialized support from labor groups to Ivancie's more generalized labor support. In previous elections she had support from Amalgamated Transit Union, Operating Engineers Local 701, AFL-CIO, and the Multnomah County Democratic and Republican central committees. In 1980 some, like the AFL-CIO, likely supported Ivancie, and others, like the central committees, did not take a stance.	Campaigns - 1980s - Portland Mayor	Labor unions	Ivancie, Francis J.
00:13:19	Connie McCreedy's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: City Club of Portland Debate	McCreedy did not enjoy debates. She shares what she remembers from a debate she had with Ivancie at the City Club of Portland, noting that she remembers doing well. Ivancie tended to be stuffy; McCreedy recalls getting laughs and applause from her answers, particularly during the questions and answers session from the audience. She comments on Ivancie's demeanor and notes a tacit sexist implication that she couldn't understand issues as well because she was a woman.	Debates	Campaigns - 1980s - Portland Mayor	Ivancie, Francis J.

00:16:34	Connie McCready's Campaign for Mayor, 1980: Politics in Council Chambers	McCready discusses what it was like to have to continue to work with Ivancie as they campaigned. Their offices were not on the same floor. McCready describes her commitment to keep the campaign out of the council chambers; Ivancie made this difficult. She describes the behavior of Ivancie and Mildred [A.] Schwab. She suggests why the news media did not report on it. <i>The Oregonian</i> and <i>Willamette Week</i> endorsed McCready. The other commissioners did not take sides, overtly. She suspected [Mike] Lindberg favored her and Schwab did not. She notes the peculiarity of being the liberal Republican running against the conservative Democrat.	Campaigns - 1980s - Portland Mayor	Ivancie, Francis J.	Media coverage
00:21:53	Connie McCready's Final Months as Mayor, 1980	McCready lost in the primary election against Ivancie. McCready describes how it felt to receive apologetic phone calls from supporters who failed to vote, to say goodbye to staff as they left to pursue other jobs, and to act as a caretaker mayor. She did not consider resigning because that would not have been a gracious way to leave. Many pressured her to run again; she explains her reasons for declining. She describes her work on the Central City downtown plan; it was exhausting work with a lot of public input about the zoning of various areas.	Mayors	Portland City Council - Staff	Voting

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Evolution to Present-Day (1994) Portland City Council	Hansen prompts McCready to talk about how has city council evolved since departure, but it is hard for her to say. She notes that one does not hear much about the goings on at city council; either the present (1994) media coverage is poor, or not much is happening, which she considers regrettable. McCready and Hansen discuss the makeup of the council—Mayor Vera Katz, Earl Blumenauer, Gretchen Kafoury, and Charlie Hales. Hansen comments on rumors about the divisions between Katz and Blumenauer slowing progress; McCready notes her lack of inside knowledge, but this would not surprise her.	Portland City Council - 1990s	Katz, Vera	Blumenauer, Earl
00:02:18	Mayors Subsequent to Connie McCready	McCready offers her impressions of Portland mayors that followed her. Frank did not do anything. Her impression of Bud [John Elwood Clark, Jr.] was that he loves the city and really wanted to do a good job; he perhaps found that the job was not as much fun as he wanted it to be. Not wanting to sound too negative, McCready comments that she didn't see great performances from subsequent mayors. McCready agrees with Hansen, who notes that the 1970s was a time of great transformation for Portland with respect to environmental and urban concerns; she doesn't see major things being taken on in the same way.	Mayors	Ivancie, Francis J.	Clark, John Elwood, Jr.
00:04:13	Oregon Governors: Bob [Robert W.] Straub, Vic [Victor G.] Atiyeh and Neil Goldschmidt	McCready did not see massive leadership in Straub or Atiyeh. Atiyeh was governor when she was mayor. She describes her experience with Atiyeh as someone who was concerned with receiving credit for things. She notes a time when Mark [O.] Hatfield called to invite her to announce a federal grant; when she did, Atiyeh called immediately, upset that he did not make the announcement. McCready describes Goldschmidt's performance as governor as similar to his performance as mayor—he was an actor and big on "show and tell." McCready and Hansen discuss Goldschmidt's time as mayor a unique period with many federal grants.	Governors	Atiyeh, Victor G.	Goldschmidt, Neil E.
00:08:10	Oregon Governors: Barbara [K.] Roberts	McCready stresses that Barbara Roberts has been grossly underestimated and maligned. McCready voted for her opponent, [David B.] Frohnmayer; she considered him brilliant and competent. Nevertheless, Roberts was a better governor than she is often made out to be. McCready speculates why she received so much pressure—people sought someone to blame for things partially out of her control. Measure 5, the property tax measure, passed just before she came into office, creating difficulty for her. She did not have a supportive legislature; she was attacked for her budgets.	Governors	Roberts, Barbara	Frohnmayer, David B.

00:11:10	Oregon's Congressional Delegation, 1960s-1990s: Part I	McCready shares her agreement with her husband that Dick [Richard L.] Neuberger became responsible and competent later in his career. McCready did not care as much for Maurine Neuberger; she caused animosities that got in the way of accomplishments. Mark [O.] Hatfield has grown as a politician; she notes he excelled in environmental concerns, like the scenic rivers bill.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Hatfield, Mark O.
00:15:55	Oregon's Congressional Delegation, Bob Packwood	McCready shares her opinion of Packwood; she never had admiration for him. She describes his tactics while in the legislature—he was paid by Republican leadership to get Republican members in the legislature and used it as a way to build his own following by buying their allegiance. She described his priorities as “Packwood first, country next.” An example of this concerns an issue involving liquor businesses and their ability to work on campaigns—Packwood changed his position on a vote for political reasons. She describes a scathing editorial she read about Packwood.	Packwood, Robert W.	Oregon legislature - 1960s	Media coverage
00:18:48	Oregon's Congressional Delegation, 1960s-1990s: Part II	McCready and Hansen discuss federal politicians from Oregon. McCready describes John [R.] Dellenback as wonderful, competent, and contentious; it was a shame he lost to Jim [James H.] Weaver. Hansen describes the rest of Dellenback's career. Other politicians named include Wendell Wyatt, Les AuCoin, Ron [Ronald L.] Wyden, Rob [Robert B.] Duncan, and Rob [Robert F.] Smith. McCready makes a point to mention that the names that come to mind were both Democrats and Republicans; she did not go by party.	Dellenback, John R.	Political parties	Political views
00:23:36	Civic-Minded Citizens that Connie McCready Respected	McCready talks about a game she plays with herself when politics were getting her down; she listed the names of good, civic-minded citizens (not politicians) who she would not have known were it not for her work. Bill [William Sumio] Naito was the first that came to mind; McCready shares her admiration for him. She also talks about Bill Roberts, Clifford [Carlson ?], Carl Halvorson, and Bob [Robert] Wallace.	Naito, William Sumio	Roberts, Bill	Halvorson, Carl
00:27:10	Prominent Portland Citizens	Hansen names prominent Portland citizens and McCready comments on how well she knew them. Don [C.] Frisbee, the Vollums, the Schnitzers, the [Wingstats ?], Phil [Philip H.] Knight, Glenn [L.] Jackson, Fred [G.] Meyer, and Lelund Johnson.	Frisbee, Don C.	Schnitzer, Harold J.	Jackson, Glenn L.

SR 1148 Oral History Interview with Connie McCready

by Clark Hansen

Oregon Legislature Oral History Series

1994 March 21 - 1994 July 6



THE OREGON
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Compiled by Sara Paulson

Tape 25, Side 1

1994 July 6

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Noteworthy People	McCready wants to make sure she mentions Staff [Stafford M.] Hansell; she gives a fond remembrance of him and the help he and his wife provided her when she was a freshman in the legislature. She gives another fond remembrance of Cecil [L.] Edwards.	Hansell, Stafford M.	Edwards, Cecil L.	
00:02:37	Notable Lobbyists	McCready remembers the effectiveness of a team of two telephone company lobbyists who had distinct personalities. She gives an account of Irvin Luiten, a well-known lobbyist from the timber industry; he upset her by suggesting how she should vote at the last minute without scheduling a meeting with her to discuss the issue beforehand. She notes a lobbyist from the trucking industry, Knipe, who was offended by someone wearing shorts on the floor of the legislature. She also describes Bill [William H.] Hedlund from Shell Oil Company; he had frequent social engagements in his apartment.	Lobbyists	Luiten, Irvin H.	Hedlund, William H.
00:10:35	Reflections on Career	McCready did not have much contact with the Republican Party over the years. She opines that everyone should become involved in politics at some point; it is eye-opening. She talks generally about helping others with their campaigns over the years. She describes her present (1994) daily activities, noting that she is not involved in many civic activities at the present. She describes awards and recognition she has received over the years, including one from the Izaak Walton League of America for the steelhead game fish bill and a number of accolades from public bodies that were creating cable television franchises.	Political parties	Careers - Political	Accolades
00:14:28	Family and Career	C. McCready reflects on her family and her career. In A. McCready she had a "very bright and supportive husband, who, by the nature of his job, was a problem," noting that it was not his fault—he had been a newspaper reporter and editor long before she became involved in politics. There were difficult times keeping a family going and doing a job, but notes that the kids were older when she became involved in politics. She describes the present locations and activities of her daughters and grandchildren.	McCready, Albert L.	Careers - Political	Working mothers
00:18:27	Retirement Activities	A. McCready has been retired about twelve years. He was active with the railroad historical society before turning to a PT boat restoration project, which C. McCready describes. He has been a volunteer conductor on the vintage trolley. He is active in the Navy League. C. McCready orchestrated saving the Sternwheeler Portland. She and A. McCready both work at the museum on Front Street. They belong to the group that put money into reconstructing the boat. She describes their recreation activities. She enjoys camping on land they own along the Columbia River. They sold their sailboat and are considering purchasing a powerboat.	Careers - Retirement	McCready, Albert L.	

00:22:38	Reflections on Career: Issues	McCready is still interested in the potential of mass transit, noting that many problems society presently faces has a relationship with mass transit—the environment, economy and jobs, crime and drugs. She notes sometimes feeling discouraged at the present state of politics, unhappy with elected officials she views as not working as hard as she did. She is glad she does not have to face those difficult issues anymore.	Transportation - Mass transit	Careers - Political	
00:26:27	Reflections on Career: Satisfying Accomplishments	Helping people, sometimes in small ways, was the most satisfying aspect of her political career. She points to curb ramps that helped people with wheelchairs or helping people solve problems with their sewer system or streetlights. It was rewarding when people realized she really listened and did her best to help. Thank you letters from citizens were rewarding, especially when they came from people she was unable to help.	Careers - Political		