

# Jean Lewis

SR 9064, Oral History, by Linda Brody

1981 March 5



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## Tape 1, Side 1

1981 March 5

LB: Judge Lewis, are you a native Oregonian?

LEWIS: Yes, I am. I was born in Portland in 1914.

LB: Had your family been here? Were they of pioneer stock?

LEWIS: No. I think my mother came at about the time of the Oregon World's Fair. My dad was in San Francisco at the San Francisco earthquake. He and his buddy had a dime between them and flipped a coin to decide whether to come to Oregon or to Seattle, because there was free train transportation. My mother and dad met here and were married in about 1907. They're both deceased.

LB: What were your parent's names?

LEWIS: My mother's name was Estelle Weber; her maiden name. My father was Charles Lagerquist.

LB: Was your mother here already?

LEWIS: She came about a year before the San Francisco quake. She came at about the time of the Lewis & Clark Fair.

LB: Where did you grow up in Portland?

LEWIS: On the west side. I've always lived on the west side of Portland.

LB: What schools did you attend?

LEWIS: I attended Couch and Chapman [grade] schools, and Lincoln High School, and then went to Northwestern College of Law, which is now affiliated with Lewis and Clark College. In between I think I took two courses at Portland Extension Center.

LB: What did you study at the extension center?

LEWIS: I can't remember. That was too long ago. I didn't have enough money to go to college, and I wanted to go to law school, and eventually I was able to go to Northwestern.

LB: As you were growing up, how did you develop your interest in law?

LEWIS: It sounds ridiculous, but it's true. When I was about 12, I was in the hospital, and I read an article about something in the paper (I've long since forgotten what) and decided then and there to become a lawyer, and someday a judge. I never changed. It took a long time.

LB: How did you, other than going to law school, prepare for studying the law?

LEWIS: I can't think of any other way, other than going to school. I finished in 1938, flunked the bar the first time, and was admitted to practice in 1939...

LB: Why did you flunk the bar exam?

LEWIS: I don't know. I was top student in law school, and things just didn't go right, apparently. I think I missed by one fraction of one percent, or something of that sort. I just grit my teeth and did it the second time.

LB: Did you work in the intervening time?

LEWIS: Oh, yes. Part of the time I wrapped packages in the basement of Lipman Wolfe, and part of the time I was a clerk in the children's wear department. Then I heard of an opening in the office of Hugh Earle, who was the state insurance commissioner, in his Portland office. I overheard some people talking, frankly, at a restaurant, so I trotted to the office and applied for the job. I went to business school and took about three weeks of shorthand, typing, and managed. I had a fairly good memory, so I got by. I did that about the last two years in law school.

LB: Was there anyone who may have influenced you during this time?

LEWIS: No. There were very few women practicing law in Oregon. Dorothy [McCullough] Lee was one; [Madge Langley?]; a lady by the name of [Wilametta McElroy?], who was in the city attorney's office; Gladys Everett, who's still practicing here in Portland. There were very, very few women lawyers. There was Mary Jane Spurlin. Mary Jane had been appointed by Governor Pierce to the district court in the 1920s. She served about a year and a half and was defeated when she ran for reelection. She never sought political office.

LB: How were you received among your fellow lawyers?

LEWIS: The fellas in law school were wonderful. I was the only woman in the class, and needless to say, I had a marvelous time. I was just a student along with everyone else. There was no discrimination for or against me.

LB: What did you do after your graduation?

LEWIS: With about \$50 in my pocket I opened a law office and wondered how I was going to pay the rent.

LB: What kind of practice?

LEWIS: I took anything that walked in the door. [Laughs] The war came along, and I went to work. I was in the district court defending somebody on a forcible entry and detainer proceeding, and I made so much noise that I was hired as the chief rent enforcement attorney for the O.P.A. in Oregon - Office of Price Administration. Then I made so much noise for a Japanese friend of mine, all of whose family's assets were frozen under the Trading With the Enemy Act, and held by the Federal Reserve Bank at the time that the Japanese were placed in concentration camps in Oregon, that the U.S. Treasury offered me a job on the staff of the General Counsel in Washington D.C., so I went back there in 1943 and stayed until 1945. Then I came back and reopened my office.

LB: You mentioned that was a friend that you...

LEWIS: I don't know how to spell her name but I shall never forget it. It was [Chieko Yasaki?]. I haven't seen or heard from her since maybe 1942 or 1943.

LB: Then you said you went to Washington D.C. and worked for the U.S. Treasury at that point. What were your activities with them?

LEWIS: It's a long, complicated story, and I won't try to go into detail, but as the Germans marched through Europe during World War II, the first thing they did was freeze all the foreign exchange assets of the nations. People in Europe at that time were afraid of war, so they would convert their assets into American currency and would hide it under the bed, or buy American stocks. There were serious legal problems, if, for instance, a French national held stock in an American corporation but had it in a bank account in England. Which government, after the war, should control those holdings? I did quite a bit of work in this area.

Also, at that time, you're too young to remember, but when there was danger of Hawaii being overrun by the Japanese after Pearl Harbor, all money in Hawaii was overprinted with the word Hawaii, so if the Japanese took the island then any money marked "Hawaii" would not be permitted into the United States.

We also prohibited the importation into the United States of any currency. I worked very closely with the Customs people. Soldiers demanded being paid in dollars, so if you notice on your paper money there will be a seal of various colors. They invented a yellow seal, and yellow seal money was paid to American servicemen. That money could freely come back into the United States, but if it was a pink seal, a red seal, or a green seal, or a blue seal, that money was impounded by Customs. It's fascinating.

LB: How long did you stay with the Treasury Department?

LEWIS: Until World War II was over, and my husband was about to be released from the service. We then left.

LB: You were married at that point?

LEWIS: Yes.

LB: When were you married?

LEWIS: That's also a peculiar story. My husband and I first started climbing mountains in 1934. I insisted I was going to be a lawyer; he insisted no wife of his would ever work, so we'd go our separate ways. Finally, in June of 1944, when he was on his way overseas, we both decided we were crazy and got married. I told you I hadn't led a dull life.

LB: What happened to you after the war, then?

LEWIS: We came back to Portland in 1946, and I started practicing law and my husband went back to the firm he was with prior to World War II.

LB: Where were you practicing at that point?

LEWIS: It was either the American Bank or the Public Service building, I'm not sure which, by myself. Then I shared space with a Wallace Smith and a Mr. Pipes, I think his name was.

LB: Did you have the same type of practice you had before?

LEWIS: Pretty general, yeah.

LB: How did you decide to run for the Legislature in 1954?

LEWIS: I was a little upset about the Portland School Board planning to sell Lincoln High School and build another Lincoln High School somewhere in the west side of Portland, thinking it would make a lot more sense to have a downtown city high school and

one out in the southwest suburban area. The more I attended meetings, the more interested I became in government. Of course, I had been interested in government as a lawyer, so I decided to file for the Legislature in 1954 and was elected to the House.

LB: Were there any other women there at that point?

LEWIS: Yes. There was a Kay Meriweather, who is now [Kay Kelty?], with the Oregon attorney general's office; Maurine Neuberger, and I can't remember whether - There was Katherine Musa from The Dalles. I think there were the four of us. There were no women in the Senate.

LB: Had there been prior to that time?

LEWIS: Years before Dorothy [McCullough] Lee had been in the Senate. I was elected to the Senate in the election of 1956, so I served in the 1957, 1959, and 1961 sessions.

LB: Let's go back to your beginning there in the house. What kind of issues, is there anything special that you recall you might have worked on at that point?

LEWIS: There were a few things that I did, that I'm a little proud of. It was about that time there was a man by the name of Chessman in California, who had been convicted to death for killing someone, and was sentenced to be executed. The case wound through the state court system and the federal system for years. It made me very annoyed. There was also the problem that in the state of Oregon a poor person being assigned counsel on a murder case did not get the best legal help he should have had. Also, some counties refused to pay the cost of the transcript of an appeal to the Supreme Court.

I introduced myself to Mark Hatfield, who was then in the Senate. Together we sponsored legislation mandating that whenever a person was convicted of a crime, and

the death penalty was imposed, it was mandatory that the Supreme Court review the conviction. I notice in our last death penalty law, that same provision for mandatory review is still in the books. Of course, that law has now been held unconstitutional, but not the review statute

Also, at that time, I was concerned about driver education, and sponsored legislation making it possible for driver training to be held in the schools. I was also very concerned about seeing to it that nurses had the same confidential status that doctors and lawyers and priests have, and was able to get that through. I was disturbed by the fact that teachers in the Portland Public School system, and other teachers, had grossly inadequate pensions, but I never got very far with that. Those were some of the things I involved myself with in my first term. They were fun.

LB: There were, as you mentioned, four other women in the house at that time. Did you ever encounter any kind of opposition because you were a woman?

LEWIS: I don't think there was any opposition on the basis of sex. In 1955, as I recall, there were 35 Republicans and 25 Democrats in the house, and this was the first time there had been a number of Democrats (I was a Democrat) and there was some partisan feeling that those who'd been in office a long time resented the influx of new people coming in. That was not based on sex.

My husband used to kid me that I had four counts against me: one, I came from Portland; two, I was a woman; three, I was a lawyer; and four, I was a Democrat. He figured I had four counts against me.

I think it was also in that session I was involved with, I think it was Alf Corbett, in requiring changes in the law so that persons who were convicted as habitual criminals would have enhanced penalties.

LB: Someone I interviewed mentioned that when she was in the Legislature there were some long-standing traditional kinds of male organizations, like 'good old boys' kinds of meetings and clubs that would take place, where women were not exactly welcome.

LEWIS: That's true, but that's nothing to get upset about. If I want to go off with the ladies and knit that's my prerogative, and if the fellas want to go out and drink that's their prerogative; I'm not going to stick my nose in. In that connection I'll never forget something that Dorothy McCullough Lee told me when I was a struggling young lawyer. Dorothy said, "Jean, when you're in court, fight as hard as you can, but remember you're a lady, and if a man wants to open a door, let him do it for you." I've never forgotten that lesson. If the fellas want to have their parties, let them. It never bothered me.

I also did something in the Legislature, these go way back, that was sort of fun. We didn't have as many freeways in 1955 as we do now, and two-lane highways were rather hazardous when you get a slow pokey driver and somebody wants to play leapfrog. I introduced legislation to – first I had the idea of a minimum speed law, but then I dreamed it up as going such a speed as to impede the normal flow of traffic. That passed, and years later, when Tom McCall was Governor, the great "to-do." Now we have minimum laws; you can't go too slow on the highways; trucks and trailers pull off to the right. I think that could reduce a lot of accidents, and I hope it did.

LB: In the next session, you would have been a Senator, in 1957.

LEWIS: That was an interesting session.

LB: Why did you decide to move?

LEWIS: In 1955 the leaders redistricted the House of Representatives, so you ran by district. There were, I think, five of us from the west side, all of whom were members of the House in 1955, and only two or three could have been elected. I think a couple of us flipped

a coin to see who was going to file for the Senate, or who for the House. I filed for the Senate. Also, because I'm lazy, and the Senate term is four years and the House term is only two. It meant less campaigning.

LB: You said there were no women in 1955. How did you feel about striking out - ?

LEWIS: Somebody has to start things again. Dorothy's made it. Why couldn't I? I was lucky.

LB: What kind of campaign did you have?

LEWIS: The five of us that had been in the House campaigned together. I don't remember doing too much. That was the year, though, that I had taken a year leave of absence from practice and farmed out my business to somebody else, and I managed Wayne Morse's campaign for the U.S. Senate. I campaigned very little for myself. That was his first year he campaigned as a Democrat. Before that he was a Republican, and then an Independent.

LB: You managed his campaign and you ran yourself?

LEWIS: I didn't do much running for myself, but I did have a lot of public exposure, I suppose, which I'm sure helped.

That 1957 session was a fascinating session. The Republicans and Democrats always caucus for the election of presiding officers, and in those days, had the governor died, the president of the Senate became governor of the state of Oregon. There were 15 Republicans and 15 Democrats. Each group was pledged to a candidate, and nobody would budge. Traditionally, the president of the Senate inaugurates the governor. At 3:00 in the morning prior to the inauguration of Governor Bob Holmes, we were still deadlocked 15 to 15. I was the only woman member of the Senate. I went to the bathroom, and when I

came back the fellas said, "Jean, you're going to be president pro tem of the Senate and inaugurate the governor." And I did.

LB: That must have been a first, I would think.

LEWIS: It was. That brings back sad memories then, because I presided at Bob Holmes' funeral memorial services some years later.

LB: Who was later elected president of the Senate?

LEWIS: Boyd Overhulse, from Madras. That was the years we got through community college laws. There'd been an attempt to have community colleges for a long time. I think it was in the 1955 session I got in a whale of a fight. It was a bill to make [now Portland State University] Portland State College, but the bill restricted the curriculum, restricted the area - it was to be a downtown city college, with no campus, with limited things. I'm wholeheartedly and always have been in favor of Portland Community College and Portland State College particularly, but it didn't seem right to me that the University of Oregon and Oregon State people would restrict Portland to having just a limited curriculum. Thank goodness times have changed, and Portland State has forged ahead as it should have. It's an excellent institution.

LB: How did you work in that legislation?

LEWIS: I just made lots of noises. In fact, I voted against the establishment of Portland State on the sole basis that I didn't approve of having restricted curriculum in a downtown city college. Over the years people relaxed, and let Portland State forge ahead as it should have.

LB: What other issues did you...

LEWIS: As you can see, I have a variety of interests. I think it was during that time that I discovered that state budgets weren't available to the general public. This seemed outrageous to me, so I got legislation through requiring the state to make copies of the budget available to schools and every library, and for sale at nominal cost to the general public. I think it was that session, too, that I served on Ways and Means. which startled people because they'd never had a woman on Ways and Means before.

LB: How did you receive an appointment to the Ways and Means?

LEWIS: The presiding officer makes the appointments. Then I served on Ways and Means for the next three sessions. During that session - I think after the session, I was appointed to the emergency board. Again, they'd never had a woman on the emergency board. In the 1959 session I can't remember too much that happened, other than, 1957 or 1959, I forget which, we got a bill through the Legislature mandating special education for handicapped or mentally retarded children. I think we were the first state in the nation that so provided. We did it over a several year period, providing scholarships for teachers so that they could learn how to handle the retarded. The main idea was to keep youngsters at home in the mainstream of education without locking them up at Fairview. Some 15 years later, the Congress of the United States has now passed federal laws mandating that handicapped children receive an education.

It was also about that time that we rewrote the juvenile code. Oregon had a juvenile code back in 1960, which had all of the safeguard provisions that the United States Supreme Court required many, many years later in the famous Kent, Gault and other cases. We did provide for counsel; we did provide for review; we provided for certain guarantees that were not provided otherwise.

Another thing that I was a little proud of: a friend of mine told me that with all these amusement devices you see at state fairs and opening the supermarket, nobody had ever checked the safety features of those. I introduced a bill to require the inspection of safety

devices on amusement ride. That bill got nowhere; everybody laughed at me. Then a young lad was killed out at Hayden Island on a ride, and my bill went sailing through the Legislature.

It had some amazing aftereffects. The people enforcing it decided it also applied to ski devices, and the rides up the hills. The only unfortunate part [was that] they tried to enforce the changes at a time when the snows were coming. But over the years it's worked out very well, and there are a lot of safety precautions for skiers on these ski tows. This was all, of course, long before OSHA [Occupational Safety and Health Administration] and some of those other things. Those were some of the things I did. Not many.

LB: At the time you were working in the Legislature, were you living in Portland or in Salem?

LEWIS: I tried it all ways. The first session I rented an apartment, and I'd go down Monday and I'd stay Monday nights and Tuesday nights, and come home Wednesday, go back down Thursday, stay Thursday night, and come home Friday. Our daughter then was just seven, and I wanted to be home. In the 1957 session, we knew it was going to be a busier session. That first term in the House I wasn't as busy as I was later, so the whole family moved down. We rented a house up State Street, my mother and my daughter and my husband and I, and I stayed down there during all that year and our daughter went to school there. Then in the 1959 session I think I had an apartment, and I did the same back and forth business.

In 1961, then the freeways were in good shape, and I think I drove most of the time. I only served until March in 1961.

LB: How did you handle having a family and working?

LEWIS: I have a wonderful husband and I had a wonderful daughter. That made it easier.

LB: Why did you only serve until March in the Legislature?

LEWIS: One day Mark Hatfield called me into the office, he was then governor, and asked me if I would accept an appointment to the bench in Multnomah County. There was a vacancy. It had always been a dream, and I jumped at the opportunity. It was announced that day, and I submitted my resignation. I was president pro tem of the Senate at the time.

LB: How had your experiences as a legislator and an attorney prepared you for this nomination?

LEWIS: I hope I was a reasonably good lawyer, and during the time in the Legislature I had done a lot of work on rewriting some of the juvenile laws of Oregon, changing some of the domestic relations laws in Oregon. I've always, of course, been interested in people, and kids.

LB: Why do you think Mark Hatfield appointed you to that position?

LEWIS: My friends jokingly said to get me out of the Senate, but I don't know. I hope because I was qualified.

LB: Had you submitted your name?

LEWIS: No, I didn't even know there was a vacancy. There was a great furor. I've forgotten what year it was, but there were to be two vacancies in the circuit court of Multnomah County, and someone had suggested that I would be a good appointee. There was a great to-do. A woman on the bench! Unheard of.

At that time, Bud Pearson, Walter Pearson, was president of the Senate. Governor Hatfield went out of town. The day that the bill became effective for the appointment of

the two new judges in Multnomah County, Bud Pearson called me up and said, "Jean, Mark's out of town. Would you like the appointment?"

I said, "You aren't supposed to do anything like that when the governor's out of town. He's announced who he's going to appoint and that's fine." Whereupon I got on an airplane and flew to New York and sat in the airport so I wouldn't open my mouth and say something foolish. Then I turned around and came home.

LB: You Flew to New York?

LEWIS: I didn't want to talk, and I thought that would be the safest way to get out of town.

**[End of Tape 1, Side 1]**

**Tape 1, Side 2**  
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LEWIS: Maybe Mark realized that I'd saved him from a little embarrassment. Maybe that had something to do with it, I don't know.

LB: I was going to say, what happened when he returned?

LEWIS: The appointments were made, of course. Not meaning that the other two people should not have been appointed, both have been excellent judges.

LB: I think I read in a newspaper article that there was a woman appointed to the bench in the 1920s .

LEWIS: That could have been Mary Jane Spurlin. That was to the district bench.

LB: You were only the second woman?

LEWIS: I was the first to the circuit court.

LB: How did you feel about that?

LEWIS: Scared to death. It's a frightening thing to be the first to do something. There's always the feeling, if I goof, it isn't only Jean Lewis who gets criticism, it's all women. I hoped that other women would come behind, and I'd leave a trail that would be helpful.

LB: That seems to be the case.

LEWIS: 400% increase.

LB: What was it like, being a woman, again, in a male world?

LEWIS: I think I was quite well-received by most of the lawyers. Some had some fear and trepidation, I suppose, about appearing before me. I'll never forget one young chap addressed me as "Judge, Your Honor, Ma'am, Sir," but those were very minor.

The first few years on the bench were very lonely. At judges' meetings, I was never one of the "fellas." I'd go off by myself, but over the years that's changed, and I have been very well accepted by my fellow judges. I have nothing but the highest regard for all of them. I used to kid them at coffee breaks. I'd say, "There's never any crowd in the ladies' restroom!"

LB: Your appointment was to specialize in domestic relations?

LEWIS: That's right. In Multnomah County, there are three divisions of the circuit court: general trial, probate, and domestic relations, which also handles juvenile matters. They're all at the same level, and we can go back and forth between the various departments. In Multnomah County there are these three specialized departments, and you run by position number for that department.

I ran for election and was elected. No one opposed me. I think my last election, my total expenses were \$50 and 20 cents. The \$50 was the filing fee, and the 20 cents was postage mailing my application to Salem, and my return with my expenditure. I was very lucky. I never had any opposition.

LB: What kinds of interesting cases have you handled?

LEWIS: Looking back 20 years, it would be hard to say. The hard part of the juvenile field is terminating the rights of a parent. You hate yourself and the world, but you realize that maybe you're helping a child. You can't say that one case is more interesting than

another, because you're dealing with human beings, and human lives, and every life is important to every person. Things change.

There have been some funny instances, some of which I probably shouldn't tell you as long as they're going to be perpetually – but it might be fun. I had this one chap, who was gay, at a time when gay people were not too well-accepted. His wife objected to his having visitation with their minor son. I'm laying the law down to him about “You must not feed the kid popcorn, peanuts, candy, all those goodies; you must maintain the same discipline that you have.” The father was always promising the boy trips, and my final statement was, “Don't make the trip to your home like a trip to fairyland.” I was thinking of Disneyland. I was not aware then that the term fairy had a connotation. The poor reporter fell off his chair [Laughs] and we had to declare a recess. That's just one of the funny ones.

There were many, many funny cases. As I say, they involve people, and you just sort of wipe them out of your mind.

LB: Is it possible that being a woman might give you more insight into family problems?

LEWIS: No. I think that's a little bit of a myth. Back some years ago, I granted a single man an adoption, and no single man had ever been permitted to adopt a child before, anywhere in the country. Some men can be outstanding fathers, and have the same compassion that many women have.

After I was on the bench I got a conciliation law through in Oregon, because it used to be that divorce was based on fault. You were the lily-white person that had done no wrong, and the other guy was the stinker that did everything wrong. In some of these people there was the hope of getting them back together with family counseling, so we did establish a conciliation court here in Multnomah County, and it worked quite well.

Now divorce is on a no-fault basis, and it's a much friendlier procedure than it used to be. Now they just fight over custody and money.

LB: Has that shortened the court process?

LEWIS: I don't think so. I just spent three weeks on one case.

LB: Have there been any other changes that you could observe on the bench over the years that you've been active?

LEWIS: I think lawyers are better educated than they were. I think Judge Robert E. Jones has done an outstanding job in his evidence courses at Lewis and Clark Law School. Seems to me that many attorneys have better courtroom demeanor than they had when I was first on the bench. There seems to be more specialization than there was 20 years ago, but that's because the law's changing all the time.

I did discover one thing at the juvenile court which always intrigued me. I had never sent a boy to the state training school who could read at grade level, and this bothered me, so I became interested in children with learning disabilities, and subsequently served on an advisory committee to ascertain the correlation between learning disabilities and juvenile delinquency. It's not as high an incidence as you might think, but the kids with learning disabilities are much more apt to go to the training schools than those without learning disabilities, because of their inability to get along in society, their inability to make known their position. It's been a fascinating study.

I've also been involved with the National School Volunteers, trying to get people to help in the schools because of the large class loads. Grandparents, for instance, can be wonderful as helpers in schools, reading to little people.

LB: I did want to ask you what kind of associations you belong to in connection with your work.

LEWIS: I'm not much of a joiner of organizations. I've been active in the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges; I was an officer for at least the last seven or eight years. I was involved with the National Council of Social Welfare in a study of the

status of families in America. I've been active with a group helping Indian tribes write child welfare laws under the Indian Child Welfare Act. I've been on the advisory committee of the Children's Services Division here in Oregon, and the Oregon Law Enforcement Council. Years ago, I was very active in the Girl Scout movement, first as a Girl Scout myself and then as a leader, and on the board in Nebraska, I think it was, the year Hank and I lived there.

I'd forgotten that we went to Nebraska when World War II was over. We came back to Portland. His firm transferred us to Nebraska, we stuck it out a year and transferred back to Oregon. You can't take the Northwest out of a native Oregonian.

LB: Did you just decide you'd rather be in the Northwest?

LEWIS: There's no place I'm ever going to live except in Oregon.

LB: Have there been any decisions you've made - I asked about important cases - on the bench that are particularly meaningful to you?

LEWIS: Yes, there was a case involving three girls who had been separated from their biological mother for a period of 10 years. They had formed a very close relationship with their foster mother. The legal grounds were very skinny for termination but the rights of those children were paramount. I terminated and the appellate courts agreed with me. That was rewarding to me, to find permanent homes, finally, for those people. Then again, you see, there are tragedies, because think of that poor mother who lost her children. There are no successes in this business.

LB: Why did you decide to retire from the bench?

LEWIS: That's a little personal. We were in a very serious automobile accident in February of 1978. I lost most of my right knee, I hobbled around on crutches and in a brace.

Our daughter was killed in an accident in March of that same year. My husband was diagnosed as having myasthenia gravis, an incurable disease, so in July I said, "The heck with it," and quit.

LB: Yet you go back and...

LEWIS: Under our system the chief justice can call you back (you're appointed for the rest of your life) and you can go back at the chief justice's request if they need you. I don't go back very often, but this last case I was on was going to take three or four weeks to try, and that just fouls up the docket and causes undue hardship to many, many people, so I agreed to hear it. Normally I don't, but if somebody's ill or something of that sort, I'll drop everything and go and help out.

LB: How would you sum up your career as a fairly early female legislator, and a pathbreaker on the bench in Oregon? Do you have any reflections?

LEWIS: I just hope I've made it easier for the gals to follow. That's about all.

LB: I'm sure you have. Is there anything else you'd like to add to this permanent record?

LEWIS: Heaven's no. I've talked way too long.

**[End of Tape 1, Side 2]**

**[End of Interview]**