

THE CHANGING SENATE
Interview #6
Wednesday, June 24, 1992

RITCHIE: I thought we could talk about the 1970s today, about the Senate as an institution. Watergate was an overwhelming issue in the early 1970s. Did the Secretary of the Senate's office get involved in a way in the whole planning on Watergate and impeachment?

SCOTT: Yes. We had to with the cooperation of the Sergeant at Arms office. And necessarily we had to do these things ahead of time even though we didn't know what the final outcome was going to be. Along that line we had many conferences. Bill Wannall came around and talked to Frank. We did order these pins which were going to be the identification for each Member of the Senate to enter on the Senate floor as then it would be like a court. It would be sitting on the trial of our President. I have one of these on my charm bracelet. And they were *not* distributed to the Senators.

RITCHIE: So, in other words, they got everything prepared just in case the Senate had to sit as a court.

SCOTT: Yes, we had to. We were going to be all set on it. Of course we looked up some of the precedents. I have a book at home which had impeachment materials. I think that was done by the House Judiciary Committee. I had a friend over there who was secretary to Congressman Rodino, the chairman of the committee, and she sent me a copy when they were issued, of the materials they had gotten together for their own purposes, and also a copy of the tapes when they finally came out. It was a real agonizing time.

RITCHIE: It affected everybody.

SCOTT: Yes. In all different little ways.

RITCHIE: And you said, at that time the Secretary's office was very much involved in the three Vice Presidents.

SCOTT: Yes. I thought that was interesting. We kept changing the files. We had three Vice Presidents in eighteen months! [laughs] The first one was Spiro Agnew. I remember the comment which Senator [B. Everett] Jordan of North Carolina made to me after he had ridden with them in the Inaugural Parade. He was co-chairman of the Joint Inaugural Committee. The chairman was always from the winner's party, so if a Democrat was elected it would be a Democratic Senator. So Senator Jordan was the co-chairman. He and his wife rode down with the Vice President and his wife when they had the procession down to go to the reviewing

stand. And I remember Senator Jordan said to me afterwards how cute Judy Agnew was. He said, "She was just like a little kitty." She was so cute [laughs].

Then I remember when Congressman Gerald Ford was sworn in as Vice President. I was there in the gallery. That was the time he made the speech—the only time he could speak in the Senate Chamber other than to break a tie. And this was when he said, "I'm a Ford and not a Lincoln." He came up to the Senate three different times within two and one-half weeks after he was President. And I thought he was trying so hard to cement relations. And of the three times, I went to one of the receptions. It was for Senator Mansfield to celebrate the fact that he had been Majority Leader longer than anybody else. He had been Majority Leader for seventeen years. I went to that and I met President Ford at that time. This was after all the agony everybody had been through. I mentioned to him what a good job he did. I'm sure everybody did. We felt it was kind of a sentimental thing, and he was trying so hard to heal the wounds.

Then Nelson Rockefeller was number three. When he was sworn in, I was in the gallery watching that again. It was in the evening, and Secretary of State [Henry] Kissinger was sitting across the aisle from me, and I remember his wife, Nancy Kissinger, was on the other side under the Harrimans. And she kept looking over thinking, "Why isn't he over here with me?" In the meantime, it was Mrs. Ford, and Happy Rockefeller, and the Harrimans. When Vice President Rockefeller took his oath he turned around and threw

a kiss up to Happy. But she had turned around and didn't see it. She was talking to Mrs. Harriman. And I think Betty Ford nudged her. Everybody was kind of waiting. I was in the gallery watching that. Some of the photographers were behind me. And then she did look down again, and he did it again.

I met Rockefeller when we signed him in. That was so unusual because it was the Rockefeller fortune and we had to sign him in for his deductions and benefits. I remember he said to Frank, "Well, she's prettier than you are." [laughs] But he was very friendly and gregarious. That was interesting to have the three different Vice Presidents.

RITCHIE: It was a pretty tumultuous time, at the very end of your stay at the Senate. Looking back, you came to the Senate in 1945 and you left in 1977.

SCOTT: Right.

RITCHIE: How did the institution change? Was it the same place that you left. Or had it changed much over the years that you were here?

SCOTT: Well, actually it grew. And we were just beginning the computer age—as I mentioned the other day about getting computers in Senators' offices. We started first in the Disbursing Office. I think that they modernized.

I guess it became bigger and the pace was a little bit different. Because when it was a smaller institution everybody worked together. I mean, you called back and forth to all the committees and you could find out *exactly* what was going on. And what was going to be going on. You were in very close touch with the actual operation. With the Sergeant at Arms office we worked so closely over those years; also with the Leaders and Senators' offices. I think when the third Senate Office building was built, everything mushroomed. After that you couldn't have that personal touch and cooperation with everybody. It was more through channels. It was more computerized. I guess that's the main thing. It was to be a more "people" thing. You'd have something done without writing letters. You'd just call and it was all by phone. This is how we got so much done with the Sergeant at Arms office.

Gradually, when you get away from the personal touch as much and you go through channels and writing everything it gets—perhaps "looser" is the word. But otherwise you go ahead and get things done. You just do it, and there's not too much recording. Paperwork. I guess that's the main difference.

RITCHIE: Did you see very much change in the Senators—the types of people who were Senators—in the '70s as opposed to the '40s?

SCOTT: Yes, I think so. And I think some of the younger Senators came in and, possibly, didn't have the same feeling for the Senate as the older Senators did. The ones I mentioned the other day who looked like Senators—Senator Tom Connally, Senator Hoey, Senator George and Senator Barkley—they seemed like they were the Senators' senators. That's the picture you got. By contrast, I mentioned about Senator Proxmire [laughs] and the fact that he had his hair transplanted. One morning as he tried to come in somebody was trying to rob him.

RITCHIE: So you think they became less dignified?

SCOTT: Less dignified. Of course, the fact that they were younger was good. They brought fresh air and new thoughts. But they still had to realize that they had to work under the rules of the Senate and try to have that feeling and appreciation so that they wouldn't go off for their own ends rather than for making the laws of the country.

RITCHIE: Did you notice much difference in the type of staff who were coming in? Were they the same type of people who had worked here when you first came, or was it a different generation or different style of staff members?

SCOTT: I'm trying to think of the different people I knew to give as examples. I guess the people who had been there before

had the same feelings for the Senate that I did. You know of people who worked so hard and they were really so devoted. And as it mushroomed and other people came in—I would imagine, this is a reflection of the members of the Senate themselves—and the fact that staffs got bigger. Maybe they didn't have the same feeling overall as the original ones did. Going back as far as Mr. Johnston, he was so dedicated. I told you those long hours we would work at night trying to get the positions of the Senators for their reelection. I don't know if people worried about that as much, or were as conscientious about that.

RITCHIE: Another change over this period was that you came in the era before television covered Congress.

SCOTT: That's right. For sure. [laughs]

RITCHIE: By the time you left, television was everywhere, and they were even planning TV in the chamber to cover the impeachment trial. Did you get much sense of the presence of the media and the television?

SCOTT: Well, the presence of the media was always all the newspaper people that we knew. I knew all of them—not all of them, an awful lot of them—very well. And they were really on the ball. That was person-to-person again. Rather than through the media or paperwork. See? I always admired reporters. I thought

they were very savvy because they could really go right through to the point, and they could find out exactly what they wanted. Most of them whom I knew were very nice—Frank McNaughton, Jack Bell, Bill Theis, Johnnie Cutter, and people like that—people who were here years ago and had written books and everything. To me, that was the personal touch. That was the media, and they were really on the ball and had a lot of contact over the years with us.

I had occasion sometimes to visit the Senate Press Gallery. After "Beck" passed on Don Womack was Superintendent, and sometime later they had a woman Superintendent. She was the wife of Burl Hays, who at one time was head of our Senate Document Room. It was an interesting place, like the "City Room" of a big newspaper. No matter what hour of the day it was you'd see some of the reporters having coffee at the press table in the Senate Restaurant.

RITCHIE: There seemed to be a lot more reporters here as time went on.

SCOTT: Yes, I think so. I think the number was something like seven hundred in the Senate Press Gallery. And that included representatives from Reuters and a lot of the foreign newspapers. I remember Bill Perry was the head of the Periodical Gallery, that was the gallery for the magazine editors. We also had the Radio and TV Gallery. All those offices of the Senate, actually, were liaison with different parts of the media. They were very active and very busy. So the media wasn't forgetting about the Senate.

Another thing I remember, around holiday times, was that the newspaper reporters would still come in even though there wasn't much going on. They were always around. Sarah McClendon, I remember, from one of the Texas papers was here quite a lot. And Mary McGrory, and I'm trying to think of the other one who is still going strong—Helen Thomas, the Dean of Women reporters, who closes the President's press conferences.

Frank said one time that Mary McGrory's columns were always so interesting. He said, "Her words dance." And I agree. She had some *marvelous* columns. And I think she went from the *Star* to the *Washington Post* when the *Star* stopped. Sarah McClendon was from Texas, and she was kind of like a dog with a bone. She'd get something, and she wouldn't let it go. I remember the night Senator Proxmire had been appointed after Senator [Joe] McCarthy had died. We had an important vote going on that night—isn't this funny you can remember these pictures?—and Senator Johnson had sent out for Senator Proxmire at the airport to have him come and be sworn in and to attend the night session that night and to be able to vote.

That happened on LBJ's birthday. It was August 27. And I had sent a little boutonniere for him to wear—a yellow rose from Texas. I remember they all came in after Senator Proxmire had been sworn in and voted. They all came in our office, and Sarah McClendon was trailing along. She was right where the action was, because Senator Proxmire had just arrived. I remember she turned to LBJ and said, "Where did you get that yellow rose?" And then

they came inside. It just shows those newspaper people were there, and they weren't missing a thing.

There was also Mae Craig, whom they called "The Flying Grandmother." She was an older reporter, who had flown in glider planes.

RITCHIE: Did you ever have any problems with the newspaper people?

SCOTT: No, I didn't. No not at all. No. No.

RITCHIE: Didn't have to hold them off at all from . . .

SCOTT: No, and I think, possibly, Mr. Johnston had maybe more of a close relationship with the newspaper people than either Emery or Frank because he had known them. I think he, in this way, was very perceptive in dealing with them because he realized he wanted them to fully understand and not go off and write something that wasn't true and not get just a little bit of the story and maybe make trouble where there wasn't any trouble. He was very cooperative with them, particularly through Beck who was the head of the Senate Press Gallery, and they were very close friends. We dealt very closely with the newspaper people.

There was one trip up to the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia that I went on the President's train. Some of the reporters were

there, and I was with some of them. Along that line, after women were allowed to join the National Press Club, I was sponsored and became a member. I retained my membership after my retirement for quite a while.

RITCHIE: Journalists were part of the family . . .

SCOTT: Well, yes, and at conventions, too. They were in there covering everything. I think that was the only time we had to hold them off at the Democratic Convention in Philadelphia because they were trying so hard to find out the actual words of the platform before we released it. That would have been a scoop! At that time we were hiding out. They didn't know where we were meeting. That is the only time I can think of that we didn't cooperate or that we tried to keep away from them.

RITCHIE: You mentioned that the Secretary's office was often visited by various celebrities. And, I guess, most of the celebrities came to Capitol Hill because they were promoting themselves, or promoting a cause, one way or the other.

SCOTT: Yes they did. Sir Anthony Eden was the one I remember particularly well. [He came on February 2, 1956.] We didn't have a joint session to honor him, we had a separate session

of the Senate when he came. I wish I had had the same courage that Senator [Howard] Baker had to take my camera. Senator Baker used to run around taking pictures of all the different people. I wish I'd done that, but I didn't think it would be respectful. So when Sir Anthony Eden—all tall and handsome—came by my desk, I was thinking, "Oh, I would have liked to have had a picture."

We had an informal reception for him in our dining room where the Senators could just come in and meet him before he went in and addressed the Senate separately from the House. It was a nice reception, so he did get to meet them. He was the most important visitor.

The most frivolous one was Jayne Mansfield [August 6, 1957] [laughs]. The person who arranged that was Orville Crouch who was, I think, head of the Metropolitan Theaters in Washington. He was a friend of Mr. Johnston's and he asked if he could have Jayne Mansfield, who was in town to promote a movie she was in, come in and meet some of the Senators. Mr. Johnston hated that. You know, he was not that type. [laughs] But he agreed to it. We had to call the Senators' offices and invite them to come and meet Jayne Mansfield. And it was the funniest thing. In addition to asking the time and the place, they were asking measurements. [laughs] I think that Mr. Johnston stayed home that day. I remember Emery came in, and I was in the inner office. And Bobby [Baker] came in, and we were there to welcome her. And when the Senators came in, they were like a lot of little boys coming in to meet the star. I remember her makeup was so thick, and she had about thirty or forty

people with her—all around her, behind her, brushing her hair and everything.

Mr. Johnston had said, "No pictures in our office." If they wanted to go outside in the hallway, but nothing in our rooms in our suite of offices. He wouldn't allow that. They did take some pictures in the hallway. I remember her so well. She came in, and she had on a pink turtleneck sweater and a blue wool skirt and real high heels, kind of like a plastic shoe. And she looked scared to death. My heart went out to her. This is so much fluff!

Anyway, I went in the inner office, and the Senators came in just to talk to her a few minutes and shake hands. They could go home and say they met Jayne Mansfield. In the meantime, the page boys got all excited that Jayne Mansfield was there. And they came in to me and they wanted to know if they could get autographs. So I got her to autograph something. She dotted her "I" with a heart. They said she had a pool shaped like a heart too. Anyway, she gave me the autograph, and I got copies made for the page boys, and they thought that was very exciting.

The Senator who did *not* come to our office to meet her was LBJ! And she was originally from Texas. Rather than him coming around, she went around to his office. So she went to see him! Mr. Johnston as I said wouldn't have anything more to do with it. The next day he told me that Senator Johnson said she was very intelligent. Evidently he had a nice talk with her over there. And then the next thing was she went out on the Senate steps, and

they took pictures of her there on the Senate steps. So that was one of the hilarious times.

Another visitor was Red Skelton. These people—you felt like you *knew* them. I was down at Garfinckel's on my lunch hour, getting a fur jacket. And there he was. We just talked back and forth. I remember his suit looked like he had slept in it—it was all wrinkled. And he had all these things hanging on his arms—a tape recorder and a camera. I had to hang around for ten or fifteen minutes or something waiting, and I got to talking with him. He asked me—he wanted to go see Attorney General Mitchell, and he was asking me where to go and what building. And I said, "You really should meet Martha." Remember Martha Mitchell? So I said, in addition to going to the Justice Department to see the Attorney General, maybe sometime "You would like to come to our office?" He was very friendly and very entertaining, very natural. That was the end of that, *until* about six or seven months later, he came in! As a guest. And he brought his wife with him. I don't remember what the occasion was, but he came in for a visit. When he came in I said, "Well, what kept you so long?" [laughs] He was very friendly. He was telling me that he carried a camera and a tape recorder when he went to any new place because he said whenever he got in a cab he'd start talking to the driver, and invariably he would get something he could use. Something funny.

That was when Frank was there. When Emery was there, Jimmy Durante came in. I think back when Mr. Johnston was there, Arthur Godfrey came in. He came in carrying a cane which he hung on my

desk as he went inside to the luncheon. You felt like you knew these people so well. [laughs] He was very complimented because Senator Johnson was giving a luncheon for him. He was talking to me, and I don't think he understood that ours was not Senator Johnson's office. We had the luncheon in our dining room. I remember he insisted on giving me his private number to have for the Leader. So, of course, I took it.

And the one I thought was most interesting was Ralph Bellamy. He was appearing here in Washington at the National in "Sunrise at Campabello." When he walked in, Christine—who was there at the corner—said, "Oh, I don't *believe* it!" Because in the play he's paralyzed, because he was taking Roosevelt's role. He came in, and Mr. Johnston gave me the exciting duty of sitting in the gallery with him. I told him all about the Senate and all about the pages and everything that went on. Some of my friends over in the press gallery, whom I knew, were kidding me afterwards about how I was sitting there with him. But he stayed for about an hour, and I stayed with him.

Then he wanted to go to the Senate Investigating Subcommittee which was investigating Senator McCarthy. And he wanted to take some of his company from "Sunrise at Campabello" over. So I called Ruth Watt, and I told her he wanted to come the next day. And I asked her if she could accommodate them and get them seats over there.

What was interesting to see was these people in entirely different lines of business than show business and their reaction

to the Senators. When I took Ralph Bellamy up to the gallery, I took him out in the hall to get the elevator, and whom should we run into but Senator Johnson. So I introduced them. And Senator Johnson was very nice to him, and he said, "You are playing the part"—of course of Roosevelt—"of the man who was my mentor, the person whom I respected and cared about so much over the years." So that was rather interesting to witness the meeting of Ralph Bellamy and Senator Johnson.

RITCHIE: Some of the staff I've talked to said that the Senators were always fascinated with people from the movies.

SCOTT: Like little boys.

RITCHIE: Yes. Several people talked about the filming of "Advise and Consent" on Capitol Hill.

SCOTT: Oh, yes.

RITCHIE: And that the crew was here quite a bit filming over in the office building. Did you get involved with any of that?

SCOTT: No, not so much of that. I did go to the premiere. And Rose Ann Cosgrove, who was my number three girl there, had been with Senator Gillette, who was actually in the movie. And we went to the premiere, and Senator Gillette was there. But in the movie

it was very uncomplimentary to him. He was supposed to be falling asleep all the time. But I remember Senator Mansfield went to "Advise and Consent" too. I remember afterwards or the next day, I don't think he thought much of it. I think he felt that it wasn't very dignified as far as the Senate was concerned.

Another thing I know about that—perhaps Ruth might have mentioned—they did do a lot of filming over there. And she was the chief clerk of the Investigating Subcommittee. They wanted her to be there when they were filming. And Walter Watt, her husband, used to like to go to the races. They had a date to go to the races, actually, one day when they were going to be filming; and so Ruth couldn't be there. There was a little conflict then because, I think, Ruth wanted to be there; and they were very sorry not to film her because she had been so active in that committee. I think her name was Gladys Montiere who was Ruth's assistant clerk over there, and so she was there when the filming was going on. Actually it should have been Ruth because they had the TV coverage at that time, and Ruth could always be seen in the hearings. Ruth should have been in that.

That brings up another comment. I *think* that everybody felt that it was clear that the role of Senator [Lester] Hunt in the movie, "Advise and Consent," was based on the fact that Senator Hunt had committed suicide. There was one senator in it, I've forgotten the name then.

RITCHIE: Brigham Anderson.

SCOTT: Yes. He shot himself from his office one day. I remember that very well. That was so sad. Of course, we didn't know reasons. But they put it in the movie. And, of course, former Senator [Robert] La Follette [Jr.] committed suicide, too. Mr. Johnston used to drive in with him occasionally, and he always said he was so quiet.

RITCHIE: I was going to ask you what you thought about some of these movies and novels that have portrayed the Senate. Have you ever seen anyone that has captured the Senate that you knew or have they sort of distorted them in any way?

SCOTT: I'm trying to think. Well! There were some quite a while back. Frank McNaughton, as I say, one of the old reporters wrote about Truman. Then the book by LBJ, *The Vantage Point*, which I sent out there and asked him to autograph. And he sent an autographed little thing that I just put in the front. And Jack Bell wrote something. Another one was *The Agony of the Presidency*. I think these newspaper people who were the real ones, the ones who got assigned here, got much more of an accurate picture than some of the others. I'm trying to think, there are some new ones out, too, which I haven't read yet.

As far as our personal association was concerned, I trusted a lot of the newspapermen because at that time I think they tried to bring out the dedication of the Senators, and they didn't try to go after them like they are doing now—with Senator [Gary] Hart and

all that trouble about his being a candidate. He started out as a page or something over in the House. I met him the day of his swearing in. Frank and I were invited to go over to his office. So often after Senators would have the swearing in, they would have little receptions in their offices. I remember someone was saying he was really going to go a long way. I know Bill Ridgely feels bad about the fact that he got stopped because he felt it was a waste. Yet, those days I don't think they got into their personal lives and everything like they do now.

I remember one of the Senators—this goes way back—Pierre Salinger. Remember he was a Senator at one time.

RITCHIE: In 1964, yes

SCOTT: He was with the Kennedys. I remember the day he was going to be sworn in. He was hanging around our office. I've forgotten what the legislation being considered was, but there was a filibuster going on. And he was hanging around our office just *forever* waiting to go in and to be sworn in. And the filibuster kept going on and on, and his wife was there. It seemed to be hours. Now he's really part of the media and so good.

RITCHIE: He had been a Senate staff member before. Worked on the Permanent Investigating Subcommittee.

SCOTT: Yes. I think so.

RITCHIE: It has been a phenomenon lately that a number of staff members have run for the Senate and a few have won. Senator [George] Mitchell, who's the Majority Leader, was on Senator Muskie's staff. And Speaker [Thomas] Foley was on Henry Jackson's staff.

SCOTT: I didn't know that.

RITCHIE: Yes, back in the early '60s. He was on one of the subcommittees of the Interior Committee. And Roy Elson ran for the Senate twice in the '60s. That was the beginning of Senate staff becoming politicians themselves.

SCOTT: Well, and Senator [Albert] Gore went to school out at Montgomery in Silver Spring, where I went. Blair. Somebody showed me a yearbook not long ago, and there was Senator Gore. Of course, I'd known his father. It's interesting, you know, to think how they started out and the association they had.

I think I told you about Bob Kelly—I think his name was. He was with Senator Frear, and I think he ran for the nomination, too, from Delaware. He only missed out by just a very few votes. So I guess they get the fever [laughs]. Not "Potomac" but "Senate" fever.

RITCHIE: We had mentioned also about some retirements that you wanted to talk about. About Vernon Talbert and some of them.

SCOTT: Oh, yes. Vernon was a black man, but he was in-between. He wasn't a black man, he wasn't a white man. He was Vernon. And he was so, so dignified. Talk about dedication! He had been here fifty years, and he just loved his job. He was our chief messenger. He had served so many of the Senators. He served Sir Winston Churchill when he was here before I came, and that was when Mr. Biffle was Secretary of the Senate. Vernon used to always say he would get Christmas cards from Sir Winston Churchill. And everybody, I think, felt so devoted to him. He was the kind of a person whom Scarlett O' Hara would have referred to as an old-fashioned "darkie," whom you pictured in stories of the old South—only more revered because he was higher than a servant in a Southern home. It was the home of the Senate. He had a sincere feeling and love for the Senate, and I think all the Senators just appreciated him so much. For his fiftieth anniversary we asked all the sitting Senators if they would each write a letter to him to mark the occasion. Most of them were enthusiastic about it, and wrote these lovely letters to him which we bound in a nice, big book. In addition to that, a lot of them volunteered to send money. We didn't ask anything about that, and they volunteered. I think it was something like \$700.

Then we had the presentation of the book in our office by Senator Johnson and Senator Dirksen, and Mr. Johnston was there and the former Secretaries of the Senate. It was quite a sentimental time. Mr. Johnston cried. To think! Fifty years he was here serving all those Senators who had passed through and his

dedication to the Senate, and you just could see it in his every action. He was so devoted to us when we were here. And he was so devoted to me and very understanding. His job came first.

I went to his daughter's wedding which was out at his home, with bridesmaids and everything. His daughter was so nicely dressed. It was very dignified. And the house was all decorated. I remember they had bows up the stairway and they had one room that was all for gifts. Mr. Johnston, Mrs. Johnston, and I were the only white people there. But we went. It was just so nice and dignified. He had a minister, and the ceremony was right in front of the fireplace.

This was just done by the two Leaders and by the former Secretaries of the Senate within Mr. Johnston's personal office—and at that time they did take some pictures and there was some publicity. Then that same day a lot of the Senators hearing about this and knowing this was *the* day, made speeches on the floor of the Senate. And Vernon was allowed to go and stand there right inside the door of the chamber and listen to the speeches. Then the next day we got copies of the *Congressional Record* for him.

RITCHIE: What exactly was his function in the office. What would Vernon do?

SCOTT: We had nine messengers, and he was the chief messenger. So his one job was to supervise them. Two of the messengers were waiters. One was the head waiter and his

assistant. Two were chauffeurs, because we had the official cars. We had to go down to the White House to take bills, also to the State Department, and other departments, etc. The others were just "gophers," you know. He was a supervisor first of them. Then he was there, actually, to serve the Secretary and to serve all the Senators who came in whatever they requested. And, of course, he was there for little receptions before the luncheons and with any foreign dignitaries, to keep things going smoothly, keep all the boys lined up. We had constant use of the messengers in every way, to serve the Senators and to be there through the night sessions and to perform miscellaneous duties.

Then he used to close up the outer office and the reception room and my office and Mr. Johnston's inner office, and the dining room. It was his responsibility to close up at night. And this is why, I mentioned lots of times we would stay late on Saturdays when Senator Johnson and Senator Russell would come in. Vernon would stay as long as things would go on. The office was considered open. No matter how many hours would go by, Vernon was the last one to lock up.

Ellsworth Dozier was his assistant, and he was the one I think I told you Frank called "Mr. Dozier" to give him that little dignity, and Mr. Johnston did just the opposite because he wanted to be friendly, called him "Ellsworth." But, anyway, Ellsworth Dozier was considerably younger than Vernon. When Vernon retired, Dozier was given that job. And he was very devoted, too. Can I say something about his duties?

RITCHIE: Yes.

SCOTT: Dozier was a different personality. He wasn't as old or as, perhaps, as dignified as Vernon, but he had the same devotion. And I remember so well when Dozier came in as the chief messenger, he was worried and nervous about Mr. Johnston. Because Mr. Johnston had a way of making him feel he wasn't doing things right. And he would come to me, and I could understand because I knew Mr. Johnston real well.

When we'd have the luncheons, all the different Senators would give him their orders, he was like a head waiter, too, for the luncheons, in addition to being chief messenger. Sometimes he got the orders mixed up. I think Mr. Johnston was rather impatient with him. He would talk to me about it, and I would say, "Don't be upset, just ask him. If you don't hear him the first time, make him repeat it. It's much better to make him repeat the order and write it down and get it right, than to bring up the wrong thing, because then Mr. Johnston would get furious." [laughs] Dozier and I were very, very close, and I think I kind of helped him. All my boys were very close.

On Christmas they would always give me something, and I would have separate gifts for all the boys. I would give something a little nicer to the chief messenger and his assistant and the same thing to all the other boys, ties and things. Then I remember on birthdays they would have flowers for me. They were just lovely. They felt very devoted to me, and I felt just the same.

Then they helped me—oh a lot of personal, little things. When Bland was our chauffeur, he was really funny because when he would get close to the word and yet it wouldn't be right. Instead of saying "Botanical Gardens," it would be "mechanical gardens." [laughs] He was always saying, "Well, people are dying, who never died before." And he'd say when he'd see a man coming down the wrong way on a one-way street, he'd say, "Gee, I must be late. Everybody's been there already and they're coming back." He was very colorful. Bland Massenburg.

All my boys, as I say, they all had their own personalities. I don't think there was jealousy between them or anything. Then Dozier became ill. This is so strange because Vernon, who had retired, died, and within one week Dozier died, although he was that much younger. He was in the hospital when Vernon passed on, and he called me and said he was so sorry he couldn't go over to the funeral. Strange thing about this, he had seen Frank just before he had gone down to Bethany Beach as we were out of session. And Frank told me Dozier had insisted on shaking hands. Then he passed on the day Frank had just arrived at Bethany Beach.

And George was the next one. George Johnson. I'll never forget that. I had to call Frank. He'd just gotten to the beach and was going to stay a few days. I had to call him. He came right back. And we could hardly believe Vernon and then Dozier died within one week of each other. That was so strange.

They were the boys who really kept things going. And everything that we would want. There were so many little things my

girls and I would have them do. They were very cooperative, and they helped, I'm sure, the other staffs of the senators' offices, when they came in for anything.

We had them in the outer office, and then we had a sub-office down the basement; and they would come and spell each other and stay there on duty as long as the sessions lasted, sometimes all night long—night sessions and everything. They were very devoted. When I retired, I had a party for them at my condo in Silver Spring. I have a gong in the dining room which I let them use like we used to use our buzzers to summon them.

Another thing that's a little bit off the subject but I think is so strange, is the fact that I was out in Palm Springs when Mr. Johnston passed on. I had just gotten there, so I didn't come back for the funeral. But I talked to his daughter. Then within one week Mr. Frazier died! Isn't it strange? That was two Secretaries of the Senate and before that the two chief messengers who died within a week of each other.

RITCHIE: Did some of the messengers sort of "moonlight" for the Senators: work on the side, waiters at home and things like that?

SCOTT: I think they did. One of them moonlighted for me. [laughs] I had a party down at my cottage, and I had practically all of the people at our office. I had nearly thirty people. I had Mr. and Mrs. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, and I had Harvey Carroll with his violin. That was down there at my cottage. We had

a patio in the back, and I remember we had tables and umbrellas. And Harvey Carroll was the Enrolling Clerk, and played his violin strolling around the tables. And I had Dozier, and I had him with his white jacket. We had a big table out in the back that I had made into a bar, and then I had an outdoor barbecue. I think Jim Ketchum was there with a chef's cap and an apron. He was manning that. We had the whole thing going on. So Dozier came down. I paid him for it, and he served at my party.

I may have had George Johnson back when he was there for another party down at my cottage. I know that Dozier was there at the Senate Investigating Committee—Ruth's committee—at the Christmas party where I met Bob Kennedy when he was counsel for the committee. Dozier was working over there with his white jacket manning the bar and so on. That's when I told you about the little pig eating up the potato chips.

I don't recall Vernon doing that, unless he did that I didn't know of. But I do know Dozier did, and I do know George Johnson did. I know I had them at my place. I also had—let's see when I had the party for Jim Ketchum and his wife—when I had the shower I was telling you about the other day—I think I had, I don't know whether it was Dozier or George. It may have been George. I had one of the waiters there to serve that party.

I'm trying to think, I don't think Frank ever had any of them to serve his parties. There may have been some of the Senators, too.

RITCHIE: There was a fellow named Robert Parker who said he used to work driving Senators at night, especially Lyndon Johnson.

SCOTT: Yes. He wrote a book, didn't he?

RITCHIE: Yes. *Capitol Hill in Black and White* was the name. He worked in the Senate Restaurant.

SCOTT: Yes. He was maitre 'd at the restaurant for awhile. Before him was a fellow named John who was very dignified. I remember just thinking about him. But Robert Parker, I think, got very smart-alecky. He was, in his book, saying things about driving Senator Kefauver around, driving Senator Johnson. And, I don't know, who's to dispute those things? He was very forward. One of the times, I remember, it was after the Chappaquidick incident, and some of the girls concerned—I think it was in the family dining room—and he went over and he was trying to chat with some of those girls and ask them things like that. He was not a very savory character as far as I was concerned. [laughs] I think he would come up to some of the girls—some of the white girls—and try to put his arm around them.

I had one thing happen where they gave me the wrong change for a \$20 bill. I had to go into him to his office, and he was trying to be very friendly. He was not keeping his place in the situation.

RITCHIE: I remember when I first came to work in the Senate in the 1970s, the corn bread at the restaurants, and all the rest of it, had a very Southern feel to it.

SCOTT: Yes, it did. Didn't it? Yes.

RITCHIE: It still has some of the remnants of a Southern town, although not as much as it was at that stage.

SCOTT: Senate bean soup. They had that on the back of the menu every time. Yes. The corn bread and everything. And they had great, big lunches for sixty-five cents. That was when the page boys wore knickers. [laughs] That really goes back.

RITCHIE: You had some other notes there?

SCOTT: Well, let's see. One of the things I thought was interesting was when they wallpapered the chambers. They wallpapered the House and Senate chambers about the same time. And, of course, they put the blue in the House indicative of the House that they had the "blues" because they started the appropriations bills. And they had the gold in the Senate, and that was the gold for the oratory. When the chamber was being wallpapered the Senate met in the Old Supreme Court Chamber. It seemed like such a small place.

Then, of course, going way back. General Douglas MacArthur's speech. That was interesting.

RITCHIE: What speech?

SCOTT: The speech about old soldiers. That was after Truman fired him. MacArthur came and addressed a joint session. I was there, and that was very dramatic. I mean, he was like an actor! He had such a dramatic air. I think he had everybody feeling he could "walk on water" which, they say, he practically did! It was really so dramatic; and yet, Truman had stepped in and not let him get any further because he figured the war would be that much bigger. My guess is Truman was not popular at all, but he had the guts to do that.

So he came to the joint session, and Del Malkie who then worked in the Senate press gallery taped it and after that, Del gave me a copy of the tape. Then after that, they finally did make a record of that speech. That was the one where he said, "Old soldiers never die. They just fade away. Goodbye." It was really so dramatic to be there and to see the air he had. The drama. Just like an actor. Then after he passed on, then his casket was lying in state there in the Rotunda.

RITCHIE: The Capitol is sort of like a big theater.

SCOTT: That's true. Exactly!

RITCHIE: With its dramatic moments.

SCOTT: Exactly! That's the way I used to feel. I remember when I first came down to the Secretary's office, I felt that so much more than I did in G-43 because I felt like the second outer office was there, you felt like you were right on stage. I remember so well, the first day I came down—isn't this funny—and Bland, the fellow who was one of our drivers—came and rushed up and took my coat. I had my coat I used to keep in the conference room. Back there. I remember as I came out to my desk, I felt everything was so open. I always felt like you were really on a stage.

One of the things that was kind of confusing to me, some of the people would come in—some of the staff from the Senators' offices. And, of course, an awful lot of them I knew of by phone because we had dealt with them so much before. They'd come in to me, and we'd be having luncheons going on. They knew who I was because I was there, but I didn't know them. And they'd say, "Is my Senator in there?" And I'd think, "Well, who is your Senator?"

RITCHIE: You mentioned Annie Rice.

SCOTT: Yes. Annie Rice used to call me every single day about something. I felt like we were real good friends, but I

never met her. So one day I was in the Senate Restaurant and we were at a table for four. I had a friend sitting there, and two other people came and sat down—these two ladies. I felt I didn't know them at all. The other lady said something, "Oh, Annie." I said, "Oh, my goodness! You're Annie Rice!" Here she was sitting right next to me!

It was when I came to the Secretary's office, then they were real people instead of just voices. Along that line, some of the Senators whom we knew—Senator [Francis] Myers was from Philadelphia. He was Democratic whip, and Chairman of our Platform Committee at the '48 convention. When I first met him, I only talked to him for about two minutes. He said, "You're from Philadelphia." [laughs] He knew right away! Of course he was too. We Philadelphians stuck together. Then, he had leukemia and died some time later.

Well, going back to Senator McCarthy time—I think that was something we all went through. It was so sad. I remember the way he would talk. I think it was [Joseph] Welsh who said during the hearing, "Senator, have you no decency?" Senator McCarthy had such a terrible, bullying way of asking everything—a bullying voice and smirking lips. I remember that as one of the things that wasn't so interesting.

Back in '76, I went up to Philadelphia with Frank and some of the Senators for a Bicentennial dinner and entertainment. That was interesting because there I was going back to Philadelphia. It was all held at Independence Hall which is so historic. But it

rained and rained, and the Marines came out with big huge golf umbrellas when we got off the train. That was just one of the Bicentennial events. Interesting people like our present Ambassador to Russia (what was Russia) Bob Strauss, and Mrs. Lindy Boggs, widow of Congressman Hale Boggs, were on the train. So the trip itself was exciting, too. There was an accordion player going through the cars, and it was very festive!

RITCHIE: Yes. The big Bicentennial event for you was bringing the Magna Carta over. The Secretary's office was very involved in that. What did the Secretary's office have to do?

SCOTT: Well, when it started we didn't know if they were going to send our delegation over. They wanted to. But a Congressman got up on the House floor and said he didn't think it was right to spend the money to send a Congressional delegation over to England to formally accept and be presented with the Magna Carta, which was going to be one of the three original copies. This Congressman was very vocal about it. Senator Mansfield really saved the day, because he got up on the Senate floor and supported our plan for the congressional delegation to go England, and in that way we avoided an international incident! I mean, we were very close to England, and they were trying to honor us for our Bicentennial. And here this Congressman was saying it wasn't worth the money!

I was so proud that Senator Mansfield got up, and he answered him. Of course, he sold the Senate the idea. They had to pass a resolution for the delegation to go to England. Members of Parliament came back. The Queen came back. Frank was working very closely with the Speaker's office at that time, and we were having conferences with them and trying to get together. And we sent Darrell over one time. There was one girl over there who was, I guess, secretary to the Speaker, who was uncooperative. We had a lot of work trying to get it all lined up.

Then Frank was trying to get Bill Ridgely to get all the money together for the whole delegation—for all the members of the Senate who were going, and for Frank who was going to go along with them. We had to have everything all set for their reservations for hotels and this, that, and the other in London. This part of it was all part of what we did for the whole delegation. Then when they came back, the Queen came back; and I remember there was a reception for her over on the House side. I remember seeing her there with her big, lavender hat.

There were several other events. One of them was the main dinner. That was down at one of the old buildings the name of which I don't remember. It was not the old Post Office Building which has since been remodeled. It was one of the big, old buildings down in Washington. That was a lovely dinner-dance and reception for the English delegation—the members of Parliament. I went with Darrell and his wife, and Flossie was invited and so we met them. It was all very formal. We had the strolling violinists

from the air force. We were doing everything we could to make them feel welcome. There were speeches and everything. I remember after one of the speeches, it was the English custom; and they were saying "Hear! Hear!" for the Queen. We were doing it their way. It was really just delightful.

I attended some of the other events, but the main event was the actual presentation of the Magna Carta, the transferral from them to us. This was held in the Rotunda of the Capitol. And they had these great big huge flags—one the American flag and the English flag hanging side by side up in the Rotunda ceiling. It was *very* dramatic.

They had the four Bobbies—with their great big hats. They were at each corner of the big, glass case which held the Magna Carta. It was all jewels and everything. It was just gorgeous. That was there from the Fourth of July until the next Fourth of July, for a solid year. Then during the ceremony they had music and everything. Each of the "Bobbies," as I call them, left and then we had one member of all our different armed forces stationed at each corner. They were on duty, and we had twenty-four hour guards of all the different military services represented.

It was there for a year, and they took that back. We now have a copy which is still in the Rotunda. In addition to the big dinner they had a trip for the members of Parliament to go to Williamsburg. And Muriel Anderson who was still my number-three girl—we let go on the Williamsburg trip. They went by bus. I

think there were a couple of other social things. I thought this was all very historic.

RITCHIE: It was a dramatic finale for you in many ways, because it was shortly after that that you retired.

SCOTT: That's right. The Magna Carta was here July 4, 1976 to July 4, 1977. When you stop to think of it, there are tourists who come to the Capitol building from all over the world. So they got to see the history—the English history as compared and shared by the United States' history. It was very, very colorful. It made you feel that you were working with them.

Speaking of the English, one time I was in London on a Congressional Secretaries Club trip. We were taken to see Parliament. It was Easter Saturday, and the woman who was Secretary in the House of Commons, who was having a holiday, came to London from her home to show us around. I think this position of hers was similar to that of Secretary of the U.S. Senate, although of course it was the House of Commons, not the House of Lords.

We went to her private office, in a building across the street from the Parliament building. It was large and comfortable and private. It was a great contrast to the offices of the Members of Parliament, as so many of their desks were in one large room, with telephones in the back of the room, and not on each desk. They didn't even have separate booths.

I thought it interesting that her quarters were so elaborate in comparison to those of the Members. I remember the realistic statue of Sir Winston Churchill outside the chamber of the House of Commons. He looked very rugged and determined and energetic.

I have a couple of tiny, little things here. You know, back when Senator Barkley was Vice President, Loraine Rosenberry who was one of his personal secretaries, was with him taking dictation. And President Truman had said he was going to come up to the office. I remember her telling about this. She said, President Truman came in, and she and Vice President Barkley were sitting there in the office and, she said nobody else came in. None of the Secret Service or any other security men came in with Truman. And at the time, she said she was thinking, "Well, here I am—sitting with the President and the Vice President, and nobody else is here. No Secret Service or anything."

RITCHIE: How different it is when the President comes now.

SCOTT: Yes. And I told you about that time when LBJ came with the one Secret Service man at night.

Then there were the different joint sessions. The first joint session that I went to when I first came was a memorial session for President Roosevelt. That started off my duty. It was a sad occasion since it was a memorial for President Roosevelt. Then I attended a lot of the other different joint sessions from time to time, for the astronauts and so on, you know.

I remember when John Glenn came to the Capitol. LBJ was leading the Senate members to a joint session in his position as Vice President, the head of the Space Program, and was leading John Glenn with them. He was the second astronaut to address a joint session. I went in the backroom, in the conference room. I think Dozier was with me, and we were looking out the back door just to see the procession go by, and then Senator Johnson must have spoken to Joe Duke, Sergeant at Arms, leading them over. The whole Senate was going over to the joint session. He must have said something because all of a sudden Joe Duke stopped the procession, and LBJ came over and shook hands with me and brought astronaut Glenn over to me to say, "How do you do?" to me. I thought that was so nice that he stopped the whole Senate, the procession, and stopped to bring him over.

I went over to the joint session, and that was when John Glenn was so friendly. The people from NASA were there in the gallery. His mother and father were there, and it was like old home week. He was waving to them when he was addressing the joint session. Then when John Glenn came to the Senate, I was talking to him after he was sworn in, I said, "This is a terrible question to ask because everybody else asks you the same thing; but what were you thinking of when you went off to outer space?" He said, "Well, believe it or not. I had so much to do I couldn't think of anything else. I was doing all my different duties" (in the space capsule).

I remember I was so thrilled that Senator Johnson would stop the whole Senate and come over and bring him over to me. After President Johnson died and they brought his casket up (I don't know whether I mentioned that or not) but the outside steps leading up to the Rotunda had been closed in connection with building the Inaugural platform, so they brought his body up the Senate steps, not the main steps, like they did for Kennedy. They brought his body up the Senate steps, and I kind of felt like he was coming home.

President Nixon and Lady Bird Johnson, and the procession, went over to the Senate Chapel with his casket. I stood there in the same place where I had seen him go by, and he had stopped the procession with the astronaut. I stood there, and I thought, "Isn't this something?" I stood there, and there was his casket going by. And they didn't place his casket in the Rotunda because there still was some work going on there. They had his casket around there by the chapel. You know the chapel that's around there. That's where they put his casket. People walked around it just like they did Kennedy's casket in the rotunda.

I was one of the first to walk around, and it was very sad. Then they said, I think there was something like forty thousand people—I remember I heard—something like fifty people a minute were going around. And they said there was a backup as far as coming into the Capitol to walk around of ten blocks coming to the Capitol.

I'm going from one thing to the other, but these are just little things that I'm remembering.

Oh, should I go way back? [laughs]

RITCHIE: Umm-hmmm.

SCOTT: Way back. This is when Truman was going over to address a joint session, and Joe Duke was Sergeant at Arms then. Truman had a little garter that had come loose. He was walking along, and it was snapping on the floor. So Joe Duke stopped and fixed the garter.

Then, I don't know if it was the same session—it may have been—when we had a railroad strike like the one which happened just yesterday. Truman was going to address the joint session about the railroad strike; and just when he was halfway through the speech, the strike was settled. Mr. Biffle in his capacity as Secretary of the Senate, went up and interrupted President Truman addressing a joint session to tell him that it was settled. He interrupted the whole joint session to tell the President it was settled.

We used to sometimes have an adjournment resolution that the Senate was going to adjourn at midnight and then we had to stop the clock so that we could adjourn on the same legislative day. I think I mentioned the other day how on one occasion the House was waiting for the Senate, and they were singing on the floor of the House.

Another time when I attended a joint session it was when [Anwar] Sadat addressed a joint session. I was sitting right

behind Mrs. Sadat who was lovely, very poised and graceful. He was so dignified. He was so young then. And this is when he was, really, just getting started. I made a trip to Egypt some years later, and there were pictures of him everywhere. He was well loved.

And then another little thing—not on any subject in particular—was about Senator Kefauver. And I think this is rather interesting the way now we are having so much trouble in Washington. Back when they were granted—when the District was granted home rule—I think Senator Kefauver was on the District Committee. I don't remember if he was chairman or not. But Senator Kefauver said, "I'll give them five years." And he said, "After five years, we should take back home rule." Washington was run first by the District Committees in the Senate and the House. And sometimes now when you see all this trouble, you really feel it should have been continued that way.

Oh, then there is another little thing. This is just jumping around. On Washington's birthday, we would always have a session; and we always had Washington's Farewell Address read by one of the members of the Senate. And so whoever was appointed felt that that was kind of an honor. Then the Chief Clerk, Emery Frazier, would have them sign the book. The book was kept around in the Disbursing Office, of all the Senators who read Washington's Farewell Address.

RITCHIE: They still keep it.

SCOTT: Do they? That's interesting. You know I hadn't thought about that for a long time. I was just thinking of some of these things the other day. I didn't know if you were concerned about Mr. Johnston's nickname. "Skeeter" was his nickname.

RITCHIE: Yes.

SCOTT: At the time I thought that was so strange. The reason was, they said, was when he was little he was only as big as a mosquito. So that's where he got that name. [laughs]

Another thing that was kind of funny—Carl Loeffler when he was Secretary of the Minority—this goes way back. He was here for fifty years, too. I think he may have started as a page. Anyway, they had the office next to us. We were in G-43. There was a key for the use of the ladies' room for the secretary to the Secretary to the Majority. And he made such a fuss about it that he wrote a poem, and he gave it to me.

Along that line, Nancy Dickerson was going to write a book which she did, *Among Those Present*, and she interviewed Frank because she had known him back in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee when she had worked there. So she stopped in, and she was asking about having a key to the "executive washroom." I remember having met her when she had been on the Foreign Relations Committee staff. He had known her slightly, and then she had gone on to an interesting career. She was with Lady Bird on one of her campaign tours. Remember she had a train down there—the "Lady

Bird Train" helping President Johnson get elected. Nancy told me that, actually, when she interviewed Lady Bird one time, she said, "You know she was talking about her years when they were at the Senate, when they were here for twelve years." And Nancy said that Lady Bird was on TV being interviewed, and she started to get all weepy and Nancy said, "You know it would have been good theater, but I wanted to stop interviewing her so she wouldn't be embarrassed."

I think I mentioned to you at one of the White House receptions I went to, Lady Bird said to me they were their happiest twelve years when they were here at the Senate. It was at one of the receptions when I went through the receiving line. I remember I said how much I missed him. And he turned around and came back again to me.

I don't know whether I mentioned this before. I mentioned about his casket and everything, but I don't know whether I mentioned about the memorial—it wasn't a service—a memorial occasion that I went to on his birthday a few years after his death? That was given jointly by some members of his staff whom I knew—Juanita Roberts and some of the others—jointly with some members of the Texas State Society. And I was invited to it. It was over at the LBJ Memorial Park in Virginia. It was on his birthday, August 27th. Actually, this memorial park had been purchased with donations from people who wanted to honor him; and you have to go over a bridge. And after—the whole area there is the park—and after you get across the bridge there is a little

button you push. There is an audio tape by Lady Bird telling how they had decided to make this the LBJ Memorial Park because whenever they would come back from Texas, this was their favorite spot as they would drive back from which they could see the Washington Monument and the different Washington buildings. This location was such a favorite spot of theirs.

The actual memorial itself is about nine feet high, and it is of pink marble. I can't exactly describe the shape to you, but this is the actual memorial. Below that, in the pavement, just like they have over the Kennedy grave, are some excerpts from some of President Johnson's speeches. The trees had been donated by different people, and this whole area from the time that you get into the park when you walk across the bridge and you hear the audio from Lady Bird, the whole area is the Johnson Memorial Park. I thought that was interesting to be invited there, on his birthday, with some of the people who had been with him all those years in his office and in the Texas State Society. You see, I'm still an LBJ girl. [laughs]

Let me see if there is anything else here that might be of interest. I don't know whether I mentioned before about Bobby Kennedy when he was Attorney General—of course, I knew Angie Novello pretty well, and she was his personal secretary in his different positions. When he was Attorney General, she used to say that he had his great big dog that he used to walk down the halls of the Justice Department. And when he came back to the Senate—I don't know if he still had the dog back in the Senate—but I do

know in his office he did have all these different little pictures that his children did. He had them on the walls of his office.

Let's see. Oh, there was one time when Senator [Lee] Metcalf had prayed when Dr. Harris, the Senate Chaplain, didn't show up. One other little thing which is not relevant to anything else, but Senator Humphrey wanted to establish a restaurant—a dining area—right outside our outside office. You know, there are two great big full length windows there. And one of them opened up. He wanted to have, like a dining room out there on the terrace! It never came to be, but that was Senator Humphrey's idea.

Oh, this is something that was a little personal about my retirement which I thought was nice. At my retirement party, Jim Ketchum contributed a big, long tablecloth for the buffet table which was eighteen feet long. This had been presented to Jim when he was at the White House as curator there by Jackie Kennedy. It in turn had been presented to President Kennedy by the Irish over there. Jackie had asked Jim Ketchum if he'd like to have it, and Jim said it never had been used before. It turned out to be a little bit bigger than your everyday tablecloth, and so for the first time it was used at my retirement party which I thought was so sweet of Jim. I asked him to write a letter explaining about it for my keepsake.

RITCHIE: When Frank retired as Secretary of the Senate, did you think about staying; or were you pretty convinced that that was the right time for you, too?

SCOTT: You mean staying in the office?

RITCHIE: Or staying in around the Senate in any way.

SCOTT: Some of the Senators in earlier years had said if I ever wanted to make a change to let them know. I never followed through with them. I just felt I had the age and I had the years, and I knew Stan pretty well. I'd never approached him about asking if I could stay. If I had, possibly it might have been a down-step in pay. Gail Martin was his personal secretary, and she of course had known Frank back in Senator Mansfield's office. She is the one I told you about the other day when it was so unusual wondering if Stan Kimmitt was going to run for the job of Secretary of the Senate. I'm sure Gail Martin would have stayed as his top person in *my* job. And Flossie, who is Florence Winn, was then—my first assistant. She would have had to be bumped down. And Muriel Anderson, who is now with Joe Stewart, was at that time our number three girl. I would have had to bump everybody down if Stan would have kept me. I guess I could have been of help to him, but I never asked him. And he never asked me.

I was kind of upset about it. I'll never forget that.

RITCHIE: About the election, you mean?

SCOTT: Yes. About Frank being defeated. When I went up on the train going to the Bicentennial dinner, little did I realize in

one more year I was going to be leaving. You just never thought about anything like that. Oh, I remember, some of the Senators had said at various times , if I ever wanted to stay on they would like to have me—but I really didn't go into it. It had been so many years. I had this little place out in Palm Springs. My cousin and her husband had moved out there, and I had bought a place out there—I think I told you—on one vacation. I thought, "Well maybe now is the time to go." I had had thirty-one years at the Capitol, five years in the War Department—36 years.

RITCHIE: And so many of the people that you had worked with like Mansfield and Johnson and Aiken—they were all gone at that stage.

SCOTT: Well, I think, Senator Aiken was gone, yes.

RITCHIE: Mansfield retired the same time you did.

SCOTT: Yes. He was appointed ambassador to Japan. And LBJ was gone. Yes. I guess that's true.

RITCHIE: It was a real turning point.

SCOTT: I didn't think it through that way, but that's true.

One of the summers I returned after my retirement, I came to the Capitol for a friend's retirement party. Senator Byrd came over to me and said he missed me. I was very pleased about that.

RITCHIE: Have you followed the Senate since you left?

SCOTT: Yes, I do. You know, there for a while they sent me a copy of the *Congressional Record* every day. I had some very dear friends on Capitol Hill who were so interested in the Senate. And after I had read mine I would give them to them to read. It got to be one of those things I couldn't keep accumulating them. I kept my condo here which I still have. And when I went out to Palm Springs, a friend of Mr. Johnston's whom I had known a while back, wanted me to go ahead and see if I could do something with some college out there similar to the same kind of talks I used to give at the congressional seminars and to different people here.

He gave me a whole list of colleges in California and thought I might want to see if I could do something there. I did go to the College of the Desert, which is right outside of Palm Springs. I talked to the dean there. I was expected to be there just a few minutes. We were there a couple of hours, talking. Then I met the professor who was in charge of the political science department, and talked to her. They were talking about my coming to give some lectures and so on.

The trouble was, we were trying to get the time straight. I was coming back here, so I never actually did that. The dean out there and the one woman head of the political science department both said they thought it would be so interesting because it would be somebody talking rather than the students reading a book. They thought it would be interesting for them. Not that I'm on the same level—the same thing Senator Aiken used to do. He used to do the Aiken Lectures at the University of Vermont, and they said that was interesting because it was living history. He would sit there and just answer questions. And this was along the same line. It was something I was going to do, and I did address the League of Women Voters and a couple of other different organizations—in Palm Springs. Then I think I mentioned to you I had done the congressional seminars here for several years before I left.

Frank was complimentary about that. He said he thought I was providing a service for the Senate. The seminars were for people from the downtown executive departments. I wasn't paid or anything *until* I retired. Then one of the times I came back, the Civil Service Commission people called and they wanted me to do another one of those which they paid me for. That's the extent of it.

I thought it would be fun to write a book about it [laughs].

RITCHIE: That's why we do an oral history to catch a living history and to record the memories. Because many people who leave the Senate intend to write a book, but they never get around to it.

SCOTT: Yes.

RITCHIE: It's one of those things. They're busy with so many other things. That's why we do the interviews, to capture people's memories.

SCOTT: Well, I took a creative writing course out there. One of the assignments was to write some little color stories. So I put myself in the role of one of the newspapermen in roaming around the Capitol when not much was going on, near a holiday. I started out from there, and then I was mentioning just different little color happenings and brought them back to the class. They thought they were so interesting, and they wanted me to go ahead and see if I could do something about publishing a book. But I haven't followed it any further. I'd like to. [laughs] Frank used to say I should write a book, and he'd edit it.

Going way back, I think I mentioned way back about Truman going onto the Senate floor, and the resolution that was passed after that providing for all former Presidents to have the privilege of the floor. And way back around that time is when we had the Howard Hughes investigations. They were before—I call it "Ruth's subcommittee"—you know, Ruth Watt, the Senate Investigating Subcommittee. I went over to see him. He was such a character, Howard Hughes. I remember he had a hat on the back of his head. He would not take his hat off when he was there, which I thought was undignified toward the Senators. And he had tennis

shoes on. That was Howard Hughes! It was interesting to see the different personalities from different walks of life.

Then I did my little portraits—all the little, penciled portraits I did of the different Senators. I made some of them during night sessions.

RITCHIE: I hope you'll send us a couple of those.

SCOTT: Well, if you'd really like me to.

RITCHIE: Yes.

SCOTT: Well, one I did of Senator Jordan during a night session. I had to be there, and sometimes things weren't that busy so I was doing those. I did them from the little pictorial directory. One night, Senator Jordan came in, and he said, "Oh, I want you to do one of me." And so I did. I tried to get it done for his birthday because Frank had a little luncheon for him. It was Frank, and Darrell, and Senator Jordan, and me. I was trying so hard to get it done in time for the luncheon. This was only a couple of days later. I said to Frank, "I can't do any work, I have to do the portrait." [laughs] So I did. I presented it to him at the luncheon. His wife said it looked more like him than any other photograph he'd had taken. And they had it on the television set.

I did one of Senator Aiken, which he put up in his office. Then I did one of Senator Symington. And I did one of Senator Kennedy back when he was Senator which was real young with the hair—like Skippy. And then, I did one of Senator Mansfield which I gave him. And one of Senator Johnson. I did the oil painting, too, of Senator Johnson which he had out at his ranch. Mr. and Mrs. Johnston went out there when their son was stationed out there to visit at the LBJ Ranch. They came back and told me he had it up on the wall in his guest house. I was so thrilled by that. That was kind of fun doing all those portraits.

I have quite a few. Also, besides the Senators, I did one of Mr. Johnston. I did one of Frank which I gave him one time for his birthday. I did one of Mr. Biffle and one of Joe Duke. So they were some of the officers of the Senate. I'll try to find them.

RITCHIE: Okay.

SCOTT: I have some of them. The ones of the Senators I have framed because I have them with Senators' pictures autographed for me. And the other ones I have some place, like Frank's, and some of the others. I'll go back to Palm Springs and send them to you.

There was one little item. Senator Pepper, former Senator Claude Pepper, remember, then, he was a member of the House. He was stopped by one of the girl guards when he came back one time to the Senate. He said he wanted to go in. She was outside, and would not let him go in on the floor. He said, "You

mean you don't know me?" And she said, "No, and you don't know me either." [laughs] That was Senator Pepper.

Frank said one time I should run for the Senate. He said, he'd be my campaign manager. [laughs] That was when I lived in my townhouse over here. I said I was the wrong color for Washington. Let's see if there is anything else I want to tell you about. My, thank you for your patience.

RITCHIE: Oh, no. That's fine. I'm glad we covered all this. We really appreciate your participating.

SCOTT: It's been really interesting to me. It's really been fun. When I was home I was writing up some of these things and said, "Oh, don't let me forget." That's when you start to remember—the different Senators. There are different little things that you remember about each one of them.

As I said at my retirement party, I didn't want to leave the Senate, I wanted to take it with me. And I did, in the memories of all the moments that were happy, sad, and nostalgic, but always fulfilling.

End of Interview #6