

THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

Interview #2

Friday, June 5, 1992

RITCHIE: You said you had another story about Lyndon Johnson. What was that?

SCOTT: I must have been really touched by this because I made a note of it, and I finally found it. He came in one time, and he said to me, "I'm proud of the way you run the office from Mr. Johnston on down. It's a haven where the weary can relax and not a hangout for deadbeats." I thought that was very nice.

RITCHIE: A "haven where the weary can relax."

SCOTT: A "haven where the weary can relax and not a hangout for deadbeats." It's quite a contrast there. I must have been touched because I wrote it down and found it in my file.

RITCHIE: Was that the way Johnson used it? As a haven when he was weary?

SCOTT: I would think so, yes. Particularly after he had his heart attack, he would come and rest in our back room. He would tell me how soon to call him and I would always hate to

disturb him. I think he just wanted to get away from everything. And that was one of the reasons I felt he was so thoughtful. Remember I told you he came around when Senator Barkley had died and Senator George was there to keep him company having lunch. He was a really very feeling man. Sentimental, I think. Very appreciative. That's just a little, warm comment I wanted to include.

RITCHIE: I thought we should begin today by discussing the differences between the offices of the Democratic Secretary and the Secretary of the Senate, and what you did in each of those offices.

SCOTT: All right. Well, the basic thing is that the Secretary for the Majority was exclusively for the Democratic side of the Senate. One time during Mr. Johnston's service the Senate did go Republican, so he was Secretary for the Minority. However, he served just the Democratic side of the Senate. Whereas the Secretary's office is for the overall, whole Senate. That was the basic difference.

In the office of the Secretary for the Majority, in addition to keeping the voting records, we had a lot to do with the actual set-up on the floor of the desks. At each session, whenever there was a new class of Senators, then they had to be seated. Some of the others either retired, or resigned, or were defeated. Then their desks would become empty. This was kind of a musical chairs operation. We had to do it for the Democratic side. We had to ask

each Senator who was in line in seniority where there was a vacancy if he wanted to move. If he wanted to move, the next one had to move, and we had to do this to accommodate the new set up of each session, of each class of Senators, so that the new ones could be seated in the back row.

RITCHIE: Did some of those Senators really want to sit in a particular place?

SCOTT: Oh, yes. They wanted to sit up near the middle and near the front. And if you didn't save these for them their feelings would be hurt! [laughs] This was one of the things so far as seniority went that they really earned because of their service. Some of them weren't as interested, but some were really interested. Mr. Johnston had to go to each one, whenever a vacancy occurred, to get the new set-up. Of course, the worst seats were in the back row way over on the left. But that's one of the little things that we did, and had to do it each time, it was repetitive.

In addition to that, we also had the confidential directories, which were the little tiny directories which every Senator had, and I believe the top person on his staff had, with the Senators' home addresses and home phone numbers. We had to get all the information for that, to have those published. So a lot of the little service things that were required in the operation of the Senate as a whole, but only on the Democratic side, was handled by the Secretary for the Majority; plus any other duties that were

requested of Mr. Johnston by the Democratic Senators. Of course, he worked closely with the Secretary for the Minority, the two of them worked together. I mentioned about the pairing of the votes, which was so important.

As I mentioned before, we also sent out notices; and Mr. Johnston dictated minutes of all Democratic Conferences as well as Democratic Policy Committee meetings, and Democratic Steering Committee meetings. We kept up with the status of pending legislation, keeping Senators' offices and committees alerted on calendar calls, etc. I believe I also mentioned Mr. Johnston's work as Secretary of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions at the Democratic National Conventions, and his work on the Speaker's Bureau of the Democratic National Committee.

But that was the basic operation of the Secretary for the Majority, plus the fact that he had to be on the floor all the time to watch everything that was going on. So I felt that I augmented him with the operation of the office while he was on the floor. This was the way that we served together.

The Secretary of the Senate's office was entirely different. I directed the mailing of letters to governors and secretaries of state regarding the certification of newly elected or appointed Members of the Senate. These were sent after every election and after any death, resignation, etc. I also arranged for briefing and orientation meetings for new Senators, that were attended by the Financial Clerk, the Printing Clerk, or representative of the

Senate Rules Committee and the Secretary for the Majority or Minority in addition to the Secretary of the Senate.

The Secretary of the Senate had under him all the various service offices, and they reported to their people in charge and then to the Secretary of the Senate. It was a kind of overall operation of the running of the basic offices of the Senate. For instance, the Senate Library, and the Senate Document Room, which you can tell by their titles what they are, for the research of the Senators. The Senate Disbursing Office, the Office of Senate Records, which evolved during the time that I was there. That was an interesting thing because there was a new law enacted whereas the candidates for election to the Senate had to file pre-election and post-election statements. We had a time element, so many days before the election, so many days after. This was all put into our Public Records division, which was under the Secretary's office. That was important because it was the overall operation for the elections, and it was available for newspaper people to come in and see all those records of contributions made to each candidate. Sometimes they purchased copies of the reports. All of that was under the Secretary's office.

In addition, under the Secretary of the Senate, were the Stationery Room, the Office of the Executive Clerk, the Official Reporters of the Senate, the Parliamentarian's Office, the Senate Section of the *Daily Digest*, the Curator of Arts and Antiquities, the Senate Historian's Office, the Printing Clerk, Journal Clerk, Legislative Clerk, Enrolling Clerk, Bill Clerk, etc.

It was interesting when Nelson Rockefeller became Vice President, that he had to meet with the Financial Clerk to sign up for his salary, hospitalization, etc. People joked about a Rockefeller being concerned about finances.

So I had more staff, because before it was just me. I had two girl assistants, and then we had nine messengers under the Secretary's office of whom two are the Chief and Assistant Chief, two waiters, and two chauffeurs. And in the outer office were the Bill Clerk, and the Enrolling Clerk, and all these different persons who had to deal with the House machinery to have bills signed, and then we had one of our chauffeurs take them to the White House. Next to my desk I had another desk with a White House phone. Ours was the last office which would handle the bills, and they would be taken by our messenger to the White House, after they had been signed either by the Vice President or the President Pro Tem, and of course the Speaker of the House. So that was one of our operations, the liaison with the White House. And of course we received all the messages from the President. Each day when a message from the President would come up by his messenger, he would come in and use my White House phone to say, "The message has been delivered." That was a little formality; he had to call the White House and say the message was delivered. So our office was a liaison between the Senate and the White House. Our official cars had to take things to the State Department and so on.

So the Secretary of the Senate's office was different, it was overall, and in practice, too, for the operation of both sides of

the Senate. Mainly when it was a Democratic administration, it was somewhat the same as serving Democratic Senators, but we also served the Republican Senators and the Senate as a whole in connection with all these service offices. I think that's the main contrast. I may not have mentioned all the offices that reported to the Secretary of the Senate. There were several others, including the Senate Historical Office when you came!

RITCHIE: Now, your responsibilities must have multiplied many times, I suspect.

SCOTT: Yes, they did. I had had a little bit of practice because when Mr. Biffle was Secretary of the Senate and Mr. Johnston was Secretary of the Majority, I had to stay at night for all those roll-call votes. So his staff members would leave and then I would sit in there, in the seat where I sat all those years later. I would be there during night sessions. Then I got to know a lot of the Senators as they would come in. Because when the Senate was in session a lot of them would come into the Secretary's office to wait for the roll-call votes. So I had had a little practice there.

RITCHIE: So you had to deal with people just prior to when they saw the Secretary. Did you work as sort of a buffer for the Secretary?

SCOTT: Yes! [laughs] I think so, yes indeed. I mean, Mr. Johnston was very nice because he delegated a lot of things to me. And then also they used to call me the "registrar" of the Electoral College. We had to receive all the actual votes of the electors and we put out publications about the Electoral College, about the manner of selecting electors, delegates to national conventions, and all that. That's what I used to use in my seminars. The Electoral College votes all would come in to us. This was very important, because this was *it*, this was the election of the President. No matter how people voted, if the electors themselves didn't carry out their wishes, then that was the end of it. We had a joint session, and I think that in Senator Byrd's book there is a picture of the two pages who would lead the Senate over in procession to the joint session. They had these large mahogany boxes that were inlaid with leather. In each box we'd have half of the electoral votes. But until the day of the joint session to tally the votes, we would keep the electoral votes in our safe. Mr. Frazier, when he was Chief Clerk, and I would go over them. We'd have to record everything. We'd open them and we'd have to be sure everything was okay, otherwise it would have to be sent back to the states for the electors to do it again. Anyway, that was an important function every four years.

On the day of the joint session, the Senators would line up. The page boys would go first, carrying the boxes, with the Secretary of the Senate and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate following them, and then the Vice President and the Majority and

Minority Leaders, and all the Senators. I have a picture of that out in Palm Springs which my cousin thinks is very historic, because I have three Presidents in the picture. I have the joint session when Nixon was Vice President and Senator Kennedy was a Senator, and Senator Johnson was a Senator. In that picture of the Senate going over for the joint session, there are three Presidents. Maybe you'd like a copy of that?

RITCHIE: Sure.

SCOTT: One time, in the joint session for the counting of the electoral votes, one envelope which we received from Georgia had a mistake in it, because one of the electors did not vote for the candidate. This was really something. Senator [Richard] Russell from Georgia at the time had to check into this. And then we had to have a second joint session to count the electoral votes. That was unusual and kind of historic. But this year the electors might not give a majority to any of the candidates, so this is how the election might go into the House of Representatives. But that was interesting, having a lot to do with the electoral votes.

It was interesting to note that Vice President Nixon, along with the Speaker, presided over the joint session when Senator Kennedy was President.

Then another thing that we had was what I called the state election boxes. We had those made. They were also mahogany boxes with a handle--this was all Mr. Johnston's idea--because when

Alaska and Hawaii came into the Union, they each elected two Senators at one time. So we didn't know which of the two would have the long term, and which would have the short term, and which would be the senior Senator, and where we were going to seat them on the floor. Mr. Johnston devised a way that I typed up little cards which they drew out of these boxes. We had a little slot in the boxes.

RITCHIE: They drew lots?

SCOTT: Yes, the little cards that I put in these boxes. Then we kept these boxes in a glass case with two different shelves, one for each state. We kept them in the Secretary's inner personal office for a long time. So that was how the new states came in.

RITCHIE: For one senator it meant a six year term, and for another it might have meant a two year term.

SCOTT: Exactly, so it was very important for their whole careers. Since there hadn't been a new state in a long time, Mr. Johnston's job was to get it all ironed out.

We had a lot of interesting things happen besides the work, besides the duties. That was the time of the astronauts, and we had a moon flag. There was one presented to the House and one presented to the Senate. The one that was presented to the Senate

came to us, and the page boys I remember came in and they touched it. They thought it might have stars on it or something! [laughs] We had a big glass case built and placed it out there near the Senate chamber in the hall. It was a great big glass case. They had a guard there, one of the Capitol Police, always, and then every night they would unlock it and bring the moon flag into us, and I would store it in our filing cabinet. After a while they got kind of worried about it, whether somebody might break the glass and steal it, even though the guard was supposed to be there, so it was turned over to Jim Ketchum [the Senate Curator] and it was locked away. They decided not to keep it on display any longer. But it shows the various offices that were under us, and the work that went through the Secretary's office. Another part of that was the Pentagon Papers.

RITCHIE: What was your role with the Pentagon Papers?

SCOTT: That was really something. It's still kind of sad to think about. There were two sets of Pentagon Papers brought to the Senate. One to Senator [John C.] Stennis as chairman of the Armed Services Committee, and one to the Senate Secretary's office. It was to the Senate, but when it came to the Senate it came to us. We had such elaborate arrangements on it. We had to put it back in our conference room in a locked filing cabinet. I had all these papers, whenever anyone would come to see it, even Senator [J. William] Fulbright, who was chairman of the Senate Foreign

Relations Committee. He would have to sign to see it, and he would have to sit there at the conference table. I'll never forget it, because we had a desk lamp, and it was the kind of lamp you'd see in television shows or movies where there is a convict being grilled! You know what I mean? And there sat Senator Fulbright and the other Senators as they took turns. They'd have to sign in, they'd have to sign all the different sheets that we had for them. And they sat there, and I had to sit with them and watch them. I had to have one of my messengers at the other end of the table, and I had to sit there. It was terrible! I was so embarrassed.

RITCHIE: Were you there to make sure that they didn't make notes?

SCOTT: They were allowed to make notes, but they weren't allowed to take anything. If they would take a sheet—I mean, they couldn't, they weren't allowed to take anything out. And outside of our back conference room we had two guards, on twenty-four hour duty at our back door of our conference room, because right inside we had this filing cabinet, where I had the whole thing. It was all locked. But I thought that was very embarrassing, because Senator Fulbright was there, and the other Senators, and I'd have to sit and watch them.

RITCHIE: Who set up the standards? Who required you to do all that?

SCOTT: The Department of Defense. They were the ones. It was very formal. And great big signs on the filing cabinet: "Secret." They couldn't be taken, and you had to sign for them, two or three papers. They had to sign for me to even open the filing cabinet. Then they had to sign for the documents. It was terrible, because it was kind of putting the Senators on the spot.

And then, of course, that's when we had such a crazy thing happen. There we were, right opposite the Senate chamber with these Capitol Police outside guarding this, and all this going on, and Senator [Mike] Gravel of Alaska got up and somehow got some parts of it—I guess from over at the Armed Services Committee—and started to read them. I can't remember if he actually read part of them on the floor. I think he did. But the other part he read back in his subcommittee. He was having the subcommittee hearings going on, and we were guarding these with our life! And we heard about this. It was just so ironic. There we were doing all this and embarrassing the Senators, and there he was reading it out in public. It got in the press and everything else, got a lot of publicity. But these are just a few samples of the things that came under the Secretary's office, plus the fact that when Kennedy was elected we had a series of luncheons that Larry O'Brien arranged. That was very smart for liaison with the Senate. I think that things like that helped the relationship between the President and the Senate.

RITCHIE: I wanted to ask you about when Skeeter Johnston first became Secretary of the Senate. In 1953-54 when the Republicans were in the majority he was Secretary for the Minority, and then in '55 Johnson was going to be Majority Leader and Skeeter Johnston became the Secretary.

SCOTT: Elected.

RITCHIE: He was elected the Secretary. Some people thought that maybe Leslie Biffle would come back again.

SCOTT: Yes, I think they did. They wondered if he would be interested. As a matter of fact, when I was going through some of my notes, I found this clipping in which Mr. Biffle said he was not interested in the post. He had been there a long, long time, and had gone downtown. Of course, we were very close to him. He had a big party when he retired, that I attended. He was on some other boards. He didn't do very much liaison work with the Senate. I mean, he was not a lobbyist per se. But he wasn't interested in coming back.

RITCHIE: There was some speculation at the time that Lyndon Johnson really wanted Bobby Baker to become the new Secretary of the Majority, and this was why he wanted Felton Johnston to be Secretary of the Senate, rather than Biffle, so that it would open up the Majority Secretary position.

SCOTT: Possibly, I don't know. Of course, Bobby had been the head of the Democratic pages. Mr. Johnston had been the one who trained him. And when Mr. Johnston was elected Secretary of the Senate, and Bobby was elected Secretary of the Majority, I remember that Senator Johnson asked Mr. Johnston to keep his eyes on Bobby and watch him. So Mr. Johnston did, he was so serious about things. He really was so thorough that he tried really hard to be sure that Bobby would assume his new duties. So possibly, it sounds like that, but I hadn't heard that before. But Senator Johnson and Mr. Johnston were very, very close. I have a letter when LBJ sent Mr. Johnston a television set, and it tells all about his birthday. It was a very complimentary letter. They were very close.

RITCHIE: I wondered if at this point you could tell me a little about Bobby Baker, because everybody knows about him after he got in trouble, but what about Bobby Baker before, when he was a young guy just getting started out? What were your first impressions of him?

SCOTT: Well, of course I knew him from the time he was a page boy, and Joe Stewart, too [laughs]. Along that line, when Senators [Adlai] Stevenson and [Robert] Taft, Jr. came in, I had known their fathers, Governor Stevenson and the other Senator Taft. I had also known Senator Prescott Bush, President George Bush's father! But I had known Bobby Baker when he was a page boy. He

worked very hard, had a real Southern accent, from Pickens, South Carolina. At one time there was a "Bobby Baker Day" down there, like there was a "Skeeter Johnston Day" in Biloxi. I think had Bobby not been so ambitious he could either have been Governor of South Carolina or Secretary of the Senate eventually. But it was a shame that he got embroiled in all these different things. But he was very good and he worked very closely with us when Mr. Johnston was Secretary for the Majority. Walker Totty was Assistant Secretary for the Majority and he was older and slowing down a bit, I guess, and not as "with it," and not as quick as Mr. Johnston expected everybody to be. So he was relying more on Bobby. So when Mr. Totty retired, then Mr. Johnston, he was the one who presented the idea for Bobby to be Assistant Secretary for the Majority. He appointed him, actually, when he was Secretary for the Majority, in Mr. Totty's place. So he worked very hard for us, and this was the training that he got.

RITCHIE: What sort of things would he do when he was Assistant Secretary?

SCOTT: Well, he would help Mr. Johnston keep rounding up the Senators to be present when there was going to be an important vote on the floor. This was one of the main things that the Secretary for the Majority and his Assistant would do, to get them to the floor and particularly to keep them up with what was going on. We would send out the agenda, for the day's work, and they

would try to get them over there on the floor. And he would make arrangements for when they were going to speak, or in connection with the leadership getting the actual minute-by-minute operation on the floor. He worked quite a lot on the floor under Mr. Johnston. He never helped me with voting records or anything like that. His Assistant back when he was Secretary for the Majority was Jay McDonnell, I think I mentioned that he did help me a little bit when he was in that position that Bobby had been in, as far as those voting records were concerned.

RITCHIE: What was Bobby Baker like as a person?

SCOTT: Very gregarious! [laughs] And very southern, and smart, really smart, and very "with it." I remember when you'd ask him if he wasn't feeling well, if he was sick, he'd say, "Boy, I'd have to feel better to die." [laughs] He was very nice to me, and very cooperative. On one of the trips, one of the Congressional Secretaries trips, (I went on so many of those), it was down in Puerto Rico. That was when he and Dottie were married. He was kind of the master of ceremonies, because he knew most of the people from the Senators' offices who were on the trip. I remember he introduced me as having one of the best jobs in Washington, of course it was very complimentary, that was the way he did it.

I was at his wedding when he and Dottie were married, I think it was down at St. Patrick's. They had their wedding reception in the Senate District Committee. I remember we were a little

disappointed that not many Senators came, but it was Thanksgiving, and I think a lot of the Senators were home. I knew Dottie, her name was Dorothy Comstock, and she worked for the Democratic Policy Committee, and they had five or six children. Then of course there was the Carousel, that was another story. I mentioned the other day how Mr. Johnston refused to go. I went with Dottie McCarty, Dottie was chief clerk under Joe Duke, the Sergeant at Arms. I remember so well Bobby's little girl, who was then about four or five, was there. We had a reception there that went on all afternoon, and then a dinner, and then he was dancing with his little girl, who was about this high [gestures]—that won't get in the transcript [laughs]—but anyway I remember she was so cute. She had little white gloves on. By the way, I heard a couple of years ago that his son was killed, his son who was I think at that time in his teens. I felt so sorry about it.

Of course, Bobby along the line had his nose fixed too. I guess everybody knew that [laughs].

RITCHIE: No, I didn't know that.

SCOTT: Yes. He had his nose shortened. And then people used to say, back when he was Secretary for the Majority, that he would kind of stand in the way that LBJ stood. He would kind of mimic him. Oh, and there's another thing, at one time Governor John Connally, who had worked for LBJ at one point, was there in the office and Bobby was there, LBJ, and Governor Connally, and

Bobby, and Mr. Johnston, and I, in my office. And Governor Connally introduced Bobby to somebody else he had there, and he said, "This is Lyndon, Jr." And Senator Johnson turned around and said, "No, that's Lyndon the third." In other words, Mr. Johnston was "Lyndon, Jr." [laughs]

But Bobby did work hard for him, in connection with a lot of the work of the Leader, getting the people to the floor, and finding out about the operation of the Senate. It was kind of a tightly worked organization, and Bobby was very cooperative, and he was always very nice to me. Back when Senator Lucas was Leader, remember I told you Senator Lucas was ill at Bethesda Naval Hospital with an ulcer, and Mr. Biffle was Secretary of the Senate, and he was out there with bursitis, and Mr. Johnston was ill, so then Senator Clements was the whip and he was trying to run things, and Bobby was Assistant Secretary for the Majority at that point. He would call and give me these long roll-call votes at night. We worked very closely in that way. Bobby was trying to keep things going on the floor in the absence of the Leader and the Secretary for the Majority.

As I say, I knew Dottie, but I didn't get to know any of his children. I remember when their first child was born, sometimes he would bring the baby up to our office on a Saturday when his wife was having her hair done or something, once in a while, but that's the only contact I had—except that time down at the Carousel when the little girl looked so cute. Dottie wasn't there for some reason at the Carousel. I don't know where she was.

RITCHIE: I also noted in your records a little note about Carole Tyler, who was Bobby's secretary, and about her death and the bizarre birthday cake that the pages prepared for her. Could you tell that story?

SCOTT: Wasn't that terrible? I thought it was prophetic. Bobby had asked me to try to find a secretary for him. He had Margaret Tucker first. She was with us at the Democratic convention in '56, which Bobby attended in place of Mr. Johnston as Secretary to the Platform Committee. Mr. Johnston had served in '48 and '52, and then his wife was ill with a brain tumor. He declined to go and named Bobby, and Bobby did that job and I went along and did the same job I had done at the other conventions. Anyway, Margaret Tucker had been with Bobby, and she was there too. She served at the convention in Chicago in '56. I don't know what the trouble was. For some reason he decided to let Margaret go.

But he let Margaret go, and then he was asking me to try to find somebody. One of the things that I did unofficially was to keep a file of people who would be interested in making a change, with their qualifications and so on, and sometimes I was able to help some of the Senators. They'd call upon me to have more staff suggested when they were trying to get vacancies filled, and I was able to help people. So Bobby wanted me to try to find somebody in my file. Mr. Johnston said no, he didn't want me to do that. He didn't want me to suggest anyone. For some reason he didn't want me to do that. So then Bobby hired Carole.

He called one time and said he wanted me to meet Carole, because we would be working closely together and he thought I could help her. That's what I did when he hired Margaret Tucker. I was telling her a lot of things so that she would find it easier, all the different duties of the secretary to the Secretary of the Majority. I remember when I told Margaret she told me she went home and recited it all to her husband, so she felt that she had learned everything. But anyway she was gone so then he had me meet Carole. Carole was always very nice, and very cooperative, she really was, she was a nice girl. Then she started going down to the Carousel when they had that place down there. I never heard anything to confirm it, but they were thinking there might have been a relationship between Bobby and Carole, but I don't think so. When Bobby got into this trouble, she testified on his behalf. I remember that was in *Life Magazine*.

Then she was down there one weekend, and Joe Stewart is the one who told me about it. Joe was down there at the time. Joe and I were at the White House at a reception, and I remember so well Joe was telling me how he was there and he saw the crash. Evidently, from what Joe said, a fellow who had been staying at the hotel—a bunch of them had gotten together the night before, I don't know if Bobby was there or not, but Carole was—and this fellow wanted to give somebody a ride in his plane, and Carole said she would go. I think she was the only one who said she would go. This is what Joe told me. The next day he took her in the plane, and Joe said he watched the plane crash. He said the pilot started

doing all these different stunts and tricks with the plane, and all of a sudden it crashed.

Going back to the birthday party, I don't exactly know the time element, but I don't think it was too long before that, and I remember hearing about that. She evidently was one of these people who said, "I don't want any more birthdays, I'm getting too old," You know, some girls kid about things like that. But the page boys who worked very closely with the Secretary of the Majority evidently decided it would be kind of fun to get her a birthday cake. She had left for the day, and the story was they called her at home, and she had left early and I guess she felt so bad the kids had gone to all this trouble that she came back to the office for the birthday celebration. It turned out to be a cake with black icing—if you can imagine—with a tombstone on it, because she said, "I don't want any more birthdays." I wasn't there to hear it, but it must have been something along that line for the pages to carry it that far. That was kind of morbid, when you think about it. She was only about twenty-six, or someplace still in her twenties. So that's the story on Carole, but as far as my relationship with her, I tried to be of help because that's the job. And she was always very cooperative all during that time.

RITCHIE: I get the sense that the Senate staff was so small that it was almost like a family.

SCOTT: It was like a family, yes.

RITCHIE: Baker married somebody on the staff . . .

SCOTT: On the Policy Committee, Dottie.

RITCHIE: And there were other instances where staff people married other staff members. Everybody sort of knew each other personally as well as professionally. It must have been very difficult, then, when he got into so much trouble, as if it happened to a member of the family.

SCOTT: That's right, and Carole had to testify. There was a girl, Trudy, I think she worked for Small Business. I can't remember her name but her husband had been Bobby's law partner. The name was something like Novack, but I don't know if that's it. Her husband had died in their garage, he had been asphyxiated in the garage, and all this came out about Bobby. People felt it was suicide, and they felt it was possibly because of his association with Bobby, and Bobby being in this trouble, that he had committed suicide. I knew Trudy socially, through Mr. Biffle and Betty Darling, and she had to testify about it. She said that it was just an accident. But I don't know, people felt that her husband, being his partner, had some of the investments; and they tried to tie it together. It was all very strange, all at the same time.

RITCHIE: It got to the stage where almost anybody who had anything to do with him was suspect.

SCOTT: That's right, exactly. That's absolutely right—so much so that when he left, Joe Stewart was in the cloakroom, and Senator Mansfield put an order out—he was Majority Leader then—that nobody could talk even to any of the pages, or to the Secretary of the Majority, or the top person, until they would identify themselves. Senator Mansfield was trying to cut any contact, and some of the pages were fired, some of the pages who worked with Bobby. I don't remember any of the names or details. Joe Stewart was the only one who was kept on. I think Joe then went over to the Appropriations Committee after that. But Senator Mansfield was trying to be sure not to have anything at all about that.

RITCHIE: What was the story you said about Baker's leaving?

SCOTT: He was supposed to appear before the Democratic Conference, and I think he didn't. He resigned instead because he knew they were going to be calling for his resignation. It was an awfully sad time, because I had known him from the time he was a page, and a lot of his good friends, and we had been on trips together, and we all felt very bad. There was a fellow named Wayne Bromley, who was a good friend of Bobby's, and he turned around and testified against him. We, of course, had known Wayne Bromley slightly. I think a lot of Bobby's friends just felt so bad. We didn't know the ins and outs of it, but possibly that he was—not exactly covering for anybody else—but he was the one who was

taking all the blame, and the fact that Wayne Bromley turned around and testified against him.

When this happened, Bobby left and Frank was appointed. He was not elected at first. Frank was not elected when Bobby left. I was down at my cottage down at the Bay, and I remember I disconnected the phone down there because it was supposed to be a weekend place, and no phone calls. My Dad and I would go down there; and we used to have friends down, just to be away from things. Anyway, I heard this on the radio or television or something when I was down there and I just couldn't believe it.

RITCHIE: That Bobby Baker had resigned?

SCOTT: That Bobby had gone and that Frank had been appointed. I went to the hotel, because I had cut my telephone off, and called Mr. Johnston. Poor Mr. Johnston was just nearly sick, because Bobby had been his protege, just kind of like a son. He told me, "Well, Miss Scott," (he and Mrs. Johnston used to have tickets for the shows at the Kennedy Center) he said, "I just got sick. I just literally got sick to my stomach when I heard the news." He said, "I got Wanda (his wife) to call Christine." She was one of my assistants, and they went to the show that night because he couldn't even stand to go. He was just sick about the whole thing. Then I said to him, "Well, Mr. Johnston, Frank has not been elected. He was appointed." This went on, I don't remember exactly, for about a month before Frank was actually

elected. But he was appointed real quickly by Senator Mansfield to have the work go on until he was elected by the Democratic Conference. But this was a sad time, because Bobby had worked so hard.

Sam Shaffer, who was head of the Washington bureau of *Newsweek* magazine told me he was directed to write an article about Bobby, and he refused because he thought so much of him.

Then there was another little thing after that—as long as we're on Bobby—that was told to me, I was not there, it was just told to me, it was at Duke Zeibert's. This was after Bobby got out of jail. And by the way, last summer when I was here, I went over to see Joe Stewart, and Joe told me that he had just gotten a call that Bobby and Dottie are back again. Isn't that interesting? I thought that was interesting, because they had been separated and she had been out in California. When he wrote that book I think there was somebody else that he was going with. I was real surprised last summer when Joe said that Bobby called and invited him out to dinner, and he and Dottie are back again; and they have a house here in Northwest Washington, and they also have a place in Florida. I'm glad that's the end of that story!

RITCHIE: You mentioned at one point that Baker used to mimic Johnson.

SCOTT: He did.

RITCHIE: Did you ever see him do that?

SCOTT: I'm trying to remember if I actually saw it. I guess I did, because he'd stand up there, on the floor of the Senate, kind of like LBJ. I was just trying to remember if there was something else.

RITCHIE: You mentioned in your notes that when Baker was leaving, Lyndon Johnson came in and spent two hours with Felton Johnston.

SCOTT: Oh, yes. This was about three days before the assassination, and LBJ was Vice President. He came to see Mr. Johnston. I'll never forget, because we all felt so bad about Bobby. He was in there for a couple of hours talking to Mr. Johnston, and when he left Mr. Johnston called me, because he used to confide in me a lot of different things. He said, "Oh, Miss Scott, I'm so sorry for the Vice President." He said that he had been ordered by Abe Fortas, who was Bobby's lawyer—you remember former Justice Fortas of the Supreme Court—he had been ordered not to contact Bobby in any way, not to have anything to do with him at all. I think that LBJ felt bad that he wasn't even able to at least tell him that he was thinking of him or something. This must have been kind of a sad conversation, because he said that he felt bad that he couldn't do a thing to help him, and there he was Vice President. And I think it was within three days, there he was

President. LBJ was so sentimental and appreciative of everything, and of people whom he would work with.

LBJ would go from one thing to the other, in connection with his emotions. One time he got mad at Bobby and he said that he was going to fire him and send him over to the House side. [laughs] And, of course, after that they were all made up. But LBJ was very warm like that. But I remember that discussion, and Mr. Johnston felt bad about it. We all did, we all felt bad, but we had no understanding, we didn't know about all the different things. There was something about some kind of cigarette company, they had machines or something.

RITCHIE: Vending machines.

SCOTT: Vending machines, that's the word. He had been in that rather heavily financially, I guess. Then of course I did know about the Carousel, because I was there for the opening, and LBJ and Lady Bird were there.

RITCHIE: Did it seem unusual to the staff that here was a staff member who was engaging in all these outside business activities?

SCOTT: Yes. And as I said, Wayne Bromley I guess knew so much more about it than any of us, and I guess that he felt that his conscience made him testify.

Oh, I know what it was that I wanted to mention to you. Frank had a good friend of his who worked with the paraplegics to help them, Jack Guy; and Frank got interested in that program. Jack and Frank, and Jamie, Frank's son, were at Duke Zeibert's. Jack told me about this. He said that this was right after Bobby was released from jail, and Bobby came over to Frank—they were sitting at another table—and he came over to their table, or their booth, whatever it was, and he said in a very loud voice, "There's Frank Valeo, he took my job." Jamie got all incensed, and Frank very wisely kept his cool. Jack said that Frank's face got all white, and he was wondering if he was going to say something. He said evidently—and of course this figures—evidently Bobby wanted to have people at Duke Zeibert's, who are usually pretty well-known people, hear this, because it might help the sale of the book he had written. At least this is what Jack said. And Frank never said a word, he never answered him, he never acknowledged it. But this is what happened afterwards.

Of course, remember in the book he said they were going to be out to get him, and that one of [Jimmy] Hoffa's men protected him from being killed in jail. But it was kind of a sad story about Bobby.

RITCHIE: I've heard that after Johnson became Vice President, and wasn't around all the time for Baker, that Robert Kerr was sort of Baker's mentor.

SCOTT: Well, I heard one time that there had been some new evidence established, and that they might go ahead and try to retry Bobby and have him forgiven. This was based on the fact that he had said that Senator Kerr had given him a lot of this money that evidently was in question. Of course, Senator Kerr had died. I don't know how far they went with what they called the new evidence, to see if they could have another trial, and have the whole thing reversed. This was what I heard about Senator Kerr. He was a great person, by the way, I thought. [laughs]

RITCHIE: I wanted to know your impression of Senator Kerr.

SCOTT: Oh, I thought he was a doll! [laughs] He was great, yes indeed. One of the things about him I'll never forget. Years later I had gone to the Kentucky Derby with Betty Kraus, but one time Christine was going to the Kentucky Derby—she was one of my assistants—and a lot of the Senators were coming into Christine, because they couldn't go to the Derby, and they were saying: "Will you make these bets?" Poor Christine, all these bets to make for all the Senators! And Senator Kerr's horse was in the race, so a lot of them were betting on Senator Kerr's horse, including me. This was a long time ago. There was a jockey named Hardtack. He was a jockey who was very popular. I remember I looked at the whole line up and I wanted to send my bet, too, with Christine; and I saw the name "Hardtack" and all of a sudden all these lights came on. I should have bet on that one! And I didn't, I thought, "No,

I'll bet on Senator Kerr's horse." Well the end result was Senator Kerr's horse lost and Hardtack, the jockey—his horse won! [laughs] Isn't that funny? But Christine took all those bets, and a lot of them were on Senator Kerr's horse.

One of the things I didn't mention yesterday was that, when Senator Mansfield came in as Majority Leader, he insisted, and he told Mr. Johnston this, he insisted that Bobby still keep that job—this was before the trouble happened—he insisted that Bobby would stay as Secretary of the Majority. Somewhere in my notes I have a statement by Senator Mansfield announcing that Bobby had resigned and praising his work, which goes along with what he said to Mr. Johnston.

RITCHIE: When you say that he insisted that Baker stay, were there some people who thought that Baker would leave at that stage, when Johnson became Vice President?

SCOTT: I imagine. And Senator Mansfield felt so strongly about it. I know this is true because Mr. Johnston wouldn't make up anything, particularly to me, because it was confidential. He said that Senator Mansfield said that unless Bobby stayed he wouldn't be interested in the leadership. He wanted to be sure and keep Bobby. I thought that was quite a tribute to Bobby.

RITCHIE: That's interesting. Do you think that was because Baker was doing so much that Senator Mansfield didn't want to have to do all that himself?

SCOTT: I don't know.

RITCHIE: Or that he was just so good at his job.

SCOTT: Maybe that was it. But I know at that time Mr. Johnston was kind of impressed with that. I think Senator Mansfield was felt to be a little on the cold side. I remember one time, Mr. Johnston went to Senator Mansfield when he was Leader and he asked him to try to get some more room for the Disbursing Office. We had a terrible bind there in the Disbursing Office room. He talked to him about it. Of course, it would have been under the Rules Committee, but the Majority Leader would be able to request it. He came back to me and he said that he had said to Senator Mansfield, "I want to ask you about trying to get more room for the Senate Disbursing Office." So Mansfield was quiet for a minute and he turned around and he said, "You asked me." And that was it! [laughs] So Mansfield was kind of cold.

RITCHIE: Could you talk a little about Mike Mansfield and compare him maybe a little to Lyndon Johnson?

SCOTT: Oh, yes. Frank and I used to have conversations and conversations. He was a Mansfield man and I was an LBJ girl! [laughs] But Frank used to come down to the cottage, and there were a lot of social things that we did, and we had a continuing conversation—he could tell you this too—about the difference between Senator Mansfield and LBJ in the way that they were Leaders. Of course, I had seen LBJ just about every day. I mean, a day that he wasn't in our office was a dull day, like today with the rain. But we worked very, very closely with him. You could see the way he did things, and you could kind of help him do them. I mean, you just got inside his feelings, because we worked so closely. So Frank and I would have these great big discussions about the difference. He liked Senator Mansfield's way of being a Leader and not trying to get the Senators so coerced and talk them into things, and let them go their own way. He wanted them to be more independent, (that's the Democratic Senators), in their voting and everything else. He wanted them to be more independent and make up their own minds, whereas LBJ was always counting who was going to vote. That's one of the things that Bobby did a lot for him, too. He would be counting which Senators he could rely on for votes, and this was part of getting the legislation through, like LBJ did. He passed the first civil rights bill in sixty years. So this is part of the difference.

By the way, can I put in there—this is something entirely different—about the civil rights bill. We used to get, I guess the Secretary of the Senate's office still does, all the mail that

would just come to the Senate, not to a particular senator but to the Senate. And right after the civil rights bill was passed, I received a letter that came addressed just to the Senate, and it had a rock in it. Somebody was throwing a rock at the Senate because of the civil rights bill. Isn't that something?

There was another thing about the mail, this was about Ted Kennedy and Mary Jo Kopechni. After she was killed, after all that came about, in the Secretary's office about once a month, or once every six weeks, I would get a card. It would not be addressed to Senator Kennedy, it would be addressed to the United States Senate, that's why it came to me. It was always in green ink, and it was from the little town where Mary Jo was buried, and it would say: "Impeach Ted Kennedy," signed "Mary Jo." Isn't that spooky? Somebody sent that to the Senate and I would get it all the time, over and over and over again.

But to get back to Senator Mansfield and Senator Johnson, their ways of doing things were so entirely different. You remember LBJ used to press the flesh [laughs], and was so persuasive. And Senator Mansfield, as I say, the answer he gave Mr. Johnston showed how cold he could be. Frank at one time said he was going to write his memoirs and he was going to call it "Let One Hundred Flowers Bloom." The hundred flowers were the Senators, and this was Senator Mansfield's idea of letting them do their own individual thing, let one hundred flowers bloom. I don't know if that's going to be the title of his book or not. I tried to tell Frank that I thought rather than his writing a book from Senator

Mansfield's point of view, he ought to write it from his own. I said, "Don't write it like it would be all from him, give your impressions of what you have done." I know he was working on his book the year before last when I saw him. I had a little luncheon and Beth and he were there. We were having dessert and he was saying that he was working on his book then. But I was trying to get him to do it from his point of view, rather than being just a man from Senator Mansfield.

Of course, I'm sure everybody knows he wrote all those speeches for Senator Mansfield. That was something they tried to keep secret, but I remember how Senator [Claiborne] Pell came flying in the office one time after Senator Mansfield just made this very important speech, and he came in to congratulate Frank for writing the speech. [laughs] So I guess they knew about it. Senator Mansfield had Frank do a lot of his writing. And then I did some too. This is kind of off the subject, but I did a speech for Mrs. Mansfield. There was a Foreign Service wives course being given at the State Department for Foreign Service wives. It had a lot to do with our image abroad. Mrs. Mansfield was requested to address the Foreign Service wives, and Frank had me write the speech, because it would be from a woman's point of view. Then I did some other work like that. Frank was very creative, and he used to say that he brought that out in me, because I did a lot of that, too.

RITCHIE: Did Mansfield come to the office as often as Johnson had before?

SCOTT: Oh, no, not at all.

RITCHIE: So you didn't see as much of him.

SCOTT: No, I knew his staff. When I first met Senator Mansfield, gee that goes back a long time, back when Mr. Johnston was Secretary for the Majority and [Dwight] Eisenhower was returning from a trip and for some reason they wanted a group to go out there and meet his plane. I think it was on a Saturday, and Mr. Johnston wanted me to attend in his place. It was Senator Mansfield, and Senator [Joseph] O'Mahoney, I think he was from Wyoming. It was the three of us, and that's the first time I really got to meet Senator Mansfield personally, when we went out to welcome Eisenhower. I have pictures that Senator Mansfield autographed for me. I mean, he was very nice to me and very appreciative.

RITCHIE: What was he like in a small group like that? I think of him as such a taciturn man. Did he ever break down and chat with people?

SCOTT: Yes, he did. He was more friendly. He always reminded me of a funeral director whenever he made speeches—either

that or a lecturer, or a school teacher—like "you do this and this and this and this." You know what I mean? It was the way that he would give his speeches, like he was teaching you something and you'd better listen. But he was friendly, yes.

The first trip that he made to China, after Nixon opened China, Frank went with him. Salpie, his administrative assistant in his Leader's office, the Senate physician, and Senator [Hugh] Scott of Pennsylvania, the Minority Leader—they had a group of about seven people, and they all went to China. By the way, Frank got very ill while they were in China, and some of the others had to go on from there and he had to stay back. He said it was awful, the hotel was cold and there was a light bulb hanging down. He said he thought he was going to die in this cold hotel room in China.

But getting back to Senator Mansfield, when he came back from that trip, Salpie, his administrative assistant in the Leader's office, had a little presentation of pictures that they had taken on the trip. They had Senator Scott and his wife, and Frank, and some of the others, and I was included. She had lined up seats in the Leader's office, and she had a lot of different things like Cokes and everything, and had them labeled as Chinese drinks. She showed slides, which I thought were very interesting. It was nice of Senator Mansfield to do it. They had slides of acupuncture, which was new at that time, and the Senate physician had been making a little study of that, before it came to this country.

Senator Mansfield was very friendly in that way, when we went around to that. He was always very friendly to me.

Since I retired, I had a friend out in Palm Springs whose daughter was graduating from college and she was going to Japan. This was when he was ambassador to Japan. This is a little bit off the subject, but she was going to Japan with a group from her college who were doing a thesis on the Japanese economy. She told me about that, and I said, "Well, would you like to go to the ambassador's office, and maybe meet him and he could be of help." Of course, she got all excited. I gave her a letter, and she went to the embassy. I had been there six months before on a trip. It turned out of all things the day that she went to the embassy, former President [Jimmy] Carter arrived in Tokyo. So of course Mansfield was tied up with him. So she wasn't able to meet him, but his secretary helped her with a lot of research in connection with her thesis. Then to my surprise I received a lovely letter from Senator Mansfield saying that he was so sorry that he couldn't meet my friend, and that he did have his secretary help her with her thesis. I had said in the letter that she was supposed to present to him that I had been in Tokyo not long before that, and I had called because I wanted to go over and see him, and he had been out in the country. He had been traveling the whole week that I was in Tokyo. So in his letter he said that he was sorry he had missed me and he said that "Any other time you come be sure and call." So he was very friendly in that way.

I think one time when he was there that Frank and Jamie had lunch with him in Tokyo, and he was still very friendly. Although back when Frank was defeated—I'll never forget this, this was a sentimental thing—Senator Mansfield was down in Florida. Of course, he had left the Senate. And he never called, and he never wrote. Every day that went by I just couldn't believe that it would go by without hearing from him, of all people, because Frank had been like a good right arm to him all those years. He had worked very hard, and had been on three trips to China with him. On the first trip Frank had talked a little in Chinese, and then on the second trip Frank made two speeches in Chinese during Senator Mansfield's visit there. He had studied Mandarin Chinese at the State Department—he'd go there before he'd come to the office—and he was very studious about it, all this to help Senator Mansfield on his trips as Majority Leader. Anyway, every day that went by I couldn't believe it. I kept saying to Frank, "I just can't believe that Senator Mansfield wouldn't call and say he was sorry to hear it." And I'm sure he heard it right away.

Then I kind of wondered if Frank might want to go into the embassy as First Secretary. I thought, and I think he did too, that Senator Mansfield might appoint him as First Secretary, or request an ambassadorship, because Frank had had all this experience with him, spoke five languages, and had many embassy contacts. He used to take me sometimes to some of the embassy receptions. I think he was disappointed that Ambassador Mansfield didn't have him along as First Secretary.

RITCHIE: Do you think Mansfield didn't call because he was embarrassed about what happened?

SCOTT: I don't know why. I just can't *imagine* why. I mean, if anybody who worked for you all that time, when you'd hear that he had been fired—I just couldn't believe it. I remember every day I'd go into Frank. "Another day and he hasn't called!" I was so mad. [laughs] I was probably madder than he was. And then I heard from Ed Cooper, Vice President of the Motion Picture Association when Jack Valenti was President. Ed Cooper used to have different openings of the movies down there at the Motion Picture Association. I used to go to some of those. Ed had been back with the Democratic Policy Committee, and I had known him from the time I worked for Mr. Johnston as Secretary for the Majority, all those years. Sometimes he would want to invite some of the Senators to the openings of these movies. I'd get the information, I would deliver the invitations and so on. Anyway I went to several of them. One of them I went to right after all this happened, and Ed told me—I think I had lunch with him the next day—and he said there had been a reception that he had had when Senator Mansfield left, to kind of wish him well on his way—he had him as guest of honor. They have a very elaborate buffet down at the Motion Picture Association, then they had a private little theater there, and they used to show different movies. Ed I guess knew Frank slightly, I don't know if they knew each other very well, but he said to Senator Mansfield, "Senator, are you going to

take Mr. Valeo along as First Secretary or anything at the embassy?" And he said Senator Mansfield shrugged his shoulders, and that was it. I wouldn't want to hurt Frank's feelings, but this shows that Senator Mansfield didn't do anything about helping Frank, even though he was going to be the ambassador and he could have had him along, or could have suggested an ambassadorship to somewhere else. I think that Frank was hurt. That's a kind of a sad commentary. I'll never forget that set of circumstances and the fact that every day would go by without him calling. I just couldn't believe it. And yet he was cordial to him afterwards, when he visited him in Japan.

RITCHIE: I was curious, when you said that you and Frank used to debate over the merits of the two Leaders.

SCOTT: Yes, that was just personal. [laughs]

RITCHIE: Did you ever hear, or get the sense that the other Democratic Senators missed Johnson as Majority Leader, and wished that Mansfield was more like him?

SCOTT: I would think so. I never heard them say that. One thing that's a little bit different about LBJ, which was something that he did wrong, which I guess the Democratic Senators might have resented—after he was elected Vice President he attended the first Democratic Conference, which had never been done by a Vice

President before. He came to that, and I think that the Senators didn't like that, because after all he was the Vice President—he was in the executive branch then, and he shouldn't have come to the Democratic Conference. I think he realized that. And Mr. Johnston at the time was telling me about it, and he said that was a mistake, he shouldn't have done that. That's the only thing I would know about the reaction of the Democratic Senators after LBJ was Vice President and no longer Leader.

RITCHIE: How would you say the relationship was between Felton Johnston and Mike Mansfield? Was it as close as the relationship with Lyndon Johnson?

SCOTT: No. I think that it was shown by his reaction when Mr. Johnston tried to get more space for the Disbursing Office. I mean, that was about the coldest answer you could think of: "You asked me." Mr. Johnston never said anything about them not getting along, but I thought that was indicative. I guess that's one of the reasons why he felt maybe he should retire. He decided to retire, he had had all those years, and he had this big party that I told you about. I think at that party it was said he had been there thirty-five years. He had also had war service after he was Congressional liaison from the State Department. I think that's in that speech that Senator [Stephen] Young of Ohio gave about him. But I feel that's one of the reasons why he decided to retire.

Mr. Frazier then was going to be elected to succeed him for nine months. When Mr. Frazier was Secretary of the Senate, some of the Senators wanted him to stay—before the actual time, before he was only put in for the nine months. They wanted him to really run, because it was an election, rather than have it go to Frank. I had known him for so many years, and I said, "If you want me to I'll be glad on my own time to type a lot of letters for you." That's the way to campaign! [laughs] You have to write letters to Senators to ask for their vote. He said, "No, no. I think I'll just do it." Although he didn't mention it, I think he felt he would be a bridge between Mr. Johnston and Frank, that he would be the person in between, and just a holding operation. Although when he got into some of the things he started getting interested, when he got into some of the phases of the work. Maybe he felt he should have tried to run, but he didn't.

RITCHIE: When Emery Frazier was still Secretary he brought Darrell St. Claire in to take his old position as Chief Clerk, and then Frank made him the Assistant Secretary.

SCOTT: Frank changed his title.

RITCHIE: The title, but it was Frazier who actually appointed him to that position. And then he moved into the office. I remember when I first came to work for the Senate, when you walked into the Secretary's office, Darrell was. . .

SCOTT: Right there in the same location Emery had been in for thirty-six years.

RITCHIE: Right straight in the middle down there. How did it change the Secretary's office when the Chief Clerk moved inside and became the Assistant Secretary?

SCOTT: He didn't physically move "inside." He worked at Emery's desk. I don't think it changed anything, except it just gave Darrell a little bit more prestige. He did exactly the same work. The Chief Clerk's job remained about the same. The desk was in the same place. He was kind of like the administrative head of the different fellows, the Enrolling Clerk, and the Printing Clerk, and all that in the outer office. They made whatever they wanted to make of it. For instance, when Mr. Johnston became Secretary of the Senate, Emery Frazier had been Chief Clerk, and Emery told me that under Mark Trice, when he was Secretary of the Senate, Dorothy Burns was in my job. She had been there I don't know how many years, but Emery told me that she didn't feel that she knew enough to be able to make decisions and do things, and she asked his help. So he said that Dorothy Burns had asked him to please take note of different things, and bear a lot of the policy decisions in the running of our other offices. So I think when Emery was Chief Clerk under Mr. Trice, when *he* was Secretary of the Senate, he did a lot more than when Mr. Johnston came in. That sounds like I'm trying to talk about myself, but when Mr. Johnston came in, somehow

Mr. Johnston took back a lot of the work. I don't know what Mr. Trice did, but Mr. Johnston made all policy decisions. I had had ten years under him, and he gave me authority over the messengers, and authority to oversee some of the immediate operations. I did some of the things which Mr. Frazier had done when Dorothy Burns was there. So that's the difference about the Chief Clerk.

RITCHIE: So who was the Secretary also defined what the job of the Chief Clerk was?

SCOTT: I think so.

RITCHIE: I think of Emery Frazier as someone who stood up in the chamber and read the roll calls.

SCOTT: That's right.

RITCHIE: He had the voice for it, and he liked to do that sort of thing.

SCOTT: He did that for Democratic conventions for years, and I was with him. We used to have dinner at two o'clock in the morning after the convention sessions in Philadelphia. He would read the states for the roll-call votes. And when he retired, he had a luncheon given for him that we attended, and for some reason he had a very close affinity with the Coast Guard. I don't know

the details, but at the luncheon the Coast Guard presented him with a sword, and this was on his retirement from the Senate. Oh, he put great store in that. He was really thrilled about that. Of course, I knew him so well when his wife passed on. She had been up in New York and he got the news. Bob Brenkworth and Dottie McCarty and I went out to his house to sympathize. He got all these lovely letters, and then Rose Ann, who was my second girl (I had Christine and Rose Ann as my assistants then)—Rose Ann was asked by him, and Mr. Johnston allowed it, to go out to his house and answer some of these letters when his wife died. He was very sentimental. Then when he became Secretary of the Senate, and I had called him "Emery" all these years, all of a sudden he was my boss. I couldn't call him "Mr. Frazier," so I used to write him notes: "Mr. Secretary." [laughs] And I did that later on with Frank too. I still refer to Mr. Johnston as "Mr. Johnston," but somehow "Emery" was "Emery." Like I was Scottie. Mr. Johnston always called me "Miss Scott" all the years I worked for him. He called my friends by their first names but not me. One time he told someone to "call Scottie," and I couldn't believe it.

One time when Mr. Johnston was resting in the back room, LBJ was standing there by our fireplace. We had the beautiful mirror with the gold and everything over the fireplace. And Emery was in there working with Rose Ann who was my number three girl. And he turned around, and he said to Senator Johnson, "Senator, I'm always here in case you want anything." I thought it was rather pointed. And LBJ turned around to me and gave me a great, big wink! I

thought that was so nice because it seemed like Emery was trying to butter him up a little bit, which was unsolicited. And LBJ must have seen that I looked surprised. I was there at my desk facing him, and he turned around and winked at me. [laughs] Without any words.

RITCHIE: Frazier had almost a theatrical voice, and Darrell St. Claire was a mumbler.

SCOTT: Yes, he was, very much so.

RITCHIE: I can't imagine him standing up reading the roll. That wasn't really his strength.

SCOTT: Yes. Well, when he was Chief Clerk, he did everything that he was told. I don't know what other phases of the work that he got into. He and Frank had a great rapport, too. We used to go for Secretaries' Day, sometimes Frank would take Flossie—she took Christine's place when Christine died—and Frank and Darrell and Flossie and I would go to lunch for Secretaries' Day and things like that. Then Frank I think felt that Darrell would like to be Assistant Secretary of the Senate, and he had the Senate pass a resolution. Frank used to have a lot of dinner parties, and he had a party to honor Darrell, I've got pictures of him presenting Darrell with a framed resolution. Then one time for his birthday, Darrell wrote this big long greeting—he was a clever

writer. We had a real good relationship, all of us. Darrell was the one who first showed me how to get on the subway, after I retired. He used to have Frank and me to lunch downtown when I came back from Palm Springs, and he showed me how to use the subway. Darrell and his wife were good friends.

Back when the Magna Carta came, which is another thing I want to get into some time, I was invited to the main function that they had, the formal dinner, and then Darrell and his wife and Flossie and I, the four of us went together. So Darrell and his wife were good friends.

I remember one time when Frank was in China with Senator Mansfield, and Darrell worked on the IPU—Inter-Parliamentary Union—and Bill Ridgely did this, too. One time I was in Paris, Betty Kraus and I, and Frank was there, and he took me to lunch. He wanted to have dinner, we were talking about it with Jim Callaway, from the State Department, but Senator Mansfield got him tied up, but Darrell was there then. I'm just trying to think about the different contacts I had with Darrell. The Inter-Parliamentary Union was another phase of his work, and I think that was something that he did which Emery never did. I don't ever recall Emery as Chief Clerk doing anything on the Inter-Parliamentary Union. I know that Darrell did.

RITCHIE: I think that Darrell brought that with him from the Foreign Relations Committee.

SCOTT: He probably did, yes. As I say, this one time Frank was in China, and Darrell was on an Inter-Parliamentary Union trip, so a messenger from the White House on one New Year's Eve—it was something about the end of the year that the White House had to get a message back to the Senate—and the messenger called me at the office and asked me if I would be home. It wouldn't be ready until that night, so I had to wait on New Year's Eve for a White House messenger! He came out to my condo in Silver Spring, and he gave me the message from the White House, because Frank wasn't there and Darrell wasn't there. So I received it. And I remember Darrell's wife had said something about it, too. I guess they had tried to get ahold of him. But I was glad I was there to officially receive it.

Along that line, when Frank was away he couldn't sign anything, and then when Darrell was away it was kind of bad in connection with signing bills and getting them to the White House. It was a hold up. And I remember at one point Frank wanted to have Bob Brenkworth [the Financial Clerk] empowered to do this, if they both had to be away—and Bob refused. He said he knew nothing about legislation, he knew about finances. He would not do anything about that. Then he wanted to have me. I can't remember the details, but finally he had [Harold] Bud Ast, the Senate Enrolling Clerk, to check everything. Bud wouldn't do anything about it alone, so the two of us would read everything; because it was important, if something was put in, a comma or something different, or the decimal point in the wrong place on an

appropriation bill, or something like that. So Bud Ast and I used to check everything out when they were away, if Frank and Darrell were both away.

RITCHIE: That was a big responsibility.

SCOTT: Well, it was. I'm trying to remember the details—all I remember is when Bob said absolutely "No." Bob was cut and dry, you know. [laughs] He was sort of like Senator Mansfield or Mr. Johnston. But I don't blame him, because he didn't get into legislation at all. I went with Frank and Bill Ridgely to one of the appropriations subcommittee hearings, and I knew a little bit about that part, in addition to the work under Mr. Johnston when he was Secretary of the Majority. When legislation was introduced, of course, we followed up all the time.

End of Interview #2