

Terri Bahrych interviewing Ralph Cole

I am Terri Bahrych a volunteer with the Colorado Legislative Oral History Library. The date is March 4, 1995 and this interview is being conducted at the home of Ralph Cole, 10 Wedgeway, Littleton, Colorado. Ralph Cole served many years as a member of both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

R.C. In 1964 my wife Jean told me she thought she was going to run for the House of Representatives and I said, "Well, oddly enough I've been thinking about it seriously." She said, "Well if that's the case, I won't run, you run and that's the way it worked out. I deeply appreciated her unselfishness. Still do, although she's gone. I had for a long time thought I'd like to run for the office in the House of Representatives. My father said it would be nice if you did run. By that time he was gone. Now when I won the first time in 1964 and took office in '65 I was elated and looked forward to it. My first impression of the Capitol really wasn't the first impression because from time to time, from the time we moved to Colorado until I was elected to the House of Representatives, I had been in and out of the Capitol. Nonetheless when you are elected to either the House of Representatives or the Senate the impression is a new one. Yes, I think that the ceremony where they swear you in is quite a nice feeling. My family consisted at that time of just my wife and she was very helpful to me. All the time when I was in the House and in the Senate. When I inadvertently poured gas on the engine of a car which was occupied by a lady down the street. I poured the gas over myself and was badly burned. My wife Jean, Jean Bailey, that was her maiden name, went out through my district which was Arapahoe County, Douglas County, well five counties in all. I had practically as many counties, with the exception of one, as Bill Armstrong who was then in the United States House of Representatives. What role did I occupy in the State House? Well I served on a number of different committees both in the House and in the Senate. Primarily I was in both Houses, I was a member of the Judiciary Committee. I can't remember what the first bill I introduced was. I had a number of major issues that I was involved in. At one time the Republican party and members of the Democratic party were pushing to make the Denver area in effect a big one unit. I and others fought that because we felt that, that would, in effect make that area, the Denver area, with Douglas and so forth, counties, so strong that the rest of the House of Representatives would just be out in the rain so to speak. I think the public was aware of the issues on that type of the thing, which we defeated twice in the House of Representatives. Incidentally the heads of the House and of the Senate of the Republican party were for that proposal. Some issues (it says here) are never resolved but are on going. That's true in the Senate this morning. They're trying to get that provision for a constitutional amendment and they're falling short by one or two votes and they've got a number of, and they're going to do it again. They lost this morning.

T.B. You're talking about the United States Senate. You're talking about the balanced budget amendment to the constitution?

R.C. Yes, that's right, and also social services. Yes, it's linked with that.

T.B. How were committees handled when you served? Did the House and Senate stenographers take notes, or was there council staff for the committees?

R.C. Well when I first went in there the stenographers in the House were taking notes then later on it was the council staff that took notes.

T.B. What changes do you see in state government since you served, do you think these changes were good or bad?

R.C. Well, there are changes but not significant ones. I think the rules of the House and the Senate in Colorado are far superior to what the rules are in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. I don't understand their procedural rules up there, do you watch that any?

T.B. Not very often. Didn't the House of Representatives, five or six years ago, get rid of the rules committee?

R.C. No I don't think so. Maybe that's happened since I left there.

T.B. I know the Rules committee was something that people were discussing trying to get rid of because it had too much power.

R.C. It certainly did. Well some of these things I just won't comment on. (referring to the list of questions in front of him)

T.B. OK

R.C. I had no particular favorite spot in the Capitol. With the exception of a few years, I was always chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the House and in the Senate and that was one of my favorite spots.

T.B. How about a physical spot?

R.C. No.

T.B. Did you have an office that you liked in particular?

R.C. I had as a general rule, I had a very good office, the last year or two I had one that was horribly crowded. A man that I didn't like from Ft Collins, got the best spot and I didn't like that a bit.

T.B. Did you like to go downstairs in the cafeteria, that area down there?

R.C. Yes, that was enjoyable to go down there and talk with people.

T.B. There seemed to be a lot of conversations going on there.

R.C. One morning I remember something that was amusing, to me at least. I think we were just coming back into a new session and one of the ladies from the League of Women voters from Arapahoe County, a very nice lady. I used to kid her about being a Democrat, she said no I'm a Republican. At any rate this was the first morning, probably about 9:00 o'clock, and I came in there and she walked over to me and said hi and then she reached over and grabbed my neck tie and pulled down on it, well I had one of those clip jobs and it came off in her hands. (laugh)

T.B. What did she do?

R.C. Well she blushed.

T.B. Did she try to put it back on?

R.C. Yes I put it back on.

T.B. That would be embarrassing.

R.C. (reading again from the list of questions) People seem to be more pessimistic, skeptical and even cynical.... I don't think they are, I think probably things are more open now than they were when I was first elected to the House of Representatives. When I was first elected to the House of Representatives, took office in '65 the Republican party dominated both the House and the Senate and it was very ridged. You were supposed to go along and if you didn't you might not get any place. There was a number of us, quite a number of us that fought that kind of a click. Over a period of time that has certainly been liberalized.

T.B. Was that click given the name of the House Crazys or something. Had Anne Burford in it and Cliff Dodge.

R.C. That came later.

T.B. That was a later click?

R.C. Yes, because the click I'm talking about was the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the majority leader and there was a similar thing over in the Senate. Now later on there was a combination that was, I think, unkindly if there is such a word. Not really bad, you named a couple. Who were they?

T.B. Cliff Dodge and Anne Burford.

R.C. Cliff Dodge, and what was the other one from down in Colo Springs? Well it doesn't matter, they were not crazys, they were labeled that way because people didn't like them.

(reading from list) Do you have any stories about members of the staff, interesting question, for future historians. Oh there's so many of those things that they just kind of pass out of your mind.

- TB Yes, I can remember long nights when the long bill was being passed in the House and we would just expect to stay there till midnight or one o'clock while they met and went to caucus and met again and went back to caucus and I remember one night Cliff Dodge took out his golf clubs. He started setting up tees on the carpet in the front, in the front of the front desk. Just to pass the time cause all you do is sit and wait.
- R.C. Well either that or lie down on one of those benches around the perimeter of the House or Senate and take a nap. In the Senate, I was next to an old Senator who had been there many years, a rancher, from over the Divide. He whispered in my ear, would you like a drink, I said I sure would. He said come on with me. We went out into the ante room, the one towards Broadway. He reached in to the filing cabinet and had a bottle of Vodka there and proceeded to fill a couple of cups with Vodka and we went in and the hours seems to go faster.
- T.B. Yes, I bet they would. I also remember an evening, it must have been 2 or 3 in the morning, we were still waiting to get that thing passed. They kept moving the hands of the clock back to midnight because they had to get it done by midnight. Cliff Dodge had reached the end of his rope. He borrowed a pogo stick that some staffer had bought for her son's birthday. He borrowed this pogo stick and proceeded to pogo across the House front desk and he was so heavy he bent the pogo stick.
- R.C. He is heavy
- T.B. Those evenings seemed to last forever.
- R.C. Well, yes there is one that I remember, we went by 5 o'clock and Dave Rice, do you remember him?
- T.B. No
- R.C. Well he was a lobbyist and an older cattleman and he took all of us when we did finally adjourn he took all of us that were there in a bunch that got along together very well out to breakfast at the Brown. I disliked those night sessions because people got so disinterested and so sleepy that then it left people who really shouldn't have power accumulate quite a bit of power. I don't think a legislator should be put in the role of sleepy head to the place where they don't keep track of things and that plays into the hands of leadership. So I didn't like that.
- T.B. What do you think about the idea that some of the other states have come up with either making the legislature meet only every other year or meet year around? Colorado has a set number of days that they can meet and then after that it's over until the next session. Would you like to see that rule changed or see it happen more infrequently or.....
- R.C. I think members of the legislature should stay there until they get the job done. So I don't like those limitations. It lends itself to making bad laws.

T.B. Can you say a few words about the judicial codes that you and Ron Strahle helped get through the House and Senate?

R.C. I was trying to remember. I think we had an older lawyer who assisted us on that and we worked long and hard on that in both houses. I didn't exactly agree with all that was done, that was done right after I had my burns. I wasn't too much recovered. By and large I think it was alright.

T.B. Was it hard to get it passed?

R.C. I almost got it killed. It came within one vote of killing it in the Senate.

T.B. How did that happen?

R.C. I was opposed to it. I thought it was too liberal in a lot of ways. It was something that had been concocted down in the southeastern part of the United States. The Colorado Bar Association was for it and the American Bar Association was for it. I was in a committee and this was my first, after I had moved into the Senate and I was on the Judiciary Committee and Senator Birmingham left me with it as Vice chairman of the committee for two sessions and on the third he said, "can I pass this out?" I said, "you mean with out any discussion or study of an important thing such as this?" He said, "Yes, the American Bar Association said this is good, so do that." So I pushed my chair back and said, "This is no place for me, I'm not going to see this happen," and I walked out. It made Birmingham mad as hell, but I stuck to it and I went down stairs and I said, "I want to get off the Judiciary Committee." Anderson was then, I think, President of the Senate, and he said, "you can't do that," and I said, "I've done it. I am not going to be a party to this." Well it wasn't too long after that Birmingham was offered something by the Governor. I can't remember who the Governor was then nor what it was but he then dropped out of the Senate and then they proceeded to make me chairman of the Committee.

T.B. So you changed the bill?

D.C. We made some changes on it, quite a lot of changes. As I say, I came within one vote of killing the whole bill.

T.B. Hum, Can you name the Presidents of the Senate that you worked with, Anderson was one and Strickland, did you work under Ted Strickland?

D.C. I didn't get along with Strickland. I have to do some thinking to give you all of them and I'd like to give you all of them.

T.B. Or none of them.

D.C. Yeah.

T.B. Can you remember any of the Speakers?

D.C. Yes, there again, I think that Johnny "Van" was there the whole time I was in the House of Representatives.

T.B. That's Johnny Vanderhoof?

R.C. Yes, Johnny Vanderhoof. There was another John and I can't remember his name but he was the Majority leader in the House and they were very and I remember Johnny Van would give some plums to those who vote with him and not against him and John Fuhr was very grateful that he got all kinds of trips all over the United States. I never got a trip to even so far as Ft Lupton. I was bitter at that time, but I got over that.

T.B. Now what made you change from the House to the Senate?

R.C. Well reapportionment, the two houses and that was going on all over the United States. They used to draw all sorts of alliances for different...

T.B. Gerrymandering.

D.C. Yes, gerrymandering. That went on throughout the United States and it hit us in the mid part of the House of Representatives and that drastically reduced the power of those Senators and Representatives who came from the out of state. They really had all kinds of powers before that reapportionment and we had several reapportionments.

T.B. So your district was reapportioned and you decided to run for the Senate?

D.C. Well, that wasn't an answer to your question was it? I decided to run for the Senate because of a reapportionment which would have put Austin Moore, (do you remember him?).....

T.B. Yes, I remember the name

D.C. in the same district, which would mean one of us wouldn't be able to run for re-election. Austin said if you want to stay in the House I just won't run for a House seat, if you will run for a Senate seat, and there is a vacant Senate seat coming up, then I can run in the House. So I said, I like the House and I don't want to be in the Senate ever, but you and I, Austin, have been the best of friends so I will run for the Senate and you go right ahead and run for the House. That's how I got in the Senate. That's a four year term where as a House seat is for two years which is nicer.

T.B. You don't have to spend a lot of time getting yourself re-elected.

D.C. That's right. Two years goes awfully fast.

T.B. Now why didn't you want to go into the Senate

D.C. Oh, I liked the House in spite of the things that I didn't like that were going on. I guess I just knew the House and the rules and so forth and it was more what I understood, whereas

going over to the Senate was different rules and smaller number of Senators where in the House, what is it 65

T.B. There's 65 in the House

D.C. 35 in the Senate, but I got to the place where I liked the Senate too. "Now did I answer that last question?"

T.B. "You sure did." OK anything else that you'd like to put down in history for generations to come.

D.C. Oh, I took part in a number of bills. One that I worked on for the better part of ten years, I can't remember how many, was the seat belt law.

T.B. That's right, you're very well known for that. Why did it take so long to get that through?

D.C. Cause people didn't like it. The Representatives and the Senators from out state, we don't need seat belts we don't have a lot of traffic out there, don't bother us with it. There were a lot of other people who said it's a nuisance to have put a strap around your body. So I tried it time and time again and finally it appeared that congress was going to pass some legislation that would have made it difficult for us not to have a seat belt law and it got passed. But I think it has saved a lot of lives.

T.B. Yes, now did that seat belt law have anything to do with the child restraints, seat belts?

R.C. No, because when you talked about that, the educators raised up and said oh that's going to be terribly expensive, I don't know, they still don't have it do they?

T.B. You mean in buses. They do have a child restraint law, you are required if your child is under so many years of age or less than 40 pounds to have them in a car seat.

R.C. I see, front or back or both.

T.B. I don't know what the particulars are but they are required to do that.

R.C. Well I think it's a good idea, then they're not running all over in there when the bus is being driven.

T.B. Well now this isn't for buses this is just for personal cars. I don't think there are seat belts required in a school bus.

R.C. Well I don't think so either but I do think, I don't think my bill required the use of seat belts for children, you know how the laws can be changed. I think it's a fine thing to have that law they ought to have it for school buses but they say oh that will cost too much.

T.B. Any other bills that you are particularly proud about?

R.C. Well not particularly, this one was. I don't see it around here. (he is looking through papers in front of him) Way back when I was first in the House probably in '65, I introduced a bill that said that if a person smokes the same cigarette or cigar for 20 years and then falls ill because of the smoking and has a cancer, that there will be a presumption, it will be presumed, prima facie, that that cancer was caused by the smoking, by say *Lucky Strikes*, and I introduced it and it was assigned I think to the Health & Welfare committee. I think I was chairman of the Health & Welfare committee for a short time. The MD that took care of Ann in those days, called me up and said I want to come in and testify in behalf of that bill. I said all-right, and he came in and he brought with him a younger doctor who was a chest surgeon or lung surgeon and both of those doctors testified in the committee. I remember the younger man said that when I got to be 12 years old, my coal miner father said it's time for you to learn to smoke and gave me cigarettes, and he said, "I did smoke for a while, but now when I open a chest and find a pink lung in there, which is the natural state of a lung, I know that there is probably no cancer there. But if it's a dirty grey I know that person has been a heavy smoker regardless whether they denied it or not. Betty Ann Dittmore, did you know her?"

T.B. I know her.

D.C. She was a heavy smoker, and I don't know whether she has quite or not.

T.B. No.

D.C. She hasn't?

T.B. No.

D.C. At any rate, she said to the doctors, well now that doesn't happen to everybody does it? Both of the doctors said no, it doesn't. So any rate I introduced my bill and most of my fellow representatives either laughed me out of the bill or said that's a terrible thing to do and it died without too much, I don't think it ever, well I think it got on the floor but it never got out of the House. Now the funny thing is that I got that provision, it's presumption that the cancer was a result of smoking this particular brand and it was reputable by that it was not conclusive it could be, that presumption could be overturned. But even so the lobbyist for the tobacco companies were very upset and one of them suggested to a friend of mine, isn't Cole doing that just so he can get a payoff? The friend of mine told the lobbyist no. So that was the end of that and that was you see in '65. Now recently, and some place around here I've got an article from, I believe it's from or a copy of a bill that was introduced in the Louisiana Legislature which is almost identical to what I introduced back there in '65.

T.B. Wow. Didn't the Louisiana state supreme court accept suit for all of the smokers, what is that called a class action, accepted a class action suit for all smokers against the tobacco companies.

D.C. That's news to me.

T.B. Because they said that the tobacco companies had controlled the amount of mixing that they put in cigarettes which was, in other words they were controlling people's addiction to cigarettes and therefore the people that smoked that could prove that they had been told by their doctors to quit and had not quit were capable of being in a class action suit. And they said yes, this is, you can do this.

D.C. Do you know what's happened to that?

T.B. That was just given out like three weeks ago and the lawyers, I mean now they are doing whatever they do in a class action suit which I guess is a lot of writing and getting letters out to people and notices. But the tobacco companies just about fell over when the Supreme Court of Louisiana allowed this class action suit.

D.C. Well if you run across that I'd appreciate you sending me a copy of that article.

T.B. Well it's been on the television news, there was about a half hour judicial, it's a talk show dealing with lawyers and cases and what not. They brought it up because they said it's the first time anybody has been able to bring a class action suit against a tobacco company. There was some special legal reason why they could do it. Something to do with the amount of nicotine, and they were controlling the habits or the addiction that people have.

D.C. Well that's a class, you might say a class action

T.B. So I think the tobacco companies are sweating. They should I think.

D.C. Well yes, my wife was a heavy smoker. She finally shifted over to those cigarettes that had less nicotine, but I think she just smoked more cigarettes. She developed a bronchial condition that if she got excited she'd start to cough and couldn't get enough breath. On occasion I'd have to smack her on the back. I don't think I was too expert at that. She and I bought a small condominium out in San Eagle area and because I was away from home so much, it was a pretty lonesome existence. If we'd had children, which we didn't have, that would be different. So we bought this condominium and she enjoyed it out there. Quite a few of her friends from Colorado and her native state of Oklahoma were out there and she enjoyed it. I talked to her one night, she had cooked lamb for some friends of hers who didn't think they liked lamb and she'd done a beautiful job of it. The next morning she started to cough that way and she had an aneurism and it hit the brain and she had about a ten hour operation. They had to go in and take out all that blood and then put a clip over the place where aneurism occurred, kind of a breaking, you know what it is kind of a breaking of the vein or the artery. The doctor said if she lived ten days she was going to recover. Said she might have some paralysis and she actually lived 13 days and then had a massive stroke and so that was the end of her life.

T.B. Cigarettes can be very, one of the most addictive substances, nicotine, it's just really difficult to quit.

D.C. I think it's harder for the female than for the male to drop the habit.

T.B. I wonder why.

D.C. I don't know but I think, I haven't seen any statistics on it but that's my conclusion. She just simply couldn't quit. For a short while or maybe in five or more years, I got to smoking cigars down there in the Senate and, but there was a, well I didn't get along with the Denver Post nor with the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Post had a photographer who used to come down there and he tried his damndest to get pictures of me with my feet up in the air and a cigar sticking out and quite a few of my friends said well let him picture you as one of those greasy legislators, heavy smokers and so forth. At any rate, I finally said well hell I'm not going to try to avoid him, I'd watch for him and if I'd see him come in the door, I'd put out my cigar. But I couldn't watch him all the time so I quite, which was a darn good thing.

T.B. One more thing before I think we've reached the end of this, is you did not talk about your education, where you got your law degree.

D.C. Well yes I got my law degree at the University of Denver. I got that in 1940 and my undergraduate work was at DU out on the campus. The old law school that I went to was over Mattelli's grocery. Our's was the second floor, the whole second floor of this building and down below, Mattelli had a grocery store and a meat market. On occasion he'd smoke hams down there and it would drift up through. It was a relatively small law school and it was a tough one. I had some very good professors and instructors. Only recently Professor Thompson Marsh passed away. He was really a tough instructor but had a marvelous mind.

T.B. Are you still practicing?

D.C. Practically not. I'll be 80 this month. It's time I shouldn't be fooling with people's legal affairs.

T.B. So do you go into your office much?

D.C. Very seldom

T.B. Well, Mom had always said, and I agree with her, that she wants to see the legislature stay civilian so to speak. She wants it to be based in just a, down to earth type people to come in serve for awhile and then leave. I agree with her, that thought means there should be lawyers there, there should be engineers, there should be homemakers, there should be laborers, there should be a little bit of everybody. How do you feel about that?

D.C. I believe in it. There is kind of a belief that is not really borne out that a majority of the members of the House and Senate were lawyers. That might have been true in the early days before the turn of the century but in the time that I've put in up there, the lawyers did not predominate.

T.B. How about just professionals?

D.C. Well for an example, we had doctors in the Senate. It was a good thing. But they were not very many of them. Also not many of them in the House were lawyers. I don't know how it is now days but I don't think in the 24 years I was down there, the lawyers had a majority in either the House or the Senate. I think it's a good thing to have the various walks of life up there because a cattleman for example who has a ranch over there in northeastern or northwestern Colorado, he knows the problems of the people in his district and a doctor from Pueblo or Denver

(Tape changed, some text lost)

T.B. Sure can when we're done then I can block it off....you can stop anytime you want or you can continue reminiscing.

D.C. I think that the legend that there's wine, women, and song in the halls of government, is not true. I think it was a lot cleaner legislature particularly after they reapportioned the legislature. There were quite a few stories about wine, women, and song but usually that was in some of those hotels that were not too distant from the Capitol.

T.B. Can you remember any stories when they would, and I've forgotten the term for this, when they would close the House and not let anybody leave and then they would try to find everybody and bring them back in. There's a term for that.

D.C. Yes, that went on and sometimes, one time, I don't think I was in the House at that time, in order to maybe get the necessary votes to pass something, they'd close up the House. I think it was done more in the House than in the Senate. One or two of the legislators got out there on the front of the Capitol. Out there two or three stories above ground on those shelves. That didn't go on too much.

T.B. OK. I can't remember the term they called that when they close the House and lock the doors and try and find people and bring them in. One guy was flying in and they had the State Patrol meet him at the airport and drive him into the Capitol for a vote.

D.C. As a matter of fact, one was over in Hawaii and they brought him back.

T.B. Oh, it must have been a big vote they were after

D.C. Yeah. Benny Klein, did you ever hear of him. He was kind of a, well lot of people called him sleazy. He had a whiney voice and they took him out of the synagogue.

T.B. Oh really. Someone and I can't remember who it was but during one of those times when they were trying to collect everybody, he was underneath one of the Sergeant at Arms' desk's and told them that under pain of death he was not to tell anyone where he was. I can't remember who that was. Had to have been a short guy cause a big guy wouldn't fit under one of those desks.

D.C. Oh that's right. There was one Senator, I think I served one or two years and he'd been a

committee chairman for a long time and in those days if a bill was lost, that is to say physically lost, then the bill was dead. You couldn't introduce another one. This one had a hole in the floor of the Senate under his desk, a board he could take out and then he'd put that bill that he didn't want to go any place down there just say well I seem to have lost it.

T.B. (Laugh) Now who told him about the hole under his desk?

D.C. It was there.

T.B. Well, he had to have found out about it some how, maybe the guy who owned the desk before him told him about it.

D.C. Could be, I can't recall. He was a druggist up there in Del Norte or someplace.

T.B. Well that's a pretty unique way of getting rid of a bill.

D.C. Well that has changed so that if you lost a bill a new one could be substituted..

T.B. Oh, OK so it worked for awhile.

D.C. Those tricks have kind of disappeared. They had a doctor from southern Colorado who carried a pistol on his side all the time and one time they had a kind of riot up there in the next floor up where they had spectators and these people up there were yelling and shouting and it was frightening you didn't know but what they had arms. He said I'm not going to get out of here, and then he took his pistol out and put it on his desk and he was an MD.

T.B. Was that in the Senate or the House?

D.C. Senate

T.B. That was in the Senate.

D.C. Well there's been a lot of characters up there.

T.B. You know it's interesting to mix people who ordinarily would not be mixing. For example lawyers, lawyers tend to congregate together even if there are some Republicans and some Democrats, and if there are any doctors, very few doctors that we had, but they would be quite friendly with each other as a rule, and there's the cattlemen, farmers they had, flocked together. You could just go through a pink book and you know what the pink book is, you'd see them from all walks of life. That is good because what does a person who has been raised in the heart of Denver know about farming, out say fifty, seventy, two or three hundred miles from the Capitol, what's somebody raised in Denver know about the problems out there. Vice versa. What can the cattleman know about the problems in Denver. So it's a good mix and it's probably what was done back when they created the United States Government.

T.B. And I think it works well.

D.C. I think it does. There's been many a slip up you know but and a lot depends sometime just on the ability of a legislator to get something done.

T.B. You mean how well he knows the system?

D.C. Yes, or how popular he is or she is. You say Betty Ann Dittmore is still smoking?

T.B. Yes.

D.C. She had a heart attack didn't she.

T.B. I don't remember, it's been a couple of years since I've seen her, maybe eighteen months since I've seen her but she was doing fine.

D.C. Well that's good.

T.B. When you were in the Senate did you ever, when you were in the Senate was Bev Bledsoe ever Speaker of the House?

D.C. Yes

T.B. And how did you work with him?

D.C. Fine, Bev and I were very good friends and still are.

T.B. He is the Speaker that I worked under when I was there, Strahle had been the Speaker I think before that I think two years and I started the same year that Bev started.

D.C. He's got quite a spread, cattle spread out there.

T.B. Well he, well he seems to be one of the cattle ranchers that was able to understand some of the issues and problems that a big city had and didn't just kind of brush them aside and say, "Oh but my problems are bigger than your problems." He seemed to be very well connected with just about everything.

D.C. Yeah, I think he was.

T.B. Yeah, he's one of those, I agree. Well, anything else you would like to say?

D.C. Well, I'm sure there is but I can't think of it at the time.

T.B. OK, we'll stop this.

D.C. You know one of the things that strikes me, there is almost nobody down there, not entirely,

but almost nobody that was there when I was there. What's his name?

T.B. Meiklejohn?

D.C. Meiklejohn is still there, and then there's this fellow who's a teacher, a Catholic teacher, a man that is down there in the Senate.

T.B. Oh, Dennis

D.C. Gallagher!

T.B. Gallagher, OK

D.C. But when I look down the list, do you have a pink sheet?

T.B. No I don't have a pink book with me. Yes, I can look down the list in the House of Representatives and there's very few names that I recognize. Paul Schauer probably is one of them and Phil Pankey, I think he's still down there.

D.C. Yeah, he lost his wife recently.

T.B. Yes he did. That was a big surprise.

D.C. Yes, she was a beautiful woman.

T.B. But there aren't very many that are still there, and I was there in '80 so, and I was only there five years, four years. Well I will turn this off, thank you very much.