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Interview with Thomas G. Ainsworth by Andrea L'Hommedieu

Summary Sheet and Transcript

Interviewee

Ainsworth, Thomas G.

Interviewer

L'Hommedieu, Andrea

Date

June 24, 2003

Place

South Portland, Maine

ID Number

MOH 400

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Biographical Note

Thomas Geoffrey Ainsworth was born November 8, 1948 in Portland, Maine and grew up in Yarmouth, Maine, which was then a rural, Republican fishing community. His mother's name was Phyllis (Evans) Ainsworth, who was initially the town librarian and later the school librarian. His father's name is Edward Ainsworth, and he was a longtime employee of the Portland newspapers, spent more than 40 years as coach and umpire for baseball leagues, and served a term in the state legislature in 1981 to 1982. Ainsworth is a graduate of the University of Maine, Orono with a degree in History, and he earned in J.D. from the Maine School of Law in 1974. In 1970, during his college years, he was chosen to intern in Muskie's Senate office. His duties included researching, drafting policy, running errands and driving the Senator. At the time of this interview he practiced law at the office of Ainsworth & Thelin in South Portland, Maine.

Scope and Content Note

Interview includes discussions of: family background; Senate office internship; environmental legislation; and the Yarmouth, Maine community.

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Transcript

Andrea L'Hommedieu: This is an interview with Thomas Ainsworth at his office at 7 Ocean Street in South Portland, Maine, on June 24th, the year 2003, and this is Andrea L'Hommedieu. If you could just start by giving me your full name and spelling it?

Thomas Ainsworth: Sure, Thomas Geoffrey Ainsworth, T-H-O-M-A-S, Geoffrey, G-E-O-F-F-R-E-Y, Ainsworth, A-I-N-S-W-O-R-T-H.

AL: And where and when were you born?

TA: I was born in, actually in Portland, in 1948, November 8, 1948.

AL: And is that where you grew up?

TA: I actually grew up in Yarmouth, about twelve miles north of Portland.

AL: And what was that community like back in the fifties?

TA: That community was a sleepy little fishing village, because there was no 295 connector, the Interstate highways had not been completed at that point, and so Yarmouth was historically a boat building and fishing community. By the time I was growing up it was really just a fishing community and a few small boats, not anything large like the three- or four-masted schooners as was the case earlier.

AL: And what were your parents' names and occupations?

TA: My mother was Phyllis Evans Ainsworth, she was initially the town librarian for Yarmouth, then became the school librarian when Yarmouth built a new combined junior and senior high school. She went on from that into regional library work and state library work at the end of her career. My father is Edward Ainsworth, no middle initial, has been a long time employee of the Portland newspapers. He has held various positions there, but that was really his career. His love, however, was baseball, and he coached and also was an umpire in baseball for some forty odd years.

AL: Is he a Red Sox fan?

TA: Of course.

(Laughter)

AL: And so what was it like for you growing up in Yarmouth, because your parents weren't actually in the fishing business. Was the community, politically, was it Republican, Democrat?

TA: Yarmouth was and still is predominantly Republican. I can't tell you for sure but there may have been a bounty on Democrats when we were growing up there. My dad was one of probably three registered Democrats. My mother was an independent. My dad, after he retired from the newspaper actually was elected as a Democrat from Yarmouth to the state legislature, and the town committee was so upset that they turned out in great force and fund raising effort the following election to make sure that that mistake wasn't repeated from Yarmouth's perspective.

So we had a household where I would dare say my mother leaned more to the Republican side, my dad was definitely a pro-labor Democrat, he was a long time president of his union at the newspaper and he became president of the International Typographical Union. So we had the labor perspective, and just to complicate things a little further, some distant part of my mother's family actually was the ownership of the newspaper. That was a happenstance, that wasn't any

connection that got my dad that job, it was more just a coincidence. So we would have these, shall we say management-labor disputes at home about various issues at the newspaper.

AL: And what was your perspective on that?

TA: It was a wonderful environment to grow up in, because we really did have a very active discussion, my dad being in the newspaper business, my mother being a librarian. We all read two newspapers a day from the time I can remember beginning to read, and we had nothing short of wonderful discussions at the dinner table. We would sit and drink a pot or two of tea and talk about the day's events for ourselves, but also the news, so it was a wonderful place. It's a good thing, because it was very rural.

My parents had both grown up primarily in Yarmouth. My mother had moved with her family to Montreal when her dad got transferred for the railroad, but most of her time she had actually grown up in Portland, and dad certainly had, except for a brief time when he had gone back to England with his folks. His folks were actually British; he was the first generation born here. They had come from England, stayed here for a while, went back to England, and eventually came back to Portland where dad stayed. So my parents' connection was to Portland. Yarmouth was not our, shall we say, native community, we didn't have initially a lot of connections there, and it was a relatively rural area. So, fortunately there were two boys next door to us which, next door is a relative term in a rural community, but. We had some playmates but not a lot, and just found that we had all kinds of opportunity to do all the kinds of things that young boys can only dream about today, I think.

AL: Do you recall what time period it was when your father was in the Maine legislature?

TA: Yes, he was elected in approximately 1980 through '81 session, I guess the election of '80 would have been starting in '81 and completing work in '82, I believe that's right.

AL: Did he ever talk about his experience in the legislature and how he viewed it?

TA: He did and he still does. He has very strong feelings about the process and the then challenges as well as the challenges that we're seeing today. So he's very interested in politics generally, and as I say, had been actively involved in the Democratic Party, which was to say they sat around a card table and did their plotting and planning.

AL: Did he have rec-, or, you were pretty young when Senator Muskie became governor of Maine; did you ever remember your parents talking about Ed Muskie being the first Democratic governor in many, many years?

TA: Absolutely. Again, my dad being in the newspaper business, it was not surprising that he was a bit of a news junkie, and it was not only headlines in the newspaper, it was headlines at our house when we had a Democrat elected to the Blaine House. And dad had a deep sense that Ed Muskie was cut from different cloth, not just a different Democratic cloth but different cloth, and that he was a true leader, a true worker, and believed in the workingman. So, oh, I remember it well.

AL: After growing up in Yarmouth, you went to the University of Maine, Orono, is that correct?

TA: That's correct, yes.

AL: What did you major in?

TA: Well, I started out thinking that I was going to be a history teacher, as I had expected that I would be through most of my high school career. And then in my latter part of my high school I got a chance to study overseas in Australia for a year, and that changed my focus a little bit to the international and started me thinking more about the political in some ways. As you may recall, this was a very political time. The time period I was at the University of Maine at Orono was 1967 to 1971. So we had, we had experienced and were experiencing, the racial strife across the world stage was just fraught with all kinds of changes, we were uncovering the importance of environmentalism, it was just a multiple of sea changes of policy going on at the same time. So I wound up graduating from Orono with my degree in history and a minor in foreign languages, and ultimately went on to law school.

AL: What made you decide on law school?

TA: Ed Muskie.

AL: Really, in what way?

TA: In my, spring of my junior year, I was able to participate in a University of Maine Orono political science department internship program with our congressional delegation, which at that time was Democratic. And I was fortunate enough to have the position in Senator Muskie's office, and I can tell you that I had never considered being a lawyer before I went to work in the Senator's Washington office. But events unfolded in such a way that I got to see what opportunities had become available to Senator Muskie partly because of his law degree. And he convinced me during my time with him that it was a credential that, I believe his phrase was, "Couldn't hurt; might help." So it really was, also a function of the work that I did for his office, or the personal side of him, was suggesting strongly that I consider getting a background in law.

But the experience working in his office and developing new policy just imbued me with a sense of the law and the process. My second or third month there, I was actually involved in drafting of a very tiny portion of an immigration bill. Now, it was insignificant then, and it's insignificant now, but it was monumental to me to be allowed to draft something that ultimately got passed. It was probably a paragraph at the most, but it really solidified that a process requires, or doesn't require, it benefits from an appreciation of the law.

And that hit me right square in the face, along with one other incident where Senator Muskie had given me a research project to do and, do over at the Library of Congress which was very close to the old Senator office building and was a wonderful research facility and just a wonderful building. So I went over there and for weeks was working on this environmental law project,

and that was really developing a proposal for some future policy. And I had worked very hard on it. I was quite pleased with the results of my research and maybe even some of my conclusions, came back and had scheduled time with the Senator, who was able to shred my thought process, find all the loopholes in my research, and come up with a better analysis and policy in fifteen minutes than I'd come up with in, you know, four or five days of, you know full days of research and two or three days of writing. So I was profoundly impressed with his intellect, profoundly impressed with the fact that he was at least ten years ahead of anybody I had ever known on environmental issues, and he was able to interrelate policy pieces better than anybody I've ever known.

AL: And did you go back to the drawing board?

TA: I did indeed, and it was a wonderful experience, it was humbling, it was empowering, it was a connection to the Senator. It was at about that time that the office staff had figured out that being a single guy in Washington, D.C. with really no immediate family, I did have some extended family not too far away but with no immediate ties, that I could sort of drop things and go at a moment's notice. And oftentimes all they needed for the Senator was not so much an advance person but just somebody to carry a bag or to run an errand, and I had started doing that and I got to spend a fair amount of short spans of time with the Senator which eventually led to traveling a fair bit with the Senator. Because, as you may recall, in the spring of 1970 when my internship was, we had the emergence of Earth Day, the first Earth Day, we had both water and air pollution bills being debated, we had Kent State, and we had the Senator who was running for reelection as a Senator from Maine but really on a national platform as a precursor to the 1972 presidential run. So he was running and speaking everywhere, and I dare say that the mere mention of his name opened doors everywhere.

AL: And who were some of the other people you worked with in the office, do you recall?

TA: I do, Bob Shepherd was the press secretary. He's still in Brunswick. There was a fellow named Jack, and I'm sorry I don't recall his last name, but he was the administrative assistant at the time and he had, his assistant was a woman named Fern [Burns Campbell], so they were sort of the office overseers. Gayle Cory had returned to Maine, this is Gayle Fitzgerald, Buzzy Fitzgerald's sister, had returned to Maine just at that point, I believe she had ended her long tenure there in 1969 as the executive assistant or administrative assistant to the Senator in his Washington office. I remember numbers of other staffers, but we were crammed into, the Senator had one office that was his, then there was a sort of a reception area, and then there was a bowling alley next door to it, I mean by that a long skinny space where we had crammed most of our mail operations, and one other office; no dividers within these two quote unquote "working" offices.

And the Senator's mail jumped dramatically, I do not remember the numbers, but as a Senator from Maine he would not have been expected to get a great deal of legislation, but as the proponent of clean air and clean water legislation, and as a touted candidate for the next coming presidential election, he was getting reams and reams and reams of mail all being processed through this tiny little office. I mean, I look at the suites of offices that the senators and congress folks have today and I'm just amazed. But we had a very dedicated staff, he had wonderful

people around. He had a woman named Susan, Webster might be the name, but Susan from Biddeford, who worked diligently on community projects, that is to say fixing problems for members of the community and development of community projects. I spent a lot of time working with her, drafting responses to letters and so forth that would be reviewed by someone, either Susan, sometimes by the Senator if it was a particular dicey subject or delicate political issue. Sometimes the Senator would sign it as it was, sometimes he'd completely rewrite it, or anything between.

AL: Did you have any contact with Don Nicoll while you were there?

TA: I had indirect contact. Don was already promoted to running the sort of the national level of things. So although he might have had various titles within the staff, he really was on the national campaign effort and he was working more out of both Maine and the L Street office. There was a piece of the operation, a political piece, which was not on Capitol Hill because of law, and that was in the Covington & Burling Law Office I think, it was a sublet from Covington & Burling. Berl Bernhard was a burly and very devoted booster of Senator Muskie. And I was, among other things, I would shuffle back and forth a couple times a day between the L Street office and the Hill office and carrying various bits and pieces, or running errands from both, and so forth.

AL: And then you came back to Maine and went to law school the next fall?

TA: It was actually, that fall that I came back the Senator was still running for the reelection effort for the Senate, so I was in my senior year at Orono at that point so I was able to still participate, and probably did so more than study. But we had a wonderful, just a wonderful election night celebration in Waterville, and we all knew that bigger things were coming. And it was such a strong, wonderful turnout in the senatorial election that everything looked rosy. And that was I think pretty much the time when the Senator said to me in no uncertain terms, "Go to law school, and if I get elected in 1972 you can take a leave from law school and have a job with me. If I don't get elected, finish your law school and you'll have a career." As it turned out, I didn't get the job, I got the career.

AL: What was it like when you were driving Senator Muskie places, was he different in the car, one-on-one, rather than in the office?

TA: He was. And they tell me that he was starting to show the pressures of this national presence and this national effort to become recognized and to get support for the forthcoming presidential election. The Senator was an absolutely brilliant man, and he surrounded himself with brilliant people, as far as I was concerned. Don Nicoll was one, Leon Billings who crafted so much of the environmental legislation. Eliot Cutler, a fellow who not only worked on the Hill but went to law school and managed to excel at both, and he's gone on to excel in environmental law since setting up his practice in Washington.

The speechwriters that were working with the Senator seemed to me to be wonderful people. There was a fellow on loan from the Smithsonian, a fellow named Hume Horan, in fact I believe Jack, the administrative assistant, I believe, had actually been at the Smithsonian perhaps before

coming to work for Senator Muskie. These people were brought in to raise the profile of the Senator on a national level, and the Senator, being very bright, had a smaller tolerance initially for the politics of the national stage. He really wanted to produce an excellent product in the Senate regarding water and air pollution standards, and it frustrated him no end that people could not see the obvious benefit of passage, or the obvious results of failing to pass it. So oftentimes in private moments he would vent his frustration.

In fact, one time I remember I was the direct butt of that frustration. We had a, it was a Memorial Day sweep where there had been a small plane chartered out of Maine, a fellow named Harry Winger was the pilot and had been piloting the Senator for years and years, in fact when he was governor [*sic* Harry Winger started flying Muskie during his senatorial years] and so forth. But Harry had come down from Portland with this particular plane to pick up the Senator to go to a site in Pennsylvania for a speech, and then it was on to Connecticut, and then it was on to Portland where the Senator would be for the Sunday and Monday Memorial Day. And he had I think two or three speeches here in Maine, but he certainly had two to give on the way up.

Well, I had the day before, the Friday before we left, gone with him and, now, let me back that up. I had taken out speeches from the office in town and brought them out to his library in Maryland where he lived, and left the packet on the desk. And then I'd gone back and packed the necessities bag that, we developed a sort of an essentials bag that had to go with the Senator. It wouldn't be anything like what they would carry today, I'm sure.

But if memory serves, it was Saturday morning that we met, I picked him up and we went to the airport, met Mr. Winger and took off. The Senator had with him his first speech. Then he looked at me, after having given the first speech and we're back in the air, and he said, "So, where are the other ones?" And of course there was this terrible draining of all color from my face, I'm sure, because I felt absolutely ill. I said, "Well Senator, I brought them out to the house yesterday." And no one had told the Senator. So I think he had three or four more speeches to give that weekend, and I will just tell you, there was no one in the crowd that would have known that he was speaking extemporaneously. He was powerful, he was convincing, he was on track, he had his message honed without so much as a note. So, having as I say been the focus of his frustration, I saw the wrath firsthand but I certainly understood it, but it only served to underscore my respect for him as both a policy maker and a speaker.

AL: So when you started law school, were there others in your class who had become well known in Maine because their, about that time period that you were in law school I know there were just a lot of people who have gone on to be very successful.

TA: There were I think five people in my law school class of sixty, sixty odd, that wanted to be governor. We had all the politicians from University of Maine Orono, we had the politicians from Colby, Phil Merrill was there, Jock McKernan was in my class.

AL: Janet Mills?

TA: Janet Mills was a year, was actually two years behind me but her sister-in-law Meg [Johnson] was in my class, Meg was at that time married to Peter Mills. Turner, Steve Turner,

who had been in politics at Orono. Stephen Hughes out of Lewiston area who had been in politics and been on the board of trustees at the University of Maine. And Charlie Jacobs, who has been recent commissioner for the King administration. I may have forgotten some of those people, but those -

AL: That's a big group.

TA: And the level of political, oh, excuse me, I forgot one of the most obvious, Jim Tierney, I beg your pardon. Jimmy was actually not only in law school, but he was actively in the legislature at the same time throughout his law school career. Jock was his first, I believe that's right, his first year and a half in law school. So we had this first hand reporting system when they managed to get to class at the same time, these guys would be reporting on the Democratic and the Republican viewpoint of what was going on. And it was a, just a wonderfully exciting time, wonderfully exciting time.

AL: I imagine it gave another aspect to law school, having so many politically active people in your class.

TA: It did, and there were a number of us who were active, Phil Merrill being certainly prominent among those, and Jim Tierney, who were active in the presidential effort on behalf of Senator Muskie. So up through the time when the Senator was out of the race, we worked hard along with many, many other people whenever we could find a way to give a hand to the effort because we just believed in him. And I still to this day think America was impoverished by the selection it made instead of selecting the Senator as the next president.

AL: So you weren't real active at that time, during the presidential nomination stage?

TA: Actually we were, probably more so than our law school careers tolerated, but again, we were not, I dare say none of us expected to practice law. Right down through the list of people I just mentioned, I don't think anybody really anticipated they were going to practice law. My avowed purpose was literally to get the discipline, the training, of a legal education. I had no expectation of practicing law privately.

AL: And when did you change your mind?

TA: It happened in the summer between completion of my second year in law school and the start of my last year, third year. I was an intern up in the Ellsworth and Bar Harbor as a student prosecutor. And as luck would have it the district attorney up there met me on the first day and sort of said, "Well, we'll ease you into this." And that was at like eight o'clock and there were trials going on in the superior court and trials going on in the district court, so he sent me a message at ten o'clock and said, "Interview the people for the afternoon trial in the district court and do the best you can to get the case prepared." And I got a message from him at twelve and he said, "Try that case." And so it was baptism by fire. He then left three days later for an extended summer vacation, so the assistant district attorney and I literally got to do ever so much, and I found out the law was just another element of policy and it was fascinating.

I hadn't expected that I would want to be a prosecutor forever, but in my, fall of my senior year in law school there was a clinic program where there are students who work with a faculty adviser to assist real people with real problems, and I found out I adored it, just adored it. That's when everything changed. In fact, Jimmy Case, who wound up working for the Senator, wound up taking a position that I had actually said I was going to take in Washington in the Senator's office when I got out in 1974, but a number of things conspired for me to stay in Maine, not the least of which I met my present wife in law school, so things had changed for me. And Jim Case was only too happy to jump in and go to Washington where he stayed for a number of years.

AL: Have you ever had a chance to follow your dreams of writing policy through your legal work?

TA: I have, both here and overseas. My wife and I both have this interest in working overseas and, you know, our marriage partnership, she is able to get positions through the American Bar Association. Working in Latvia, for example, setting up a judicial training center to create an independent judiciary after the sort of iron heel of Communism, and just selecting judges from among the party faithful of the Communist party. Now there is a judicial training center there, thanks to my wife Kathryn [Monahan Ainsworth] and her work. And we did some of that work collaboratively but mostly I've worked on some taxation policy for Latvia when I was there. I have done a lot of development business, international business, through that kind of work. Kathryn's gone on to work in the Ukraine. She has been in Bulgaria, Romania, all on these ABA type projects, mostly now in the Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania with mediation training. Last summer she taught in Israel, mediation training, to a class of half Arabs and half Jews, and that was just fascinating for both of us to associate with that.

But on the local level I do, I'm right now chair of a task force for the city of Portland regarding regional planning, apropos of the current governor's plan to regionalize what can be regionalized to achieve a better benefit, either cost wise or higher level of benefits for the same dollars. I have been involved in making policy regarding the neighborhood where Catherine and I live relative to being involved in the neighborhood association, working with various city departments, including the airport and so forth, so yes.

AL: Now, you said you also were at the University of Maine in Orono at the same time Steve Muskie was?

TA: Yes.

AL: And you knew him a little bit there?

TA: Yes, certainly did, he was in my class, as was his wife Lexi. Steve was at the opposite end of the campus, so I don't want to give the impression that we were close friends, we were not. But we certainly were more than casually acquainted, and he knew my older brother a little bit better than I. My brother had been at the campus two or three years that I was there, my older brother was there, and he and Steve were, roomed close by each other in the first year. So Steve was a very quiet, artistic person, but he had that, just has a wonderful sense of humor, just wonderful sense of humor.

AL: And what was your brother's name?

TA: Ed.

AL: Ed.

TA: I dare say that part of the ease with which I was able to slide into work with the Senator was because I was, you know, the same age and acquainted with Steve, and we were at the same school and so forth and so on. So it made it probably a little bit easier for the Senator to tolerate somebody at that time when there was so much political turmoil and so much pressure on him.

AL: And I wonder if you had conversations with your parents about being chosen to do an internship with Senator Muskie in terms of your father's long time admiration, and also your chance to work at the Library of Congress.

TA: It was absolutely, we had many conversations about it and how fortunate I was. Everybody alive knew that policy was changing and history was being made in the late sixties and early seventies, everybody. You could not help but be aware of that. And to be on the scene where that conflict of social policy was being distilled into laws charting the course of our country for the future was heady stuff, it was just terrific. And my dad and I had conversations, my mom and I had conversations. There could not have been a better time to work with Senator Muskie, there couldn't have been a better place to live than in Washington, D.C. I just consider myself the luckiest of the lucky.

AL: To jump back to the University of Maine at Orono, do you recall any activities of the SDS when you were there? They must have been fairly active at that time.

TA: They certainly were active. I confess to you, I don't really recall a lot of the activities, it wasn't something that interested me so I didn't follow it, and probably didn't realize as much as I should have what they were all about. But, yes, they were very much present, very vocal, very small minority. Again, the University of Maine campus was slow to get on the bandwagon of other universities protesting the war in Vietnam. We were a loyalist, if you will, campus longer than most, but not as long as others.

AL: What were your overall impressions of Senator Muskie in the whole scheme of things?

TA: Among the work that I was doing, things I was supposed to do when I was in Washington, was to write some papers for the University of Maine Orono for the internship program, still based with Professor Mawhinney back in Orono. And I remember in the time period, probably May, it must have been my final paper for the term for my course, being asked to think about my experiences.

I don't remember the exact topic, but if I can find that paper, I may still have it, I believe my conclusion was that I feared the Senator's successes would cost him himself. And by that I meant that his public successes would cause him to compromise continuously to the point that he lost

track, or lost touch with much of what was important to him personally. And from just my internship in Washington, which got extended through the summer, I came back in September, and even into the fall still doing errands up here for his family and associates, I just saw the strain building. Steve never said anything, Melissa [*sic* Melinda] never said anything, Mrs. Muskie certainly would never have said anything to me, the Senator never said anything. But it was always, the pace was so frenetic, and every step was so important in ways that I couldn't begin to see then and probably wouldn't now. But it continually drew him away from the course, which he had charted for himself, which was to be the architect for environmental legislation that was both achievable and sustainable at an increasingly restrictive pace for the decades to come. So my overall impression is that the very political process which lent him his most public success, swallowed him as a person, and that may have been what you saw in New Hampshire during the infamous meltdown.

AL: Is there anything that I haven't asked you about, or that we haven't talked about that you feel is important to add? Any anecdotes, recollections?

TA: Your comment, your question to me earlier about, was he different in private time? I gave the response that he could be expected to be a little shorter, show a little more of the frustration. But, I guess I want to make sure that I leave the impression that he was virtually the same person regardless of whom he was meeting, or with whom he was speaking, whatever the construct of the situation.

I had the privilege of sitting in on a few of the "high level" conferences that were held in the special conference rooms under the Capitol building that are allocated to people with important positions, committee positions, political positions and so forth. And they are frankly the old coal bins underneath the Capitol, but they are appointed like nothing else you'd see in Washington. And to see Governor Averell Harriman be a regular, to watch the interaction with Senator Muskie, he was the same boy who grew up in Maine. His demeanor was the same, whether he was giving me directions on how to get somewhere in the city, or charting policy with those powerful people in the Senate and indeed the House of Representatives. I didn't see him interact with a lot of international figures, but certainly virtually all of the national figures on these trips that we might take.

I remember we went to the Carolinas and we were able to stay with the Hollings down there, and to watch how easily his genuineness allowed him to slip right into this Southern way of being a Democrat, and then to watch him slip into the New England way of being a Democrat. He was, as I said, brilliant intellectually, there was just no question about that. He drove himself harder than he would ever ask any of his staff or associates to work, and he was dedicated to perfection, and all of those conspired to a certain amount of frustration and friction.

But to me, he was one of the most important advisers I could ever have. In fact, his picture hangs in my office today because of his influence on me. No one in my family had ever been a lawyer, no one had ever thought about law school. Certainly we had some teachers, and my mother was one of them, she was both a librarian and a classical scholar teacher. But law was the Senator, and he was very patient with me and I think with others, but you're going to have to get that from other people. He surrounded himself with those people who had those ideals: Don

Nicoll, a professional, a gentleman, an intellectual, somebody who was capable of staying with the Senator whatever the circumstances were. And although the Senator didn't suffer fools easily, he also seemed to have an unerring ability to pick people who were not fools.

AL: Great, thank you very much.

TA: My pleasure.

End of Interview