

***SOUTH CAROLINA POLITICAL COLLECTIONS  
ORAL HISTORY PROJECT***

Interview

*with*

Thomas Harrington Pope

***Interviewer:***

Herbert J. Hartsook

***Date:***

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***Length:***

approximately 90 minutes

***Location:***

Mr. Pope's law office, Newberry, S.C.

***Topics:***

Thomas H. Pope [b.1913] discusses his education at The Citadel, 1931-1935, and University of South Carolina School of Law, 1936-1938, political campaigns, and service in the South Carolina House of Representatives, 1937-1940, and 1946-1950, and as Chairman of the state Democratic Party, 1958-1960.

***Transcriber:***

Phil Warf, April, 1995

*[BEGIN TAPE ONE, SIDE ONE]*

**Hartsook:** You were educated at the Citadel and the USC School of Law, and at both institutions you quickly asserted yourself as a leader. I was just curious what attributes you feel made you stand out and allowed you to assume that leadership role.

**Pope:** I started out in high school being interested in extracurricular activities. I think that's equally important with the true academic experience. One thing led to another and I just joined everything in sight. That's all I know. There wasn't any particular characteristic that would impress anybody, I don't think.

**Hartsook:** How were you able to juggle all the demands on your time? For instance, you were a student, you were active in University governance, you were elected to the general assembly, and I believe you taught high school earning money to [put yourself through college?]

**Pope:** I taught high school during the summer and I taught English at the University for part of a semester. When one of the fellowship holders who was teaching freshman English got sick, Dr. Davis asked me to go over and take his classes. I enjoyed it. I was in there for about a month or six weeks and I found that very few of them, if any, had ever been taught the eight parts of speech. They just were floundering around. I had a good time. I see those students from time to time now, there in Columbia.

But the first year I went there, I remember that I went there not take part in anything but studying law. Gedney [M.] Howe, who became my dear friend, was the campus boss at that time and he sent--it's funny how they did in college, I reckon Cotton Culbertson did it when he was there, and Gedney did it when he was there--but Gedney sent two of his henchmen over to see me to ask me what my intentions were about the politics at the University. He sent two men that had gone to the Citadel with me and had dropped out and come to Carolina after a couple of years at the Citadel. I told them to tell Gedney I wasn't thinking about trying to take over the campus, I was just going to try to study law. But it sort of intrigued me that he would take that much trouble, so the first opportunity to do something I did it. I think about that a good many times. I don't know whether I would have taken any part in it if he hadn't sent those emissaries.

I enjoyed Carolina. I was just like a bird out of a cage. I had been cooped up pretty much at the Citadel for four years and when it came to Carolina, it was just like heaven.

**Hartsook:** Did you like the Citadel?

**Pope:** I'm glad I went to the Citadel, but I became glad after I got out.

**Hartsook:** What kinds of things did the Citadel instill in you do you think?

**Pope:** I think self-discipline and following the rules, I suppose you'd call it. The Citadel's a fine institution and I'm delighted that I went there, but I wasn't too happy while I was there. My freshman year, I had nephritis and they thought that I was going to have to drop out of school, and perhaps not overcome it. I stayed in the infirmary from Easter break until graduation. They'd let me go to class and I'd have to go back and go to bed at the infirmary. Nephritis is a debilitating disease. It's acute Bright's disease, that's what it is. I lived on milk and plain rice

for a long time. Anyway, for a couple of months I did that at the Citadel my freshman year.

But I went back—I was determined to go back—and my sophomore year, I had an awful lot of tours. Down there they give you tours to walk on the quadrangle when you'd break a rule or do something you shouldn't do. It seemed to me that I was walking every day and also staying in every weekend. I finally got disgusted, and in the spring of my sophomore year I wrote my father and asked him to wire me a request for an honorable discharge or tell me why he wouldn't do it. Well, he didn't do anything for about a week, and each day that passed I became more apprehensive. He finally telephoned me and he said "Son, I haven't asked you for any help in running things up here in Newberry"—this was right in the middle of the Depression—and he said "I'm working hard and your mother isn't feeling well. It looks to me like you could run that little job down there at the Citadel if I can run this one up here. If you'll stay until the end of the year, you can go anywhere you want to next year." I said "Fine." So, I ordered the catalogs. I remember getting catalogs from Davidson, and there were too damn many preachers on the faculty. That discouraged me from further pursuing that, and I never said another word about going anywhere else after that conversation.

My junior and senior years, I was right active in most things down there. I got to where I enjoyed that my latter two years. But, Carolina was just like going to paradise.

**Hartsook:** Was it a more intellectual environment?

**Pope:** I would think so. Of course, I was only in the environment of the law school and of helping Dr. Davis in the English department. I corrected papers for him and then taught when Mr. Clippard had appendicitis. That's my only experience, really, with the faculty there, but I liked Dr. McKissick—he was the president of the university. I liked his approach and his style. He was a fine man and a real scholar of history. And we had a good faculty at the law school. The school was small in those days. I don't believe there were but about thirty in my class. But we had a good faculty and there was a lot of rapport between members of the faculty and members of the student body, much more so than I think they have now. I'm not denigrating the law school now, but it's just too big for that.

We were in the little school, old Petigru College. There was a wall that ran through there before they built the McKissick Library, and everybody came there back and forth. You could sit out there on the wall and see everybody you knew. Carolina didn't have but about 1800 students. Now I think it's closer to 25,000. So there's quite a difference. But I knew everybody in school at Carolina when I was there.

**Hartsook:** How important are those relationships that you developed with your fellow students at the Citadel and at the school of law.

**Pope:** Well, I think you have a closer feeling to the people at the Citadel than you do to anybody else. You've been through so much together and there is a bond among Citadel graduates. When you see the ring, you just sort of feel at home with a Citadel graduate. Now, my relationship with the men at the law school at Carolina has been very close, and I've kept it up with a number of them since we graduated. There are not too many of us left. For instance, my classmate, John Gregg McMaster received a Compleat Lawyer Award a couple of weeks ago at the university. Wesley Walker from Greenville, and Charlton [B.] Horger from Orangeburg, and I made an effort to go, and we had a table together to honor John Gregg. I'm sure that they would have done the same thing for us.

I can't say that I'm that close to the people who were in undergraduate school at Carolina

because the contact I had with them I guess more than anywhere else was the Beaux Arts Club. That was an undergraduate club, but I belonged to it. It was boys and girls and there was no business connected with it. We just had a good time. We had a party every month, or maybe every two weeks--I've forgotten now. I think it was once a month.

And then a group of us had the Grill Club—law students in my class. We had the Grill Club and ate up at Miss Laura Hammond's tea room. We ate at least two meals a day there. You could eat three, but I generally ate breakfast and supper. And we resolved that when we organized that club we wouldn't take anybody else in, and that when we left school it would die—and it did. It was just a three year club, but the members of that are pretty close to each other, those of us who are left.

I joined the Euphradian literary society, and in those days the Clariosophic and Euphradian were sort of important. They were going out. They weren't at their height, but they were still interesting. I remember with pleasure my meetings at the Euphradian Society and learning something about parliamentary procedure.

**Hartsook:** Was that a good opportunity to hone your speaking skills?

**Pope:** I think so. Yeah, we used to enjoy that.

**Hartsook:** It is interesting how many leaders come out of the Citadel, especially in your generation.

**Pope:** Yeah. We had some right good citizens. I think one of the leading ones that is still living is Dr. Robert Cathcart Smith down at Pawley's Island. Cathcart studied medicine at Duke and was an internist at Conway for many years. When he retired to Murrell's Inlet he organized the clinic for the colored people down there, the ones that didn't have a doctor. That's a wonderful contribution. Cathcart's a fine citizen. He has served on the higher education commission in the past, has done well, and he's been a good man.

Another one was Bill Workman, who was probably the best all around man I ever knew, next to Henry Woodward. Henry went to Clemson and got killed in World War II. We roomed together at law school. He was the best all around man I ever knew. Workman was the best all around man in my class at the Citadel. His only fault that I know was that he, perhaps, was not quite as—well I'm not sure it's a fault. He never took a drink. I think maybe if he had taken a drink every now and then and let his hair down, he might have been an even better leader. But he was a fine man and it was a pity that the Republicans prevailed on him selfishly to run for governor when he was in bad health. He never should have made that race for governor. He died, of course, with Parkinson's disease. He had that for some years before he died. Workman was a straight shooter and he was one of the few reporters that I've known that you could absolutely rely on his integrity, which is a high compliment.

Another classmate of mine at the Citadel was [Robert M.] “Red” Hite, who was the editor of the Charleston Evening Post, and quite a raconteur. “Red” was a delightful fellow. We had another one, [William] Childs Westmoreland, who was in our class. He was a freshman with us, and then he went to West Point after his freshman year. I liked Childs. I think he's thoroughly honorable. He hasn't got much sense of humor. If he had the personality of his first cousin, Willis Cantey, he'd have been president of the United States, I believe. I thought he got a raw deal in Vietnam from the politicians, and I predicted it when he was sent to Vietnam that that was going to happen. I served in World War II with Childs over in Africa. He had a field artillery battalion and I had an anti-aircraft battalion. My battalion provided anti-aircraft

protection for him and the other units in the 9th division. He was a first-class soldier.

**Hartsook:** In 1936, you were elected to the House from Newberry County [receiving 4,353 votes, 700 more than his closest opponent]. How did you come to make that race?

**Pope:** I said I was going to do it when I was in the Citadel. I said I was going to run for governor. I fully intended to be governor, but I timed it wrong. That was the first step, to run for the legislature. We hadn't gotten out of the Depression at that time, and that helped put me through Carolina. We didn't get but \$400 per session. I campaigned against extra pay, and I never accepted a penny of extra pay. During the time that I was in the legislature, I refused to accept extra pay.

Another thing that I campaigned on was that I would never vote for anybody in the legislature for a job filled by the legislature. I found out after two years that I couldn't live with that because it was hurting Newberry County. If I refused to vote in a race, it just meant that the county had no input in the election. So, in 1938, when I ran for reelection, I told them I still believed that the legislators should not run for office, particularly for the judgeships, but that I was going to have to vote for the best man that I thought was available. But, I didn't do it until I came back and reported to them and told them I had changed my tactics.

I also was in favor of a two-party system in my first campaign in 1936. I think that shocked them a little bit down at Pomaria when I came out and said "I don't want to be a Republican, but I think we ought to have two parties in the state. It would promote better government." I've always thought that, and I still don't want to be a Republican but I want a two-party system in this state.

**Hartsook:** Was it hard to campaign back then?

**Pope:** In 1936? Well, as I recall there were fifty-odd barbecues in this county. I got so tired of pork I didn't know what to do. Finally, I would just buy a ticket and tell them that the doctor told me I couldn't eat pork, and I'd give the ticket to someone else. Some of the meals were awful, and I got awful tired of that. But, we had a good time on that campaign.

We must have had twenty campaign meetings all over the county. That was before the day of television and really before the widespread use of the radio. We just went from community to community on a set schedule. When you got the Democratic nomination, that was tantamount to election. We didn't have any opposition. There were eight of us that ran for the house, as I recall, in 1936, and I was lucky and got elected on the first ballot. I worked like a dog. I went from house to house.

I didn't have anything else to do, and I didn't have an automobile. Percy Stokes lent me an old Pontiac coupe, said I could use it if I wanted to—if I'd buy the gas. It was all I could do to buy the gas. I think it cost me about \$100 in addition to the fee for running for the legislature. Now I'm just horrified when I see these candidates running for the House of Representatives and the Senate, and spending \$25,000 and \$50,000. It's outrageous. We got \$400 and I spent less than that one term pay to get elected. And nobody else around here was spending money either, I'll say that. We had good, clean campaigning. Anyhow, I enjoyed it. I went back to the university, and during my last two years there I was in the legislature. I went to the Euphradian to practice up speaking, and I'd go back to the legislature. I had a good time. I enjoyed it.

**Hartsook:** Who helped you in your campaign?

**Pope:** Well, a great many people were awful friendly to me and nice to me, but I can't say that anybody really ran the campaign. I had to do it. My father had been a country doctor here for a good long time, and he was respected. He didn't want me to run, but when I told him I had that hundred dollar party fee to get in the campaign, there wasn't much he could do. I was twenty-two years old, and I had saved that money from teaching at the university. So, I paid my way in the campaign. I know he helped me, and being his son helped me, but he was not trying to run the campaign. He never did tell me how to vote on anything. My father was a fine man.

**Hartsook:** On a typical day in the campaign, would you put in lots of hours just meeting people?

**Pope:** Oh, Lord! I didn't have a job. That summer I just campaigned. Yeah, I'd start out, pick a community, and go there and see everybody.

**Hartsook:** Were people concerned about issues or did they just want to see what you were like?

**Pope:** Oh, yeah. They had something called the Taxpayers' Union—or Taxpayers' Council. I reckon it was 'council,' they would hardly have called themselves a union. The conservatives—I mean the real conservatives, the same type of people who have organized and are running this "We the People." I don't know whether you are familiar with that or not, but "We the People" in Newberry County and "We the People" in Lexington County; they are similar to the old taxpayers' councils. They had one in every county, and they had a man named J. K. Breedin down at Manning who was the state director. Of course, he made his living out of it, just like some of these people make their living now out of that fellow that I never have met, the man that runs Common Cause in Columbia. What's his name? Well, he was on the television the other day. I never heard of him until he showed up a few years ago, but now he tells us all how to run. He's another one of these carpetbaggers.

We've got one here named Stanley who doesn't own a foot of land in Newberry County. He manages a little apartment complex at Little Mountain and he is presuming to tell everybody how they must vote. And he wants the County Council to have to submit to a referendum any increase in taxes, which is absolutely against what I believe in. I think when you elect a man, you do it for good or bad. If he turns out bad, you whip him at the next campaign. But the idea of having a representative government and then having to refer everything back to the people is just perfectly absurd.

I got off of it, but the Taxpayers' Union, back when I came into being, had been active for maybe six or eight years before that—perhaps that long. They had a program of dictating to people what they should do, and they were quite successful with some of it. For instance, the sheriff in this county was taken off of the old system of charging—when he had to serve papers and all, he used to get the money. Collecting taxes, he would get a fee for that. They took that from him, put the sheriff on a regular salary. Every office holder in the county was put on a fixed salary. I'm not saying that's bad, but you asked me if we had anything going on, any issues. We still had the last gasp of the Taxpayers' Union going on.

And we had a union in Newberry. The CIO had an affiliate down at Mollohon Mill, and they went on strike. I had to campaign during that strike, and of course I knew nothing about a cotton mill. I never worked in one. But the longer I looked at it, the more sympathetic I became to the workers, because I think that the whole trouble in Newberry as far as the textile

workers were concerned was that the out-of-state, absentee, landlord sent some people from the North down here who did not understand Southern ways. That caused a lot of friction. Then some of the union members got to feeling too big for their britches, and I remember having to speak at Mollohon while that strike was going on. It was my first race, and that was more or less raging.

Then the Taxpayers' Union still was hanging on, and to make it worse, Olin Johnston was campaigning against people in the legislature. He was trying to name the people of the legislature—it sort of reminds me of the present governor, young Mr. Beasley, who wants to name all the judges on his own hook—well, Olin wanted to name everybody in the state government. So he campaigned against people by name, county to county. One of the best meetings we ever had was at Jolly Street, which was a right famous place about six or seven miles outside of Newberry. They had a campaign meeting every election year with a big barbecue, and they'd have five or six thousand people come there. George Bell Timmerman met Olin Johnston on the stump. Olin came there prepared to try to name the people that were going to be in the legislature. When he got through, he started to leave, and George Bell Timmerman got up on the stand and he said "Now you wait. Come back here and listen to me." And he cowed Johnston in front of that crowd. He had to go back and listen to him. He couldn't turn tail and run. And if George Bell didn't give him unshirted hell, I never heard it given. It was wonderful. The result was that Olin did get the senator he wanted in this county, and he kept two people from being elected to the house, but he didn't carry his way any other way.

After the election, he wasn't very smart about calling a meeting at the old Columbia Hotel. He issued us invitations to a luncheon, and of course I was just a boy, a neophyte, in politics, and I accepted the invitation. When I got in there, I realized what they were going to do. He had called that meeting to get us to agree to support his candidate for Speaker of the House. I got up and I said "Now Governor, I appreciate your invitation, I've enjoyed the lunch, but I'm going to leave now because I didn't come here to participate in a caucus. I'm not pledged in this race one way or the other, but I'm not going to sit here and be bound by what you do." And Pike Berry from Orangeburg and another member from Orangeburg, a fine old gentleman, Mr. Joe Weeks, they got up and said "He's spoken for us." The governor said "You all sit down." He didn't want us to leave the room because the reporters were out there and they'd have talked to us and found out what was going on. They asked us to stay and not be bound. And we stayed there and listened, and they had three of them nominated, as I recall, Caston Wannamaker from Cheraw and John D. Long from Union, and Ben Adams from Richland. The crowd went with Caston Wannamaker, so he became the Johnston candidate for Speaker. I wasn't bound by secrecy. When they asked me what happened, I told them exactly what had happened in there and what I had said.

Later, I voted for Blatt. Then we had a very interesting two-year session. There weren't parties like there are now with Democrat and Republican, but there were Johnston and anti-Johnston. If you voted for Blatt, you were automatically in the anti-Johnston crowd.

We had leaders and we had people who were designated to do certain things. Neville Bennett was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and I think he knew more about state government than any man I ever met. He was a wonderful chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. When he put the appropriations bill through, he could stand up there and answer any question anybody ever asked him. I never saw him have to go back and find out from somebody else. He was great. We had Calhoun Thomas as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, and he'd been in there a long time.

***[END OF TAPE ONE, SIDE ONE, BEGIN SIDE TWO]***

**Hartsook:** Did anybody serve as a mentor to you in the house?

**Pope:** Who's that, Blatt?

**Hartsook:** Anyone. Did anyone take you under their wing?

**Pope:** Calhoun Thomas was always nice to me. Sol Blatt was nice to me. But, I looked up to Neville Bennett more than anybody else, because I thought he was the best prepared man on the state structure, the governmental structure. They were all three good legislators, and we had a lot of other good legislators in there. I thoroughly enjoyed my service while I was young and before I went to the war. It was different when I came back from the war.

**Hartsook:** You and Blatt had a pretty good relationship....

**Pope:** We had a very good relationship. I was very fond of Sol Blatt and I thought he was a good Speaker. I think he made the mistake of staying in there too long. It got to be a personal belonging to him rather than being a servant of the people. I have no quarrel with Blatt.

The reason that I announced in 1947 was that Bill Workman called me and told me that Charlie Plowden was going to announce. I said "Well, I don't want to get into this thing yet." I wanted to sort of let things work themselves out. But he and some others told me that night—"If you don't announce before the election, they're going to think that Blatt has put you in the race, and you're not going to win." There was a good bit of feeling building up against Blatt because he'd been in there 10 years. Well, I called Sol, and didn't get him. He wasn't at home, and I'd left word that I'd called. I went ahead and told the press that I was going to announce for Speaker. Of course, he got furious—and I don't blame him. I don't think he saw my part. He didn't realize that he wasn't going to be elected Speaker no matter what I did. Somebody else was going to be elected Speaker, I'll guarantee that. It wasn't going to be Plowden, but it was going to be somebody else. And somebody else was. Bruce Littlejohn was elected.

Bruce and I had entered the house together at the session of 1937, we've always been friends, and we still are. I hold nothing against him. He beat me fair and square. I had him beat when we left Newberry on Sunday to go down and spend the night at the hotel, but Strom Thurmond was a brand new governor and he was determined to have his way. He had a lot of power, and he did have his way. I don't blame him, because I wasn't going to toady to Strom as governor.

We were not personally close at all. I had campaigned, as I told you, in 1936 that I would not vote for anybody in the legislature. Strom was in the Senate from Edgefield County and he announced for judge of the eleventh circuit. He came over here, our families had always been friends. We have strong connections with Edgefield County. The Gary's have lived in Edgefield and in Abbeville and in Newberry. He tried his best to get me to support him and I told him I couldn't. He didn't understand it. He made three trips over here. I resented it very much for him to try to make a young man break his word in his first term, and I wasn't going to vote for him.

At the same time, Senator Lanneau Lide offered for judge over in the 12th circuit, and his partner, Hughes Schoolfield wrote me and asked me to support Senator Lide. Well, Lide was one of the best lawyers in South Carolina and a fine gentleman. I wanted very much to vote for him, but I could not. I wrote Hughes Schoolfield back and told him to explain it to Judge Lide. I got the prettiest letter you ever saw from Lide that he wouldn't have me break my

word for anything. But that was the difference in the treatment I got from him and Strom Thurmond.

As a result, I have voted for Strom several times, but it has been because I could not in good conscience vote for his opponents for the United States Senate. I am not a great admirer of Strom.

**Hartsook:** When Strom would come on those three visits, was it just a personal plea to you, or did he threaten you?

**Pope:** No, he couldn't threaten me, but he's a right persuasive man sometimes. He was trying his best to get me to break my word, and I wasn't going to break it. Lide never used those tactics at all. I admired him very much as a lawyer and as a judge.

**Hartsook:** In the house, you were a very energetic, aggressive [legislator, introducing bills which emphasized the need to improve both the efficiency of state government and the quality of public education.]

**Pope:** I was pretty active. At that time, we had several young men. Spot Mazingo and Frost Walker had gone in there in 1934, so although they were young, they were veterans. We had Dick Foster from Greenville as a member, and Charlie Pace from Spartanburg, and C. W. Derrick from over at Marion, a fine lawyer. We had a good group of young people in there at that time.

**Hartsook:** And interesting ideas. You had some real intriguing things....

**Pope:** Right. And Mazingo, he and I did not get along in later life—I did not admire Mazingo's morals. When he was a young man, he was one of the most attractive people you could imagine. He was a good speaker, he had a gift for putting his finger on something that was popular, and Spot was a very interesting, entertaining House member. He didn't go to the war, and he stayed in the Senate for many years. You could see it over time that he got coarser and coarser. But, when he was a young man in the House, he and I put in, as I recall—I haven't looked at any records, I don't have them really—he and I co-authored a state police bill which looked forward to something like SLED. We were going to take the highway patrol away from the highway department and put it over under the attorney general. We supported a bill for restructuring the government and Neville Bennett and I put in the bill that stopped child labor. There was no law on that when I went into the legislature. I had seen children from the cotton mill villages pulled out of school when they were ten and twelve years old and sent to work in the cotton mill. It's just wrong. We got that through. And biennial sessions of the legislature....

**Hartsook:** I thought that was quite interesting. What led to that?

**Pope:** Well, I studied that at the Citadel. I had a professor down there named James Karl Coleman. Colonel Coleman had a Ph.D. in Political Science and he wrote a book on South Carolina government back about, I would say in 1930 he wrote that book. He taught me history; we didn't have a political science course down there at the Citadel. I majored in history. He was one of my history professors. We had one course in government, and he impressed me very much with some of the needs of South Carolina—biennial sessions, not electing members of the legislature to everything, and having the Australian ballot—we didn't have that when I

started in politics.

You had to walk up to the manager of the election and declare whether you were a Republican or a Democrat right there. You could get a ticket after you declared yourself. Well, that's wrong. You ought to have the right to be a Republican or a Democrat or an Independent without divulging it to the world if you don't want to talk about it. Well, looking back, we had some progressive ideas.

I also put in a bill to set up a board of regents for state colleges to avoid duplication at the Citadel and Carolina and Clemson. We got it through the House but we couldn't move it in the Senate because Clemson was set up under Mr. Thomas G. Clemson's will so that a majority of the Board of Trustees at Clemson are life members. They name themselves. It's a self-perpetuating majority of the board. Six members are elected by the legislature. Seven of them are appointed for life by the other life members. They were very strong. I remember Christie Benet, who was one of them who spoke against our doing anything on the regents because of Clemson, was on that board up there, I think, at that time. I know he spoke for it. But, we had a lot of good things going back in those days.

**Hartsook:** It's interesting how many of those issues are still with us and that some of the legislation you authored back in the 1930's [is relevant to issues before us today.]

**Pope:** When my son went to the legislature, he was following the same things that I had tried to do forty years before—and he couldn't get it done either. He wanted to do biennial sessions and he wanted to do these other things. But, maybe it's going to come around now. Maybe the little man will do it.

**Hartsook:** How did you determine your legislative agenda?

**Pope:** Well, I think from what I had learned from Karl Coleman, probably, and what we had talked about. We had what we called a Roundtable at the Citadel. It had right restrictive membership and it was the only thing down there where you could say anything you wanted to. It was sort of like Hyde Park in London. They couldn't hold it against you. We had a man who was acting president of the Citadel later, Colonel [Louis Shepherd] LeTellier, as our faculty advisor, and he was a great fellow. He was one of the few sort of liberal members of the Citadel faculty. Most of them were pretty conservative. But, "Bub" LeTellier would encourage you to think and to talk, and I enjoyed those meetings very, very much. We met monthly at the Citadel.

**Hartsook:** When you brought up the biennial session bill, what kind of reception did that receive?

**Pope:** I would say that from the public generally it got a good reception. From the House it did all right, because it passed the House, but it just went into the wastebasket when it got to the Senate. In those days, the Senate would just clamp down on everything. Now, I think the Senate probably is a better governmental body for South Carolina than the House has been in the last couple of years. But in those days, it was nothing.

**Hartsook:** Was there any support for it in the Senate?

**Pope:** I don't recall any, I sure don't.

**Hartsook:** But it stirred up a good debate amongst the public.

**Pope:** A good debate. And, largely, the newspapers were in favor of it, and still have been all this time, for biennial sessions. It's ridiculous to meet every year and meet as long as we do. I always thought that extra pay had a lot to do with it in those days. Times were hard and a lot of the membership didn't have much money, they didn't have any well-paying jobs, and they wanted the extra money. They stayed there in session, I think, primarily because they wanted the extra money. That's why I think you ought to give them a flat salary and you ought to limit the term and you ought to have a session every two years. If some catastrophe occurs, the governor can call them back in special session, and he ought to be empowered to call them and limit their consideration just to the thing he calls them for so that they can't stay forever again, because they'd be getting paid extra on an extra session.

**Hartsook:** You authored a bill for establishing a system of probation for first-time offenders....

**Pope:** I still believe in it. The present probation and parole board was established as a result of legislation that Senator Marvin Abrams from Newberry and I put in. He put in a bill in the Senate; I put one in in the House. They finally adopted the legislation.

**Hartsook:** What led to that? What made it come up?

**Pope:** One thing was that young people were being put in jail with hardened criminals. They didn't have any juvenile detention centers for them. If a young man was sent on his first offense to Columbia, he was put right in the Central Correctional Institution with the hardened criminals. I thought that was bad. If you're ever going to rehabilitate somebody, you've got to get them away from people that have been crooked all their lives.

**Hartsook:** And you believe in rehabilitation?

**Pope:** I do. I don't think that you're going to rehabilitate a hardened criminal, but I think you can rehabilitate first offenders. You couldn't rehabilitate somebody like that [Pee Wee] Gaskins fellow that killed so many people. There's no hope in the world of rehabilitating him, but....

**Hartsook:** How did you first come to think that that was a bill that you could write and pass?

**Pope:** Well, we started talking about it and I remember Professor [Charles H.] Waterfall at the university was very much in favor of that. He and I appeared on a radio program one time for WIS when it was back up there at the Jefferson Hotel. That's been a long time ago. We were advocating it at that time. Then, some of these groups around the state picked it up, and they were interested in it, too.

I think they're making a mistake with this three times and you're in for life. It gives a prisoner no incentive to behave himself. I don't see how they're going to control prisoners if you put them in jail and they know that they're warehoused for life. I can see putting a hardened murderer or a rapist or a burglar, I can see putting them away after they commit the third crime, but I don't see doing that with other people—and I think it's going to be dangerous

to do it with them.

**Hartsook:** It seems like a very popular idea based on almost no intellectual discourse or [debate.]

**Pope:** But, you know, after being in public life for about sixty years, I'm convinced when I'm in a minority, I'm probably right. That doesn't bother me one damn bit.

**Hartsook:** What scares me is government by polls based on almost no consideration [of the issues.]

**Pope:** That's exactly what I'm talking about that they're going to do here in Newberry County. The county council is going to bow down to the public will and they're going to have a poll or a referendum. That is a sorry way to run a railroad. Wait a minute. There is something that slipped my mind that I wanted to tell you.

**Hartsook:** We've been talking about the probation for first offenders and your belief in rehabilitation.

**Pope:** Yeah. I believe in that. I'm for the death penalty. I realize that I'm getting in a smaller and smaller minority probably about that. I can understand it because it's not acting as a deterrent as it used to and as it should. You're not going to have a deterrent as long as you let somebody wait ten years to be punished after his conviction. That's ridiculous.

I was in a case once in Columbia right before World War II where a very prominent lady in Columbia was attacked and raped by three boys. I don't want to mention the name because there's no point in doing it. But I was asked to go down and sit in the trial representing the man who was with her when they hit him in the head with a jack, knocked him out, and took her away. It was a horrible thing. They pulled her fingernails out. They just did all kinds of things. I sat there for that trial just to police it for him. This thing happened—I'm not sure what month it happened—but within about three months they had the trial. The trial didn't last but two days. They were sentenced to die and they were dead within another month or two. There wasn't any fooling around like there is now.

When the federal courts started granting habeas corpus for a federal judge to review what the South Carolina Supreme Court had done, that was a bad day for South Carolina and the country. I think a man ought to have a right to habeas corpus under certain circumstances, and I can see where a person might have a case where it would pay for a federal court to issue some kind of stay. But I'll be damned if I can see why a federal judge has to review everything that the state judge has done, because after all you can go from the South Carolina Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court in certain cases. They may or may not hear you, but at least you've got a right. That's been a horrible experience. Those same boys today could do that to somebody—well, they did it. About a few years ago, there was a prominent girl and a boy who were killed out there at Wildwood Club, on those grounds out near there. God knows it took a long time to punish that fellow. They finally electrocuted him, but there haven't been too many.

Anyhow, I got off the subject, but I do believe they ought to have a probation system. In the first place, I think it gives them a chance to be rehabilitated; and in the second place, I think it saves the state money. It costs the state about \$25,000 per year for every prisoner you put in jail. That's an awful lot of money to a poor state.

**Hartsook:** In December of 1939, you resigned from the House and accepted a position as legal counsel for the Unemployment Compensation Commission. At the time you stated, "The state constitution clearly prohibits any person from holding two offices of honor trust."

**Pope:** That's right.

**Hartsook:** And a few months later you were called to active duty and had a very distinguished record of service in World War II. On your return to South Carolina, you were elected to the House to replace Steve Griffith, who had resigned his seat....

**Pope:** No. I was elected while I was still in the Army in Denver, Colorado. I didn't campaign, and the two people that had me put in there were Probate Judge Neal Workman, who was a good friend of mine and a fine property lawyer, and Dr. Young Brown, who was head of the state parole and probation system. Those two wrote me in service and said that Steve was being elected a judge and they were going to put me forward in the general election. They didn't have a primary; they had just a general election. Well, I wrote them back that I wasn't going to campaign. I didn't know when I was going to get out of the army. But, if I was elected, I'd sure accept it. So, they elected me while I was out in Colorado, and I came back and attended the session of I believe it was 1946, wasn't it? Let me look at my book up there....

**Hartsook:** When you were in the service, were you able to keep in touch with people at home and keep up with current politics?

**Pope:** Yeah, fairly well through letters and newspapers. They'd send me the papers from time to time. I wrote letters to a good many people. I wrote some letters to Sol Blatt while I was overseas.

**Hartsook:** Right. They're in the [Blatt] collection.

**Pope:** I never have seen it. I ought to really go back and look at them. I liked Sol Blatt. There was nothing personal about my running for the Speakership.

**Hartsook:** Did you always know that you'd get back and get right back into politics?

**Pope:** No, I didn't. I thought, to tell you the truth, that I would come out and go back to Columbia and practice law. When I started, my father-in-law was appointed to federal judge, and then he was appointed to fill Jimmy Byrnes's place in the United States Senate in 1941. He and I had talked briefly about my coming back to Columbia and going into law practice. But, he didn't live but ten days after he was appointed. If I hadn't been elected to the house, I probably would have gone back to Columbia.

My best friend, Henry Woodward, and I were going to practice together, and he got killed in the war. Henry finished at Clemson. He was an all-state halfback, he was a good tennis player, he was a good singer, he was just a fine all around man. He married Susan Gibbes in Columbia. They had one daughter posthumously. He was killed at Camp Indian Town or Indian Gap--something like that--in Pennsylvania. It was a very tragic thing. He was riding in a maneuver in a jeep and a pheasant flew into the windshield and the driver lost control and threw Henry out and broke his neck. So, with him gone and with my father-in-law

dead, when I got elected to the House, I just came back here. If I hadn't been elected, I probably wouldn't have come back to Newberry.

**Hartsook:** In 1947, we've talked that you lost that close race to Thurmond's candidate, Littlejohn, and in 1949, you're elected Speaker without opposition.

**Pope:** Yeah, and Bruce befriended me in that because he could have stayed on until the end of the session; he was elected circuit judge from Spartanburg, for the seventh circuit. He could have gone ahead and stayed on until the end without resigning, but he didn't. He resigned in February to let me be elected, or to let the House hold an election, and I was elected. I had no opposition. He then left the House at the end of the year, but he had resigned as Speaker.

**Hartsook:** What were the dynamics of that? Why no opposition?

**Pope:** I reckon because he and I had run a real close race before. And as I say, I had the race won when I left Newberry on Sunday. Aubrey Harley and I went to the hotel and we kept finding out about people that Thurmond had been able to pick off. And there we were. I think there were about ten or twelve people that changed their vote. I don't try to dwell on it, because it won't do me any good and I'm not bitter about it. It turned out all right. I got elected.

I did run for governor, and I said what I thought. My program, I thought, was sound, and I still think it was. When the election was over, my old friend Judge Cecil Wyche, who was Jimmy Byrnes' former partner, called me up to Spartanburg. He said, "Tom, you've got to make a decision. Are you going to be a politician or a lawyer?" I said, "Hell, judge, the people made that decision last week. I haven't got to make any decision. I'm going to be a lawyer." He was nice to me all of his life, Wyche....

*[END OF TAPE ONE, BEGIN TAPE TWO, SIDE ONE]*

**Pope:** ...defeated, and told him not to think that the world was coming to an end. Getting beat in a political race isn't the end of the world. Generally, there's some good that's going to come out of it. I think I was a much better lawyer for having gotten out when I did in 1950. I'm not bitter at anybody. I think maybe I could have won against a lesser fellow than Jimmy Byrnes, but I couldn't compete with him. He had been Secretary of State, United States Supreme Court justice, a United States senator, a congressman, and a solicitor.

There wasn't any way anybody could have beaten him in 1950, and there was nothing that I could have done differently that would have changed the results. The same people that were voting for him were the people that would've voted for me, and the people that voted for Lester Bates were the ones that would have voted for him and not for me anyhow. So, I didn't get mad. Mr. Byrnes and I used to go to the Palmetto Hunt Club there in Columbia, and every time we were there together, we always got together and took a drink. There was no animosity that I know of, certainly not on my part, and I don't think on his, because I don't think we'd have been chatting and taking a drink together if there had been.

But, I don't believe anybody could have beaten him, and if I had known he was going to run, I wouldn't have announced when I announced. But I'd already announced, and I wasn't going to turn tail and run—and I'm glad I didn't.

**Hartsook:** Did that shock you when you heard that he had announced?

**Pope:** Well, it didn't please me [laughter]. No, but I just wasn't going to do it. I'm a lot older now than he was when we ran, but I was 37 years old, and I thought a fellow in his seventies might not make it through the campaign. I'd have felt like a damn fool if I had gotten out and something had happened to his health. I just wasn't going to do it; I wasn't going to be horsewhipped out of a race.

**Hartsook:** What was he like as an opponent?

**Pope:** Very effective, because he never had to say what he—he didn't know anything about South Carolina government at that time, really, in all honesty. And I'm not talking against Mr. Byrnes. He had been away in Washington most of his life, and he didn't know the state government. A lot of the things that he finally picked up he took from my planks. If he had tried, he could have really cleaned South Carolina up. We wouldn't be in this messy situation we are now. He wanted it as a finale to a fine political life—and I don't blame him—but I do think that the state wasn't benefited in the long run. It sort of killed off a generation of young politicians, sort of closed the door.

**Hartsook:** On who else? What other people are you thinking of?

**Pope:** Well, Warren Derrick was one who had a great future I thought, [and] we had some other people in the legislature. One of the best legislators I ever served with was James Spruill, later a judge for the fourth circuit. He was a Rhodes Scholar and he had taught law and he had a brilliant mind, a fine temperament. He should have been chief justice of South Carolina, but there was no way for him to get that because another great judge was from the fourth circuit, Chief Justice Lewis, who made a good chief justice.

**Hartsook:** You were talking about the generation of legislators that...

**Pope:** Well, I really can't name all of them by name, but I just know that was the general feeling at the time.

**Hartsook:** Of lost opportunities?

**Pope:** Just lost opportunities. See, Mr. Byrnes was elected in 1950. George Bell succeeded him and started the trend of elevating the lieutenant governors. Then Fritz [Hollings] got in behind George Bell. I thought we had a pretty good group of governors coming along in there. They were all my friends and I got along with them fine, but I think that there were some others that probably could have come in on some of the offices if they hadn't been shut out.

**Hartsook:** That's interesting. I'm curious about some of your feelings on Sol Blatt as Speaker.

**Pope:** All I can tell you is that I thought Mr. Blatt was a fine Speaker. I thought he should have been elected in 1937. He was. I had no quarrel with him. When I went off to the war, I held him in high regard. I still held him in regard when I came back, but I found that there was a group of upstate people who were not going to let him be Speaker any longer. There was nothing personal in my running for Speaker.

**Hartsook:** Do you think you or Justice Littlejohn viewed the office and the duties and powers of the office any differently than Blatt?

**Pope:** I think so. I think when you get accustomed to something and you've had it for thirty years, you're going to be pretty autocratic about it. I say that's just human nature. If I'd been in there that long, I would have been, too.

**Hartsook:** Did you try to initiate any changes in the [office?]

**Pope:** Not too much, because I knew I was going to run for governor in 1950. It was a temporary thing with me. I knew I wasn't going to be in there. In fact, Blatt himself came to me in the fall [spring] of 1950 and told me that if I would get out of the race and run for reelection, he would work for me and assure that I would be Speaker. I told him no, I'd already committed and I would feel like I'd let myself down and some other people down if I got out of the race, and I wouldn't do it. But, he did do that and he made that offer. He told me that he was making it and could guarantee me that I would be reelected, and if I wanted to go on to a judgeship, he would see that I got that. Well, I told him no, that I was going to go the way I started.

**Hartsook:** Did you ever consider running again for statewide office?

**Pope:** No, never did.

**Hartsook:** I'd like to talk with you a bit about your term as chair of the party.

**Pope:** I enjoyed that.

**Hartsook:** It was an interesting time period, starting to see the birth of the Republican Party in the state....

**Pope:** I don't think we really recognized it as the birth of the party that came along. I wasn't prescient enough to know that this was going to develop to the point that it has.

**Hartsook:** What did you think about some of those early Republicans, like Greg Shorey and Drake Edens?

**Pope:** Well, I didn't think much of Mr. Shorey. I went to Greenville and made a speech in the park up there in which I tried to take his hide off. I can't remember exactly what he was saying, but I remember it really irritated me, Shorey did. Drake Edens I thought was pretty sincere. I had no feeling about him one way or the other.

**Hartsook:** What did you think they hoped to accomplish?

**Pope:** I think that Drake Edens hoped to accomplish what was accomplished. I think he wanted to really organize the party and promote it here in South Carolina. I always had the feeling that Shorey was a publicity hound, sort of a carpetbagger who wasn't native to South Carolina and he was coming in here just seeking public aggrandizement.

**Hartsook:** I've heard people say that they think Workman in his 1962 campaign against Olin Johnston really created the organization that allowed the later successes. Do you think there's much truth to that?

**Pope:** I don't know. I really didn't think that Bill had created the party. It thought that he got a lot of votes from people that couldn't stand Olin Johnston, and also that he got votes of people that admired him, but I didn't think he really had founded the party there. I thought it really came into being when Jim Edwards got to be governor—and that was a fluke. He beat General Westmoreland in a very poorly attended primary. It was a small number of votes—I don't remember how many—not over 30,000 were cast in that primary. I'm sure of that. The party got all mixed up and Edwards got in really by a fluke, and Edwards made a good governor. I liked him, Jim Edwards, and still like him. I thought he was all right as a governor.

**Hartsook:** How did you view your role as party chair? Was that an active role recruiting or raising monies?

**Pope:** No. I wasn't thinking so much about raising any money. I only served two years. At that time, being a Democrat was getting unpopular nationwide and I remember that Senator Brown and I—he was executive committeeman when I was state chairman—we went to Washington to a meeting called by the national chairman. I've forgotten his name. He was from the West and he was making some damn, I thought, outrageous proposals. I got up and spoke against him and told him, "Don't drive us the last mile. We can stand just so much, and you've pushed us to the limit. If you go any further, we're going to be lost in the South." I remember that. I can't remember that damn fellow's name.

**Hartsook:** Ted Riley talked a good bit about how difficult it was to be a Kennedy booster....

**Pope:** Well, I was a Kennedy booster. I made speeches on the television and radio for Jack Kennedy, and I went to his inauguration. I don't ever want to go to another inauguration. That was Camelot time, and we had a good time up there. We were in on everything at that time, in 1960 and 1961.

**Hartsook:** I remember Mr. Riley saying how surprised Bobby Kennedy was when he answered the phone and Riley told him that South Carolina had gone for Kennedy.

**Pope:** Yeah. He was very surprised. Everybody else was. I was Grandmaster of the Masons and some of them didn't like it that I was taking a part in the campaign, although it was my privilege. I wasn't mixing up Masonry with politics. And of course, a lot of Catholics have the idea that they can't be Masons. Some of them get dispensations and become that. I remember making a talk on that in Columbia on WIS-TV, and I enjoyed it. I had to go to Washington on a meeting the day we voted. I voted here and then went to Washington. I remember getting the word up there, and I was surprised that we had won as well as Mr. Bobby Kennedy. Frank Sloan was managing the state campaign for Kennedy.

**Hartsook:** What do you think carried the state? What were the deciding factors, do you think, in that race? That was very unusual for South Carolina to support...

**Pope:** A Catholic....

**Hartsook:** No. I meant a Democratic presidential candidate.

**Pope:** Well, they wouldn't support a Catholic when Al Smith ran in 1928. Then they had supported—no, by God—they had supported Eisenhower the second time he ran, I believe. The first time, the Democrats won—barely. They had three tickets. They had the Republican ticket, the Democratic ticket, and then they had the Democrats for Eisenhower. That was Byrnes's proposition. That was in 1952. We still had three groups down here in 1956, too. Old Thurmond had run in 1948 and that screwed up the party. That was the beginning of the mix-up. You see, anybody who was running for office in 1948 had taken an oath that he would support the nominees of the party. I took that damn oath. I had to vote for Thurmond. Not for Thurmond, but I had to vote for the States' Rights ticket because the Democratic party of South Carolina had endorsed it and required us to do it—unless you wanted to break your word. So I held my nose and did that, but I was so glad that Truman won. I liked Truman.

**Hartsook:** Did it strike you as momentous at all when Floyd Spence left the Democratic Party to run for the House as a Republican, the first office-holder to break ranks?

**Pope:** No, I can't say that it did.

**Hartsook:** Did it when [Albert] Watson left?

**Pope:** Well, I was not for Watson. He ran against John Carl West, didn't he, for governor?

**Hartsook:** Yes.

**Pope:** I, of course, was for West. Looking back on it, I think that Watson did the right thing when he resigned as a Democrat and came home and ran as a Republican and got reelected. He did better than some of these others. But, I never was a Watson admirer.

**Hartsook:** I would not have thought so.

**Pope:** No. Now, on Floyd, I've known Floyd since he was a young man at Carolina, I guess. I like Floyd, but he's no intellectual and I don't think he can hurt you much. I guess that's the way I looked him, giving you an honest answer to that.

**Hartsook:** Can I get some thumbnail sketches of some of the other people that you've known and been associated with. We've mentioned John West several times.

**Pope:** John West is a very bright man. He and I were never too close. I supported him and we are on friendly terms. I played golf with him a few times. I think John could have been a real fine lawyer if he had really devoted himself to it, but he hasn't had to do that since he was governor. He went over to Saudi Arabia and made all those good contacts and made some money. He's been doing fine.

**Hartsook:** Good governor?

**Pope:** He made a good governor. I suspect that [Robert] McNair might have been my favorite

governor. I've known him and worked with him. He and I went to Washington to oppose a Civil Rights Act. He was Judiciary chairman of the House. Timmerman sent me up there to represent the state and speak for the Bar. I was chairman of the executive committee of the Bar, I guess. Anyhow, we went, Jimmy Spruill went, Bob McNair and I. We went up there twice, and I get confused as one time we went to the House and one time to the Senate. And Clint Graydon went once representing himself, I reckon. Clint loved it. He was quite a character. I liked Mr. Graydon. He was only happy when he was trying a lawsuit or talking to a jury or to a judge--and he talked a lot. He was very successful.

**Hartsook:** I've heard McNair referred to as perhaps one of the most powerful men in the state.

**Pope:** Yeah. Bob stayed here and built his little empire as soon as he left the governor's office. He's the first governor who's really established a business as a result of having been governor. Now, Fritz was governor and then Fritz practiced for a couple of years, but not long. Fritz was a very able lawyer. Fritz is an intelligent, personable friend. I like Fritz. I voted for him every time he's ever run for statewide office. I hope he won't run next time. Maybe I ought not say that, but I'm fearful that if he couldn't beat Hartnett any worse than he did, and with the change in this governmental feeling around here, I don't believe an incumbent can win.

**Hartsook:** Do you think a Democrat can win?

**Pope:** I'm not at all sure of it. I'm not too hopeful. We haven't got many in our stable that are in a position to do it. The Republicans, unfortunately, have Campbell, whom I didn't like. I didn't like him as governor and I don't like him as a person. Although I know him very slightly, I'm just prepared to dislike him. It's sort of like Alice Roosevelt Longworth said about Tom Dewey: "You've got to know him to dislike him." You don't really have to know Carroll to dislike him.

**Hartsook:** [John] Spratt might make an interesting candidate.

**Pope:** Well, if he'd run, I'd be for him. He's the brightest one we've got in Washington now. He had an awful close call last time from a non-entity. I like John. I've been for him every time he's run.

**Hartsook:** What was John Bolt Culbertson like?

**Pope:** John Bolt was an unstable man with a mental problem. I watched him when I was Speaker of the House. He'd start out making a speech that would be perfectly sane and perfectly logical and all of a sudden while he was standing up there, you'd see his mind turn ninety degrees or one hundred and eighty degrees and he'd get off on some tirade that had no relevance. I don't think he could help it.

**Hartsook:** What about Lester Bates?

**Pope:** I liked Lester. I thought Lester deserved a lot of credit to pull himself up from where he started in Hellhole Swamp, and he was a good mayor of Columbia.

**Hartsook:** Progressive.

**Pope:** Good progressive mayor, I thought. We got along. We campaigned against each other, but there was never any hard feelings. I got along fine with him.

**Hartsook:** Who else has really impressed you either positively or negatively?

**Pope:** I think Judge Spruill has impressed me very much, James Spruill. As I started to say a while ago—I don't know whether we were on the record or not—he never could get to the Supreme Court because there was already another judge on the Supreme Court from his circuit. It would be very difficult to put two people from one small circuit on the court at the same time, with five members. They did it from Newberry when the Court of Appeals was reestablished in 1859. They put O'Neill and Johnstone—there weren't but three people on there and two of them were from Newberry. But that's unusual. Spruill was an outstanding legislator.

I liked Jimmy [James Moncrief, Jr.] Brailsford. I admired his intellect. He was a good legislator and a good judge.

One of the people that I really liked who held office was Chief Justice Claude Taylor. He was not a brilliant legal scholar, but he had a world of common sense. He had a lot of compassion. He was a fine man and, I thought, was a great chief justice.

I think Woodrow Lewis was a great judge. When Woodrow went on the court, some people had some misgivings because of his lack of experience at that time. He had not graduated from the law school. I think he went one year and had to drop out. Then he stood the bar and passed. He didn't have a big practice over in Darlington, but he was put on the court. He served in the legislature and served on the Highway Commission, and he made an excellent judge. In fact, I'd put him up in the top tier of judges I've known in this state, both on the trial bench and on the Supreme Court. I thought he wrote the best opinions of any judge on the Supreme Court. I asked him how he did it. He said his wife was a school teacher who knew nothing about the law, and he wrote his opinions with a pencil on a pad and let her read them. If she could understand it and thought it was alright, he let it go. If she didn't, he rewrote it—just tore it up and rewrote it. That's pretty good. Let some layman read the opinion and see what it means to them. He wrote excellent opinions.

**Hartsook:** What did you think of Judge Ness?

**Pope:** I liked Bubba. He and I were in the Euphradian Literary Society together, and he was always very kind to me. We both loved books. He had, I'm sure, the best legal library of any judge on the bench when he was active, and I prided myself on having one of the best legal libraries among the Bar. When Bubba would come through here holding court, he'd always either send down here to get a book or come down here and look it up. He knew where to go. He was dogmatic and probably dictatorial, but we always got along alright. I didn't try to run over him and he didn't try to run over me. I thought he was a good judge.

**Hartsook:** I love one of his quotes: "I can get along with anybody that wants to get along with me."

**Pope:** That's right. And his other quote was that—"I may be wrong, but I'm never in doubt." [laughter] I liked Bubba. We got along fine.

**Hartsook:** Are there any things that I haven't asked you that you think are important for the record?

**Pope:** I don't know. I probably put some stuff in there that I shouldn't have put—the frank statements that I made about some of those people—but by God, that's the way I felt. No use in lying.

*[END OF INTERVIEW]*