

Louis F. Oberdorfer Oral History Interview – RFK#2, 02/12/1970
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Biographical Note

Louis F. Oberdorfer was Assistant Attorney General, Tax Division, Department of Justice, 1961 - 1965. This interview covers involvement in Robert F. Kennedy's [RFK] 1964 campaign, RFK's plans for the future after John F. Kennedy's death, and RFK's Africa trip, among other topics.

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Louis F. Oberdorfer – RFK #2

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Second Oral History Interview

with

LOUIS OBERDORFER

February 12, 1970
Washington, D. C.

By Roberta W. Greene

For the Robert F. Kennedy Oral History Program
of the Kennedy Library

GREENE: I know that you were involved in some way with the '64 campaign but I really don't know how. Could you go into some detail of what you were doing then?

OBERDORFER: Well, one of the things that I did was to help recruit [Adam] Walinsky and [Peter B.] Edelman, who were then employed at the Department of Justice. I think John Douglas and I both, although still at the Department of Justice, were not subject to the Hatch Act and were free to engage in political activity. We, at the outset, sort of served as observers of the staff operation. It was put together very quickly. I remember Milton Gwartzman was the principal writer and brain trust. We had the impression that he had more to do than he or any other one man could do. We knew that both Edelman and Walinsky were interested and had a hand in persuading Bob that he needed this additional help. At the very outset, I remember going up and watching the announcement at the Seventh Regiment Armory, which was a very exciting moment.

Over the Labor Day weekend I recruited an entire law firm of Golenbock and Barell. Justin Golenbock and been a law school classmate of mine. They had a number of bright young men working there. They turned out on very short notice a very respectable issue book which, I think, helped considerably to orient the campaign, to provide the raw material for issues.

Then I would just go up to New York for a couple of days at a time and keep an eye on the staff effort, the issues, the speeches, the organization. I never had any formal role, but I was sort of a young elder statesman, I suppose, giving a hand here and there. This was all the '64 campaign.

GREENE: What were some of your observations of the organization and the staff?

OBERDORFER: Well, I think, one, that the speech writing and all that was more difficult than one man could do. I was terribly impressed with the performance from a standing start of Adam Walinsky and of Peter Edelman. As I say, I was a novice. I was just trying to find holes and plug them. I thought it really quite remarkable that without any real organization in New York, with a few hands, the staff was able to perform as well as it could.

I suppose the most dramatic thing that I observed was--I didn't have a big hand in it; I just was around and nodded and had one of those Kennedy-type conversations that doesn't have many words in it--about the empty chair debate, with the decisions, the timing controlled by Bob, and the willingness to wait to the last minute to when [Kenneth B.] Keating had set himself up with this empty chair, to move down there and be seen by television outside the door trying to get in while Keating was telling the world that Kennedy had refused to debate. It was typical of the difference between a Kennedy approach to a confrontation and the approach of somebody like Lyndon Johnson, for example, who's a basically frightened fellow and can't take action until he's checked and double checked and worried and fussed and backed and filled; a confidence in his own ability to handle himself, unprepared relatively, in a personal head-to-head nonviolent combat.

GREENE: Were you actually there when the decision was made?

OBERDORFER: I was in the hotel room at the Carlyle [Hotel] with, oh, fifteen or twenty people back in a bedroom talking about what to do when . . . [Interruption]

GREENE: Was there much debate on it or was it

OBERDORFER: No, just a very cool, cool conversation. I don't want to overdramatize this, although it was quite dramatic. I thought of it, at the time, as an exhibition of the kind of command judgment that characterized the handling of the Cuban missile crisis.

GREENE: Did it seem to be the senator's decision to handle it this way?

OBERDORFER: His decision was to recognize that this was one of those moments of opportunity and to play it as an opportunity, not knowing what events would unfold, but prepared to capitalize on--what does Vince Lombardi say?--"a run to daylight," to

wait for a break, to believe that he was cooler and more daring and more sure-footed than this older, less adventurous opponent.

GREENE: There was no real discussion of actually going in and debating?

OBERDORFER: Well, I don't remember. I'm sure everything was discussed. Sure there was. I can't reconstruct the conversation for you. I do remember one aftermath. I didn't go down with them. I stayed in the hotel room. I remember [Angela] Angie Novello was there. And he had bought the time right after Keating's time. He had spoken about two minutes and I told Angie, "I'm not worrying about him anymore; I'm going home." As far as I was concerned, the job was finished; he'd done it and that exposure and that circumstance, I think, made the difference.

GREENE: Yes, I've heard that said by a number of people that that could even be considered the turning point. Did you have much other contact with the senator himself during the campaign?

OBERDORFER: Not much.

GREENE: No. Did you get any kind of a feel of his attitude towards it? Some people say that he was very halfhearted about it in the beginning but started to pick up interest later on.

OBERDORFER: Well, I remember his saying at some point--and I'm sure it's an old adage in New York politics and probably in national politics. "The campaign doesn't begin until the World Series is over." I don't know whether that's been quoted to you or not, but he did say that.

GREENE: Yes.

OBERDORFER: I remember another day--a couple of times going out to the house that they'd rented in Long Island--spending an evening in there with [K. LeMoyne] Lem Billings and Ethel and some others when they were just fixing it up. They just moved in. Then another day he was filming some very, very, brief, pungent television clips and working. Talking to him about them--I may have had something to do with preparing them, just simple statements. I don't remember now exactly what they were, but he had some information about Keating's vote on an education act. The statement on television was simply "I'm for education, I don't think Senator Keating is." It wasn't that bald but that was..... In those film clips, I don't remember now what I did, but I had something to do with them and with him in connection with it.

GREENE: In your role as an occasional overseer, did you get much of a feeling of what the issues that they were most concerned about were?

OBERDORFER: Well, of course, the most concern was a charge--I can't remember the detail of it now--that he had violated the Fair Campaign Practices' rules. There was some commission that had criticized him.

GREENE: The Fair Campaign Practices Committee, I think it was, yes.

OBERDORFER: Whatever it was, they criticized him for something that he did or didn't do and that's what led to the debate. I did concern myself with that, how to deal with it. And again, I can't remember the details, but I do remember being involved in that. I do remember that that was a matter of great concern because he did pride himself on being fair and trying to be fair. He recognized the damage that could be done to him by a charge like that if it stuck. My impression was that he answered the charge to the satisfaction of the public.

GREENE: Yes, and what finally happened, as I recall, was that the fellow who had made the charge--his name at the moment slips my mind--was speaking really as an individual but he was using the committee's name. The committee came out with a . . .

OBERDORFER: . . . and repudiated. There was an appeal to a larger group but. . . .

GREENE: I always wondered if that repudiation was worked out by the senator's people, you know, with the Fair Campaign Practices Committee.

OBERDORFER: I think there were fairly formal presentations made. I don't think it was. . . . I remember vaguely being involved in that, in a minor way, but contributing.

GREENE: You know, I started a little ahead of where I'd planned. I forgot to ask you about your discussions with him after the president's death about what he was going to do, you know, in his own future, and if you had any role to play in the decision to go into New York either as just an advisor or. . . .

OBERDORFER: Not really. I mean I had talked to him about it. I remember meeting with him on the afternoon that President Johnson had told him that the cabinet and Adlai Stevenson were not going to be eligible to be vice-president. I was out of the

building at a time when he called in the assistant attorneys general and reported to them his conversation with the president. When I got back to my desk, there was a note to call him, and I did and went up and sat there with him, just the two of us, and he told me about it.

GREENE: What was his reaction?

OBERDORFER: He said that he was going to have to. . . . Well, he was hurt and said that--again, I can't reproduce it, but what it was was a statement. The sense of our meeting was that "I can't stay in the administration under these circumstances and I'm going to have to do something else," and thanking me for my part anyway. I remember the nicest thing he ever said to me or anybody else was something to the effect that "You really did make a difference," which is a term of art to the Kennedys. I came away from the meeting feeling that Johnson had made a terrible mistake. Bob could have done him a lot of good.

GREENE: Is it your feeling that he would have been interested had it been offered to him?

OBERDORFER: I think so. I don't know whether he would have finally taken it, but I think he would have liked to have the choice rather than having the door slammed in his face.

GREENE: Were there discussions at any point of other things that were considered, of--I know the Vietnam ambassadorship was one thing--anything like that?

OBERDORFER: I remember talking to him about that and I talked a good deal to [Edwin O.] Ed Guthman at that time. I remember coming out of Bob's office on that occasion and going over to Ed Guthman's office, and each of us sort of grinding our teeth at the manner and the crudity of the tactic.

GREENE: Jumping forward again, is there anything else on the Senate campaign that you can remember that we should put on tape?

OBERDORFER: I don't think so. Personally, my father died during that period and I was distracted by that. He died in late October of '64. So, that really effectively eliminated me. I can't remember whether the empty chair debate was before or after that.

GREENE: Well, it was very close to the end of the campaign. I think it was less than a week.

OBERDORFER: Maybe I went back in after I'd come back from Birmingham.

GREENE: Yes. How often and on what kinds of occasions did you usually get together with him or speak to him while he was in the Senate? I know you mentioned the tax bills that you helped him on. Were there other things like this?

OBERDORFER: Well, the tax bills and South Africa were the principal things.

GREENE: Could you get any kind of an impression of how he felt about the Senate, particularly in the early period?

OBERDORFER: Well, I think he liked the freedom of it and, of course, it was a wonderful opportunity for him to complete his education on issues and to stop and think and to meet a wide range of people and confront ideas and see with a perspective that hadn't been available to him in his younger years of when his responsibility was action and specifics.

I was out at the house some with him. They had parties and I'd go over there.

GREENE: You didn't see any of the frustration that some people say he felt.

OBERDORFER: Oh, yes, some. Oh, frustration, not at the Senate, but at the way the country was going, sure. He was desperately frustrated in that sense. I remember going up and talking to him when I decided to come back to practice. He was in a little office in the Old Senate Office Building really cramped and full of mementos, and I had a feeling, "For God's sake, this fellow deserves better than this." I didn't get any reflection from him; I'm reflecting my own thoughts. "This is just wrong that he should be pushed off in a closet like this." And I suppose what he was doing was fighting his way out of the closet.

GREENE: You mean physically his setup was poor?

OBERDORFER: The physical impression of the first office he had up there was a poor office. He got a better one.

GREENE: Was that because of his low rank in the Senate?

OBERDORFER: I don't know; he was very junior.

I also remember--I thought of this after you left the other day--of being concerned--I don't know whether I ever expressed it--about the physical danger that was related to his having that office on the first floor of the New Senate Office Building, with his head right back up against the window. I thought about that a number of times. I don't know whether I ever said anything to anybody about it, but I remember thinking, "Good God, how dangerous." I don't know whether you ever saw that office. . . .

GREENE: No, I didn't, but I've heard quite a bit about it.

OBERDORFER: Well, you can see where it is now. It's right.
The window's right on the street, sort of like a basement apartment. His desk was arranged so that his chair put his back to that window.

I remember reading the principal Vietnam speech before it was given and talking to him about that, encouraging him to do it but he . . .

GREENE: Is that the one in '66 or in '67, do you remember? It was probably the one in '67.

OBERDORFER: Probably in '67.

GREENE: Yes.

OBERDORFER: Probably '67. I'm sure that I was one of a hundred people who read it, but I did, and was impressed with it and, I think, sensed the direction that was going to take him.

GREENE: Why did you get involved on the Africa trip? Did you have an expertise in Africa or past experience?

OBERDORFER; When I first got out of the government, I called him up and I spoke to him--maybe this conversation I related to you--in my office. I said, "I'd like to help you, do what I can and stay close." He asked me if I would write a speech about the then pending case in the World Court [International Court of Justice] about the violation by South Africa of the League of Nations covenant [later assumed by the United Nations] with respect to Southwest Africa. He wanted to make a speech about that. This is in the summer of '65. I started collecting material on it and would talk to him about the problem from time to time. I hadn't gotten the speech written and I think he consulted me about whether to take the trip. I don't mean

that he went out of his way to consult me but we talked about it, and when the trip began to materialize, I don't know whether he turned to me or I volunteered to help him prepare for it.

GREENE: And you set up the Hickory Hill seminars that were held on Saturday?

OBERDORFER: Well, I set them up. I found a group of people around town and other places and sent around and talked to them and got papers from them and collected materials to orient him about the thing. These people were available then. I guess I did make the arrangements for them to come out there and meet with him.

GREENE: Who were some of Well, why don't you say who you thought was particularly helpful on this?

OBERDORFER: I can't remember the man. There was a particular fellow at Brookings, a very low-ranking person, who was particularly helpful. There was a girl who had written a paper for the Carnegie Peace Foundation. (Is there such a thing?) . . .

GREENE: I don't know.

OBERDORFER: . . . on how to deal with South Africa with a--a paper that had gotten very badly criticized. It ended up with an analysis of the military force that would be necessary to impose the will of the United Nations on Southwest Africa. I think I told you in the last interview about the professor who had been a professor of law in South Africa and then in the South African parliament and then he'd left and gone to Ghana and gotten in trouble with [Kwame] Nkrumah and was over at Howard University. The name again escapes me. It'll be in that file. Again, if I had the file, I could refresh my recollection but. . . .

GREENE: We can always fill those names in on the transcript.

OBERDORFER: Then there was a man in New York whose name begins with N, [Waldemar A. Nielson] who is a well-known African expert. And, of course, the most helpful guy was Wayne Fredericks over at the State Department.

GREENE: Yes, I was going to ask you about him.

OBERDORFER: Most of the credit ought to go to him. He led me to these people; he had his own very substantial contribution to the

GREENE: What about [Allard K.] Al Lowenstein? Did you have any contact with him or was that all the senator's doing.

OBERDORFER: No.

GREENE: What were your observations of the senator during these seminars--the type of things he was interested in, how his knowledge was expanded as a result of them?

OBERDORFER: Well, he was a good listener, a good questioner. He charmed these people; he inspired them to want to participate. He gave them the feeling--he certainly gave it to me and he gave it to them too, I'm sure--that he wanted to accomplish something with this, to bring a ray of hope to a place that was a prison, and that they were participating in an important mission by a competent fellow. And it was well done.

GREENE: Did Mrs. [Ethel S.] Kennedy attend any of these?

OBERDORFER: Yes, yes, she did. I remember one particular one on a Saturday morning on the back porch out there at Hickory Hill. She was a hostess but she also sat and listened. I remember on that trip she reviewed his manuscripts. I remember in Dar es Salaam they're sitting on a sofa reading together a manuscript of the speech that he was to make that night to some student group in Dar. She participated very heavily in that.

GREENE: You also mentioned a book that you put together for him.

OBERDORFER: Yes.

GREENE: Was that simply a briefing book for his office?

OBERDORFER: It was the papers that were prepared by this rather large staff that we organized--a lot of it typed right here in this office by people working overtime.

GREENE: But it was prepared by this group of people from all over that you got together?

OBERDORFER: And the straw boss really of the paper was this fellow from Brookings whose name I can't recall.

GREENE: We'll get it. Anyway I know you weren't in South Africa. Did you plan to go and you couldn't get a visa?

OBERDORFER: No, I'd planned to go, but the trip coincided with my daughter's [Kathryn Lee Oberdorfer] graduation from high school and I'd been invited to make the graduation address. It also coincided with my son's [John Louis Oberdorfer] graduation from college. He agreed that. . . . They left before my daughter's graduation and I joined them right after that and didn't go to my son's graduation.

GREENE: From conversations did you get much of an impression of the senator's reaction to South Africa, to the people he met there?

OBERDORFER: He was very impressed with a number of--what was the black Nobel Prize winner. . . .

GREENE: [Albert J.] Luthuli?

OBERDORFER: Luthuli. He was terribly impressed with him. He liked him. He liked the response of the students at the law school where he spoke. I think he was satisfied with his ability to reach people. I got that impression.

GREENE: What about his reaction to the conditions in South Africa? Were they as he expected or were they even worse than he had anticipated?

OBERDORFER: I imagine that they were. . . . Well, I started to say I imagine they were as he anticipated and yet I don't think--and parenthetically I say it--that when he became attorney general he understood or anticipated how tough things were in the South for black people. I think he learned, and really couldn't comprehend it at first, that people would have set up these elaborate devices to hold other people down. That was news to him I suppose. I just think he was less surprised about South Africa, having been through and observed what went on in the South.

GREENE: Did he say anything about what he thought of the Americans' role in South Africa, both the diplomatic and the political?

OBERDORFER: Yes, I think that he was pleased with what he saw of some of the embassy and critical of other parts of it. Several places he was critical of the embassy. I remember when he got very upset with some of the people in Ethiopia. There was no ambassador in Kenya when we were there.

GREENE: [William] Attwood was already out?

OBERDORFER: He wasn't out; he was back here on some other mission. I think he liked the guy in Tanzania very much.

GREENE: That was [John H.] Burns, wasn't it, John Burns?

OBERDORFER: Yes.

GREENE: In Ethiopia it was Edward Korry.

OBERDORFER: Whoever it was. Oh, Attwood was out of Kenya for good; Korry was back here on a mission.

GREENE: I thought that's what I remembered. His wife was there.

OBERDORFER: His wife entertained us, yeah.

GREENE: But he wasn't.

OBERDORFER: And he was very critical of some of the underlings there about something; I forget what it was. Something went wrong there.

GREENE: I know he did quite a bit of visiting among Peace Corps volunteers. Did he have a reaction?

OBERDORFER: Yes, that was very successful, very successful.

GREENE: He was pleased with them?

OBERDORFER: Yes, and they with him. The empathy was really quite dramatic. Mrs. [Patricia M.] Korry had the Peace Corps volunteers from all over Ethiopia--had them from other countries, too--on an afternoon at the embassy. They came in there and sat on the floor and he talked to them, very well. He made a very impressive speech at the university there, you know, summoning the youth to leadership, really quite good, extemporaneous. I remember he started to get on the platform and then--it was a very long room--he took a chair and put the chair in an aisle in the middle of the room and sort of rotated around on the chair and spoke that way.

GREENE: Wasn't that where he said that he wanted to face the generation of the future rather than the

OBERDORFER: Yes, I guess that was when he did that.

GREENE: I remember that appearing in the East African press while we were there.

OBERDORFER: Oh, you were there at the time?

GREENE: Yes.

OBERDORFER: I remember also the organization of African states

[Organization of African Unity] has a rather imposing modern building . . .

GREENE: Yes, in Addis [Ababa].

OBERDORFER: . . and the lights went out in the middle of his speech. Had you heard that tale?

GREENE: No.

OBERDORFER: And the room was absolutely black, dark. I remember it being a rather tough moment--long time before they went back on--and he had some very cute things to say about, "Looks to me like somebody doesn't like me here," and like that.

GREENE: It's been written that he was actually bored with the portion of the trip in East Africa after the South African jaunt.

OBERDORFER: I suppose that's true.

GREENE: Did you get that feeling?

OBERDORFER: Oh, yes. That was anticlimatic.

GREENE: He didn't particularly enjoy the animals and the countryside?

OBERDORFER: I don't think he particularly enjoyed Treetops. I remember one thing at Treetops--you're supposed to stay up there. There was a rhinoceros, have you heard this tale?

GREENE: I think either [Sander] Vanocur told it to me or it's been written, I don't remember which. And he went down . . .

OBERDORFER: And he went down and had a conversation with a rhinoceros, didn't get too far away from the stairway but still it's an interesting adventure.

GREENE: What about the leaders in East Africa [Julius K.] Nyerere, [Jomo] Kenyatta and [Haile] Selassie? Did he have a fairly good relationship with them?

OBERDORFER: I think he did with Nyerere, Nyerere or however you say it. Had a nice conver. . . . I sat through part of that conversation. Had a very stiff lunch with

Kenyatta and his cabinet. I don't know whether that's been reported to you. But they had it at his palace. Kenyatta didn't say much; he was really sort of a lump that day. [Thomas J.] Mboya was talking very nicely and they seemed to get along well, but I felt that lunch was not very useful. Nobody learned much and there wasn't much real reason to be there.

GREENE: Was it a question of dissatisfaction with the senator for some other reason?

OBERDORFER: Well, no, it was just too big a crowd. You know, it was a big table and it was formally set with silver, and these fellows were probably showing off a little bit and being royal and regal. It just wasn't a loose, easy lunch. It was a stiff, formal diplomatic performance, and I would say the same about what I saw of the relationship with Haile Selassie. He sat over in sort of a throne room with him in the morning--a nice big, comfortable chair. Haile Selassie was over there, Ethel was there, and some wife of Haile Selassie's was sitting with him. And they sat and talked I don't know what about. I remember something about Haile Selassie wanted some more arms to deal with the rebels in Somalia . . .

GREENE: Right.

OBERDORFER: . . . that kind of conversation. Then the lunch was again the long table. I remember being scared to death of the food. Everybody was eating it and I didn't know whether we could take it or not--dishes that I never saw before. Again, it was very stiff, not the kind of thing that, for instance, he had with Nyerere where they walked in the garden.

GREENE: But it was more personalities than anything else?

OBERDORFER: Well, I don't know if it's personalities or just the setting. Nobody turned them loose. And, of course, Nyerere had been here. He'd known John Kennedy and there was a point of departure.

GREENE: Well, that's why I was kind of surprised at Selassie because he had a very good rapport with the President and Mrs. Kennedy.

OBERDORFER: Well, it may have been all right. Maybe the senator had a perfectly fine rapport with him, but I didn't see it, I didn't see it.

GREENE: Your feelings, yes.

OBERDORFER: I remember we went around and talked to the minister of justice one afternoon. That was a stiff, guarded conversation. I imagine that minister of justice was running a horrible jailhouse . . .

GREENE: Pretty tight ship, yes. It's worse now.

OBERDORFER: And he wasn't giving much.

GREENE: What about conversations with him on the follow-through, particularly on the South African aspect? I know he wrote letters to numerous legislators.

OBERDORFER: That was handled pretty much by the staff. I got back here and got busy with something else and I didn't have much to do with it.

I remember that one thing. . . . We had hoped to have a party for all those people who had worked so hard, and set it up a couple of times. It had to be called off and I don't think it ever happened. I was very disappointed at that, and so was he. He felt badly; the people had worked so hard. They really never got an opportunity to be recognized for what they'd done.

GREENE: Is there anything else on the African trip?

OBERDORFER: I really don't think I have anything to add.

GREENE: The last thing that I have to talk about is Mrs. Kennedy's court case about the horse. I know you got involved in it somehow.

OBERDORFER: Well, I represented her, yes.

GREENE: How did that come about? Did the senator ask . . .

OBERDORFER: Burke Marshall asked me to do it. I don't know how he got started. Then I remember at [Salvador A.] Sal Andretta's funeral, whenever that was, the senator asked me to get into it, too. And we thought, you know, that they would just talk to the lawyer. The plaintiff had been convicted and I thought they'd drop it or settle it for a dollar. But no, this guy, the plaintiff, wanted the publicity; the plaintiff's lawyer wanted publicity, I think. The plaintiff was sort of a bizarre fellow and the Kennedys didn't want to settle it, even for a dollar. Much to my surprise it went to trial. The trial lasted two days.

I remember I had a big argument with Ethel and also with Bob about whether she had to stay in the courtroom. She was very busy and very pregnant. I finally got her to come for the opening of the thing. When she got there and heard the charges, she got a little mad and she didn't leave. She stayed right there.

GREENE: Were the charges a surprise to her?

OBERDORFER: Well, the fact that these people would pursue this thing, go to all this trouble. The jury was out for two and a half hours. That was a sweat. She stayed out there until the jury had come back and was beginning to tease me about what would happen if we lost. That was a tough moment. She was great about it, really a great witness and a good sport.

GREENE: Did she take the whole thing fairly seriously?

OBERDORFER: Finally, yes. When I told her she had to take the stand and started preparing her as a witness, she began to take it seriously.

GREENE: What about the senator? Was he at all concerned about the . . .

OBERDORFER: No. He was preoccupied then with the Vietnam business. He was really into it. That was just before his trip to Europe.

GREENE: That's right, he went to Europe at Christmas.

OBERDORFER: He drove us out there the first morning. And I tried to keep him away from the thing. I felt the people in Fairfax County, Virginia, might be hostile to him. I got him to stay out of the courtroom and stay away from the photographers and the reporters. And he did.

GREENE: But he himself was not particularly shy about it.

OBERDORFER: Well, he wasn't very interested in it either.

GREENE: No.

OBERDORFER: Frank Mankiewicz and I agreed that during that winter that was the best publicity they had. This was after the [William] Manchester book business and all that. I wondered whether the Archives might not want to get the transcript of those proceedings.

GREENE: Oh, I think we would.

OBERDORFER: They've never been typed. Least ought to get the notes from the reporter.

GREENE: Yes, we could have them typed ourselves.

OBERDORFER: Well, if you can read the shorthand.

GREENE: Oh.

OBERDORFER: You'd have to probably pay him to type them.

GREENE: Well, anyway. . . .

OBERDORFER: Probably be three or four hundred dollars, but it's something you might want to think about.

GREENE: Okay, that sounds good. Is there anything else on this period, '64 to '68, up to the point that we started to talk about last week?

OBERDORFER: I really don't think of anything right now.