



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535

June 11, 2021

MR. JOHN GREENEWALD JR.
SUITE 1203
27305 WEST LIVE OAK ROAD
CASTAIC, CA 91384

FOIPA Request No.: 1496060-000
Subject: REED, STANLEY FORMAN

Dear Mr. Greenewald:

The enclosed 209 pages of records were determined to be responsive to your subject and were previously processed and released pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA). Please see the selected paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

- ☒ In an effort to provide you with responsive records as expeditiously as possible, we are releasing documents from previous requests regarding your subject. We consider your request fulfilled. Since we relied on previous results, additional records potentially responsive to your subject may exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may request an additional search for records. Submit your request by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence.
- ☐ Please be advised that additional records responsive to your subject exist. If this release of previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you must advise us that you want the additional records processed. Please submit your response within thirty (30) days by mail to **Initial Processing Operations Unit, 200 Constitution Drive, Winchester, VA 22602, or by fax to (540) 868-4997**. Please cite the FOIPA Request Number in your correspondence. **If we do not receive your decision within thirty (30) days of the date of this notification, your request will be closed.**
- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA). Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession.

If this release of the previously processed material does not satisfy your request, you may file a FOIPA request with NARA at the following address:

National Archives and Records Administration
Special Access and FOIA
8601 Adelphi Road, Room 5500
College Park, MD 20740-6001

- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were transferred to the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), and they were not previously processed pursuant to the FOIA. You may file a request with NARA using the address above.

- ☐ One or more of the enclosed records were destroyed. Although we retained a version of the records previously processed pursuant to the FOIA, the original records are no longer in our possession. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) , Title 44, United States Code, Section 3301 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1228; Title 44, United States Code, Section 3310 as implemented by Title 36, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1229.10.
- ☐ Records potentially responsive to your request were destroyed. Since this material could not be reviewed, it is not known if it was responsive to your request. Record retention and disposal is carried out under supervision of the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) according to Title 44 United States Code Section 3301, Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Chapter 12 Sub-chapter B Part 1228, and 36 CFR 1229.10.
- ☐ Documents or information referred to other Government agencies were not included in this release.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. **"Part 1"** of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. **"Part 2"** includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. **"Part 3"** includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

For questions regarding our determinations, visit the www.fbi.gov/foia website under "Contact Us." The FOIPA Request Number listed above has been assigned to your request. Please use this number in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: <https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal>. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by contacting the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769. Alternatively, you may contact the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison by emailing foipaquestions@fbi.gov. If you submit your dispute resolution correspondence by email, the subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

Sincerely,



Michael G. Seidel
Section Chief
Record/Information
Dissemination Section
Information Management Division

Enclosure(s)

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C. § 552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) **Intelligence Records.** To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) **Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) **Requests for Records for Incarcerated Individuals.** The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any incarcerated individual pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (b)(7)(F), and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) **Record Searches.** The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. A standard search normally consists of a search for main files in the Central Records System (CRS), an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include references, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files. For additional information about our record searches, visit www.fbi.gov/services/information-management/foipa/requesting-fbi-records.
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets.** The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks – often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative “FBI file.” An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.fbi.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.
- (iv) **National Name Check Program (NNCP).** The mission of NNCP is to analyze and report information in response to name check requests received from federal agencies, for the purpose of protecting the United States from foreign and domestic threats to national security. Please be advised that this is a service provided to other federal agencies. Private Citizens cannot request a name check.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts
and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)
document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are
responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages
released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: **<http://www.theblackvault.com>**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

March 18, 1935

N The Attorney General today recommended to the President the nomination of Stanley Reed of Kentucky as Solicitor General of the United States.

Mr. Reed is, at present, the General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. By designation of the President he is also a Director of the Commodity Credit Corporation and a Trustee of the Export-Import Banks. Prior thereto he was General Counsel of the Federal Farm Board. Recently he participated with the Attorney General and with Assistant Solicitor General MacLean in presenting the government's contentions before the Supreme Court in the gold clause litigation. A short time ago he was named Special Assistant to the Attorney General to assist in handling certain questions before the Supreme Court involving the National Industrial Recovery Administration.

Mr. Reed was born in Mason County, Kentucky, December 31, 1884, and has resided there continuously. He was educated at Kentucky Wesleyan College and Yale University, graduating from the latter institution in 1906. His legal education was received at the University of Virginia, Columbia and the Sorbonne (University of Paris). He was admitted to the Kentucky bar in 1910 and to the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1924. Until coming to Washington he was engaged in the general practice of law as a member of the firm of Browning, Reed & Zeigler with offices at Maysville and Ashland, Kentucky. He is a member of the American Bar Association and of the American Law Institute, Sons of Colonial Wars, Sons of American Revolution, Delta Phi fraternity. He was a 1st Lieutenant, Army Service Corps, in the United States Army during the Great War and a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives, 1912-1916.

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MAR 20 1935

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MAR 19 1935

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

SEARCHED	FILE
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JOHN, EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Division of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

HHC:IJ

March 19, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Stanley Reed, the newly appointed Solicitor-General, called. It was solely a personal call.

Respectfully,

H. H. Clegg

APR 4 1935

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62-35016-2	
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
APR 2 - 1935	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	FILE
TOLSON	

COPIES DESTROYED
270 SEP 29 1964

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

SJT:HW

April 2, 1935.

Mr. Nathan.....
Mr. Tolsen.....
Mr. Backus.....
Mr. Baughman.....
Chief Clerk.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Coffey.....
Mr. Edwards.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Keith.....
Mr. Lester.....
Mr. Quinn.....
Mr. Schilder.....
Mr. Smith.....
Mr. Tamm.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Miss Gandy.....

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

RE: Visitors

Please be informed that Mr. Stanley Reed, Jr.,
son of the Solicitor General of the Department,
together with a friend, was shown through the
Exhibit Room this date.

Respectfully,

S. J. Tracy
S. J. TRACY.

RECORDED
APR 4 1935

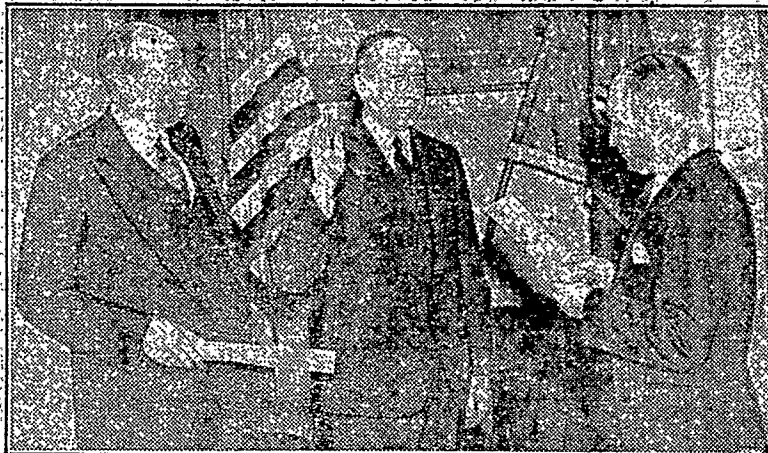
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DIVISION OF INVESTIGATION	
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Mr. Nathan.....
 Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Backus.....
 Mr. Baughman.....
 Chief Clerk.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Coffey.....
 Mr. Edwards.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Keith.....
 Mr. Lester.....
 Mr. Quinn.....
 Mr. Schilder.....
 Mr. Smith.....
 Mr. Tamm.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Miss Gandy.....

Mr. Nathan.....
 Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Backus.....
 Mr. Baughman.....
 Chief Clerk.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Coffey.....
 Mr. Edwards.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Keith.....
 Mr. Lester.....
 Mr. Quinn.....
 Mr. Schilder.....
 Mr. Smith.....
 Mr. Tamm.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Miss Gandy.....

SOLICITOR DEPARTMENT TAKES OATH



Stanley F. Reed, Kentucky lawyer (center) being sworn in as the new solicitor general of U. S. in Washington. Atty. Gen. Homer Cummings (left) looks on while his assistant, Ugo Caruso, administers the oath. Reed formerly headed the legal department of RFO.

Chicago Daily Times
 62-35016-A
 MAR 27 1935

Mr. Nathan.....
 Mr. Tolson.....
 Mr. Backus.....
 Mr. Baughman.....
 Chief Clerk.....
 Mr. Clegg.....
 Mr. Coffey.....
 Mr. Edwards.....
 Mr. Egan.....
 Mr. Harbo.....
 Mr. Keith.....
 Mr. Lester.....
 Mr. Quinn.....
 Mr. Schilder.....
 Mr. Smith.....
 Mr. Tamm.....
 Mr. Tracy.....
 Miss Gandy.....

DEPARTMENT

**CUMMINGS PICKS REED
 FOR SOLICITOR GENERAL**

Washington, D. C., March 18.—(P)
 Attorney General Cummings today
 recommended to the president nomi-
 nation of Stanley Reed of Kentucky
 as solicitor general of the United
 States.

If approved, Reed will succeed
 J. Crawford Biggs of North Caro-
 lina, who resigned, effective when
 a successor is qualified. The pos-
 pays \$10,000 a year.
 Reed now is RFC counsel.

62-35016-H

Chicago Daily News



Harris & Ewing
**NEW SOLICITOR GEN-
ERAL.**—Stanley Reed takes
oath of office for new post.
Attorney General Cum-
mings attended.

APR 20 1933

APR 20 1933

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JER:ECB

June 24, 1935.

Personal and Confidential

Mr. R. A. Alt,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
U. S. Department of Justice,
Post Office Box 4907,
Jacksonville, Florida.

Dear Mr. Alt:

This matter about which I am writing you, I would like to have you handle as a personal matter. The Solicitor General, Mr. Stanley Reed, informs me that he has 160 acres of land located in Section 19, Township 43, Range 23, Lee County, Florida, near Fort Myers, Florida. He has been informed by some one desiring to buy the land that timber is being cut on it. Mr. Reed today asked me whether - if there was an Agent of the Bureau in the vicinity of this land - I would mind having him look into the situation and let me know whether the land is being trespassed on. Consequently, if you do have an Agent near Fort Myers, Florida, I would like to have you arrange with him to look into this matter and inform me promptly whether the land owned by Mr. Reed, as indicated above, is actually being trespassed upon at the present time.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Scheidt	.....
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

Special Delivery

RECORDED

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JUN 25 1935	
FILE	

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JEH:ROB

June 24, 1935.

RECORDED

62-35016-5

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SOLICITOR GENERAL.
MR. STANLEY REED

Responsive to your memorandum of June 24, 1935, I have today asked the Agent in Charge of the Jacksonville, Florida, Office of this Bureau to make inquiry concerning any trespassing which may in fact be occurring upon the land which you own in the vicinity of Fort Myers, Florida. Just as soon as I receive word upon the matter, I will promptly advise you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1935
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FROM
THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
TO
OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Attorney General	
Assistant to the Atty. Gen. Stanley	
Assistant Attorney General Blair	
Assistant Attorney General Keenan	
Assistant Attorney General Stephens	
Assistant Attorney General Sweeney	
Assistant Attorney General Wideman	
Assistant Solicitor General MacLean	
Mr. Bunn	
Mr. <i>Hoover</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mr.	
Mr. Holland	
Mr. Smith	
Mr. Jackson	
Mr.	
Miss Quinn	
Mr. Loney	
Miss Payne	
Miss Handy	
Miss Brereton	
Chief Clerk	

1935
8

*memo Mr. Reed
letter J. A. L.
6-24-35
J. A. L.*

62-35016-5	
JUN 27 1935	
DIRECTOR	FILE



Office of the Solicitor General
Washington, D.C.

June 24, 1935

MEMORANDUM TO MR. HOOVER, DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF
INVESTIGATION.

Mr. Nathan
Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman ..
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Keith
Mr. Lester
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Scheidt
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Smith
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy
.....
.....

I have 160 acres of land located in
Section 19, Township 43, Range 23, Lee County,
Florida, near Fort Myers. I have been told by
someone desiring to buy the land that timber is
being cut on it. I do not want to sell. If you
have someone down there who could look into the
situation and tell me whether the land is being
trespassed on, I would appreciate it.

Harley Kuf

JK

RECORDED
JUN 26 1935

62-35016-5	
JUN 27 1935	
DIRECTOR	FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~Division of Investigation~~

U. S. Department of Justice

P.O. Box 4907
Jacksonville, Florida
June 26, 1935.

Personal and Confidential

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Nathan	✓
Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Baughman	
Chief Clerk	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Coffey	
Mr. Edwards	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Keith	
Mr. Lester	
Mr. Quinn	✓
Mr. Scheidt	
Mr. Schilder	
Mr. Smith	
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Your personal and confidential special delivery letter of June 24, 1935, informing that the Solicitor General, Mr. Stanley Reed, informs that he has certain land located in Lee County, Florida, near Fort Myers, and that he has been advised that timber is being cut on it, and requesting that if the Bureau has an Agent in the vicinity of this land appropriate inquiry be made to verify the report, has been received and I have assigned the matter for appropriate attention to Special Agent F. F. Yearsley, who will be in Fort Myers tomorrow on official business. He will obtain the desired information, and it will be transmitted to you as soon as it is received here.

I am very glad to have the opportunity to handle this personal matter for you.

Very sincerely yours,

R. A. Alt

R. A. Alt
Special Agent in Charge.

RAA:C

AIR MAIL - SPECIAL DELIVERY.

RECORDED

JUL 3 1935

62-35016-6			
JUL 2 1935			
TOLSON	FOUR	NAME	FILE

*To be called to
Director's Personal
attention when
received.
et 6/28/35*

ST:1

62-35016-7 July 3, 1935

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SOLICITOR GENERAL,
MR. STANLEY REED

Pursuant to your request, I have had inquiries conducted in Lee County, Florida for the purpose of ascertaining whether timber is being cut upon a plot of land in which you hold an interest. The Special Agent of the Bureau who conducted these inquiries advises that the records of the Recorder of Deeds, Lee County, Fort Myers, Florida, reflect that by deed, Arthur L. Claddock and his wife, Sophie Claddock, conveyed to you an undivided one-half interest in 160 acres of land, described as the south half of the north half of Section 14, Township 43, Range 23, Lee County. This property, which has a one-fourth mile frontage on the Burnt Store Road, lies north of a tract of land owned by the Baptist Education Society and south of a similar tract owned by T. M. Stevens. The Special Agent personally examined all of the property included in your tract and advises me that there is no indication that any timber has been cut from your land, although a great deal of timber has been removed from the tracts on both sides of your property. It is possible that occasionally when cutting timber on property immediately adjacent to yours, one or two trees which are located upon the boundary of your property have been cut, but there has been no noticeable removal of timber growing upon your tract of land.

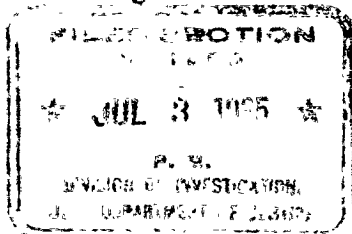
There is a saw-mill located about a quarter of a mile south of your tract, which saw-mill is operated by one J. C. Duke, who has been removing timber in Section 14. Mr. Duke has authority to cut timber from the land of T. M. Stevens and from the land of the Baptist Education Society, and informed the Agent that he was being as careful as possible in avoiding the removal of any timber upon the boundaries of your property which did not appear to belong to the tracts of land from which he has authority to remove timber. Incidentally, I was advised that J. C. Duke is interested in the timber on your tract of land, and stated that if this land was going to be sold he, Duke, would like to make a bid upon the timber.

Confidentially, J. C. Duke has no questionable reputation in the vicinity of Fort Myers, Florida.

If you desire any additional information in this matter I will be glad to obtain it for you.

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,
Director.



FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

Mr. Nathan	()
Mr. Tolson	()
Mr. Clegg	()
Mr. Appel	()
Mr. Baughman	()
Mr. Coffey	()
Mr. Edwards	()
Mr. Egan	()
Mr. Glavin	()
Mr. Keith	()
Mr. Lester	()
Mr. Quinn	()
Mr. Scheidt	()
Mr. Schilder	()
Mr. Smith	()
Mr. Tamm	()
Mr. Tracy	()
Inspector	()
Unit	()
Secretary	()

See Me	()
Prepare Reply	()
For Your Information	()
Note and Return	()
File	()

Remarks:

Memo to Mr. Reed transmitting copy of report

first thing tomorrow morning.

7/2 st.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~Division of Investigation~~

U. S. Department of Justice

P.O. Box 4907
Jacksonville, Florida
July 1, 1935.

Nathan	.....
Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Keith	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schacht	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Smith	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Pennsylvania Ave. at 9th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Reference is made to your personal and confidential letter of June 24, 1935, requesting that I ascertain whether a certain parcel of land located in Lee County, Florida, near Ft. Myers, owned by the Solicitor General, Mr. Stanley Reed, is being trespassed upon.

Please be advised that Special Agent F. F. Yearsley has made a thorough investigation in this matter and has submitted to me a memorandum, which is quoted as follows:

"Reference is made to the Director's letter dated June 24, 1935, concerning the cutting of timber on 160 acres of land located in Section 19, Township 43, Range 23, Lee County, Florida, the property of the Solicitor General, Mr. Stanley Reed, Washington, D.C.

RECORDED & INDEXED

Please be advised that the records of the Recorder of Deeds, Lee County, Fort Myers, Florida, reflect in Volume 78, page 228 of the Records of Deeds that deed #33938 is an indenture made the 21st day of March 1925 by which Arthur L. Glascock and his wife, Sophia Glascock deeded to Stanley Reed an undivided one-half interest in 160 acres of land described as the South half of the North half of Section 19, Township 43, Range 23, Lee County, Florida.

This property was located by me and it is one-fourth mile by one mile, the one-fourth mile frontage being on the Burnt Store Road and the property extending back from the road for a distance of one mile, as indicated by the attached map. (The portion of Section 19 which has been left white in color is the exact property described. I located the land markers and might state that the portion of section which lies south of that owned by Mr. Stanley Reed is owned by the Baptist Education Society, and that portion of the same section on the

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director,

7/1/35.

north of that owned by Mr. Reed is owned by T. M. Stevens.

I personally examined the property and walked back into it for well over a half mile and there has been no timber cut therein, however, a great deal of timber has been cut on both sides of the property owned by Mr. Stanley Reed, as evidenced by many stumps. All of this land is wooded but not heavily and it is not difficult to observe stumps where timber has been cleared away. It is possible that occasionally when cutting timber those performing the work might get over the property line and cut one or two trees, but this could hardly be helped under the circumstances.

I also located a saw-mill about one quarter of a mile south of the land of Mr. Reed and across the Burnt Store Road, which saw-mill is operated by one J. C. Duke, who I interviewed and he advised that he had been cutting timber in Section 19, but had not cut any timber in the 160 acres owned by Arthur L. Glascock. Mr. Duke accompanied me in examining the land and pointed out the said 160 acres as previously determined by Agent. Mr. Duke has authority to cut timber from the land of Mr. T. M. Stevens and that of the Baptist Education Society, and added that he had been as careful as possible not to cut timber from Mr. Arthur L. Glascock's land. At the present time Mr. Duke is interested in the timber on Mr. Reed's land and stated that if the land was to be sold he would like to make a bid for the timber.

It appears to me that who ever is interested in buying said land has advised Mr. Stanley Reed that timber is being cut upon his land when in fact they did not know just what section of the land belonged to him. One would think from driving along the road and noting the stumps and observing the saw-mill that timber was being cut throughout the wooded area, but this is not true upon close examination.

Mr. J. C. Duke bears a questionable reputation, that is, according to hearsay supplied by Postmaster Walter Walters of Fort Myers, Florida, concerning his activities as a timber thief. However, at this time no one has been cutting timber from Mr. Reed's land intentionally, it being possible that now and then one tree close to the property line is cut, it being impossible to make a definite statement to this effect without the services of a surveyor."

Mr. John Edgar Hoover,
Director,

7/1/35.

I trust that the aforementioned data is the information desired by Mr. Reed.

Very truly yours,



R. A. Alt
Special Agent in Charge.

RAA:C

PERSONAL and CONFIDENTIAL.



62-55616-7

ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300

21 22 23 24 CHARLOTTE 25 COUNTY 26 27

43 44 45 46 47

CHARLOTTE HARBOR

2 Miles

Built Stone

DOCA GRANDE PASS

DOCA GRANDE

CAPOCOUA ISLAND

PALMER KEY

PINE ISLAND SOUND

GULF OF MEXICO

FISHERMAN'S LODGE

CAPE BLANCO

SAN CARLOS BAY

OSTEGO BAY

CARLOS PASS

LITTLE CARLOS PASS

HICKORY PASS

COLLIER COUNTY

LEE COUNTY FLORIDA

COOPER-STANFORD CO.

CIVIL AND CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

303 PYTHIAN BLDG. FT. MYERS FLA.

COMPILED FROM GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SURVEYS

Feb. 1926

LEE COUNTY FLORIDA

COOPER - STANFORD CO.

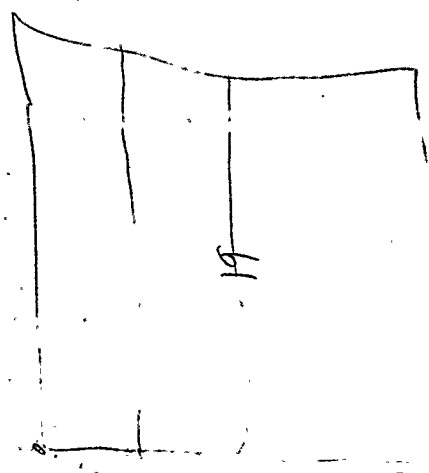
CIVIL AND CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

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COMPILED FROM GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SURVEYS

Feb. 1926

GEDDES PRINTING CO.



9-11-6

C
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P
Y

RECORD OF TELEPHONE CALL OR VISITOR

November 24, 1935.

Time - 1:20 P.M.

Name - Justice Switchboard Operator
tele.

Referred to -

Details:

Stated that she had been instructed by Mr. Stanley Reed, Solicitor General, to secure a car for him for 4 P. M. today; that a chauffeur was available but not a car; that the Attorney General had taken most of the cars with him out of town.

I stated that the office was closed and that no cars were available here.

A.S.

At 10:23 A.M. today the operator had also requested that a car be furnished for the Solicitor General, stating that she had called the Bureau at the suggestion of someone in the Chief Clerk's Office of the Department; that the request was not made with the knowledge of Mr. Reed.

At this time I also informed the operator that no cars were available.

Mr. Tolson was advised.

A.S.

RECORDED

NOV 29 1935

NOV 29 1935

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation

TDQ:RCL

U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

July 3, 1936.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON.

Mr. Gray in the Messenger Room in the
Solicitor General's office called and exhibited to me two
photographs of Solicitor General Reed - the original and
a photostat which had been made in the Department - and
wanted to know if it was possible with our equipment to
make a better photostat.

He stated that he had been sent by the
Secretary to Mr. Reed and I informed him that he should
advise her that the Bureau's photostat machine was not
functioning and that when the same was placed in running
condition, we would be many days delinquent.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-35016-9

JUL 11 1936

JUL 14 1936

TOLSON

Reed's Court Collapse

Fainting Spell Ascribed To U. S. Bungling of Case

By GEORGE ROTHWELL BROWN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—It was in reality the incompetence of the present Department of Justice set-up that was brought into the spotlight when Solicitor General Stanley Reed was stricken by a fainting spell while addressing the Supreme Court and obliged to bring his argument to a sudden close.

It was not the incompetence of Stanley Reed.

The whole Department of Justice organization seems lacking in intelligent purpose.

Other legal lights appearing before the Supreme Court have fainted. One died as he was addressing the court. Many have been seized with "stage" fright.

U. S. Case Bungled

But not in recent history has an advocate for the Department of Justice had so hopeless a task as that which confronted Stanley Reed. He must have known the government's case was bungled, that it had "budded in" for political effect in a suit between two outsiders—Moor vs. the Texas & New Orleans Railroad Company.

With still 15 minutes of his argument to go, the solicitor general was at the end of his rope when the fainting spell overcame him. He had been subjected to

a barrage from the august bench. Perhaps stage fright seized him, as he realized the awkwardness of his position.

Garland Case Recalled

There has been no criticism of Stanley Reed in Washington. He shouldered the responsibility himself instead of shoving it off on a subordinate. But the ears of the Department of Justice must be burning, over the preparation of the Government's case.

A layman might have imagined it was intended to be argued in a police court, not before the United States Supreme Court.

The man who died on his feet while addressing the Supreme Court with all the vigor of one of the finest legal minds this country has ever produced was Augustus H. Garland. He had been a senator from Arkansas, until he became attorney general in the cabinet of President Cleveland, in 1885. It was Jan. 26, 1899, after his retirement from the Department of Justice, that he collapsed while arguing a case before the court.

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Chief Clerk	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Edwards	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Joseph	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Schilder	.....
Mr. Tamm	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

NEW YORK AMERICAN

Forwarded by New York Office

DEC 14 1935

62-35016-A

R 7

The Washington Times
December 10, 1935.

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Mr. Tolson
Mr. Baughman
Chief Clerk
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Coffey
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Egan
Mr. Foxworth
Mr. Harbo
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U. S. Solicitor Reed Stricken in Court

International News Service

Apparently on the verge of collapse, Solicitor General Stanley Reed today was forced to halt during an argument on constitutionality of the Bankhead act in the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice Hughes summarily adjourned the court session 15 minutes before closing time. Friends of Reed feared he had suffered a mild heart attack.

The Solicitor General had been under a strain for two days, during arguments on constitutionality of the AAA processing tax, which were completed at 3 p. m.

He then appeared as a "friend of the court" in the case in which Lee Moor, Texas cotton grower, challenged validity of the Bankhead cotton act in a suit against the Texas and New Orleans railroad.

Reed, his face turning white as a sheet, suddenly said:

"I will have to beg the indul-

gence of the court. I am unable to proceed at this time."

He sat down in his chair and began using an inhalator.

Spectators, amazed and shocked, stood gaping in the courtroom after the justices disappeared through huge red curtains to their robing room.

Friends of Reed crowded about him.

C. Elmer Cropley, clerk of the court, said that Reed's illness was not serious.

"He had simply been working day and night," said Cropley.

Reed was subjected to severe questioning by justices during his argument.

He attempted to question the standing of the Lee Moor case in court on the ground that no real defense was made by the railroad in the lower court.

A barrage of critical questions came from the court as constitutionality of the cotton act was argued.

62-35016-A

REED'S UPSET IN COURT LAID TO 'BUNGLING'

Cummings' Department Put
Burden of Hopeless Case
On Chief Solicitor, Is View

By GEORGE
ROTHWELL BROWN

It was the incompetence of the present Department of Justice setup that actually was brought into the Washington spotlight when Solicitor General Stanley Reed was stricken by a fainting spell while addressing the Supreme Court, and was obliged to bring his argument to a sudden halt.

This was lost sight of in the emphasis that was placed upon the dramatic termination of a plea that was being made in the presence of one of the most brilliant bars that has ever assembled before the United States Supreme Court. And it was not the incompetence of Stanley Reed. The whole Department of Justice organization seems lacking in intelligent purpose.

REED'S HOPELESS TASK

There have been other dramatic moments in the history of the Supreme Court. Legal lights appearing before those impenetrable Jurists have fainted before. One died as he was addressing the court. He was Augustus H. Garland, once Attorney General for Cleveland. His death

cent history has an Department of Justice as a task as confronted Stanley Reed. Just have known that Reed's case was bungled that it had "bitted in" for political effect in a suit between two outsiders—Moor vs. the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company. Reed's success in making the argument was impossible from the start.

CASE BUNGLED

Significantly, there has been no criticism of Stanley Reed in Washington. He did his part manfully. But the ears of the Department of Justice must be burning, as a result of the preparation of this case.

Numerous lawyers have found it an ordeal to address the highest tribunal in the land. Many get shaky legs, and lose their voices. But there was real excuse for Stanley Reed. The Department of Justice bungled this case. No wonder it now announces it will continue it with briefs. It should have done this in the first instance.

(Copyright, 1935, by Universal Service)

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Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WASH. HERALD

DEC 14 1935

R 18

The Washington Post
December 11, 1935.

Mr. Nathan
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Miss Gandy

Reed Collapses Defending AAA In Highest Court

Foes in AAA Fight



Underwood & Underwood Photos.
Solicitor General Stanley Reed
(top) and George Wharton Pepper.

**Counsel for Government
Is Taken Ill Before
Supreme Bench.**

**Justices' Questions
Had Been Constant**

**Former Senator Pepper
Utters Prayer Against
Regimentation.**

By Robert C. Albright.

Battered by a steady flow of Supreme Court questioning, Solicitor General Stanley Reed, carrying the burden of the Government's defense in two pivotal farm law tests, dramatically collapsed in the courtroom yesterday at the close of a day's strenuous arguments.

Sudden illness of the chief of New Deal legal forces came as the climax of hearings on AAA processing taxes and the Bankhead cotton control laws, which previously reached an impassioned peak in a whispered prayer by former Senator George Wharton Pepper, counsel for Hoosac Mills.

The court had closed arguments in the AAA case, with Pepper assailing the act's legality, and Reed contending it valid. It had passed on to hearing the Bankhead law arguments, and Reed was winding up the Government's case. The court already had shown impatience with one of the Government's contentions, and was questioning the solicitor closely on the second.

Adjournment Advanced.

Reed was talking in a low voice, and appeared slightly unsteady on his feet. Suddenly his words trailed away.

Young Olvany Shot



Associated Press WIREPHOTO.
 GEORGE W. OLVANY, JR.,
 shown with his father, former
 leader of New York's Tammany
 Hall, was found shot through the
 head at Saranac Lake yesterday;
 shortly after he gave friends a
 "farewell party."

on his entrance examination to
 West Point and that the appoint-
 ment was still open.

"I can give the appointment to
 anyone I care to," young Hoepfel
 was quoted as saying. "But I have
 been under heavy expense and I
 feel that it is worth at least \$1,000."

Col. Raymond S. Bamberger, U.
 S. A., attached to the adjutant gen-
 eral's office in 1934 (when the al-
 leged appointment transaction took
 place), said that he met Ives in
 the office of Brig. Gen. Edgar T.
 Connelly, adjutant to the adjutant
 general.

He (Col. Bamberger) referred
 Ives to Representative Hoepfel after
 learning that a West Point appoint-
 ment was open in the latter dis-
 trict. In a letter of introduction
 to Representative Hoepfel, Col.
 Bamberger added a notation:

"This is the young man in whom
 Gen. Connelly is interested."

Gen. Connelly, however, took the
 stand to testify that he had "no
 interest in the young man what-
 soever." He said that Ives came
 to his office seeking advice on a
 possible appointment and that he
 referred him to Col. Bamberger.

The trial will resume this morn-
 ing with additional prosecution wit-
 nesses.

Counsel's Courage Landed—

Department of Justice Blamed in Reed Collapse



SOLICITOR GENERAL STANLEY REED
Praised for taking hopeless case.

Solicitor General Under Great Pressure **CASE CALLED BUNGLED**

By George Rothwell Brown.
(Copyright, 1935, Universal Service, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—It was the incompetence of the present Department of Justice setup that actually was brought into the Washington spotlight when Solicitor General Stanley Reed was stricken by a fainting spell while addressing the Supreme Court, and was obliged to bring his argument to a sudden halt.

This was lost sight of in the emphasis that was placed upon the dramatic termination of a plea that was being made in the presence of one of the most brilliant bars that has ever assembled before the United States Supreme Court. And it was not the incompetence of Stanley Reed. The whole Department of Justice organization seems lacking in intelligent purpose.

MANY DRAMATIC MOMENTS.

There have been other dramatic moments in the history of the Supreme Court. Legal lights appearing before those impenetrable jurists have fainted before. One died of the ordeal, as he was in the very act of addressing the court. Many have been seized with "stage fright."

But not in recent history has an advocate for the Department of Justice had so hopeless a task as that which confronted Reed. He must have known that the government's case was bungled, that it had "budded in" for political effect in a suit between two outsiders, Moor vs. the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company. Reed's success in making the argument was impossible from the start.

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Significantly, there has been no criticism of Reed in Washington. He did his part manfully. But the ears of the Department of Justice must be burning, as a result of the preparation of this case and the method of the presentation of the government's contentions. A layman might have imagined it was intended to be argued in a police court, not before the United States Supreme Court.

HISTORIC EPISODE.

Thus a historic episode is added to the many which have contributed to the unwritten history of this majestic tribunal.

Numerous lawyers have found it an ordeal to address the highest tribunal in the land. Many get shaky legs and lose their voices. But there was real excuse for Reed. The Department of Justice bungled this case. No wonder it now announces it will continue it with briefs. It should have done this in the first instance.

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Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

CHICAGO HERALD EX-100

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R A D I O G R A M

LOS ANGELES CALIFORNIA
JANUARY 17th 1938

HONORABLE STANLEY REED
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAY I EXTEND TO YOU MY HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS UPON THE GREAT HONOR
WHICH HAS BEEN CONFERRED UPON YOU BY THE PRESIDENT IN NOMINATING YOU
AS A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES STOP I HOPE
THAT I MAY HAVE THE PRIVILEGE AND PLEASURE UPON MY RETURN TO WASHINGTON
OF PERSONALLY CONVEYING MY CONGRATULATIONS AND BEST WISHES STOP THE
HONOR WHICH HAS BEEN CONFERRED UPON YOU IS ONE THAT HAS BEEN WELL
EARNED AND DESERVED

JOHN EDGAR HOOVER

JEH:HG

RECORDED

62-25016-10

FILED IN 12-1-38



220 WEST 19th ST., NEW YORK
Tel. CHelsea 3-8860

THIS CLIPPING FROM
WASHINGTON, D. C.
TIMES
MAR 19 1937

NOW

G-Man Trailed By G-Man ENVOY CHARM

By HELEN ESSARY

Not even stars of the Department of Justice are safe from sleuthing G-Men.

Solicitor General and Mrs. Stanley Reed started out for a recent cheerful evening more or less incognito. They told no one where they were going merely because their plans did not seem important news. After a sea-food dinner they strolled to Constitution Hall for a lecture.

In the middle of this riotous evening a police officer came on the stage and, politely interrupting the talk, said:

"If the Solicitor-General is in the house, will he please call his office immediately."

The Solicitor-General obeyed. Later while he sat in suddenly-called night judiciary consultation, Mrs. Reed asked the young man in the office how he had found out where they were.

"Well," said the young man, "when you left here with Mr. Reed, I noticed that you were not dressed in evening clothes, so I didn't think you were at a party. Maybe you were at a lecture, you like that kind of thing. So I phoned the paper to find out what was going on tonight. The Bronson Cutting Memorial Lecture seemed the event that would appeal to you most. I got Constitution Hall and there you were!"

The Marquis and Marquisa Rossi Longhi, for whom the Italian Ambassador and Donna Matilde Sivich entertained in a graceful farewell party, are leaving Washington earlier than they had at first planned. In about 10 days the marquis is going to his new post at Ottawa. Tomorrow the marquisa will start for St. Petersburg, Fla.

At the Italian Embassy party I realized again that the charm of diplomatic society is easy to understand.

Its ingredients are graceful, well-bred people—pretty, smartly dressed women with foreign eyes and smiles, foreign tilts to hats and foreign shrugs of shoulders, and suave, good-looking men trained to flattering phrases, snatches of foreign language—treasures of older civilizations, paintings, sculptures and tapestries sent from home to adorn Washington embassies and legations, imported wines and liqueurs, and pleasantries that often conceal words of importance. Such is the silky perfection of international diplomacy on parade.

The Japanese Ambassador and Madame Saito, who usually go to Japan each summer, will remain in Washington throughout the year. They wish to be here to receive Prince Chichibu, brother of the Emperor of Japan, who comes to Washington soon after the coronation of King George VI.

The Ambassador and Madame Saito will go to New York on April 8 to meet the Prince who is traveling East from Tokyo with his suite and will embark early in April for London.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas MacArthur II and their very new daughter are visiting the pretty Mrs. MacArthur's parents, Senator and Mrs. Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky. Mr. MacArthur, who is in the consular service, is taking a three months course in the State Department.

The young MacArthurs were in Vancouver on their last post where they will be next—in which part of which hemisphere they will not know until the day before school closes, early in April.

Mrs. J. K. Davis whose husband is consul general at Vancouver, is visiting in Washington, and has been entertained by Mrs. Barkley. Mr. Davis did very distinguished work in China during recent international difficulties.

"My nomination for the most inexpressive word in the English language is 'average,'" writes A. W., my sometime correspondent. He writes:

"In the first place, to arrive at any average the high lights and low levels have to be joggled together into 'an average.' And what have you left? Just something without real meaning. Take for example, Washington's temperature.

"Our Capital city's performances in the way of weather are nothing short of spectacular. You can fry eggs on the sidewalk on one summer's day and rush for an extra sweater the next. You practically freeze one winter day and think of spring flowers the next.

"One year you know you are in a climate admirably suited to winter sports. Twelve months later you wonder why the town isn't made a winter resort to woo Florida habitues.

"Yet what is the average temperature of Washington? The lowest average during the last 12 years is 54.1 degrees and the highest 58.2. Sounds placid and dependable, doesn't it. But our climate is hardly accurately describable as dependable."

Hate to disagree, A. W., but year in and year out, I think the Washington climate is pretty fine.

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62 - 25016 - 8

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Mr. Nichols
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Schilder
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Tracy
Miss Gandy

WASH. TIMES

MAR 19 1937

JOSEPH

✓

THE SOLICITOR GENERAL

WASHINGTON

January 19,
1938

My dear Mr. Hoover:

Your telegram of congratulations was deeply appreciated by me. I am glad that you felt my nomination was suitable.

May I in turn express my satisfaction in your success in arresting another dangerous criminal. The Department takes great pride in you and your work.

Looking forward to seeing you on your return, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

Stanley Keen

Honorable John Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice.

RECORDED

62-35016-11

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION	
JAN 31 1938 P. M.	
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
TOLSON	FILE
GEN. DIV.	Miss Gandy

BMS:CH

RECORDED

62-35016-12

January 10, 1939

Honorable Stanley Reed
Associate Justice
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Justice:

Upon my return to Washington I
read your letter of December 14, 1938,
introducing Miss Elizabeth Butler Howry.

It is a pleasure indeed to inform
you that I have written Miss Howry and
advised her that I would be delighted to
see her at any time when I am in Washington.

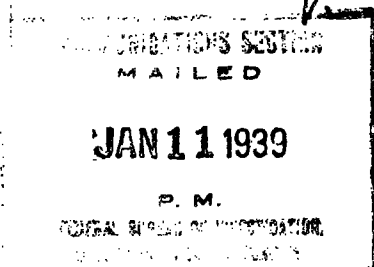
Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

DE-INDEXED
DATE: 5-7-57
5

Tolson	.....
Nathan	.....
E. A. Tamm	.....
Clegg	.....
Coffey	.....
Crowl	.....
Dawney	.....
Egan	.....
Foxworth	.....
Glavin	.....
Harbo	.....
Lester	.....
McIntire	.....
Nichols	.....
Quinn Tamm	.....
Tracy	.....
Gandy	.....

clerk *clerk*



m

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

December 14, 1938

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

This will introduce to you Miss Elizabeth
B. Howry who is a very good friend of mine.

Miss Howry would like to consult you in
matters of moment to her. If convenient, I hope you
will see her.

Very sincerely yours,

Stanley Reed
STANLEY REED

RECORDED
&
INDEXED

62-35016-12

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
JAN 12 1939
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON NICHOLS HARRIS Clegg Glavin Ladd Nichols Rosen Tracy Harbo Mohr Tele. Rm. Director's Sec'y

1-4-29
A10

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-35016-12

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

[Handwritten signature/initials across the bottom of the routing slip]

RECORDED - 54

INDEXED - 54

62-38016 - 13

JAN 24 1957

[Handwritten "f31"]
 52 JAN 25 1957

FILED

[Handwritten "122"]
 CRIME REC.

1/9/57

MR. TOLSON:

Miss Gaylord, Secretary to Justice Stanley F. Reed, of the Supreme Court, called today and advised that some relatives of Justice Reed are in Washington and would like to take a tour of the FBI on Wednesday, January 23. A tentative time of 2:00 PM has been set. If there is any change Miss Gaylord will call us. There will be a group headed by Mr. Archibald Church, of Maysville, Ky. I asked that she have them come to your office so proper arrangements could be made by us. Do you want a tour leader or a Special Agent to take this tour?

DSS

an agent
should handle
← 1/22/57

Separate memo 1-22-57 prepared
on this tour. HSH.

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Boardman	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Holloman	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

QIR 71

May 3, 1957

Honorable Stanley F. Reed
Associate Justice (Retired)
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Justice:

In reply to your inquiry of Mr. Tolson this morning regarding crime rates in rural and urban (city) areas, I would like to explain that year after year we have noted in the crime reports received from local law enforcement agencies throughout the nation a generally higher incidence of crime per 100,000 inhabitants in the urban or city areas than in the rural areas where there is no concentration of population or industry. Further, as cities increase in size so generally do their crime rates.

In comparing the crime rates for the entire United States for 1956 in the rural and city areas, the crime rates in city areas are greater for the major crimes of murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny and auto theft. Only in the offense of negligent manslaughter is the crime rate in rural areas higher than in the cities.

With regard to the crime rates in New England as compared with the entire United States, the New England urban crime rates for the offenses of murder and robbery are slightly less than one-third of those crime rates for the nation as a whole, while the New England urban crime rate for aggravated assault is a little over one-fourth of the nationwide urban crime rate for that offense. The city crime rates for the crimes

cc - Mr. Tolson
cc - Mr. Nichols
cc - Mr. Leonard

COMM - FBI

MAY 6 1957

MAILED 31

MAY 8 1957

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Former Associate Justice Reed called Mr. Tolson this morning advising that he had been looking over the annual issue of (continued next page)

GEM:mcq

(6)

MAY 1 1957

Honorable Stanley F. Reed

of burglary, larceny and auto theft for the New England area are about two-thirds as high as similar rates for the city areas of the entire United States.

When we speak of the crime rates for New England being considerably lower than crime rates for other areas of the United States, we must keep in mind that the urban crime rates for the entire United States set forth on page 89 of the annual issue of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1956 are based upon reports received from city police departments and, therefore, the rates reported do not take into consideration crimes committed in the rural areas.

The scope of the crime reporting program does not include provisions for the collection of crime causative factors. For this reason, we have always been cautious to avoid comparisons in crime rates between cities and other areas because of the large variety of factors which affect the amount of crime in the communities. You may desire to refer to page 93 of the annual bulletin for a partial list of such factors.

I do hope that my observations will be of assistance to you. Should you desire any additional information, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE (continued)

the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1956 and had noted that the crime rates for New England are about one-half as high as in the rest of the country. He desired information regarding his theory that higher crime rates are not necessarily associated with areas of thick population and heavy industry. The Statistical Section agrees with the handling of this letter. Former Justice Reed is on the inactive Special Correspondents' List. Address and salutation per discreet call to U.S. Supreme Court. Former Justice Reed maintains an office in the building.

November 13, 1957

PERSONAL

Honorable Stanley F. Reed
The Mayflower
Connecticut Avenue and DeSales, Northwest
Washington 6, D. C.

My dear Mr. Justice:

I wanted to send you this personal note to extend my heartiest congratulations upon your appointment as Chairman of the Civil Rights Commission.

Your ability and devotion to duty, both in private and public endeavors, have been outstanding, and I know you will render valuable service as head of this important commission. You have my best wishes for every possible success, and please let me know if there is any way the FBI can be of assistance.

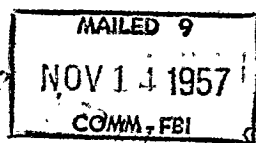
With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no information to preclude this letter to Mr. Reed. There has been no correspondence with him since he left the Supreme Court. Address per current "Who's Who."

Tolson _____ CBF:lmh
Nichols _____ (3)
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



RECORDED-87

NOV 14 1957
FBI
RECORDING ROOM

MAIL ROOM

NOV 26 1957

Ike Sets Up Civil Rights Commission

Ex-Justice Reed Named Chairman Of 6-Member Unit

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower yesterday formed a Civil Rights Commission with former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed as chairman.

The six-member Commission created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act to make a two-year investigation of alleged civil rights violations and an appraisal of civil rights legislation represents both North and South. It has three Democrats, two Republicans and one independent.

Members were drawn from the fields of law, education and government. They include one Negro and one Catholic priest.

Besides Reed, members are:
• John A. Hannah, 55, president of Michigan State University, appointed vice chairman of the Commission. Hannah served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel in 1953-54. He is a native of Michigan and has been president of the University since 1941. He is a Republican.

• John S. Battle, 67, Governor of Virginia from 1950-54, now a Charlottesville lawyer. Battle is opposed to racial integration but stuck solidly by the national Democratic Party in 1952 and 1956 when some other Virginian Democrats left it. He helped work out a civil rights platform compromise at the 1956 Democratic National Convention that prevented a southern walkout. He campaigned some for J. Lindsay Almond in Virginia's gubernatorial campaign this fall but would not subscribe to Sen. Harry F. Byrd's "massive resistance" slogan.

• The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, 40, president of the University of Notre Dame. Father Hesburgh is a native of Syracuse, N. Y. During World War II he was an Army chaplain at Ft. Myer and before that was chaplain at the National Training School for Boys here. He has been on Notre Dame's faculty since 1945 and its president for five

See RIGHTS, A17, Col. 4 -

years. The White House said he is a political independent.

• Robert G. Storey, 63, dean of Southern Methodist University's law school for 10 years and president of the American Bar Association in 1952-53. He is a native Texan and a Democrat.

• J. Ernest Wilkins, 63, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs and the highest placed Negro in the executive branch of the Government. He was born in Missouri and was practicing law in Chicago when he was named to the sub-cabinet post in 1954. He has served as vice chairman of the President's committee which worked to wipe out racial discrimination in business firms with Government contracts. He is a Republican.

The members were given recess appointments which must be confirmed by the Senate.

Reed, 72, retired from the Supreme Court last February exactly 19 years after he went on the bench. He is a Democrat from Maysville, Ky. who came to Washington in 1929 to serve as counsel for various government agencies and as

Solicitor General before going on the Court in 1938. He was a member of the unanimous Court which in 1954 held that enforced school segregation is unconstitutional.

Still to be appointed is the additional assistant attorney general created by the Civil Rights Act to head a new civil rights division in the Justice Department.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



JUSTICE REED
... named to Rights group

Wash. Post and Times Herald A1
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date NOV 8 1957

*Let's to Reed (encl) Justice
Hannah (encl)
Battle (encl)
Hesburgh (encl)
Storey (encl)
Wilkins (encl)
11-13-57
CBF*

62-35016-15
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN *11-14-57*

DATE: November 12, 1957

FROM : A. H. BELMONT *11-14-57*

SUBJECT: CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

Tolson ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒ b6
 Gandy ☒ b7C

Pursuant to your request, Bureau files have been reviewed concerning Stanley F. Reed, [redacted] and Robert G. Storey, who according to the "New York Herald Tribune," November 8, 1957, have been appointed to the new Civil Rights Commission. There are attached separate memoranda on each of these men.

ACTION:

For information. We have previously prepared summaries concerning John A. Hannah, John S. Battle and J. Ernest Wilkins, also members of the Commission.

ENCLOSURE

Enclosures

ENCLOSURES
*3 memos
 1 clipping*

- 1 - Mr. Boardman
- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Crime Records
- 1 - Liaison Section
- 1 - [redacted]

HAO:eng (7)

18-11-57

62-3566-16

NOT RECORDED
 76 NOV 21 1957

EX
 60 NOV 25 1957

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN

November 12, 1957

②
STANLEY FOREMAN REED

Bureau files have been reviewed and reflect that Stanley Foreman Reed was born in Mason County, Kentucky, on December 31, 1884. He received his A.B. degree from Yale University in 1906. He received his legal education at the University of Virginia, Columbia University, and the University of Paris, and he was admitted to law practice before the Kentucky Bar in 1910. Thereafter, Reed engaged in general law practice in Kentucky. Reed, a Democrat, was general counsel of the Federal Farm Board, 1929 to 1932; general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, December, 1932, to March, 1935; Solicitor General of the United States, 1935 to 1938; and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1938 to February 25, 1957. ("Who's Who in America"; 62-35016)

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning Justice Reed. In February, 1949, Reed was interviewed by Agents concerning Alger Hiss who was employed in the Justice Department while Reed was Solicitor General and who was later convicted of perjury. Reed, when interviewed, could recall no derogatory information regarding Hiss. (74-1333-67)

In June, 1949, during the first perjury trial of Hiss, Justice Reed was subpoenaed by the defense and appeared as a character witness for Hiss. (74-1333-A9)

A newsletter from Russian War Relief, Incorporated, September 2, 1942, stated that on September 5, 1942, Justice Reed and Mrs. Reed would be guests at a party for the benefit of Russian War Relief. (100-37226-7-165)

At a Russian War Relief rally in New York on June 22, 1942, Justice Reed acted as chairman of the meeting. (100-37226-127)

Information received in a security investigation reflected that Henry Allen, a security subject of poor reputation for veracity, alleged in 1938 that he had been told by the Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan that Justice Reed was a member of the Klan and had defended ten law suits for the Imperial Wizard. (65-1413-2-38) This allegation not received from any other source.

HAO:nck

Cover memo Belmont to Boardman
dated 11-12-57, Re: Civil Rights
Commission. HAO:nck

100-35016

62-35016-16

STANLEY FOREMAN REED

The Bureau has had friendly correspondence with Justice Reed over a period of many years. On February 6, 1957, the Director sent a cordial letter to Justice Reed upon announcement of his retirement from the Supreme Court after nineteen years of service. (62-103754; 62-35016)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Reed, Stanley F.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-8 Searcher Initial 525FILE NUMBERSERIAL

I	65-1413-38 p 17
N.P.	66-5028-247
N.P.	62-7721-201
N.P.	62-36347-1
N.P.	62-10033-83
N.P.	66-3579-1228
N.P.	94-1-1373-1
N.P.	66-2729-849:85-2
^{See} desch	66-1980-1-792
N.P.	61-7550-121
N.P.	94-1-369-442
N.P.	94-1-3728-4:3
N.P.	94-1-132-1159, 1236
N.F.	79-3058-2
N.P.	94-1-2063-80:81
N.R.	100-592-4:12
<u>Reed, Stanley</u>	
I.	62-103754
Micro	31-34727
N.F.	26-61237
N.F.	76-9019
N.P.	See Comm. Exch. Hearing Unit
	9-20-39-11-40 p 1390

initial

(2)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Reed, Stanley F

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-8 Searcher Initial SW

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Reed, S-

~~NR 100-109061-23~~

~~NI 62-23170-155 p13 p1~~

~~NI 100-29848-2~~

Reed, Fernan

NR

W. Allen
(2)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch11/8, 1957

<input type="checkbox"/>	Name Check Unit - Room 6523	<i>Deliver</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Service Unit - Room 6524	<i>1742</i>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Forward to File Review		
<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention <input type="checkbox"/>		b6
<input type="checkbox"/>	Return to <input type="checkbox"/>	<i>7637</i>	b7C
	Supervisor	Room	Ext.

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

- ☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject *William Stanley F. Reed*
 Birthdate & Place *12-31-84 MAISON CO. Ky.*
 Address *Former Supreme Court Judge*

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 11-8 / Searcher Initials Sus-
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

	<i>Reed Stanley F. Reed (Bu)</i>
S.I.	<i>94-42546-128 sub 351</i>
N.P.	<i>94-3-4-1115-6X2</i>
	<i>Reed Stanley F.</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>105-229100 ✓</i>
N.P.	<i>62-408219</i>
<i>I</i>	<i>62-35016 ✓</i>
S.I.	<i>94-3-4-1115-9</i>
I.	<i>74-1333-A-Boston Sun 6-27-49</i>
S.I.	<i>94-42546-28 sub 56</i>
N.P.	<i>39-915-2569X</i>
I.	<i>74-1333-A-NY Times 7-17-49</i>
I.	<i>100-37226-165</i>
I.	<i>61-7511-106</i>
<i>N.P.</i>	<i>61-7566-128 132 731</i>
N.P.	<i>94-2-2822</i>
N.P.	<i>94-1-2361-6</i>
S.I.	<i>74-1333-A-WASH Post 8-27-50</i>
I.	<i>74-1333-A-WASH Times 10-23-50</i>
I.	<i>74-1333-A-NYT 1-13-50</i>

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Reed, Stanley F.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-8 Searcher Initial 5211

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Reed, Stanley

~~SI 62-53025-A - Chicago, Ill. 1-30-50~~

~~SI 101-3315-13~~

~~NR 100-3-25-14112915~~

~~NR 100-3-25-1408~~

~~NR 26-61237-12~~

~~NR 57-502-33~~

~~NR 80-606-235-21~~

~~100-7321-652~~

~~9-1860-55-18~~

~~I 657-31476-54~~

~~I 100-368154-1~~

~~I 74-1333-A WASH. T. H. 7-17-49~~

~~100-342907-2~~

~~ND 100-64700-271-2816~~

~~NR 121-30436-25~~

~~SI 61-7566-1743X5~~

~~61-70428-A WASH. T. H. 8-12-41~~

~~NR 101-4314-5~~

~~SI 74-1333-A WASH. T. H. 8-27-50~~

~~I 74-1333-A The Evening Star 7-19-49~~

~~I 74-1333-A WASH. T. H. 6-23-49~~

~~I 74-1333-A NY Times 7-2-49~~

written (6)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Reed Stanley F.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-8 Searcher Initial SLU

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Reed Stanley F.

NR	62-97072-334
NR	15-11677-157
ND	100-203581-3467
AP	65-44518-87
NR	62-26225-40-75
NR	66-9230-9-67
NR	100-386647-16
SI	61-7882-3029 sub 3469 6-24-49
I	74-1333-A-NY Journal Amer 7-21-49
SI	74-1333-A-WASH post 7-21-49
LT	74-1333-A-Times Her 7-20-49
SI	74-1333-A-The Houston Chron. 6-30-49
I	74-1333-A-Time Her 6-23-49
SI	74-1333-A-Daily Mirror 7-1-49
	74-1333-A-NY post-Hon News
T	74-1333-A-Time Her 6-28-49
S.I.	Wash. News-7-5-49
	74-1333-A WASH Star 7-20-49
SI	74-1333-A WASH Daily News 7-6-49
SI	74-1333-3220-6-20-49 3469
SI	100-37226-127 141 sub p.4
I	94-8-66-A-WASH T.H. 1-30-50

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Reed, Stanley F.

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-8 Searcher Initial SW

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	61-7618-A	Daily Worker	6-22-43
NP	61-7618-A	Daily Worker	10-12-43
SI	74-1333-A	NYT	1-23-50
N.D.	100-7321-962	encl	94
Not in file	116-163502-2		
NR	100-592-10		
NR	105-24064-2		
N.D.	14-1143-55	encl	2
NR	105-13713-111		
NR	105-24064-1		
NR	65-36837-67	p 13, 14	28
NP	61-7618-A	Daily Worker	6-22-43
LT	105-12189-296		
SI	74-1333-A	The Wash Post	3-7-52
	74-1333-A	WASH City News Service	430-51
NR	94-46152-2		
N.P.	94-1-1465-139		141
Section 62	62-26176-1829		2221
NP	94-6-1850		
NE	49-3699-222X		
NP	62-54109-13		
NP	77-9231-1		
NP	62-56088-1		

W. H. W.

(2)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Reed Stanley F

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# _____ Date 11-8 Searcher Initial SW

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Reed Stanley

I	74-1333-A	WASH DAILY NEWS	6-22-49
S.I.	74-1333-3527	2438	SI
	2437	8	SI
	1415	2830	SI
	3221		SI
	105-12189-318	296	
SI	100-35635-3-3		
S.I.	100-184255-336	p20	
	65-59567-2	p13	✓
N.R.	100-203268-405	115	
I	100-37226-127	141	SI
	Reed Stanley		
N.P.	62-46264		
	main file on man only		
	Reed S. F		
	NR		
	Reed S.		
N.R.	62-82298		
N.D.	100-64700-271	2625	
NR	100-32634-37		
NR	100-2-2946		
N.R.	100-326-34-11	35	p9
SN	61-5786-18		
	not in file		

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nease

DATE: June 17, 1958

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SPECIAL TOUR

Tolson _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Nease _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Clayton _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Stanley F. Reed

On June 16, 1958, Justice Reed's secretary contacted Mr. Tolson's office and made arrangements for a tour for Mrs. Reed, her grandson and a friend for 10 a.m. today.

SA Suttler met Mrs. Reed today. She had with her,

_____ and his friend, _____

They were taken through the various rooms of the Laboratory, the 5th floor exhibit rooms and the basement range where they were given a firearms exhibition. They were each presented with a target from the Thompson submachine gun and a .38 caliber revolver. The boys seemed to be overwhelmed with what they saw, and Mrs. Reed expressed her deep appreciation for the courtesies extended.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information only.

1 - Mr. Holloman

BMS:bs
 (4)

REC-31

62-35016-17

13 JUN 25 1958

5.7 JUL 7 1958

RECEIVED
 JUNE 18 1958
 BMS

GIR 16

New Rights Chief Sought

Ike Caught Off Guard by Reed

The White House began a hurry-up search today for a replacement for former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed on the new Civil Rights Commission.

Mr. Reed resigned as chairman of the six-member commission before it had acted on violations of voting rights. He said he stepped down because, on second thought, he felt his membership might reflect on the impartiality of the Federal courts.

OFF GUARD

There was no indication who would succeed Mr. Reed either as a member or chairman. The resignation caught the White House off guard. Submitted Monday and announced yesterday, it forced President Eisenhower to postpone the swearing in of the commission scheduled Dec. 9.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the oath taking ceremony would be rescheduled after a new member was found. The commission, created by Congress this year, was to hold its first meeting after being sworn in.

RESPECTS REASONS

In a letter to the President, Mr. Reed said his appointment "now seems to me incompatible with my obligations as a judge."



JUSTICE REED

Mr. Eisenhower replied, "I must respect the reasons you give for being unable to serve."

Altho Mr. Reed stepped down from the high bench last year, he has been serving on a part-time basis as a judge in lower courts, including the U. S. Court of Claims. He was a member of the Supreme Court when it issued its school desegregation edict in 1954.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

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Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News P-4 _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date 12/4/57

NOT RECORDED

44 DEC 5 1957

70 DEC 5 1957

Page 2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach ☒ _____
 Evans _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3/27/63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: RETIRED SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
STANLEY F. REED
SPECIAL TOUR FOR MEMBERS
OF FAMILY

In accordance with arrangements made through Mr. Tolson's Office, SA [redacted] conducted [redacted] of Justice Reed, on a very special tour of the Bureau on 3/27/63. The Reed children were accompanied by two school friends who live near them on Long Island. Justice and Mrs. Reed brought the party to Mr. Tolson's Office but did not take the tour. Each member of the party expressed appreciation for the courtesies shown the group and it was apparent all enjoyed the visit to FBI Headquarters.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - [redacted]
 1 - [redacted]
 1 - Tour Room

AFH:ea
 (6)

ST-120
 REC-91

62-35016-18
 6 MAR 29 1963

62 APR 4 1963

January 27, 1967

REC 22

62-35016-19

Rec

EX-104

①

Honorable Stanley F. Reed
The Mayflower
Connecticut Avenue and DeSales, Northwest
Washington, D. C. 20036

My dear Mr. Justice:

With reference to your letter of January 25, 1967, I am enclosing a copy of a recent press release, together with a copy of the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1965, containing data regarding the increase in crime across the United States.

The press release reflects the rise in crime during the first nine months of 1966 when compared to the corresponding period of 1965. It includes individual data for American cities which have a population of more than 100,000 persons. You will note that these statistics reflect an 8 percent increase in serious crimes in Chicago, a 9 percent increase in Los Angeles, a 16 percent increase in Miami, and a 19 percent increase in New Orleans.

In view of a change in police records and reporting procedures in New York City last year, 1966 crime figures for that city are not comparable with previous years.

Enclosures (2)
Press Release 12/5/66
UCR Bulletin 1965
1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Wick
1-J. J. Daunt, 630 OPO

NOTE: Salutation and address per reference card on Mailing List. We have had friendly correspondence with Justice Reed in the past. In view of his interest, he is being added to UCR Mailing List.
GWG:emm (6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

JAN 27 10 59 AM '67
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

MAILED 6
JAN 27 1967
COMM-FBI

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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[Handwritten initials]

Honorable Stanley F. Reed

Full-year statistics concerning crime in 1966, as well as over-all data for each state, will not be available for several more weeks. They will, however, be included in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin for 1966, and I will see that a copy of that publication is sent to you as soon as it is published.

Charts on pages three, four and five of the enclosed Uniform Crime Reports bulletin contain data concerning crime in 1965 which I am certain will be of interest to you. Statistics regarding crimes known to police in individual American cities in 1965 are found on pages 176 through 192--and in each of our states, on pages 52 through 70.

If you have additional questions, or if there is anything further we can do, please do not hesitate to let me know.

Sincerely yours,

Edgar

Enclosures (2)

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
MR. JUSTICE REED

January 25, 1967

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Wick	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Edgar:

No place knows as much about criminal statistics and their unfortunate growth than you and the F. B. I.

Would you have some of your staff select four or five recent reports on the growth of crime in the nation and a few selected cities or states-- say, New York City, New York State; Los Angeles and California; Chicago and Illinois; New Orleans and Louisiana; Miami and Florida. I mention these only as examples; probably no reports are available from some of them.

I will take care of them and return any which you may need for your own files.

Best wishes always.

6 JAN 30 1967

Faithfully yours,

Stanley Reed

addition
Mailing List
1-27-67
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Nal

ONE (ref. only)
ack 1/27/67
GWS

JAN 26 1967

8 b

June 16, 1958

MR. TOLSON

gile

Justice Reed's secretary called and said
Mrs. Reed and their
would like to come over to see the Bureau
tomorrow morning. They will come to your
office at 10 A. M. They might possibly have
another little boy with them.

b6
b7C

| No request was made to see Mr. Hoover.

In accordance with your instructions an
Agent of Crime Records will take the tour.

✓

LCB

~~LCB~~

JUN 17 1958

Suttler took Tour

Memo

Mr Jones to Mr Nease

6-17-58

Bms

February 1, 1957

SE-32

EX-168

Feb - 39

Honorable Stanley Reed
Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Justice:

With your retirement the American people
are losing the services of one of their most devoted and
able public servants

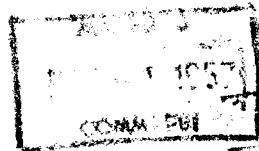
Your complete dedication to the
ideals upon which our Nation was founded has earned you
the gratitude of every citizen, and I want to join with your
host of admirers in wishing you the very best of everything
for the years to come.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Edgar Hoover

HPL:af
(3)



Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mason _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

UP77

ADD 2 REED
 REED RETIRES AT HIS FULL SALARY OF \$35,000 A YEAR. 1/31--EG1159A

Wrote a memo

12 5 1961

1/31

 b7C

Per call -

Wash City News Ticker at 11:04 a. m. today stated White House announced retirement of Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed, effective Feb. 25. Reed, a Democrat, has served on Nation's highest tribunal for 19 years. He notified the President of his retirement in a handwritten letter today. In letter pointed out today marked end of 19 years continuous service on Court. Said having reached age of 72 he wanted retire Feb. 25. Eisenhower approved retirement & sent Reed a personal note of congrats on his "long & splendid record in public service."

JJM

62-107-1-1

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
MR. JUSTICE REED

February 6, 1957

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Edgar:

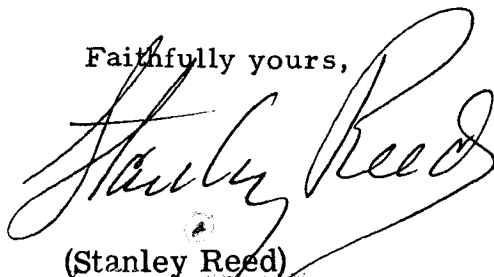
Thank you so much for your generous
note concerning my retirement.

I appreciate it the more because it
comes from one who is a leader in the effort
to make the administration of the criminal law
at the same time fair to the accused and to the
public.

You have been in every way friendly
and cooperative since our years together at
Justice.

With all good wishes,

Faithfully yours,



(Stanley Reed)

RECORDED-67

62-12717-57

A Most Ill-Advised Appointment

UNDER a democratic form of government, it is not a good idea to let the same person or group who makes the laws be in charge of their enforcement.

As a member of the U.S. Supreme Court in 1954, Stanley Reed literally participated in amending the U.S. Constitution through interpretation, and changing the law of the land with regard to public school segregation. He concurred in the unanimous decision of the court which broadened the applications of the 14th Amendment to cover public school segregation for sociological and psychological reasons, thereby reversing precedent of more than 10 years standing.

And now, as chairman of the special six-man commission on civil rights appointed Thursday by President Eisenhower, Justice Reed will be in charge of recommendations dealing with the enforcement of civil rights related to interpretations of the Constitution he participated in formulating.

REGARDLESS of the qualifications or lack of qualifications of the other five members of this board, the fact that the President has seen fit to name as its chairman a man of Justice Reed's background raises a serious question as to whether or not the group can be relied upon to retain its objectivity. Some of the appointments are obviously good ones. However, the effectiveness of the board will depend, to a great extent, on its chairman. For this reason, we fear the President made a serious mistake.

To begin with, the commission should be, so far as possible, free from controversial personalities. It should consist entirely of men who have been above reproach in their public and private lives. It should consist entirely of men who enjoy widespread public respect and confidence. It should be composed of successful men in their own fields—

men of known integrity.

Membership on the Supreme Court during 1954 automatically precludes full compliance with the specifications stated above. Such membership might be said to be inherently incompatible with impartiality. It questions seriously whether or not Justice Reed will be able to withstand the pressure of politics, or the urge to follow the will of the majority, or the desire to apply sociological predilections, in controversial issues in which scholarly and impartial decisions are demanded.

* * *

FOR THESE reasons, it is regrettable that Mr. Eisenhower has apparently been mis-advised again.

If Justice Reed were capable of the type leadership required if the civil rights "watchdog" commission is not to become a political instrument of sectional animosity, there would be no fault to find with the appointment. In the opinion of a great many of this nation's leading constitutional authorities, however, he failed to demonstrate such characteristics while a member of the Supreme Court. He resigned from the court about a year ago to begin his retirement. We would rather he interrupt his retirement in some less critical position than to become head of the civil rights commission.

The charge has been raised throughout the South that the commission as named by President Eisenhower is "obviously biased" and "stacked against the South." As one Southern representative said, the group "can't be expected to be neutral."

It is a shame that the commission set up specifically to deal with so touchy a problem as civil rights legislation should from the outset be subject to criticism of this kind.

But when a member of the 1954 Supreme Court was selected for chairman, such criticism was inevitable, and the effectiveness of the commission will be seriously jeopardized as a result. Mr. Eisenhower should have known this.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Clayton	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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NOV 12 1957 b7C
SAVANNAH

REC'D DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI - JUSTICE

Nov 16 2 13 PM '57

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
 Mr. Tamm ☒
 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

UP166

(REED)

RETIRED SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STANLEY REED NEWLY APPOINTED CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, CONFERRED WITH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TODAY.

REED TOLD NEWSMEN THE PRESIDENT ASSURED HIM THE RESOURCES OF THE WHITE HOUSE WOULD BE AT THE COMMISSION'S DISPOSAL.

THE COMMISSION WILL HOLD ITS FIRST MEETING EARLY NEXT MONTH AND WILL RECOMMEND SOMEONE FOR THE POST OF STAFF DIRECTOR, REED SAID.

REED SAID THE DIRECTOR SHOULD BE A LAWYER AND SOCIAL SCIENTIST BETWEEN 35 AND 60. HE ALSO SHOULD HAVE SOME EXPERIENCE WITH "GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS OF A SIMILAR TYPE TO THIS ONE."

REED SAID HE AND THE PRESIDENT TALKED ABOUT THE SCHOOL INTEGRATION SITUATION IN LITTLE ROCK, ARK., WHERE FEDERAL TROOPS HAVE BEEN GUARDING CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL SINCE SEPTEMBER.

REED SAID HE TOLD THE PRESIDENT HE "TRUSTED LITTLE ROCK WOULD NOT BE REPEATED." EISENHOWER SAID NOTHING, REED REPORTED.

11/14--N502P

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
MR. JUSTICE REED

November 1957

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Clayton	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
United States Department of Justice,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Edgar:

Your kind note was most satisfying.

When matters progress somewhat further, I
probably will be asking your aid and advice.

Thank you so much.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley Reed
Stanley Reed

RECORDED-45

EX-135

DEC 2 1957

64 DEC 9 1957 390

CRIMINAL

Decision Reversed

It is a pity that Mr. Justice Reed's qualms about serving as chairman of the Civil Rights Commission did not occur to him before he accepted the assignment. His withdrawal will not only additionally delay the already long delayed commencement of the Commission's work; it will also make the choice of a new chairman more difficult. Justice Reed may have had a voice in choosing his Commission associates; since they have now been chosen, his successor will be obliged to accept them without any option. It is fortunate, however, that the Justice's second thoughts came to him now rather than after the Commission had begun its work.

The Justice's reasons for withdrawing do not seem very impressive from the public point of view, although they may appeal to many of his former colleagues on the bench. It is hard to see how his service on the Commission could "lower respect for the impartiality of the Federal judiciary." He no longer sits on the Supreme Court; and, although he may on occasion render service on a subsidiary court, he could be counted upon to disqualify himself in any case in which his work on the Commission might be involved. The tradition that members of the Supreme Court ought not, as Chief Justice Stone once put it, "serve on committees or perform other services not having a direct relationship to the work of the Court" is a thoroughly valid one. But it seems to lose its force when applied to a retired Justice.

Chairmanship of the Commission offered an opportunity for public service of an altogether nonpartisan nature not unsuitable, we think, to a retired Justice of the Supreme Court. It is regrettable that Justice Reed feels unable to pursue it. President Eisenhower must now begin again the search for someone of comparable prestige, integrity and judiciousness to head the Commission. The country can but hope that his second selection will be able to take to the Commission the qualifications Justice Reed might have supplied.

Tolson _____
 Nichols _____
 Boardman _____
 Belmont _____
 Parsons _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holloman _____
 Gandy _____

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
 Wash. News _____
 Wash. Star _____
 N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
 N. Y. Journal-American _____
 N. Y. Mirror _____
 N. Y. Daily News _____
 N. Y. Times _____
 Daily Worker _____
 The Worker _____
 New Leader _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED
 102 DEC 16 1957

F 942
 7 DEC 16 1957

Justice Reed Resigns From New Rights Unit

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

Stanley F. Reed resigned yesterday as chairman and member of the new Civil Rights Commission.

The 72-year-old retired Supreme Court justice informed President Eisenhower that on reflection he had decided such service would be "incompatible with my obligations as a judge."

This meant further delay in starting the fact-finding advisory task of the Commission which was given two years of life from the date of its creation by Congress three months ago.

The President appointed Reed and five other persons Nov. 7. An organizational meeting scheduled for Monday has been canceled. The White House had no word on Reed's successor.

In changing his mind, Reed apparently considered both his past and future. As a member of the high court he sat in judgment on several civil rights cases, including the 1954 decision outlawing enforced segregation of public schools.

Reed wrote the President he felt it would not be proper for him to "accept such an investigatory and advisory office in the executive department" after such service in the judicial branch.

Also, as a retired justice, Reed is subject to recall for duty on any Federal bench except the Supreme Court. Since his retirement last February, he has sat on the Court of Claims and could be asked to serve on district or circuit courts of appeal here or elsewhere in the country.

Reed told the President that when he agreed to serve "I permitted my desire to be of use . . . to blind me to the weightier harmful effects of possible lowering of respect for the impartiality of the Federal judiciary."

The President accepted the resignation in a letter saying he had to respect Reed's reasons.

The White House had tried earlier without success to persuade Adlai E. Stevenson to serve on the Commission. If the President wishes to maintain the balance achieved by Reed's appointment, the President would need a border state Democrat of national stature.

The Commission's assignment is to investigate alleged violations of voting rights, appraise legislation and actions curbing all civil rights, and recommend any additional Federal legislation needed to protect rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

Tolson ☒
Nichols ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

b7C

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date DEC 4 1957

NOT RECORDED

140 DEC 12 1957

F-340

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: July 11, 1960

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: CALL FROM JUSTICE STANLEY REED (retired)

Supreme Court Justice Reed (retired) called at 3:50 p.m. today to advise he had received a letter from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has been in trouble and is coming up before the parole board. She asked Justice Reed to see that the parole board reviews his file for consideration at the current meeting of the board as the next meeting of the board will not be until February, 1961. Justice Reed said he thought [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The Justice said he thought the parole board was in continual meeting rather than at periodic intervals. He said he did not want to get involved in this, but at the same time wanted to see if there was anything he could do for [REDACTED]

I told the Justice that we would check as to when the parole board was in session and possibly we could find out whether [REDACTED] case is up before the parole board at this time. I told him that we would call him back with such information as we were able to get.

ACTION: For information.

AHB/mek (3)

1- Mr. Rosen

ADDENDUM: On July 12 I called Justice Reed and advised him that our Identification Division has a criminal record [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of the mail. The record shows no other criminal violations. I told the Justice that we had contacted the parole board and were advised that [REDACTED] file has been sent to Terre Haute which indicates that he will be given a parole hearing this month. It will be from four to six weeks before a final hearing

REC-73

51 JUL 21 1960

Memo Belmont to Tolson

Re: CALL FROM JUSTICE STANLEY REED (retired)

b7C is held in Washington, D. C., to decide whether parole will be granted

I told Justice Reed that the parole board conducts quarterly hearings at the various penal institutions (in the case of Terre Haute, in the months of July, October, January and April). The minutes are typed up at the institution and forwarded to Washington where a hearing is held by the parole board members and a vote is taken to decide whether to grant the parole. No inmate is considered for parole consideration until he has served one third of his sentence.

Justice Reed expressed his appreciation for our assistance, stating that he did not hesitate to call us because he had friends at the FBI. I told him we were [^]very glad to be of service.

✓



A. H. Belmont 7/12/60

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
 Parsons _____
 Mohr _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 9-11-61

FROM :

 SUBJECT: JUSTICE STANLEY REED
 SUPREME COURT (RETIRED)

Justice Reed called the Director's Office in the afternoon of 9-8-61 to secure some information concerning Federal Court statistics in connection with a speech that he is to make before the Federal Bar Association here in Washington this week.

Reed is using information from Uniform Crime Reports in his speech, and, in addition, secured from Warren Olney's Office, Administrator, U. S. Courts, the number of criminal cases that had been filed in Federal Courts 1950, 1955 and 1960. He obtained the rounded figures, 36,000 cases in 1950; 35,000 cases in 1955; and 28,000 cases in 1960. Reed's problem was how do you account for this decrease in Federal criminal court cases in face of the sharp increase in crime reported under the Uniform Crime Reporting program.

Justice Reed was referred to page 106 of the annual report of the Administrative Office of U. S. Courts which sets forth the above figures, as well as a breakdown listing Immigration and Naturalization cases separately. It is clearly observed from this table that the total decrease in Federal case filings is due solely to the reduction in the number of illegal entry and re-entry cases filed by the Immigration and Naturalization Service from almost 16,000 in 1954 to 2,000 in 1960. It was pointed out to Justice Reed that the same report reflected a decrease in 1960 of almost 700 liquor violations of the Internal Revenue Service, and, of course, also no longer included the cases filed in Alaska since it has become a state. When these factors are taken into consideration, Federal Court case filings actually show an increase.

Justice Reed was most appreciative of the information furnished and stated particularly it would "keep him from making a fool of himself." He was quite disturbed that Olney's Office did not advise him of the reason for this decrease in Federal court filings which one could easily misinterpret as a decrease in crime.

1 - [] EX 100

JJD:ijj (4)

REC-39

58 SEP 22 1961

MAN TO WATCH

Reed, Long a Defender of Civil Rights

STANLEY FORMAN REED, first chairman of the new Civil Rights Commission appointed by President Eisenhower on Thursday, is an example of the current confusion over the meaning of "liberal" and "conservative." When President Roosevelt named him to the United States Supreme Court in 1938, he carried the former tag before long, the second label was pinned on him.

It is noteworthy that he has never seen fit to characterize himself as one or the other.

He was one of the nine Supreme Court Justices who decided unanimously, in May, 1954, that segregation of public-school pupils on grounds of race was unconstitutional, but his position on civil rights had been made plain long before that. During his earlier years as a member of the highest tribunal, he wrote majority opinions declaring all-white primary elections in the South unconstitutional and upholding a New York law forbidding segregation in interstate transportation.

HE SPOKE for a unanimous court also in reversing a contempt judgment against "The Miami Herald." The paper was accused of contempt because it published editorials and a cartoon criticizing proceedings in a county court.

"Freedom of discussion (by newspapers) should be given the widest range compatible with the essential requirements of the fair and orderly administration of justice," he wrote, what became a widely-quoted opinion.

He emphasized that "without a free press there can be no free society."

Mr. Reed was born Dec. 31, 1884, at Maysville, Ky., and still maintains a farm near by with a large herd of Holsteins. He was graduated from Kentucky Wesleyan College in 1902 and from Yale in 1906. Then he studied law at the University of Virginia, Columbia University, and the University of Paris.

HIS PRIVATE practice was interrupted for one term in the Kentucky Legislature and for service as a first lieutenant in the Army during World War I. In 1929 he went to Washington in an official capacity for the first time and began what has proved to be a long career in the national capital.

Although he was, and is still, a Democrat, he was chosen by the Hoover administration to serve as general counsel for the Federal Farm Board. In the first Roosevelt administration, he was named to serve in the same capacity for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. He attracted wide attention in the latter post by arguing in defense of a New Deal effort to remove from government and private contracts the "gold clause," requiring settlements under the gold standard of monetary values. The Supreme Court sustained him in a 5-to-4 decision.

At this time, in 1935, he was offered a Federal judgeship with its life tenure but turned that down in favor of an appointment as Solicitor Gen-

eral of the United States. The Solicitor General is the government's chief lawyer before the Supreme Court.

HE SUFFERED some defeats in defending some of the New Deal's most controversial cases, but there were victories as well and his arguments appealed to President Roosevelt. He was named to the Supreme Court to succeed Justice George Sutherland and served there until his retirement on Feb. 25.

Mr. Reed is an eloquent speaker whose voice has never lost the softness of his native Kentucky, and he was noted for his courtesy to attorneys arguing in the Supreme Court while he was on the bench. His reputation as a lawyer is so high that he has been congratulated on many occasions by those who opposed him.

He has two sons, both of them lawyers.

Tolson
Nixon
Boardman
Belmont
Mohr

Wann

Trotter

Nease

Tele. Room

Holloman

Gandy

ROACH

BAUMGARTNER

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date NOV 10 1957

76952-1

NOT RECORDED

14 NOV 19 1957

42

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
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Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
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Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 3-28-62

FROM : SUBJECT:

SPECIAL TOUR

b7C

On 3-27-62, of retired Supreme Court Associate Justice Stanley Reed, residence Mayflower Hotel, Washington, was conducted on a special tour with and a group of their friends. The tour, handled by SA Crime Research Section, started at Mr. Tolson's office at 2 p. m. and terminated at 3:35 p. m. The group expressed great interest in the tour and was appreciative of the courtesies extended. was complimentary of the Director and the FBI. No request was made to meet the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

1 - Tour Room

ELR:vc *vc*(4) *vc*31
60 APR 3 1962

REC-14

MAR 29 1962

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
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Casper _____
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Rosen _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-22-65

FROM :



SUBJECT: RECEPTION FOR MR. JUSTICE STANLEY F. REED
THE SUPREME COURT BUILDING
FRIDAY, 1-29-65 (5 to 7 PM)

BACKGROUND:

On 12-21-64 the Director accepted an invitation to attend a reception to note Mr. Justice Reed's 80th birthday and his 27 years as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. This reception is to be held in the Supreme Court Building on Friday, 1-29-65, from 5 to 7 o'clock. The following data is a brief resume of information contained in Bureau reference books and our files concerning former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Stanley Forman Reed.

INFORMATION IN CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY (1964):

b7C

Justice Reed was born in Mason County, Kentucky, on 12-31-84. He married Winifred Elgin of Maysville, Kentucky, and two sons were born of this marriage, [REDACTED] He was Solicitor General of the United States from March, 1935, to January, 1938. On January 15, 1938, he was nominated Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States by President Roosevelt. He subsequently retired February 25, 1957.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning Justice Reed. In February, 1949, Reed was interviewed by Agents concerning Alger Hiss who was employed in the Justice Department while Reed was Solicitor General and who was later convicted of perjury. Reed, when interviewed, could recall no derogatory information regarding Hiss.

In June, 1949, during the first perjury trial of Hiss, Justice Reed was subpoenaed by the defense and appeared as a character witness for Hiss. (74-1333)

A newsletter from Russian War Relief, Incorporated, September 2, 1942, stated that on September 5, 1942, Justice Reed and Mrs. Reed would be guests at a party for the benefit of Russian War Relief. (100-37226-7-165) 74-16752

- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - [REDACTED]

JCF:skd (1)

67 FEB 1 1965
ENCLOSURE

REC 4
ST-101

17 JAN 25 1965

Continued...

CRIME RESEARCH

[redacted] to DeLoach memo

RE: RECEPTION FOR MR. JUSTICE STANLEY F. REED

At a Russian War Relief rally in New York on June 22, 1942, Justice Reed acted as chairman of the meeting. (100-37226-127)

Information received in a security investigation reflected that [redacted] a security subject of poor reputation for veracity, alleged in 1938 that he had been told by the [redacted] that Justice Reed was a member of the Klan and had defended ten law suits for [redacted] (65-1413-2-38) This allegation not received from any other source.

b7C

Although Justice Reed retired from the Supreme Court in 1957, he continued to serve on a part-time basis as a judge in lower courts. He was a member of the Supreme Court when it issued its school desegregation edict in 1954.

In November, 1957, he was appointed Chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. In December of that year he resigned as Chairman of this Commission because he felt his membership might reflect on the impartiality of the Federal Courts.

We have enjoyed prior friendly correspondence with Justice Reed who addresses Mr. Hoover on a first name basis.

Although our contacts with him have been limited since 1957, [redacted] has taken [redacted] on a number of tours through Bureau Headquarters, the last recorded tour being in March, 1963. (77-76952) (62-103754)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

✓

DO-6

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MR. TOLSON _____
MR. BELMONT _____
MR. MOHR _____
MR. DELOACH _____
MR. CASPER _____
MR. CALLAHAN _____
MR. CONRAD _____
MR. FELT _____
MR. GALE _____
MR. ROSEN _____
MR. SULLIVAN _____
MR. TAVEL _____
MR. TROTTER _____
MR. JONES _____
TELE. ROOM ☒ _____
MISS HOLMES _____
MRS. METCALF ☒ _____
MISS GANDY ☒ _____

accepted
12-21-64
WJS

12-21-64

12-21-64

Carded 12-15-64 JH

b7C

[Redacted]

to the [unclear] memo

1-22-65 JCF:skd

77-76452-3

ENCLOSURE

*Mr. Justice Reed and Mrs. Reed
request the pleasure of your company
at a reception
to note Mr. Justice Reed's eightieth birthday
and his twenty-seven years as an associate justice
of the Supreme Court of the United States
on Friday, the twenty-ninth of January
from five until seven o'clock
at The Supreme Court*

*R. S. V. P.
The Mayflower*

77-769323

Mansfield Urges Speed On Civil Rights Board

By the Associated Press

Senator Mansfield, Democrat of Montana, said today President Eisenhower should proceed immediately to set up a civil rights investigating commission.

The commission, authorized in the civil rights bill Mr. Eisenhower signed yesterday, apparently would be empowered to inquire into school integration. The law gives it authority to "appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution."

However, Senator Mansfield, assistant Democratic leader, indicated he thinks the commission ought to approach this field cautiously.

"This was a voting rights bill and the action of the Senate in striking out enforcement provisions for general civil rights should furnish the commission some guidance in its work," he said, adding:

"I think there is in the courts and in the Department of Justice ample authority to make provision for the protection of other rights."

Opposes Delay

Senator Mansfield said he sees no reason for Mr. Eisenhower to delay appointment of the six-member, bipartisan commission and full-time staff director until their names can be submitted to the Senate next January.

Some Southern opponents of the new law have suggested such a delay, although Mr. Eisenhower could make recess appointments subject to later confirmation by the Senate.

"Now that the bill has become law, the President ought to act immediately," Senator Mansfield said. "I assume he will appoint a new Assistant Attorney General and set up a civil rights division in the Department of Justice."

"He should appoint the commission and let it go to work on an interim basis. I should think the kind of job the commission does in the four months before Congress reconvenes would have a great deal to do with whether or not the Senate confirms the appointees."

Russell Won't Comment

Senator Russell, Democrat of Georgia, who led the losing fight against the enactment of the civil rights measure, said he didn't want to comment on the timing of appointments, a matter he said was "wholly within executive discretion."

But he said in a telephone

interview from his home in Winder, Ga., he hopes Mr. Eisenhower will name to the commission and as its full-time director "responsible men representing every section of the Nation, including the South."

"Unless this commission approaches the problem with an open mind and does its work in a responsible way, its recommendations are not going to be worth much," he said.

Senator Russell declined to comment but it was obvious he felt it would be difficult to challenge the commission's authority to go into school integration and other civil rights matter if it chooses to do so.

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Mr. [unclear]
Civil Rights Commission

File 6-10

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
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76 SEP 20 1957

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UP120

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

SEN. GEORGE A. SMATHERS SAID THAT HE BELIEVES PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WILL APPOINT A "GOOD" CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION AND INCLUDE MEN OF THE CALIBER OF GEN. LUCIUS D. CLAY.

THE FLORIDA DEMOCRAT TOLD NEWSMEN HE THINKS THE PRESIDENT WILL DO HIS BEST TO SET UP AN ABLE AND OPEN-MINDED GROUP TO MAKE THE CIVIL RIGHTS STUDY. THE STUDY WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW PASSED IN THE LAST CONGRESS.

ASKED WHO MIGHT BE LIKELY APPOINTEES, SMATHERS MENTIONED CLAY AND COMMENTED THAT THE INDUSTRIALIST HAS BEEN A LONG-TIME CONFIDANTE AND ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT.

HE ALSO MENTIONED ROBERT WOODRUFF, A COCA COLA CO. EXECUTIVE, AS A POSSIBLE APPOINTEE.

THE SENATOR STRESSED THAT HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE THAT EITHER CLAY OR WOODRUFF WOULD BE NAMED. HE SAID HE REGARDS BOTH AS THE TYPE OF WELL QUALIFIED PERSONS WHO MIGHT WELL BE ASKED TO SERVE.

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UP177

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

A KEY REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN HINTED TODAY THAT PRESIDENT EISENHOWER MAY HAVE DECIDED TO DELAY APPOINTMENT OF THE NEWLY-AUTHORIZED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION UNTIL CONGRESS RETURNS IN JANUARY.

REP. KENNETH B. KEATING (R-N.Y.) DECLARED THAT IT WOULD BE "A FOLLY AND A MOCKERY" FOR THE PRESIDENT TO APPOINT INTERIM COMMISSIONERS. SOME NORTHERN DEMOCRATS HAVE URGED HIM TO TAKE SUCH ACTION PROMPTLY.

KEATING SAID ANY WORK DONE BY THE INTERINE COMMISSIONERS BEFORE CONGRESS RETURNED WOULD BE USED AS "FODDER" BY SOUTHERN SENATORS IN AN "INEVIRABLE" FILIBUSTER AGAINST CONFIRMATION OF THEIR APPOINTMENTS.

KEATING IS THE SENIOR REPUBLICAN MEMBER OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE AND NORMALLY KEEPS IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE WHITE HOUSE ON CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS.

KEATING TOLD A REPORTER HE HAD DISCUSSED THE MATTER WITH WHITE HOUSE AIDES BEFORE ISSUING HIS STATEMENT. BUT HE SAID THE STATEMENT EXPRESSED HIS OWN PERSONAL VIEWS AND DID NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THOSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JAMES C. HAGERTY TOLD NEWSMEN TWO WEEKS AGO THAT THE PRESIDENT WOULD APPOINT THE COMMISSION "SOON" BUT ADDED THAT HE COULD NOT DEFINE "SOON."

"THE HARD FACTS ARE," KEATING SAID, "THAT THE PRESIDENT CAN ONLY MAKE INTERIM APPOINTMENTS TO THE COMMISSION NOW; AND IF HE WERE TO DO SO, HE WOULD CERTAINLY BE INVITING FURTHER TROUBLE LATER ON."

HE SAID THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT EXPECT CITIZENS OF THE CALIBER REQUIRED FOR THE COMMISSION TO ACCEPT APPOINTMENT AND GO TO WORK WITH NO ASSURANCE THEY WILL BE APPROVED WHEN CONGRESS CONVENES IN JANUARY.

KEATING ALSO SAID THE DEMOCRATIC-CONTROLLED CONGRESS FAILED TO PROVIDE ANY FUNDS TO FINANCE THE WORK OF THE COMMISSION WHICH WOULD MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN INTERIM COMMISSION TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY.

10/14--W0619P

62-105210-A

OCT 21 1958

JAN 6 1959

Celler Urges Naming Of Rights Commission

International News Service

The chairman of the House Judiciary Committee urged President Eisenhower yesterday to appoint the newly authorized Civil Rights Commission promptly to prevent "another Little Rock."

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said the commission would provide a "blockade against demagoguery" by exposing "facts which are now shut away from public view."

He insisted: "With such a commission operating, it is obvious that no demagogue could hide behind the clouds of hate and prejudice. A commission's report of facts would weigh

fact against fancy, the truth against libel, the law against passion."

Celler also called for speedy implementation of another section of the civil rights bill passed in the last session of Congress—designation of a special Assistant Attorney General for civil rights.

He charged in a statement prepared for a New York broadcast that the President has displayed a "regrettable silence on these two basic mandates of the Congress" and has failed to exercise "continuing firmness . . . that the laws of the land be upheld."

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B. J. Gardner

M. C. H.

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UP80

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY HAGERTY SAID HE EXPECTS FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSIONERS TO BE APPOINTED "SOON."

HAGERTY SAID HE EXPECTS PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO NAME MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, WHICH WAS CREATED BY THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS LAW, BEFORE CONGRESS RECONVENES IN JANUARY.

REP. KENNETH B. KEATING (R-N.Y.) SAID YESTERDAY THAT GIVING THE COMMISSIONERS RECESS APPOINTMENTS WHILE CONGRESS IS NOT IN SESSION WOULD BE "A FOLLY AND A MOCKERY." THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN URGED BY SOME NORTHERN DEMOCRATS TO APPOINT THE COMMISSIONERS IMMEDIATELY.

HAGERTY TOLD REPORTERS TODAY "I HAVE NO REASON TO CHANGE WHAT I'VE SAID -- I EXPECT THE APPOINTMENTS TO BE MADE SOON BUT I CAN'T DEFINE THE TIME ANY MORE THAN THAT."

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Hagerty Sees Action On Civil Rights Unit

Associated Press

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said yesterday he looks for President Eisenhower to appoint members of the new Civil Rights Commission before Congress reconvenes in January.

Hagerty made that statement at a news conference when told that Representative Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) had predicted Monday that the Commission would not be set up until after Congress returns.

Keating said, Hagerty was told that any interim appointment of Commission members would give Southern Senators opposed to the Commission an opportunity to gather "ammunition" to oppose their confirmation by the Senate. The President is permitted

to make recess appointments when Congress is not in session. Formal nominations are submitted later for Senate confirmation.

Establishment of a six-member Commission to make a two-year study in the civil rights field was authorized in legislation passed by Congress in the last session.

Hagerty said early in September that he expected Mr. Eisenhower to name the Commissioners soon.

In reply to questions yesterday, Hagerty said he still looks for the appointments soon, but added that he could not "give a definition of 'soon.'"

Asked then whether he looks for the President to make the appointments before Congress reconvenes in January, Hagerty

replied that he does.

He said he also expects the attorney general who will be in charge of civil rights matters soon of a new assistant.

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Civil Rights Statesmen

No one should be surprised if the President is having trouble finding the right personnel for the Civil Rights Commission created at the last session of Congress. That Commission will have a most difficult and exacting task. It must try to assemble facts regarding discriminatory practices, to educate the country as to the essentials of equality before the law, and to make recommendations for any legislation that may be needed to assure the effective enforcement of civil rights. Considering the present temper of the country—North as well as South—this is a colossal undertaking.

The White House and Department of Justice have been trying to line up, to use the President's words, "men of national reputation" for this assignment. Apparently several national figures have turned down requests that they serve. Such a response might have been anticipated from distinguished figures in public life and others who hope to be in public life. Service on the Commission is not likely to enhance anyone's availability for high political office, and for this reason it may be inadvisable to lay too much emphasis on finding members of national reputation.

It is a prime necessity that the members be persons of integrity and high standing in their respective spheres. But we do not think it is essential that they be nationally known. Able, objective, and clear-thinking citizens may be found in the fields of education, religion, business and labor as well as in the field of government. In our opinion, it is more important that they be imbued with fairness and social understanding than that they be well known to the country.

We think the President is right in saying that the "true feelings of the mass of the South" should be represented on the Commission, but this would not justify the appointment of an extremist of any stripe. Should it turn out to be either a sectional or a partisan body (and not more than three of its six members may be of one party) its usefulness would be ended before it could get into operation. Of course, the representation of diverse viewpoints on the Commission will complicate its task, but this only emphasizes the necessity of finding men of moderation, good will and common sense as well as men of different backgrounds and convictions.

No doubt most citizens who are approached will be inclined to refuse, knowing the baffling problems that the Commission will encounter. But they should remember that the opportunity for service is great. The country must necessarily call upon its finest citizen statesmen for services of this kind, and it has a right to expect that they will acquiesce if possible.

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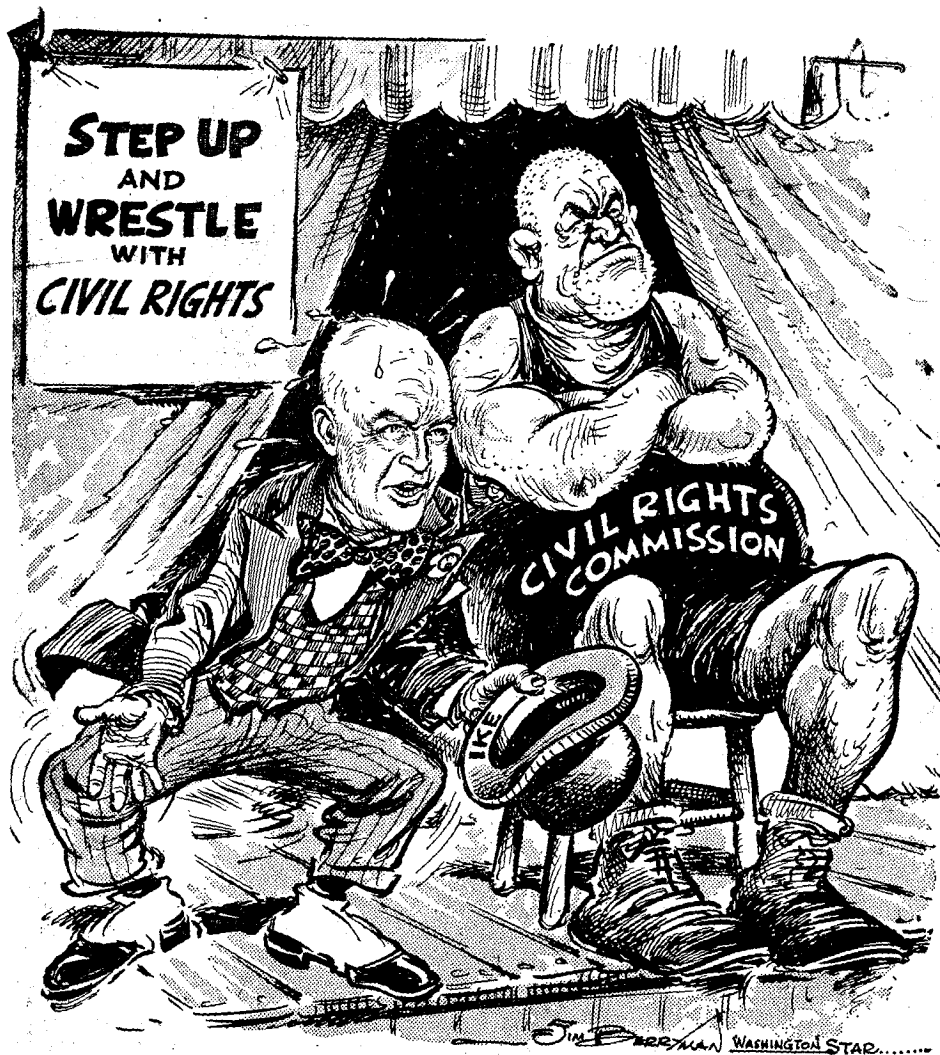
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 N. Y. Journal-American ☐
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 N. Y. Daily News ☐
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0 Civil Rights Commission



'What! . . . No Takers?'

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Mr. Boardman ✓

Mr. Mohr ✓

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Mr. Trotter ✓

Mr. Nease ✓

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Mr. Holloman ✓

Miss Gandy ✓

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BAUMGARDNER

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UP162

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TODAY ESTABLISHED THE LONG-AWAITED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION AND NAMED FORMER SUPREME COURT ASSOCIATE JUSTICE STANLEY REED AS ONE OF ITS MEMBERS.

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Mr. Tolson _____
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UP163

ADD 1 CIVIL RIGHTS

THE COMMISSION WAS CREATED BY THE CONTROVERSIAL CIVIL RIGHTS LAW PASSED AT LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS. ITS AVAOWED AIM IS TO ESTABLISH "EQUAL PROTECTION" UNDER THE LAW FOR NEGROES AND WHITES IN SCHOOLS, AND OTHER FACETS OF AMERICAN LIFE.

IN ADDITION TO REED, EISENHOWER NAMED THESE OTHER MEMBERS:

~~JOHN A. HANNAH, FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE AND NOW ON THE FACULTY OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY; JOHN S. BATTLE, FORMER GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA; J. ERNEST WILKINS, A NEW HAMPSHIRE NEGRO AND FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR, AND THE REV. THEODORE M. HESSBURGH, PRESIDENT OF NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY.~~

11/7--N537P

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 Mr. Boardman _____
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UP167

ADD 2 CIVIL RIGHTS

THE COMMISSION ALSO INCLUDED ROBERT G. STOREY WHO IS DEAN OF THE LAW SCHOOL AT SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY.

THE PRESIDENT GAVE THE BOARD MEMBERS RECESS APPOINTMENTS, PRESUMABLY SO THEY CAN BEGIN WORK AT ONCE. THE APPOINTMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO SENATE CONFIRMATION, HOWEVER, AND MUST BE RESUBMITTED WHEN CONGRESS RETURNS IN JANUARY.

SOME NORTHERN DEMOCRATS HAD CHIDED THE PRESIDENT FOR FAILING TO NAME THE COMMISSION EARLIER. BUT EISENHOWER REFUSED TO BE PUSHED, SAYING HE WANTED TO GET A FAIR AND REPRESENTATIVE GROUP ON THE COMMISSION.

UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW, THE PRESIDENT ALSO STILL MUST APPOINT A NEW ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL TO HANDLE ALLEGED DISCRIMINATION IN THE FIELD OF VOTING RIGHTS. THE WHITE HOUSE SAID HE WOULD NOT BE NAMED AT PRESENT.

THE PRESIDENT ALSO DID NOT ANNOUNCE HIS CHOICE OF A STAFF DIRECTOR FOR THE COMMISSION. THE ADMINISTRATION ORIGINALLY WANTED THE STAFF DIRECTOR APPOINTED BY THE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN. BUT CONGRESS DECIDED TO MAKE HIM A PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTEE, WHICH WOULD GIVE THE SENATE THE SAME VETO POWER IT HOLDS OVER COMMISSION MEMBERS.

THE COMMISSION WAS GIVEN THREE DUTIES:

--TO INVESTIGATE SWORN ALLEGATIONS THAT CITIZENS ARE BEING DEPRIVED OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE BY REASON OF COLOR, RACE, RELIGION OR NATIONAL ORIGIN.

--TO "STUDY AND COLLECT INFORMATION CONCERNING LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS CONSTITUTING A DENIAL OF EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION."

--TO "APPRAISE THE LAWS AND POLICIES OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WITH RESPECT TO EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS UNDER THE CONSTITUTION."

THE COMMISSION WILL SUBMIT INTERIM REPORTS TO THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS. A FINAL REPORT WOULD BE SUBMITTED TO BOTH TWO YEARS AFTER THE LAW WAS ENACTED. THE LAW WAS SIGNED IN SEPTEMBER.

11/7--JE556P

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
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UP189

(BATTLE)

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.--FORMER VIRGINIA GOV. JOHN S. BATTLE SAID TONIGHT HE HAS ACCEPTED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S APPOINTMENT TO THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION TO REPRESENT "THE STRONG SOUTHERN VIEW."

BATTLE, AN ATTORNEY WHO REPRESENTS THE CHARLOTTESVILLE SCHOOL BOARD IN A CASE OPPOSING SCHOOL DESEGREGATION, SAID HE COULD NOT COMMENT ON WHAT EFFECT HIS APPOINTMENT WOULD HAVE ON HIS HANDLING THE CASE.

HE SAID THE MATTER WOULD "UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE TO BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION."

"WHEN I WAS ASKED TO SERVE AS A MEMBER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION," BATTLE SAID, "I WAS TOLD THE PRESIDENT WISHED TO APPOINT SOMEONE WITH THE STRONG SOUTHERN VIEWPOINT WHICH I HAVE."

"I HAVE THEREFORE AGREED TO ACCEPT THE APPOINTMENT IN HOPE THAT I MAY, IN SOME MEASURE, CONTRIBUTE TO A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF A PROBLEM WHICH IS DISRUPTING OUR COUNTRY IN THESE PERILOUS TIMES," THE FORMER GOVERNOR SAID.

BATTLE, 67, GAINED NATIONWIDE PROMINENCE WHEN HE LED SOUTHERN OPPOSITION TO A LOYALTY PLEDGE AT THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN 1952.

THE OATH WOULD HAVE BOUND DEMOCRATS TO SUPPORT CANDIDATES NOMINATED FOR NATIONAL OFFICE.

11/7--N737P

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EX-13

JAN 7 1959 390
64 DEC 9 1957

JUSTICE REED NAMED BY IKE

A Courtly Man Takes Over Civil Rights Job

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

A courtly gentleman from Kentucky who quit the U. S. Supreme Court has assumed one of the toughest jobs in the country.

He is Justice Stanley F. Reed, who retired in February "because I am 72 years old."

The President has just named him chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights, around which could revolve a long and bitter segregation controversy, already well on its way because of a Supreme Court decision in which Mr. Reed joined.

Others named were former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, a strong foe of integration; J. Ernest Wilkins, Negro assistant secretary of labor; the Rev. Theodore M. Hessburg, president of the University of Notre Dame; Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school at Southern Methodist University; and John A. Hannah, former assistant secretary of defense and now on the faculty of Michigan State University.

Mr. Hannah will serve as vice chairman.

SET UP

The commission was set up by Congress when it passed the controversial civil rights bill at the last session.

Its long-range job is to study the laws and policies of the Federal Government relating to the question and then propose to Congress what changes in civil rights laws should be made.

Its immediate task, when organized, is to investigate any allegations it receives in writing and under oath that some person's voting rights have been violated.

The six commissioners are subject to Senate confirmation when Congress reconvenes in January. They were given recess appointments so they can begin work immediately.



JUSTICE REED

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, which will consider the President's choices, said they were "men of talent and ability who ought to be able to submit a helpful report on civil rights problems."

But Rep. Ralph Scott (D., N. C.) said the group appeared to be "heavily weighted for integration."

FEARS

Southern opponents of the civil rights law fear the Commission will "snoop" and stir up trouble.

Justice Reed has never given any indication that he's such a man.

He came here in 1929 to stay a year.

He served as counsel for the old Federal Farm Board, for the RFC, was U.S. Attorney General and while regarded as a conservative in those far-off New Deal days, he got his Supreme Court job from President Roosevelt.

On the court, the only tag he ever got was "moderate progressive." The temper of the court's decisions seemed to shift back and forth.

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the years. In his latter days as an active member, the number of his dissents increased. It was argued that this proved Mr. Reed stood firm and the rest of the court swayed.

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HEADLINE PERSONALITY

Reed Ready to Face 'Plenty of Troubles'

Former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed looks for "plenty of trouble" ahead for the new Civil Rights Commissioner he has been named to head.

He was one of nine justices who by unanimous decision in 1954 declared racial segregation in the public schools unconstitutional.

Now, the results of that controversial ruling have brought Justice Reed back from retirement to try to ease some of the tensions that have resulted, as well as to look into other phases of civil rights.

The Kentucky-born Democrat, who will be 73 next month, has been named by President Eisenhower to head the six-member commission in a two-year study of civil rights problems.

Retired Last February

Last February 25, Justice Reed stepped down from the Supreme Court where he had served for 19 years, because he said it no longer seemed wise to continue "the strain of unremitting exertion" required by his court duties.

Last night, smiling and looking fit, he stepped from a plane at National Airport to learn that the President had announced his return to a new Government post.

Justice Reed was just coming back from a rules committee meeting of the American Bar Association at Louisville, Ky. He was still working on judicial matters.

Asked if he foresaw difficulties ahead in his new job, he replied "I'm sure we'll have plenty of trouble." But he seemed quite content to face whatever it might be.

Though officially retired at \$35,000 a year, Justice Reed has kept his hand in judicial matters. Federal retirement law permits him to sit on lower courts when requested to do so. Only last June, he broke precedent by serving on a United States Court of Claims case here.

He was appointed to the Supreme Court in 1938 by President Roosevelt after a career

in Government work that included service as solicitor general—the Government's chief lawyer before the Supreme Court.

At the time of his appointment to the court, he was considered a New Dealer, but later he came to be regarded as one of the court's conservatives.

Hailed by President

Mr. Eisenhower, in accepting Justice Reed's resignation, said he had participated in many important decisions that would "influence our Nation's development for a long time to come."

Justice Reed, himself, told newsmen at the time that he considered the school segregation decision the most important from a social standpoint.

In a recent speech to the California State Bar, he noted the controversy stirred up by the court's civil rights decisions and commented that "fortunately wrong decisions are not irremediable."

Only chaos can result from misuse of power in opposing court judgments, he said, but those who dislike a decision can seek amendment of the Constitution or a court reversal of the decision.

The son of a physician, Justice Reed served in the Kentucky State Legislature, practiced law for a time and in 1929 started his Government career as counsel to the Federal Farm Board.

His wife, the former Winifred Elgin, heard the news of her husband's latest appointment on a news broadcast late yesterday afternoon. She said she had no inkling that he was getting a new job.

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Official record of Civil Rights

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The Sets Up Civil Rights Commission

Ex-Justice Reed Named Chairman Of 6-Member Unit

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower yesterday formed a Civil Rights Commission with former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed as chairman.

The six-member Commission created by the 1957 Civil Rights Act to make a two-year investigation of alleged civil rights violations and an appraisal of civil rights legislation represents both North and South. It has three Democrats, two Republicans and one independent.

Members were drawn from the fields of law, education and government. They include one Negro and one Catholic priest.

Besides Reed, members are:

• John A. Hannah, 55, president of Michigan State University, appointed vice chairman of the Commission. Hannah served as Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel in 1953-54. He is a native of Michigan and has been president of the University since 1941. He is a Republican.

• John S. Battle, 67, Governor of Virginia from 1950-54, now a Charlottesville lawyer. Battle is opposed to racial integration but stuck solidly by the national Democratic Party in 1952 and 1956 when some other Virginian Democrats left it. He helped work out a civil rights platform compromise at the 1956 Democratic National Convention that prevented a southern walkout. He campaigned for J. Lindsay Almond in Virginia's gubernatorial campaign this fall but would not subscribe to Sen. Harry F. Byrd's "massive resistance" slogan.

• The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, 40, president of the University of Notre Dame. Father Hesburgh is a native of Syracuse, N. Y. During World War II he was an Army chaplain at Ft. Myer and before that was chaplain at the National Training School for Boys here. He has been on Notre Dame's faculty since 1945 and its president for five years. ~~See RIGHTS, A17, Col 4~~

years. The White House said he is a political independent.

• Robert G. Storey, 63, dean of Southern Methodist University's law school for 10 years and president of the American Bar Association in 1952-53. He is a native Texan and a Democrat.

• J. Ernest Wilkins, 63, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Labor Affairs and the highest placed Negro in the executive branch of the Government. He was born in Missouri and was practicing law in Chicago when he was named to the sub-cabinet post in 1954. He has served as vice chairman of the President's committee which worked to wipe out racial discrimination in business firms with Government contracts. He is a Republican.

The members were given recess appointments which must be confirmed by the Senate.

Reed, 72, retired from the Supreme Court last February exactly 19 years after he went on the bench. He is a Democrat from Maysville, Ky. who came to Washington in 1929 to serve as counsel for various government agencies and as

Solicitor General before going on the Court in 1938. He was a member of the unanimous Court which in 1954 held that enforced school segregation is unconstitutional.

Still to be appointed is the additional assistant attorney general created by the Civil Rights Act to head a new civil rights division in the Justice Department.

12 States to Hold Civil Rights Session

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 7 (AP) Gov. Averell Harriman and Michigan Gov. G. Mennen Williams have invited the chief executives of 10 other states to meet in New York City Dec. 12 to assess antidiscrimination procedures now in effect.

In a telegram yesterday to the other Governors, Harriman and Williams noted that 12 years had elapsed since the first comprehensive state law against discrimination in employment was adopted.

"We believe that all the states with effective laws for the protection of minorities should at this time assess the situation in light of what they have accomplished to date," the telegram stated.

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JUSTICE REED NAMED BY IKE

A Courtly Man Takes Over Civil Rights Job

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

A courtly gentleman from Kentucky who quit the U. S. Supreme Court has assumed one of the toughest jobs in the country.

He is Justice Stanley F. Reed, who retired in February "because I am 72 years old."

The President has just named him chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights, around which could revolve a long and bitter segregation controversy, already well on its way because of a Supreme Court decision in which Mr. Reed joined.

Others named were former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle, a strong foe of integration; J. Ernest Wilkins, Negro assistant secretary of labor; the Rev. Theodore M. Hessburg, president of the University of Notre Dame; Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school at Southern Methodist University; and John A. Hannah, former assistant secretary of defense and now on the faculty of Michigan State University.

Mr. Hannah will serve as vice chairman.

SET UP

The commission was set up by Congress when it passed the controversial civil rights bill at the last session.

Its long-range job is to study the laws and policies of the Federal Government relating to the question and then propose to Congress what changes in civil rights laws should be made.

Its immediate task, when organized, is to investigate any allegations it receives in writing and under oath that some person's voting rights have been violated.

The six commissioners are subject to Senate confirmation when Congress reconvenes in January. They were given recess appointments so they can begin work immediately.



JUSTICE REED

the years. In his latter days as an active member, the number of his dissents increased. It was argued that this proved Mr. Reed stood firm and the rest of the court swayed.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), a member of the Judiciary Committee, which will consider the President's choices, said they were "men of talent and ability who ought to be able to submit a helpful report on civil rights problems."

But Rep. Ralph Scott (D., N. C.) said the group appeared to be "heavily weighted for integration."

FEARS

Southern opponents of the civil rights law fear the Commission will "snoop" and stir up trouble.

Justice Reed has never given any indication that he's such a man.

He came here in 1929 to stay a year.

He served as counsel for the old Federal Farm Board, for the RFC, was U.S. Attorney General and while regarded as a conservative in those far-off New Deal days, he got his Supreme Court job from President Roosevelt.

On the court, the only tag he ever got was "moderate progressive." The temper of the court's decisions seemed to shift back and forth over

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Civil Rights Commissioners

There has been some criticism of the President for the delay in naming the members of the Civil Rights Commission created last summer by Congress. His explanation was that he was trying to get the best available men for the job and that this could not be done overnight. The appointments now have been announced, and we think the stature of the men chosen fully justifies the time that has been devoted to persuading them to serve.

This commission is charged with investigating sworn complaints of violations of voting rights, and, perhaps of greater importance, it also is expected to study the larger field of civil rights, with special reference to legal developments and to the operation of the laws and policies of the United States. This study will serve as the basis for a report to Congress not later than August, 1959, after which the commission will go out of existence.

The usefulness of such an undertaking necessarily is determined largely by the caliber of the men assigned to it. In our judgment, the President has chosen well, and the country, we think, can expect constructive results to flow from the work of this commission, headed by former Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed.

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New Rights Board Pleases North, South

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower's appointments to the new Civil Rights Commission won general approval yesterday from North and South.

In New York, Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said the Commission "seems to be one which can do a good job."

In Virginia, Sen. A. Willis Robertson, staunch opponent of the Civil Rights Act which created it, calls the group "a very splendid commission."

In Washington, Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), a moderate who voted for the civil rights bill as it finally passed, said the appointees "appear to be a group of distinguished Americans."

Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), author and leader of the doctrine of "massive resistance" to integration, found comfort in the appointment of Virginia's former governor, John S. Battle. "One of the best appointments that could have been made," said Byrd. "I know he'll stand up for constitutional government and the proper rights of the South."

First reaction indicated the President had succeeded in his stated wish that the fact-finding commission be a "spectrum of American opinion." It also held out hope of Senate confirmation without too much fight.

The appointments must be approved by the Judiciary Committee, headed by Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) who could bottle them up for a time as he did the civil rights bill last session. Eastland had no comment on the appointments.

The nature of its delicate task could easily lead the commission into controversy.

There seemed little chance, however, that it would advance that far before Congress returns to act on the nominations.

The President must first appoint a \$22,500-a-year staff director after consulting the commission. Chairman Stanley F. Reed, retired Supreme Court justice, had no comment yesterday on plans to get the commission started to work.

Battle, now practicing law in Charlottesville, said he should be "commiserated," not congratulated, and that "it's going to be a terribly tough job." Battle said he felt he had to accept the appointment to contribute what he could to an understanding of the problem.

The statutory assignment of the commission is fact-finding and advisory. The President has added the hope that it could be strong conciliatory force in a difficult field.

The Commission will investigate any charges that persons have been denied the right to vote because of race. Another section of the Civil Rights Act gives the Federal Government new authority to seek injunctions to enforce voting rights. In its effort to get the facts the commission can hold hearings around the country, subpoena witnesses and documents, and take sworn testimony.

It also was directed by law to study "legal developments" that constitute a denial of equal protection of the laws as guaranteed by the Constitution.

The commission was directed to report its findings and recommendations to the President and Congress by September 3, 1959. It will go out of existence 60 days after that.

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Good Appointments

President Eisenhower has finally found six men willing to serve on the new Civil Rights Commission which is to investigate denials of voting rights and equal protection of laws. The appointments are good ones. There are two Southern Democrats—former Governor John S. Battle, of Virginia, and Dean Robert G. Storey, of the Law School of Southern Methodist University in Texas. There is a Negro—J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor, the first Negro to attain a sub-Cabinet post in the Federal government. There is another Republican, Dr. John A. Hannah, of Michigan, and an eminent non-partisan educator, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, presi-

dent of Notre Dame University. And the chairman is also a Democrat, Justice Stanley F. Reed, retired, who was one of the nine Supreme Court justices who declared unanimously that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.

The commission has a tough job ahead of it. As Mr. Reed said when asked if he foresaw difficulties ahead in the new assignment, "I'm sure we'll have plenty of trouble." And its members still have to be confirmed by the Senate since theirs are recess appointments. There can be no doubt that in many instances, Negroes are denied voting rights and equal protection of the law. Let the commission now rectify this.

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Quick Senate OK Seen for Rights Group

By J. A. O'LEARY

The Civil Rights Commission recently named by President Eisenhower probably will be confirmed by the Senate early in January without serious opposition.

Southern Senators are reluctant to be quoted on the subject, but privately they give no indication of planning a major fight against the six appointees selected recently by the President.

One Senator from the deep South said he has given some thought to voting against all of the nominees, not on individual grounds, but as a protest against creation of such a Federal commission. But he added that he might not go that far because he is favorably disposed toward two of the appointees.

The comment reflected the care with which the White House balanced the appointments between the Northern and Southern viewpoints.

'Moderate' Commission

The only limitation the law placed on the President was that not more than three could be from the same political party. Mr. Eisenhower selected three Democrats, two Republicans and one independent.

Some of the Southerners are not happy over the choice of retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, designated to be chairman, because he was on the court when the unanimous school integration decision was handed down in 1954.

But one of them conceded privately that they could not muster the votes to block any of the nominees, even if they were so disposed.

One Southern Senator described the make-up of the commission as more moderate than he had expected.

It is expected that the Southerners in Congress will be more concerned over the selection of the full-time staff director than over the personnel of the commission itself.

While the civil rights bill was being debated early this year, they indicated they believed the staff director would play an important role in the work of the commission, which has been empowered to investigate and hold hearings on complaints of interference with voting rights or denial of equal protection under any law.

Subject to Confirmation

The staff director also must be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. This post will not be filled until after the commission has held an organization meeting early in December. The law requires the President to consult with the commission before nominating the staff director, who may be paid not more than \$22,500 a year.

When he conferred with the President a few days ago, Justice Reed told reporters he believed the nominee for staff director should be a lawyer and a social scientist with some experience along similar lines in government. But he would not discuss individual prospects until after conferring with his colleagues on the commission.

Nominations to Judiciary

The commission may function between now and the convening of Congress in January under recess appointments. It is taken for granted at the Capitol that the nominations will go to the Judiciary Committee, which had jurisdiction on the civil rights bill.

Justice Reed is a Democrat from Kentucky. Those chosen to serve with him are:

John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, a Republican; John S. Battle, former Democratic Governor of Virginia; J. Vincent Wilkins, of Chicago, an Assistant Secretary of Labor and a Republican; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, a political independent, and Robert G. Storey, dean of the Southern Methodist University Law School, a Democrat.

The life of the commission has been limited to two years, with instructions to recommend in a final report whether any further legislation on the subject is needed.

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Capitol Stuff

(By John O'Donnell, NY

Daily News, Nov 19)

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Nominees to the over-publicized
under powered Civil Rights Commission will have to be confirmed
by the Senate in January, and the indications are that that
august body will grudgingly say yes for all six nominees.

There are some objections in some
part to each of the nominees, but the center of the most controversy
has been former Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed. Many of his
former colleagues feel that he cannot serve in the executive
branch while at the same time collecting a pension from the
judicial and remaining on emergency call from the judicial branch.
And, the argument continues, what if Reed should be forced to
render a decision contrary to the Court's avowed policy of "all
deliberate speed" in granting civil rights.

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But the Commission's powers have
been watered down to practically nothing. It can only deal with
the question of voting, and cannot start investigations, but must
wait for complaints, and it cannot subpoena witnesses to Washington,
but must go to the respective states where the complaint has been
made. Then after all this red tape, the Committee can only make
recommendations. Still to be selected is the Director, who will
coordinate the available information and present it.

CAPITOL STUFF

By JOHN O'DONNELL

Washington, Nov. 18.—An angry behind-the-scenes battle is being staged over the Eisenhower appointment of the members of the Commission on Civil Rights. The six members come up for confirmation by the Senate next January.

Chief Justice Earl Warren privately disapproves of Eisenhower's selection of retired Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Stanley F. Reed of Kentucky to be commission chairman. The Chief Justice's reasons for disapproval: Reed is still a member of the judicial branch of the government, receiving for life his annual salary of \$35,000. He is subject to recall to judicial duties by the Chief Justice at any time an emergency in the judicial branch develops which requires the retired justice's services.

The idea that Justice Reed will now take a job in the executive branch of the federal government (\$50 a day plus expenses when he works at it) doesn't sit well with the nine worthies on the supreme bench.

More importantly, as it has been pointed out privately by the highest legal worthies of the nation, Reed while a member of the high court joined in the famous unanimous decision which outlawed segregation of Negroes and whites in public schools.

There is also this judicial point: The occasion might arise when Chairman Reed of the Civil Rights Commission might be put in the position of recommending a majority decision of his fellow commissioners which did not square with his own Supreme Court position regarding "all deliberate speed" in integrating public schools.



Justice Stanley Reed
In the center of a battle

As the facts now stand, there is every belief that the Senate will confirm, grudgingly, the six appointees named by President Eisenhower on Nov. 7.

In addition to Kentucky-born and F.D.R. Supreme Court appointee Justice Reed, the members are Missouri-born Wilkins, only New member and now Assistant Secretary of Labor, two Southerners, Virginia's former Gov. John S. Battle and Texas Robert C. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist Law School, and two Northerners, the Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame, and D. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

First Scrutiny Will Be Eastland's

The qualifications of Ike's nominees to this over-publicized, under-powered, politically-born Civil Rights Commission will have to be passed upon first by the Senate Judiciary Committee headed by the arch-foe of all forms of racial integration, Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

The betting odds are that after a few public hearings the committee will decide that the commission, however distasteful in political origin (born of a partisan battle for Negro votes in '58 and '60), is harmless. It then will send in a lukewarm OK which will be duly assented to by Senate.

Then what happens? This reporter predicts that the members of the commission will discover that there is little they can accomplish during their limited two years of service—ending their tour of duty just before the '60 battle for the White House.

The law which created the commission limits it strictly to report of complaints about violations of voting rights.

Can't Even Hold Hearings in D. C.

Strictly off limits are any complaints regarding school segregation, housing restrictions, employment discrimination, racial bias among labor unions, interstate transportation, etc., color lines in restaurants, theatres, hotels and hospitals.

Furthermore, the commission cannot start any investigation on its own. It must wait until formal complaints in regard to voting are received. If these complaints are judged worthy then the \$50 a-day experts are called into meditative action.

The commission, when and if activated, cannot sit in Washington for example, and subpoena complaining witnesses from South Carolina, Arkansas or Mississippi. If the commission wishes to hear such witnesses, it must go to those states.

Furthermore, the commission's fulltime operations will be run by a staff director who will direct the gathering of evidence and prepare it for presentation to the members.

And will the six members have the power to hire or fire this director? Don't be silly; the boys planned it that way. This all-powerful individual is yet to be named by the White House.

Sherm Adams May Have Final Say

True, President Eisenhower may confer with the members of the commission in regard to the qualifications and identity of the individual who will direct their activities. But it's spelled out that the White House will have the final say—not the members of the commission. So the deciding hand might well be Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams.

The expiration date of the terms of the members of the commission has been shrewdly timed. It is November, 1959, when the members hand in their final report. This gives the professional politicians just 12 months, before the '60 election, to figure out how to win the Negro vote in the North, save the Solid South for the Democrats or revive the hope of the GOP south of the Mason-Dixon Line. It's a tough job of figuring.

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(CIVIL RIGHTS)

AUGUSTA, GA.--PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WILL CONVENE THE FIRST MEETING OF THE NEWLY APPOINTED CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION AT 10:30 A.M. MONDAY, DEC. 9, THE TEMPORARY WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED.

JAMES C. HAGERTY, PRESIDENTIAL PRESS SECRETARY, ALSO REVEALED THAT EISENHOWER WILL SOON APPOINT A NEW ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT TO HEAD UP THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION.

THE COMMISSION, HEADED BY FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STANLEY F. REED, WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE LAST CONGRESS IN THE CONTROVERSIAL CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION.

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UP12

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE WHITE HOUSE BEGAN A HURRY-UP SEARCH TODAY FOR A REPLACEMENT FOR FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STANLEY F. REED ON THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION.

REED RESIGNED AS CHAIRMAN OF THE SIX MEMBER COMMISSION BEFORE IT HAD ACTED IN ANY OFFICIAL CAPACITY ON VIOLATIONS OF VOTING RIGHTS. REED SAID HE STEPPED DOWN BECAUSE ON SECOND THOUGHT HE FELT HIS MEMBERSHIP MIGHT REFLECT ON THE IMPARTIALITY OF THE FEDERAL COURTS WHICH HE STILL SERVES.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHO WOULD SUCCEED REED EITHER AS A MEMBER OR CHAIRMAN. THE RESIGNATION CAUGHT THE WHITE HOUSE OFF GUARD.

THE SURPRISE RESIGNATION, SUBMITTED MONDAY AND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY, FORCED PRESIDENT EISENHOWER TO POSTPONE THE SWEARING IN OF THE COMMISSION SCHEDULED DEC. 9. EISENHOWER APPOINTED THE GROUP NOV. 7.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY HAGERTY SAID THE OATH TAKING CEREMONY WOULD BE RESCHEDULED AFTER A NEW MEMBER WAS FOUND.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

HEADLINE PERSONALITY

Civil Rights Chairman Old Segregation Foe

EAST LANSING, Mich., Dec. 24 (AP).—Dr. John A. Hannah, newly named chairman of President Eisenhower's Civil Rights Commission, has some strong moral convictions on the subject.

The president of Michigan State University also has a record of positive action on racial integration.

One of his first acts when appointed MSU president in 1941 was to integrate Negro and white students in campus dormitories.

He recalled that up to that time Negroes were accommodated in undesirable basement houses or were forced to find quarters off the campus.

Cleared Records

Soon afterward, he directed that all racial designations be stricken from student records.

"It would be impossible to make a racial analysis of our student population today or to tell a white student from a Negro on the basis of our records," he said.

An avid sports fan, especially of football, Dr. Hannah has insisted the Spartan teams will not play any school where Negroes might be embarrassed or deprived of rights equal with their white teammates.

But he has resisted occasional demands that MSU hire Negroes as teachers or as other MSU employes on any quota basis.



DR. JOHN A. HANNAH

—AP Photo

"It is not the policy of the university to examine the color of a man's skin for the purpose of either qualifying or disqualifying him for employment," Dr. Hannah said.

Feels Optimistic

He described himself as "hopeful rather than optimistic" about what the commission could accomplish.

"Prejudice is like a disease that is passed on from generation to generation," he said. "Unfortunately we cannot hope to find a vaccine that will wipe out the disease over night."

Dr. Hannah termed the problems of civil rights and racial strife as one of the most crucial domestic issues in the United States today.

"It is all the more important how we face this problem," he said, "because peoples in the parts of the world being sought as allies by both we and the Soviet Union are watching us so critically," he said.

Dr. Hannah has accepted

several other important national posts.

In 1953, he served for a year as assistant secretary of defense.

Point Four Adviser

Under President Truman, he served as a member of the advisory board which drew up policies for the Point Four program for economic aid to underdeveloped nations. He is now chairman of the United States section of the Permanent Joint Canadian-United States Defense Board.

Last year he participated in a survey of the Far East for the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Dr. Hannah was born in Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1902 of Scotch-Irish ancestry. His father operated a hatchery and greenhouse on a small farm on the outskirts of the city.

He was graduated from the MSU School of Agriculture and became secretary of the college in 1935. He was unanimously selected as its 12th president in 1942.

Under his presidency, the university has undergone a tremendous development in enrollment, academic prestige and physical plant expansion.

Dr. Hannah is married to the former Sarah Shaw and the couple have four children.

They are members of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Lansing.

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Daily Worker _____

The Worker _____

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DEC 24 1957

62-10292-2
JAN 3 1959

He's Chairman; Florida's Ex-Gov. Carlton On Board

Hannah Enhances Rights Commission's

Future

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24—President Eisenhower may have advanced the chances for senatorial approval of the new Civil Rights Commission by naming John A. Hannah as its chairman.

The White House announced that Mr. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, will

replace former Supreme Court Justice Stanley Reed, who resigned because he said his judicial responsibilities and background might conflict with commission duties.

Former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida was named to complete the six-member board, which now includes three Southerners.

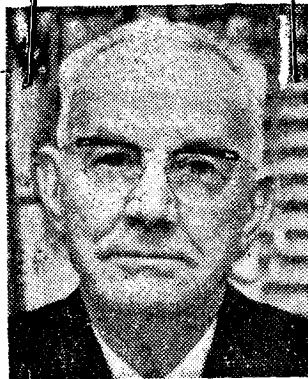
All commission appointments are subject to Senate confirmation.

Mr. Carlton, a 70-year-old Tampa lawyer and a Democrat, was governor of Florida from 1929 to 1933. Other Southern members of the commission are former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia and Robert G. Storey, dean of the

Law School of Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Tex., and a former president of the American Bar Association.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor since 1954, complete the commission.

Mr. Wilkins is the group's only Negro member.



DOYLE E. CARLTON
Rights Commissioner

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120 JAN 6 1958

MIAMI DAILY NEWS
Miami, Florida
December 24, 1957

JAN 8 1959

JAN 9 1959

Carlton Choice Rapped

WASHINGTON — (UP) — The White House announced Tuesday the new Civil Rights Commission will hold its first meeting Jan. 3.

The announcement followed by less than 24 hours President Eisenhower's designation of Dr. John A. Hannah, Michigan State University president, as the commission's new chairman.

Hannah already was serving on the commission as vice chairman. Mr. Eisenhower named former Florida Gov. Doyle E. Carlton to fill the vacancy at the same time he named Hannah chairman.

Carlton's appointment was immediately attacked by Edward D. Hollander, national director of Americans for Democratic Action, a liberal group favoring strong federal action in support of racial rights.

Hollander said Carlton is the third Southern Democrat named by the President to the six-man commission. He said that leaves the commission "incapable of performing the function for which it was created."

Congress authorized the commission as part of the much-fought-over civil rights bill passed in the closing days of its 1957 session. The commission has authority to investigate alleged civil rights violations and report to the President.

White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty said the commission will meet with Mr. Eisenhower just before opening its first session.

Hannah said at his East Lansing, Mich., home that he plans a patient, "goodwill" approach to integration. He said the problems facing the commission are "as important as any confronting the American people today."

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126 JAN 3 1958

THE MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
December 25, 1957

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67 JAN 3 1958

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW BY CHECK MARK

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Remarks:

Eisenhower Names Doyle Carlton To Race Commission

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47 JAN 13 1950
**Former Governor
Of Florida, Tampa
Lawyer, Replaces
Ex-Justice Reed**

By TOM O'CONNOR
Tribune Staff Writer

Former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton was appointed yesterday by President Eisenhower to fill a vacancy on the six-man Civil Rights Commission caused by the resignation of former Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed.

Carlton, now a Tampa attorney, said he has received word from Washington that the organizational meeting of the group has been called for Jan. 3, and he will attend it.

No Idea Why

A Democrat, Carlton said he had no idea how President Eisenhower happened to appoint him to the group which was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1957 passed last Fall by Congress.

"I'm of course honored by the appointment," Carlton said yesterday.

Carlton's appointment is significant in that it puts three white Southerners whose views on segregation may be more or less ~~for~~ on a commission designed to investigate civil rights problems.

Difficult Assignment

He declined to elaborate on his views concerning the civil rights question which has burned hotly throughout the nation since the desegregation decision of the Supreme Court and which came to a climax with the passage of the civil rights bill.

The difficulty of being on the commission which could be faced with a problem similar to that at Little Rock, Ark., last Fall was pointed up by Carlton with this statement:

"It is a position no man would seek because of its responsibility and the difficult problems involved.

"I am accepting the appointment solely in the spirit of public service.

For Sane Handling

"I feel in times like these no one can justifiably withhold any possible service he may render. If I can be of any aid toward a sane, just and constructive handling of the matters involved I shall feel repaid for my service."

The former governor pointed out that he has always been a Southerner.

"Since I'll be sitting as a court and jury on these matters I won't say anything else at this time," he told The Tribune.

Carlton's appointment comes after the resignation of former Justice Reed, who retired from the Supreme Court last February after 19 years of service.

Concurred in Decision

He was a member of the court when the famous school desegregation decision was reached and he agreed with it.

There had been much criticism of Reed's position on the commission because of his former status as a justice.

The commission was created with the authority to conduct a two-year inquiry into alleged civil rights violations, to appraise civil rights legislation and to submit a final report by September 1959.

Before his resignation, Reed was chairman of the commission.



JAN 8 1950 Tribune Photo

JAN 13 1950

*From Tampa Morning Tribune
Tampa, Fla.
12/26/57*

sion.

John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, a Republican, was named chairman of the commission by the President yesterday. He was

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 1)

TAMPA MORNING TRIBUNE
6 Tuesday, December 24, 1957

Carlton On Civil Rights Commission

(Continued from Page 1)

one of the six original appointees.

Other members are former Gov. John S. Battle, of Virginia, a Democrat; The Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, an independent; Dean Robert G. Storey, of the Southern Methodist Law School, a Democrat, and Assistant Secretary of Labor Ernest Wilkins, a Negro and a Republican.

Bi-Partisan Makeup

The commission is to be bi-partisan by law and all appointments are subject to the confirmation of the Senate.

Carlton said yesterday he did not know any of the members except former Governor Battle, whom he had met at national Democratic Party conventions.

During the 1952 national Democratic convention Carlton, along with Battle, led the fight for the nomination of Sen. Richard Russell, of Georgia. Russell led the opposition to the Republican administration's civil rights bill in the Senate last Summer and his stand resulted in a toning down of the bill.

Carlton was the leader of the Florida delegation for Stevenson during the 1956 convention.

Governor in 1929

Carlton served as governor from 1929 to 1933 after he defeated Fons A. Hathaway, of Jacksonville, in a whirlwind political campaign.

He was born in Waychula, July 6, 1887, was educated in the public schools of DeSoto County. He later received degrees from Stetson University, the University of Chicago and Columbia University.

After his admission to the Florida bar he began the practice of law in Tampa. He was a state senator in 1917-19 from the district which then embraced both Hillsborough and Pinellas counties.

In 1912 he married Miss Nelle Ray, of Tampa, and they have three children, Doyle, Jr., Marthat and Mary.

Son in State Senate

Doyle, Jr., who lives in Waychula is presently serving in the State Senate.

Carlton has always been a Democrat and has been active in the party for many years, serving as a delegate to many national conventions.

He is a Baptist, a Knight of Pythias, Mason, Shriner and a member of Kiwanis.

Carlton is president of the Pan American Commission here, which has been active in promoting inter-American relations and trade.

In Washington, Florida's Senator Smathers said of Carlton's appointment.

"I congratulate the President on his perception in selecting a man of the caliber of Doyle E. Carlton, former governor and outstanding citizen of our state, to serve on the civil rights commission.

"I know that Governor Carlton will make a valuable addition to the commission. He thoroughly understands the depth and magnitude of the problems with which the commission will be concerned. His fairness and objectivity will contribute greatly to the findings and recommendations of this commission. Florida has always been honored by the splendid service and character of Doyle Carlton, and the acceptance of this highly difficult assignment is further evidence of our indebtedness to him."

THOMAS L. STOKES

The Civil Rights Commission's Job

Integration Called Its Task, But Makeup And Eastland Appear as Handicaps

If we are going finally to have a standard for the Civil Rights Commission that is to start its work on January 3, then the only possible standard is that the commission must begin with the premise that the job is to promote integration.

There is nothing else for the commission to do but that and to press forward in accordance with the Supreme Court decision as applied by the lower courts. The commission cannot go backward; only forward. Otherwise there is no reason for a commission at all.

The new chairman is Dr. John Alfred Hannah, president of Michigan State University. He can save himself trouble by hewing to the mission he has been given by President Eisenhower, and it is presumed he is going to do that. From what we know of him, from his assignment with the Defense Department to integrate the military services, and from what he has done in integrating students at the university, we are certain that Dr. Hannah either will go forward or quit.

One could hardly imagine such a job. Here he is dealing with the political, where concepts are necessarily vague. This is different from inspiring orders in the Defense Department or being his own boss at Michigan State University. There are two handicaps in the very nature of the task.

1. There are three Southerners on the six-man commission. This could often produce stalemate, even create intolerable situations.

2. The other obstacle is that Senator James Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, is in charge of confirmation for such appointments. If he chose, the Mississippi Senator could

stall the nominations, or could make an issue that would embarrass both the Democratic Party and the Republican Party, but perhaps more the former since the Democratic Party is in management of the Congress now.

Dr. Hannah is hardly likely to suit the Mississippi Senator. Indeed the educator said that "It is not the policy of the university to examine the color of a man's skin for the purpose of either qualifying or disqualifying him from employment."

The three Southerners on the commission are former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, former Gov. Doyle Carlton of Florida and Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School. The other two, aside from Dr. Hannah, are the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, a Negro. The two Republicans are Dr. Hannah and Mr. Wilkins. The Rev. Mr. Hesburgh is an independent in politics.

The big problem for the commission is the "hard core" Southern segregation States. Thus far not a single case of public school integration has occurred in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia. Two members of the commission are from two of these Southern States—former Gov. Battle and former Gov. Carlton. In these six Southern States are a veritable maze of State statutes which make it a crime to permit public schools to be integrated. These States are effectively estopped.

While most of the other "hard core" Southern segregation Governors are frankly doing nothing, and openly wink at the Supreme Court,

there is a special case. This is the "moderationist" Gov. LeRoy Collins of Florida. He makes speeches, some of which sound fine. But he does not make a single step toward integration. Two days after a speech at the Southern Presbyterian Men's Convention in which he indulged in a flight of oratory, Gov. Collins signed a bill to call for troops wherever a school is closed in a racial emergency. Gov. Collins might be called a "professional moderationist." William L. Rivers, assistant professor at the University of Miami, has said, "The Governor doesn't just sit on the fence; he runs on it," in a recent article in the Nation.

"He is always on the attack; always forthright, always aggressively positive—but it is never quite clear what he is positive about doing," Prof. Rivers said. "The result: In Florida, nothing has been done. Not even the most gradual plan for Negro school attendance at any level has been suggested by the Governor. And yet Collins leads the moderates."

The President's commission faces a challenge. This is really the nub as far as the "moderates" are concerned. The decision is up to them—as to whether they will move forward and exercise leadership in the crucial battleground. Nothing else really is important.

Otherwise they might as well close up shop. Sweet nothings cannot do the trick.

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Date *12-27-57*

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Civil Rights Chairman: No Illusions

The elevation of Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, to become new chairman of the Civil Rights Commission seems a commendable move by the President. Dr. Hannah is an intelligent protagonist of racial equality and will approach his new duties in a policy of "patience and good will." He had been vice chairman of the commission.

Dr. Hannah considers the problem confronting the group he will head as important as any facing the American people. Certainly his task and that of the commission will be tough and subject to constant criticism no matter how it acts.

The issues in anti-segregation are bitter, emotional and tend to extremism. Even if the body's approach to racial desegregation proves calm and gradual, it will be raked by one side or the other.

The chairman-designate, who has done a great deal for desegregation in university circles and as Assistant Defense Secretary in 1953 and 1954, enunciated a sane outlook toward his new task.

"Wise men have struggled with it (the racial problem) for decades and have no illusions that this commission will be able to produce the final solution in a few months." By progressive effort and a deliberative attitude, it may accomplish something.

The commission was established by act of the last session of Congress. Originally Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed was named chairman. He subsequently resigned for fear his judicial duties might conflict, a justifiable position which might better have been demonstrated earlier and saved delay in establishment of the commission.

The President named former Doyle E. Carlton of Florida to the commission vacancy. Mr. Carlton is a moderate on racial issues, and gives considerable weight to Southern influence in this commission. It remains to be seen whether this vitiates purpose of the body charged with investigating alleged violations of Negro voting and other civil rights.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Boardman _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Title:

Character:

ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Date: 12-28-57

Edition:

Author:

62-105210-A

127 JAN 13 1958

JAN 6 1958

JAN 15 1958

Thomas L. Stokes Feels

Civil Rights Job Is Plain

IF WE FINALLY ARE GOING to have a standard for the civil rights commission that starts its work on Jan. 3, then the only possible one is that the commission must begin with the premise that the job is to promote integration.

There is nothing else for the commission to do but that and to press forward in accordance with the Supreme Court decision as applied by the lower courts. The commission cannot go backward, only forward. Otherwise there is no reason for a commission.

★ ★ ★

THE NEW chairman, Dr. John Alfred Hannah, president of Michigan State University, can save himself trouble by hewing to the mission he has accepted from President Eisenhower, and it is presumed he is going to do that.

From what we knew of him—from his assignment with the Defense Department to integrate the military services, from what he has done in integrating students at the uni-

versity—we are certain that Dr. Hannah either will go forward or quit.

One could hardly imagine such a job. Here he is dealing with a political issue where concepts are necessarily vague.

This is different than when he would issue orders in the Defense Department and when he was his own boss at Michigan State University.

There are two handicaps in the very nature of the task:

1. There are three southerners on the six-man commission. This could often produce a stalemate, even create intolerable situations.

2. Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman of the judiciary committee, is in charge of confirmation of commission appointments. If he chose, the Mississippi senator could stall the nominations or make an issue that would embarrass both the Democratic and the Republican parties, but perhaps more the Democratic Party since it is in control of Congress.

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THE MIAMI HERALD
Miami, Florida
December 31, 1957

62-105210-A

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public acceptance of their work presumably did also. Conciliation efforts or legislative proposals of a commission of flaming liberals would carry little weight in the South or the Senate. It was the moderates who passed the Civil Rights Act last year after 80 years of nothing.

Here is the background of the Commission members provided by public statements or persons who know them:

John A. Hannah, 55, Michigan Republican, was designated chairman by the President after Justice Stanley F. Reed resigned. Since 1941 he has been president of Michigan State University where he studied agriculture. One of his first acts as president was to wipe out segregation in dormitories. He then ordered that all racial designation be struck from college records.

As Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel in 1953-54, Hannah presided over the Administration's program to end segregation in the armed forces.

Battle a Byrd Ally

Of the Commission's work, he said: "Wise men have struggled with it for decades, and I have no illusions that this Commission will be able to produce the final solution in a few short months."

John S. Battle, 67, was Governor of Virginia from 1950 to 1954 and now practices law in Charlottesville. He is a loyal member of Sen. Harry F. Byrd's Democratic organization in the state, but refused to subscribe to Byrd's "massive resistance" program.

Battle made a national name at the 1952 convention when his dramatic floor plea for the South reversed a move to oust Southern delegates for spurning the "loyalty oath." In 1956 he helped write a compromise civil rights plank. He stood with the national Democratic Party throughout. Battle strongly favors segregation. He defended the Charlottesville school board in its efforts to ward off integration. But when the Supreme Court ordered an end to forced segregation in 1954, ex-Gov. Battle also urged state officials to set up a bi-racial commission to work out a plan of compliance.

Carlton a Backer of Russell

Doyle E. Carlton, 70, Tampa lawyer, was Democratic Governor of Florida 25 years ago, also president of the state's Chamber of Commerce in 1951-52. He attended the University of Chicago and Columbia Law School. The only Commission member he knows is Battle with whom he worked at the 1952 and 1956 conventions.

Carlton was pledged to Georgia's Richard B. Russell in 1952. He headed a delegation pledged to Adlai Stevenson at the 1956 convention. He is a supporter of Florida's moderate Gov. Leroy Collins and was recommended by its moderate Senator, George A. Smathers.

Carlton's hometown paper, the moderately conservative Tampa Tribune, suggested Carlton's appointment was a "tacit apology" for the President's "foolishness" in sending Federal troops to Little Rock.

"Carlton is no white supremacist," said the Tribune. "Indeed, we feel sure he will perform in good faith the Commission's duties. Yet there is no question that he is a Southerner, fully aware of the realities in racial segregation, fully conscious that whatever are the answers Federal force is not one of them."

The liberal St. Petersburg Times called Carlton "conservative by nature" and known as a "moderate, reasonable and conscientious leader."

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, 40, has been president of Notre Dame University in South Bend, Ind., for the last five years. A friend in nearby Chicago said he had never known Father Hesburgh to make a public statement on racial issues. But interracial workers in Chicago count him as a friend and have close working relations with him.

A native of Syracuse, N. Y., Father Hesburgh attended Notre Dame and Catholic University. While here during the war, he served as chaplain at the National Training School for Boys. Last year Pope Pius XII appointed him representative of the Vatican to the International Atomic Energy Agency. He has presided over a period of great growth at Notre Dame and is an exponent of tough academic standards. He is a political independent. *B approx 1895*

Storey a Native Texan

Robert G. Storey, 63, dean of Southern Methodist University's law school, is a native Texan. Like the other Southern members, he sounded a little as though he were groaning when he explained that he took the job as a public service to search for a "a sane, sensible and legal solution" to the problems.

"Certainly we expect to have differences," he told the Dallas Times Herald. "But not from a partisan viewpoint. Men of different backgrounds

and philosophies are needed in dealing with civil rights. That way it will be a representative group."

Dallas newsmen call Storey "a moderate or perhaps a little more liberal than moderate" by Southern standards. He is credited with building a first rate law school at SMU in his 10 years as dean. He was president of the American Bar Association five years ago and served on the second Hoover Commission. He is a Democrat. *B approx 95*

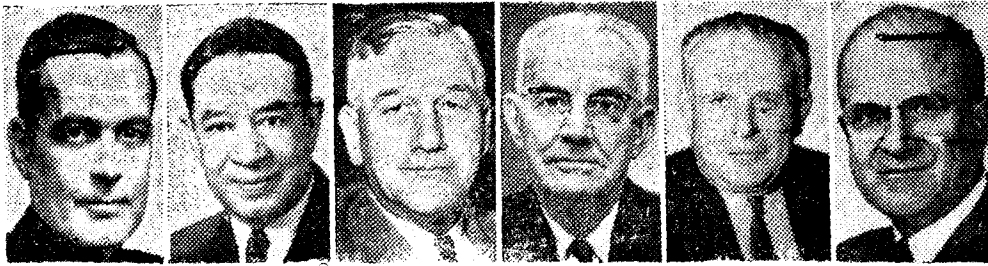
Wilkins Works Quietly

J. Ernest Wilkins, 63, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, is the highest ranking Negro in the executive branch of the Government. A native of Missouri, he was a Phi Beta Kappa student at the University of Illinois and practiced law in Chicago until President Eisenhower brought him to Washington in 1954. The year before that he served as vice chairman of the President's committee on Government contracts which has worked to end racial discrimination in firms with Government contracts. He is a Republican.

There is no question where his feelings lie. He is opposed to racial discrimination. Three years ago he told an assembly of the National Council of Churches that while churches have issued "brave and inspired pronouncements" against segregation they have been slow to practice their principles.

The Civil Rights Act created the Commission as a temporary fact-finding and advisory group. Its statutory assignments are to investigate written complaints that persons have been denied the right to vote because of race; to collect information on "legal developments" that deny citizens constitutional rights; and to assess the adequacy of Federal laws and policy to protect civil rights. The Commission is to report to the President and Congress by Sept. 9, 1959—two years after the civil rights bill became law—and then goes out of existence.

The Commission can travel around the country, subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath. Its staff is to be headed by a \$22,500-a-year director to be appointed by the President after consulting with the Commission. The Commission will meet with the President Friday to discuss this and other getting-started matters.



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The Rev. T. M. Hesburgh J. Ernest Wilkins John S. Battle Doyle E. Carlton John A. Hannah Robert G. Storey

Civil Rights Commission members who will meet here Friday
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Members of New Rights Commission Seen as Moderates of Differing Views

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The six members of the new Civil Rights Commission which meets here Friday to start work appear at first glance a perfectly balanced lineup of fiercely conflicting views.

The Commission consists of three Northerners and three Southerners. It includes a Chicago Negro, J. Ernest Wilkins, and a Virginia lawyer who has defended segregation in courts, John S. Battle. Some groups have lamented that the members will cancel each other out and provide only an exercise in futility.

A closer look provided The Washington Post by newsmen in the members' home communities suggests a somewhat different picture. The ingredients seem to blend into "moderation"—as that word fits each section.

Battle and Wilkins certainly will disagree on many points. But Battle is a moderate in Virginia and Wilkins is a moderate by standards of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

None Is an Extremist

None of the members can be labeled as an exponent of either extreme. Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, brings a positive record of accomplishment in fighting discrimination. Battle won national fame successfully arguing the Southern cause at the 1952 Democratic convention.

But the Southern members, all lawyers, probably would agree there should be no discrimination in the right to vote. The Northern members probably would not insist that all segregation be forcibly ended immediately. Both subjects come within the Commission's purview.

Need for Senate confirmation undoubtedly played a part in the President's selection of the members. Need for

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The Rev. T. M. Hesburgh, J. Ernest Wilkins, John S. Battle, Doyle E. Carlton, John A. Hannah, Robert G. Storey
Civil Rights Commission members who will meet here Friday

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Need for Senate confirmation undoubtedly played a part in the President's selection of the members.

Need for public acceptance of their work presumably did also. Conciliatory efforts or legislative proposals of a commission of flaming liberals would carry little weight in the South or the Senate. It was the moderates who passed the Civil Rights Act last year after 80 years of nothing.

The Commission's job is to investigate alleged violations of voting and of other civil rights and to propose any legislation it feels is needed to protect those rights. The members certainly will differ and probably fight and there is no guarantee of sensational accomplishment. But it seems unlikely that they will simply glare at each other for the 20 months left to the Commission's life and then turn in two conflicting reports. They sound like men who can talk to each other and perhaps see ways that escape others.

Background of Members

Here is the background of the Commission members provided by public statements or persons who know them:

John A. Hannah, 55, Michigan Republican, was designated chairman by the President after Justice Stanley F. Reed resigned. Since 1941 he has been president of Michigan State University where he studied agriculture. One of his first acts as president was to wipe out segregation in dormitories. He then ordered that all racial designation be struck from college records. He said full integration was achieved without incident.

As Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Personnel in 1953-54, Hannah presided over the Administration's program to end segregation in the armed forces. Of the Commission's work, he said: "Wise men have struggled with it for decades, and I have no illusions that this Commission will be able to produce the final solution in a few short months." He thinks "men of good will should be able to work out their differences" and is hopeful the Commission can make "some useful contribution in the national interest."

Battle a Byrd Ally

John S. Battle, 67, was Governor of Virginia from 1950 to 1954 and now practices law in Charlottesville. He is a loyal member of Sen. Harry F. Byrd's Democratic organization in the state, but refused to subscribe to Byrd's "massive resistance" program. Battle made a national name at the 1952 convention when his dramatic floor plea for the South reversed a move to oust Southern delegates for

how best to avoid having the South feel that it is having something shoved down its throat."

Notre Dame President

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A native of Syracuse, N. Y., Father Hesburgh attended Notre Dame and Catholic University. While here during the war, he served as chaplain at the National Training School for Boys. Last year Pope Pius XII appointed him representative of the Vatican to the International Atomic Energy Agency. He has presided over a period of great growth at Notre Dame and is an exponent of tough academic standards. He is a political independent.

Storey a Native Texan

Robert G. Storey, 63, dean of Southern Methodist University's law school, is a native Texan. Like the other Southern members, he sounded a little as though he were granting when he explained that he took the job as a public service to search for a "sane, sensible and legal solution" to the problems.

Certainly we expect to have differences," he told the Dallas Times Herald. "But not from a partisan viewpoint. Men of different backgrounds and philosophies are needed in dealing with civil rights. That way it will be a representative group."

Dallas newsmen call Storey "a moderate or perhaps a little more liberal than moderate" by Southern standards. He is credited with building a first rate law school at SMU in his 10 years as dean. He was president of the American Bar Association five years ago and served on the second Hoover Commission. He is a Democrat.

Wilkins Works Quietly

J. Ernest Wilkins, 63, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs, is the highest ranking Negro in the

executive branch of the Government. A native of Missouri, he was a Phi Beta Kappa student at the University of Illinois and practiced law in Chicago until President Eisenhower brought him to Washington in 1954. The year before that he served as vice chairman of the President's committee on Government contracts which has worked to end racial discrimination in firms with Government contracts. He is a Republican. There is no question where his feelings lie. He is opposed to racial discrimination. Three years ago he told an assembly of the National Council of Churches that while churches have issued "brave and inspired pronouncements" against segregation they have been slow to practice their principles. Wilkins has worked quietly with the Commission. The for the most part. Just after the Supreme Court's 1954 school decision he told a Negro group that "with new responsibilities." The Chicago Daily News quoted Negro friends in Chicago as saying that Wilkins is not a front line crusader, but on that Commission may accomplish more than if he were more militant.

Commission's Duties

The Civil Rights Act created the Commission as a temporary body. Its statutory assignments are to investigate within ten complaints that persons have been denied the right to vote because of race; to collect information on "legal developments" that deny citizens constitutional rights; and to assess the adequacy of Federal laws and policy to protect civil rights. The Commission is to report to the President and Congress by Sept. 3, 1958—two years after the civil rights bill became law—and then goes out of existence. The Commission can travel around the country, subpoena witnesses and take testimony under oath. Its staff is to be headed by a \$22,500-a-year director to be appointed by the President after consulting with the Commission. The Commission will meet with the President Friday to discuss this and other getting-started matters.

The President has also expressed the hope that the Commission could serve as a conciliating force in trouble spots. Perhaps it could have been useful at Little Rock last fall. The Commission has been slow starting because it took the President two months to find members and then the original chairman, retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, decided he could not serve.

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Battle made a national name at the 1952 convention when his dramatic floor plea for the South reversed a move to oust Southern delegates for spurning the "loyalty oath." In 1956 he helped write a compromise civil rights plank. He stood with the national Democratic Party throughout. Battle strongly favors segregation. He defended the Charlottesville school board in its efforts to ward off integration. But when the Supreme Court ordered an end to forced segregation in 1954, ex-Gov. Battle also urged state officials to set up a bi-racial commission to work out a plan of compliance.

His appointment to the Civil Rights Commission was generally applauded by all shades of opinion in Virginia. The Norfolk Journal and Guide, a Negro paper, said Battle stands "between the moderates and the extremists . . . a realist with a high respect for Southern traditions, tempered however with a fine intellectual and legal background."

Carlton a Backer of Russell

Doyle E. Carlton, 70, Tampa lawyer, was Democratic Governor of Florida 23 years ago, also president of the state's Chamber of Commerce in 1951-52. He attended the University of Chicago and Columbia Law School. The only Commission member he knows is Battle with whom he worked at the 1952 and 1956 conventions.

Carlton was pledged to Georgia's Richard B. Russell in 1952. He headed a delegation pledged to Adlai Stevenson at the 1956 convention. He is a supporter of Florida's moderate Gov. Leroy Collins and was recommended by its moderate Senator, George A. Smathers.

Carlton's hometown paper, the moderately conservative Tampa Tribune, suggested Carlton's appointment was a "tacit apology" for the President's "foolishness" in sending Federal troops to Little Rock.

"Carlton is no white supremacist," said the Tribune. "Indeed, we feel sure he will perform in good faith the Commission's duties. Yet there is no question that he is a Southerner, fully aware of the realities in racial segregation, fully conscious that whatever are the answers Federal force is not one of them."

The liberal St. Petersburg Times called Carlton "conservative by nature" and known as a "moderate, reasonable and conscientious leader." The Times said Carlton could be relied on to help protect voting rights and "at the same time lend valuable counsel on

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
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 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
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 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Mr. Nease ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

File

Barney

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27

UP67

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE SIX MEMBERS OF THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, CREATED TO SAFEGUARD MINORITY RIGHTS, WERE SWORN IN TODAY IN PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S OFFICE.

PRESIDENTIAL ASSISTANT SHERMAN ADAMS ADMINISTERED THE OATH TO THE COMMISSION MEMBERS AS THEY STOOD NEXT TO THE PRESIDENT.

THE COMMISSION THEN ADJOURNED TO A NEARBY CONFERENCE ROOM FOR ITS FIRST MEETING.

WHEN ADAMS FINISHED ADMINISTERING THE OATH THE PRESIDENT REMARKED, "GIVE THEM THEIR DIPLOMAS FOR THEIR HONORARY DOCTORATES." THEN HE PERSONALLY HANDED THE SIX MEMBERS THEIR COMMISSIONS.

ADMINISTRATION OF A FEDERAL OATH BY THE ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT IS UNUSUAL. NEW FEDERAL OFFICERS ARE USUALLY SWORN IN BY AN ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OR A WHITE HOUSE ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER.

JOHN A. HANNAH, CHAIRMAN OF THE NEW COMMISSION AND PRESIDENT OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, STOOD NEXT TO THE PRESIDENT DURING THE OATH-TAKING.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER ALSO SAT IN ON THE COMMISSION'S BRIEF FIRST OFFICIAL MEETING.

WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY JAMES C. HAGERTY TOLD REPORTERS THE PRESIDENT AND THE MEMBERS HAD AN INFORMAL DISCUSSION ABOUT THE COMMISSION'S DUTIES.

AFTER A LUNCH IN THE CONFERENCE ROOM WITH ADAMS AND OTHER MEMBERS OF THE WHITE HOUSE STAFF, THE COMMISSION SCHEDULED WHAT HAGERTY DESCRIBED AS ITS ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING IN AN OFFICE ACROSS THE STREET FROM THE WHITE HOUSE.

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 Mr. Mohr ☒
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 Mr. Nease ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

UP92

ADD 1 CIVIL RIGHTS (UP67)

HANNAH SAID AFTER THE MEETING THAT HE EXPECTS THE THREE NORTHERN AND THREE SOUTHERN MEMBERS TO "GET ALONG VERY WELL."

"THEY ARE ALL ABLE MEN," HE TOLD REPORTERS. "I BELIEVE WE WILL COME TO CONCLUSIONS THAT ARE AGREEABLE ALL THE WAY AROUND."

"WE WON'T BE PUSHED INTO SOMETHING WITHOUT GIVING IT CONSIDERABLE THOUGHT," HE ADDED.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER WISHED THE COMMISSION WELL AND PROMISED WHITE HOUSE COOPERATION WITH ITS WORK.

HANNAH SAID THE FIRST JOBS WILL BE TO SET UP AN OFFICE AND STAFF, DECIDE HOW THE COMMISSION WILL OPERATE, AND THEN BEGIN A STUDY OF CASES IN WHICH CITIZENS HAVE BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO VOTE. THIS RIGHT WAS SPECIFICALLY GUARANTEED BY THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED BY THE LAST SESSION OF CONGRESS.

ANOTHER SECTION OF THE LAW CREATED THE COMMISSION ON CIVIL RIGHTS TO MAKE REPORTS TO CONGRESS AND THE PRESIDENT ON ALL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

HANNAH, A NORTHERNER AND OUTSPOKEN FOE OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION, PROMISED THAT HE WOULD NOT TRY TO "RUN THE COMMISSION." HE SAID THE GROUP WILL ACT "AS A COMMISSION."

HE SAID THE PRESIDENT GAVE HIM A LETTER TODAY AUTHORIZING THE COMMISSION TO USE \$200,000 FROM EMERGENCY FUNDS. THERE HAS BEEN NO APPROPRIATION BY CONGRESS FOR THE COMMISSION.

AT AN AFTERNOON SESSION THE GROUP CONSIDERED SELECTION OF A STAFF DIRECTOR. HANNAH SAID THE COMMISSION WOULD CONSIDER SEVERAL PERSONS.

THE CHAIRMAN SAID THE COMMISSION ALSO WOULD GO OVER MATERIAL WHICH HAD BEEN GATHERED BY RETIRED SUPREME COURT JUSTICE STANLEY F. REED, WHO ORIGINALLY WAS NAMED TO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE COMMISSION BUT RESIGNED.

HANNAH SAID THE COMMISSION "WON'T RUSH" IN ORGANIZING FOR ACTION. THE COMMISSION PROBABLY WILL MEET "RATHER FREQUENTLY" IN WASHINGTON AT FIRST AND "THEN IT MAY MEET IN THE FIELD," HANNAH SAID. HE PLANNED TO RETURN TO EAST LANSING, MICH., LATE TODAY TO ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF HIS MOTHER.

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JAN 15 1958

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Nichols ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
 Mr. Belmont ☒
 Mr. Mohr ☒
 Mr. Parsons ☒
 Mr. Rosen ☒
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 Mr. Holloman ☐
 Miss Gandy ☐

UP136

ADD 2 CIVIL RIGHTS (UP97)

THE COMMISSION AGREED UNANIMOUSLY TODAY ON A "PANEL OF SEVERAL NAMES" FROM WHICH PRESIDENT EISENHOWER IS EXPECTED TO SELECT A STAFF DIRECTOR.

CHAIRMAN HANNAH TOOK THE NAMES TO THE WHITE HOUSE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE TWO-HOUR ORGANIZING MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

"WE HAVE ARRIVED AT A PANEL OF SEVERAL NAMES, ANY ONE OF WHOM WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE AS STAFF DIRECTOR," HANNAH TOLD NEWSMEN. HE WOULD NOT DIVULGE ANY OF THE NAMES.

THE COMMISSION WILL MEET AGAIN AT 9 A.M. NEXT FRIDAY.

HANNAH SAID HE WILL SUGGEST TO PRESIDENT EISENHOWER A VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION. ASKED IF HE HAD FORMER GOVERNOR JOHN S. BATTLE OF VIRGINIA IN MIND, HANNAH REPLIED, "YOU'LL HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL THE PRESIDENT MAKES A SELECTION."

HANNAH SAID THE COMMISSION PROBABLY WILL SCHEDULE MEETINGS FOR EVERY TWO WEEKS. HE DESCRIBED TODAY'S MEETING AS A "GET ACQUAINTED SESSION," AND SAID ALL THE COMMISSIONERS "GOT ALONG VERY WELL."

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New Civil Rights Commission Meets After Oath at White House Today

By Richard L. Lyons

Staff Reporter

The new Civil Rights Commission will meet here today to start its task of investigating any violations of civil rights and of assessing the need for more legislation to protect them.

The three Northern and three Southern members of the Commission will meet with President Eisenhower in the White House at 11 a. m. to be sworn into office. Then it is scheduled to proceed to offices at 726 Jackson pl. nw. for its first business meeting.

One of the first jobs of the Commission will be to agree on a staff. The civil rights law that created the Commission authorized the President to appoint a \$22,500-a-year staff director after consulting the Commission. The Senate must confirm both the Commission members and the staff director.

No money has been appropriated yet for the Commission. The authorizing law was not signed until after Congress adjourned last year.

The Commission's function is to investigate alleged violations of voting rights because of race, to study "legal de-

velopments" denying equal protection of the laws, and to recommend any further legislation that may be needed to assure that constitutional rights are assured to all citizens.

The Commission must complete its work and report by Sept. 9, 1959, before its authority expires.

President Eisenhower interrupted his Gettysburg stay yesterday to come back and meet with the Commission. Commission Chairman John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, flew here yesterday afternoon for the meeting, despite the death of his mother on Wednesday.

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Rights Commission Officially Begins Task

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The new Civil Rights Commission started its 20-month task of investigating the Nation's racial problems yesterday by agreeing on its first problem.

After a two-hour closed meeting of the three Northern and three Southern members, Chairman John H. Hannah told reporters the Commission had agreed on a list of names any of whom would be acceptable for the \$22,500-a-year position of staff director.

President Eisenhower will appoint the staff chief but had asked the Commission for recommendations. The Commission members and staff director must be confirmed by the Senate.

The members were sworn into office yesterday morning in the President's office by Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams. The President looked on and then met with the members for half an hour.

Hannah said the President stressed the importance of the problem, cast the responsibility of the commission in "very broad terms" and offered the help of his office in their work. The President also made available to the Commission \$200,000 from his emergency fund. Congress presumably will be asked to make this up in an appropriation this session.

Move to Offices

The Commission lunched at the White House with Adams and Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President. Then it moved to offices provided at 726 Jackson pl. nw. for its first business meeting.

Hannah told reporters the Commission spent most of its afternoon session talking about the top staff job, getting acquainted and sampling each others views on racial matters. Views of the members differ considerably, but set against their background all are considered moderates.

Hannah, president of Michigan State University and a staunch foe of racial discrimination, said: "I expect we will get along well and come to conclusions agreeable all the way around."

Names for the staff director's position were not made public. Hannah said they had not been reached to learn if they were available. Some were proposed by Commission members. Others were suggested by retired Supreme Court Justice Stanley F. Reed, original Commission chairman who resigned.

Hannah said the Commission will meet in Washington again Jan. 10 and tentatively agreed to meet every two weeks.

Vice Chairman Sought

The civil rights act creating the Commission assigned it the task of investigating alleged violations of voting rights, of assessing the civil rights picture generally and reporting on the need for further Federal legislation. It must finish its work by Sept. 9, 1959.

Hannah said he expects the Commission will move around the country taking testimony. But no specific plans have been made.

The President must also designate a new vice chairman to replace Hannah. He is expected to name one of the Southern members. They are John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia; Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University's law school; and Doyle E. Carlton, former Governor of Florida.

The other Commission members are J. Ernest Wilkins, an Assistant Secretary of Labor and a Chicago Negro; and the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame.

As of yesterday, the Commission did not have one secretary. It moved into the fifth-floor offices of a string of buildings the Government has bought and plans eventually to replace with a new executive office building.

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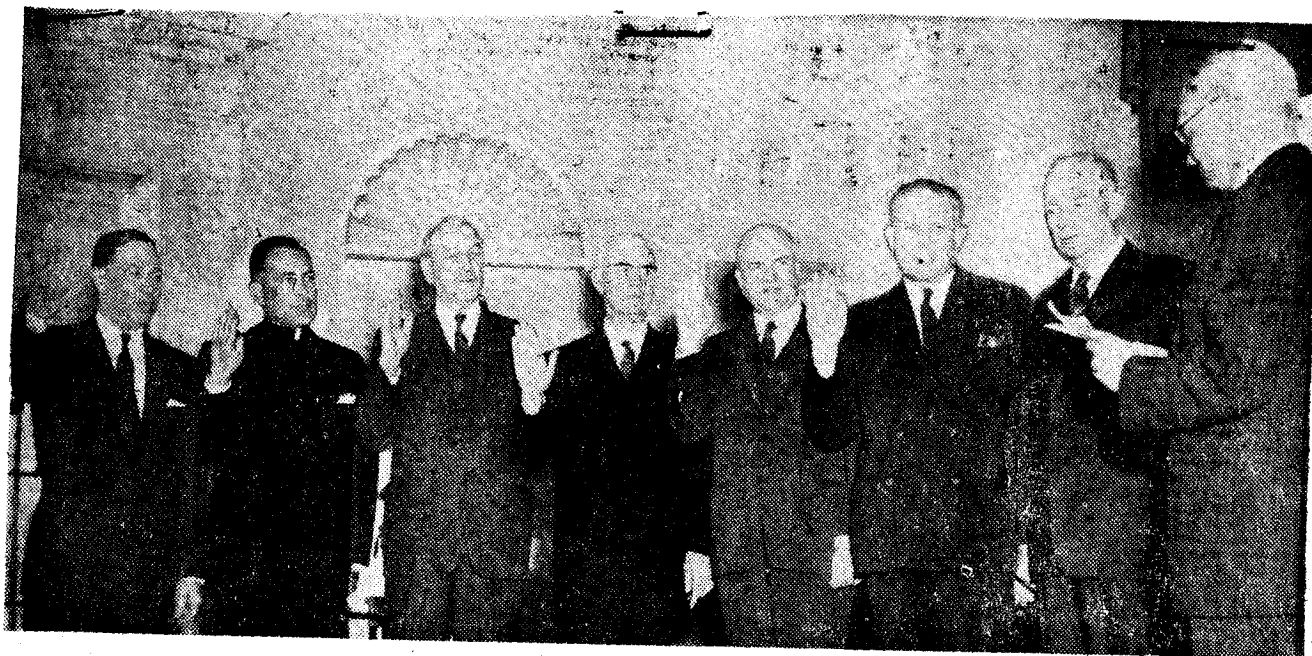
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JAN 6 1959



President Eisenhower watches as the new Civil Rights Commission is sworn in at the White House. After yesterday's ceremony the Commission members convened in their first session. From left are J. Ernest Wilkins, the

United Press
Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, John S. Battle, Doyle E. Carlton, Robert G. Storey, John A. Hannah, chairman; President Eisenhower, and Sherman Adams, Presidential Assistant, who administered the oath.

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Racial Question

The report of Richard Lyons on the members of the new Civil Rights Commission in the Jan. 2 issue of your paper was very interesting. President Eisenhower should be congratulated and praised for forming such a noble assemblage of men.

I am one of the thousands of foreign students in this country who are searching for knowledge through the American way of life. Men like John A. Hannah and J. Ernest Wilkins win our admiration, friendship and sympathy much more easily than foreign aid appropriations attempt to do.

I hope that more educational institutions, particularly those supposedly teaching Christianity, would follow the example set by Mr. Hannah and thereby practice what they preach on the dignity of man.

To be more specific, is the procedure of designating one's race upon registering in an educational institution, a general practice in this country, really necessary? Would there be real danger to society if school authorities leave this matter to ethnologists (or ethnographers) rather than to the registrar whose knowledge of racial designation does not go beyond the identification of the primary colors?

OLIVERIO D. SUAZO.
 Washington.

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Eastland to Act Promptly On Civil Rights Group

By the Associated Press

Chairman Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, said today the Senate Judiciary Committee will act "very promptly" to schedule hearings on nominations of the new Civil Rights Commission's members.

Senator Eastland declined to say whether he expected a fight to block any or all of them. There has been reports the nominations might go through the committee and to the Senate for action with far less controversy than some sources had expected previously.

Senator Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, reserving the right to change his mind later, told a reporter "I am inclined now to feel they might as well be confirmed." He was a key figure in the fight southern waged last year against the civil rights bill which created the commission to study civil rights problems.

President Eisenhower yesterday submitted the nomination of Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, for chairmanship of the commission, along with nominations of five other members.

Effect of Little Rock

The nominations were sent to Eastland's Judiciary Committee.

Senator Ervin said he believes Mr. Eisenhower, "largely on account of Little Rock, has given the South more representation" on the commission than he had expected. He referred to the nominations of former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida and Dean Robert F. Storey of the Southern Methodist University Law School to serve on the commission. Senator Ervin said their presence would "give the South some sense of security" which he had not expected previously.

Of Dr. Hannah, Senator Ervin said, "I have no reason now to believe he will not be fair."

The other nominees are the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and J. Ernest Wil-

kins, a Negro and Assistant Secretary of Labor.

No ofrmal Protest

Other committee sources said they have heard of no formal protest against any of the nominees, but added they usually don't get protests until after hearings are scheduled.

Senator Eastland said the hearings would not be held until some time after the committee has held its hearings January 22 on the nomination of Attorney General William P. Rogers. Senator Eastland announced this date yesterday and said no hearing would be held ahead of it. Mr. Rogers is serving now under a recess appointment as successor to Herbert Brownell, jr.

Committee aides said no witnesses have asked yet to be heard opposing Mr. Rogers.

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Alabama Rights Data Denied U. S.

CLAYTON, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP).—A south Alabama judge declared Sunday that records of his court will be closed to Federal civil-rights investigators.

Circuit Judge George Wallace said he is uncertain whether the order can include voting records but that he is "studying that possibility." Voter registration is handled by a separate board whose members themselves are defined by law as judicial officers.

Judge Wallace, a probable candidate for Governor in the Democratic primary in Alabama this spring, announced his action in a prepared statement. He said he has given verbal instructions to the clerk of his court and a formal order is being prepared. His circuit, composed of Barbour, Bullock and Dale Counties, has a heavy Negro population.

The judge said the new Civil Rights Commission as a part of the executive branch of the government has no constitutional right to "review or condemn" the actions of state courts.

"Only a higher court has such authority under our separation of powers theory of government," the statement declared.

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Civil Rights Unit Gets Complaints Of Voting Curbs

The newly formed Civil Rights Commission has received more than a score of complaints, all from Southern States, alleging violation of voting rights, it was learned yesterday.

None of the complaints can be acted upon immediately, however, because they were not notarized as required by law. They will be sent back for re-submission under oath.

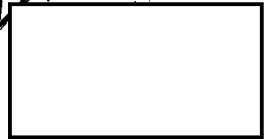
In addition, a number of complaints have been received charging racial discrimination, with emphasis on transportation seating and restaurant admission.

Other complaints have come from inmates of prisons and mental hospitals charging civil rights violations in their incarceration.

The six-member commission, which has held two meetings thus far, is scheduled to meet again Saturday at its headquarters, 726 Jackson place N.W.

It was formed by act of Congress to delve into charges of civil rights violation and to make recommendations as to policy and possible legislation to the Congress and the President.

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Complaints Go to New Rights Body

By Maria Grebenc
International News Service

The new Federal Civil Rights Commission already has received more than a score of complaints alleging violation of voting rights and other acts of discrimination. Almost all of the complaints originated in the deep South.

A Commission source said there was no indication at this time whether the complainants were primarily Negroes.

The Commission, which was sworn in Jan. 3, is meeting in Washington Saturday to try to decide on a staff director so it can dig into its appointed job of investigating civil-rights violations, with specific attention to abrogation of voting privileges.

The appointment must be made by President Eisenhower, but he is awaiting the recommendation of the Commission, which is headed by John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University.

Even if a staff director were on the job, however, no action could be taken on any of the current complaints because the required legal procedure has not been followed by the complainants.

Under the Congressional act setting up the Commission, allegations must be properly notarized before they will be considered. Complainants are now being instructed on the legal necessities.

The source also said "there seems to be a pretty broad interpretation of just what civil rights questions are to be covered by the Commission."

In addition to the complaints mentioned, the source said, "we have another 30 or 40 letters from people in prison and state mental hospitals who feel they have suffered violations of their civil liberties."

The Commission was authorized by Congress last year in the civil rights bill that also made it a Federal crime to infringe on the voting rights of citizens.

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 Miss Gandy ☒

UP74

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION IS STILL HAVING TROUBLE GETTING A STAFF DIRECTOR, CHAIRMAN JOHN A. HANNAH INDICATED TODAY.

HE SAID ONE PERSON ON A SECOND THREE-MAN LIST OF WHITE HOUSE-APPROVED PROSPECTS HAS ALREADY TURNED THE POST DOWN.

THE COMMISSION DREW UP THE SECOND LIST AFTER ITS FIRST THREE CHOICES ALL REJECTED THE JOB.

"OUR JOB IS TO TRY TO CONVINCE ONE OF THE REMAINING TWO," HANNAH SAID AFTER A MEETING OF THE COMMISSION TODAY.

HANNAH, WHO IS PRESIDENT OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY, SAID THE COMMISSION DISCUSSED A "TENTATIVE ORGANIZATION CHART" AND "STAFFING."

HE SAID NO DECISIONS WERE MADE ON WHAT THE GROUP'S ORDER OF BUSINESS WILL BE ONCE IT GETS A DIRECTOR AND STAFF.

"WE WOULDN'T BE SMART TO MAKE SUCH DECISIONS BEFORE CONFIRMATION BY THE SENATE," HE SAID.

THE SIX MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ARE SERVING INTERIM APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER. THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SET HEARINGS ON THE NOMINATIONS FOR FEB. 10, BUT THAT DATE IS "INCONVENIENT FOR SEVERAL MEMBERS AND WE HOPE TO HAVE IT CHANGED TO FEB. 7 OR 14,"

HANNAH SAID. FORMER GOV. JOHN S. BATTLE OF VIRGINIA, WAS THE ONLY COMMISSIONER UNABLE TO ATTEND TODAY'S MEETING.

HANNAH SAID "LOTS OF MAIL" HAS PILED UP ON HIS DESK BUT THAT HE HASN'T YET LOOKED THROUGH IT. HE INDICATED THAT UNTIL THE COMMISSION HAS A STAFF DIRECTOR IT WILL NOT BE ABLE TO INVESTIGATE ALLEGED CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS.

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Drive Set to Register Negro Voters in South

ATLANTA, Jan. 31 (AP).—its chairman, Dr. John A. Hannah.

Negro leaders will launch a Southwide campaign in two weeks to increase voter registration among Negroes in 11 States. The goal is to double the present number by 1960.

The "crusade for citizenship" begins February 12 with Lincoln Day rallies in 21 cities.

"The main function of the campaign is to educate our people on their basic rights," the Rev. Martin Luther King, jr., of Montgomery, Ala., said here yesterday.

Mr. King is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, which is sponsoring the campaign.

States in which the drive will be carried on are Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas.

The conference, Mr. King said, intends "to see that the Negro masses give meaning to the recently enacted Civil Rights bill by using it to the fullest possible extent."

A request for participation in the campaign by the Civil Rights Commission was sent to

Mr. King's letter specifically invited Dr. Hannah to take part in a Lincoln Day rally at Miami, Fla. Mr. King will speak at the Miami meeting.

The estimated number of Negroes registered in the 11 States was 1,238,000 in 1956. That is about 25 per cent of the Negro population of voting age. About 60 per cent of white persons of voting age are registered in the area.

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Civil Rights: A Struggle For Ideals

Q. What do you think specifically prompted the organization of the Civil Rights Commission?

President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights in 1947 recommended the creation of a commission. President Truman in 1948 and President Eisenhower in 1956 and 1957 supported the need for such legislation.

Q. What role will the commission play in issues such as school integration problems?

The specific duties of the commission are (1) to investigate allegations in writings under oath or affirmation that certain citizens of the United States are being deprived of their voting rights by reason of their color, race, religion or natural origin; (2) to study and collect information concerning legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection of the laws under the Constitution; and (3) to appraise the laws and policies of the federal government with respect to equal protection of the laws under the Constitution.

The word "integration" is not used in the act, and it appears that enforcement of integration is not within the jurisdiction of the commission.

Civil rights imply civil responsibilities. Solution of civil rights problems and issues would be much easier for our nation if our citizens were as zealous and devoted to citizenship responsibilities as they are in the assertion of their just civil rights.

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

page 1

~~Q. Do you foresee difficulties by commission members~~
in reaching agreement in view of the varying respective
social philosophies?

DEAN STOREY: My brief service with other members of the commission convinces me that they are patriotic, loyal and devoted Americans. They are fair, tolerant and are men of principle, courage and conviction. Naturally, there will be differences of opinion regarding procedure and interpretation, but I am confident that we will reach mutual agreements based upon proper evaluation and construction.

Q. Would you briefly outline the duties of the commission once a complaint is made to it?

DEAN STOREY: Rules of procedure have not been adopted. An executive director has not been appointed. Until this is done the staff cannot be organized and procedure established.

Q. Will hearings be private or public?

DEAN STOREY: Hearings may be executive or public in the discretion of the commission.

Q. Will the commission function in Washington or also travel across the nation?

DEAN STOREY: The Act provides that the commission "may constitute such advisory committees within states composed of citizens of that state; may, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, hold such hearings and act at such times and places as the commission may deem advisable."

The commission is a fact-finding body. Naturally, we will consult officials of state and local governments in the discharge of our duties. We will be concerned with facts as they exist in various parts of the nation. The commission office is in Washington, but some travel will be required.

"Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas, 2-4-58

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

page 2

REC-39

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

'Rights' Fumble Aids Democrats

By Drew Pearson

The sidetracking of \$750,000 to operate the much-debated Civil Rights Commission resulted from amazing fumbling on the part of the Eisenhower Administration and fast footwork on the part of Southern Congressmen.



Pearson

Last summer the civil rights bill was hailed by President Eisenhower as a great victory for mankind and one of the greatest bills passed by Congress. However, when it came to voting some money to put civil rights into effect, few enthusiasts seemed to be around.

A move to reconsider the \$750,000 will be made this morning when the full House has to vote on the appropriation. But with big-city Congressmen usually absent on Monday morning, and with Southern Congressmen, who work harder than Northerners, certain to be present, there isn't much chance to restore the \$750,000.

Here is the inside story of what happened:

First, the President delayed some three months before finally appointing his Civil Rights Commission. Second, after it was appointed, the Budget Bureau sent no one up to Congress to justify the expenditure of \$750,000, as is customary. Third, Southern leaders were careful to bring the civil rights appropriation up on Friday when several big-city members of the Appropriations Committee were absent.

At this time, Rep. George Andrews of Alabama, chairman of the Subcommittee, made a careful and impressive explanation of why the \$750,000 had been omitted.

"We appeared from the Administration to justify this money," he explained. "We did not even receive a letter from the Budget Bureau justifying the expenditure. In the absence of such justification it is very difficult for us to vote an appropriation."

"We also understand that no staff has been gathered, but that \$200,000 is at hand from the President's emergency fund to operate for the time being."

"How, therefore, can we appropriate money when we have no idea what the money is to be used for and when the Administration itself does not seem to know? I recommend that the Commission operate on the \$200,000 it has on hand and then, when it gets established, that it come back to us and we give it something."

On a motion by Rep. George Mahon of Texas, Andrews' position was upheld.

Then, suddenly, Rep. Charles Boyle, Chicago Democrat and a new member of the committee, spoke up.

"Wait a minute," he said, "out of deference to my lack of seniority I have sat back, but I want to offer a motion to restore the \$750,000."

Chairman Clarence Cannon of Missouri ordinarily would not have entertained Boyle's motion, since the previous motion was already passed. However, he said: "under the circumstances we will reconsider the motion."

On the vote that followed, the only Republican supporting the President's Civil

Rights Commission was Rep. Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania. Four Democrats voted to restore the \$750,000: Daniel Flood of Pennsylvania, John F. Shelley of California, John E. Fogarty of Rhode Island, and Boyle of Illinois.

Today, any prolonged debate on the \$750,000 civil rights appropriation could jeopardize \$25 million to be voted for discharged servicemen and \$18 million to be voted for discharged Federal employees. Since this money is urgently needed, there will be justifiable pressure for immediate passage.

Jobless Problem

While the AFL-CIO is protesting against rising unemployment, it has added to the unemployment problem by summarily firing over 100 of its own workers, in some cases with only one week's notice. The discharged employees, some of them veterans of 20 to 30 years, are complaining that they would have thrown a picket line around any company that gave them such treatment.

The firings, extending from the front office to the janitor force, followed the heavy loss in dues as a result of ousting the Teamsters Union.

Top official to get the ax was Lew Hines, special AFL-CIO representative, who was given eight days' notice. He spent many years as trouble-shooter for the late AFL President Bill Green and also served as Pennsylvania's secretary of labor and industry from 1939 to 1943.

The AFL-CIO's secretary-treasurer, Bill Schnitzler, acting for President George Meany, tried to present Hines with a gold watch as a "retirement" present. A photographer was called in to take pictures of the ceremony.

"George is sorry he couldn't be here," Schnitzler explained to Hines.

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"If he is so sorry," snorted the fired official, "why don't we go down to Miami and have the ceremony there?"

Schnitzler tried to soothe the ruffled Hines, and finally pulled the gold watch out of his desk for the presentation.

"You are not going to give me any stinking watch," snapped Hines. "You are not going to add insult to injury. You can take your watch and stick it back in the drawer."

Speaking more for the other fired employees than himself, Hines told Schnitzler angrily: "The way you have handled this has been perfectly lousy."

With that, he walked out, leaving Schnitzler dangling the gold watch.

Note—Protests against the summary dismissals have been so heated that the one week's notice has now been extended to 30 days' notice.

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(CIVIL RIGHTS)

REP. GEORGE W. ANDREWS (D-ALA.) TOLD THE HOUSE TODAY HE UNDERSTOOD SIX PERSONS HAD BEEN OFFERED THE JOB OF STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE CONTROVERSIAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION AND "ALL OF THEM REFUSED."

ANDREWS ADDED THAT THE WHITE HOUSE INFORMED THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE STAFF TODAY THAT THE COMMISSION -- AS OF NOW -- HAS SPENT ONLY \$5,000 OF THE \$200,000 ALLOCATED TO IT BY THE PRESIDENT FROM HIS EMERGENCY FUND.

ANDREWS MADE THE STATEMENTS IN DEFENDING THE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION THAT CONGRESS POSTPONE ACTION ON THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST FOR \$750,000 TO FINANCE THE COMMISSION IN THE NEW FISCAL YEAR STARTING JULY 1.

PENDING BEFORE THE HOUSE WAS A 14 MILLION DOLLAR MONEY BILL WHICH FAILED TO INCLUDE THE COMMISSION FUNDS. AN ACCOMPANYING REPORT, WRITTEN BY A SUBCOMMITTEE HEADED BY ANDREWS EXPLAINED THAT ACTION WAS DEFERRED BECAUSE THE COMMISSION ISN'T ORGANIZED YET, AND THE BUDGET ESTIMATE WAS PREPARED BY PERSONS NOT CONNECTED WITH THE COMMISSION.

NOTING THAT THE COMMISSIONERS HAVEN'T BEEN CONFIRMED YET BY THE SENATE, ANDREWS ASKED "HOW IN THE WORLD COULD THIS COMMITTEE APPROPRIATE TO AN AGENCY THAT IS NON-EXISTENT?"

REP. EMANUEL CELLER (D-N.Y.) SOUGHT AND FAILED TO GET ASSURANCES FROM ANDREWS THAT THE COMMITTEE WILL TAKE ACTION ON THE REQUEST WHEN THE COMMISSION IS ORGANIZED.

"WE'LL CROSS THAT STREAM WHEN WE GET TO IT," ANDREWS REPLIED.

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Rights Group's Funds Outlook Turns Hazy

Date Is Uncertain For House Vote on \$750,000 Request

Money for the new Civil Rights Commission was practically all talk today. Action by the House was uncertain as an appropriation bill rested on the Speaker's desk with no clear call for a vote in the near future.

The bill in question and in suspension was the first to come before the House this year for the fiscal period beginning next July 1. It would appropriate \$14.8 million for White House expenses, including the President's salary, and for a dozen other executive agencies and commissions.

As reported out by the Appropriations Committee, it "deferred," but did not explicitly reject an administration request for \$750,000 to finance the commission's activities during the coming fiscal year.

"Stalling" Charged

Almost two hours of often stormy House debate yesterday brought some Democratic charges that the administration was "stalling" on the job of putting the six-member commission into effective operation. It also brought some Republican complaints that an Appropriations Subcommittee, headed by Representative Andrews, Democrat of Alabama, was "shadow boxing on civil rights" and made no real effort to have any commission member testify.

Mr. Andrews said his subcommittee and the full committee could not conscientiously recommend \$750,000 in money not spelled out and justified by anyone associated with the commission.

He noted that the six members appointed last ~~November~~ and ~~December~~ by the President have not yet been confirmed by the Senate, and that Senate Judiciary Committee hearings will not start until February 24. He observed also that the commission does not yet have a staff director or other employees of its own.

Action Suddenly Halts

A bipartisan move, led by Representative Taber, Republican of New York, ranking minority member of the full committee, seemed well under way to return the \$14.8 million bill to committee with instructions that hearings be held promptly on the \$750,000 request. A move to amend the bill itself by adding the \$750,000 item yesterday had been planned by Representative Boyle, Democrat of Illinois, who tried that unsuccessfully in committee last week.

But the talk suddenly stopped and things ground to a parliamentary halt when Representative Rabaut, Democrat of Michigan, moved for an end to further general debate. The motion carried, 85 to 67.

That blocked a vote either on the Taber motion, the Boyle proposal, or an immediate showdown on the bill itself. It left unanswered the question as to how soon, if at all, the Andrews subcommittee would hold hearings on the \$750,000 request.

The measure, however, can be called up at any time. The Rabaut move was seen as a means of leaving the bill before the House rather than subjecting it to possible further

See "RIGHTS, Page A-6

RIGHTS

Continued From First Page
trouble in committee.

At the same time, Mr. Rabaut opened the way for the committee to hold hearings on the \$750,000 item and offer an amendment later. Mr. Rabaut told reporters he hoped the House delay would force the administration to put up a real fight for the commission finances.

House in Recess

The House is in recess until Thursday. Because of the absence of many Republicans, including Minority Leader Martin, for Lincoln Day speeches and gatherings throughout the country, the House planned to transact no major or controversial business until next week.

Another reason given for the sudden postponement was a fear by supporters of the civil rights fund item that they could not have mustered a majority vote on a roll call yesterday.

Meanwhile, in the opinion of Mr. Taber and others on both sides of the House, there is legal doubt that President Eisenhower can continue to use emergency funds of his office to finance the Civil Rights Commission during the remainder of the present fiscal year.

Mr. Taber said he believed the committee's refusal to approve the 1959 fiscal year request for \$750,000 put an end, for the time being, to ~~the~~ outlets for the commission. A \$200,000

request for 1958 fiscal year supplementary money to cover expenses for the commission is contained in another bill not yet acted on by the House committee.

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Rights Issue Rises Anew In Congress

Cut of Board's Funds Blocked

By Don Irwin

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. —

The civil-rights issue escaped today from its election-year pigeonhole and cropped up on the floors of both houses of Congress.

The House, in an unusual maneuver, effectively sidetracked an Appropriations Committee move which could have eliminated all funds for the new Civil Rights Commission from a pending supplemental budget bill. An informal agreement was reached whereby the appropriation will be reconsidered before the budget bill is acted on.

In the Senate, Sen. Paul H. Douglas, D., Ill., backed by fifteen colleagues from both parties, introduced a bill reviving the essence of the super-controversial Title III of civil rights bill enacted last summer. The measure also proposed Federal "technical assistance" grants to aid local school systems with integration problems. Although its sponsors announced their readiness to fight, this measure's prospects don't look too good this year.

Hearings Likely

The House action was described by Rep. John W. McCormack, D., Mass., the majority leader, as a "sort of instruction" to the Appropriations subcommittee directly involved to hold hearings on the Civil Rights Commission appropriation and take positive action on the question.

It was the absence of subcommittee hearings, the House was told, that led the Appropriations Committee at a lightly-attended meeting Friday to drop a \$750,000 request for the Civil Rights Commission from a supplemental bill for various executive agencies. The bill carrying a total of \$14,600,000, reached the House floor today.

Rep. George W. Andrews, D., Ala., chairman of the subcommittee which handled the matter, told the House he thought the matter was properly deferred because the new Civil Rights Commission has yet to name a staff director, and therefore the subcommittee had no one to question about its request.

Existence Questioned

"How on earth can this committee appropriate money for an agency that isn't in existence?" asked Rep. Andrews.

Reps. Kenneth B. Keating and John Taber, both R., N. Y., arose to object that the White House had advised the subcommittee well in advance that Dr. John A. Hannah, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission, was available and ready to testify on his group's request, but that a subcommittee staff member had said his appearance wasn't needed. Rep. Andrews didn't deny this.

Later in the ninety-minute debate, Rep. Andrews promised under questioning to call a meeting of the subcommittee to consider the appropriation. This paved the way for an unusual agreement, approved 85-to-67, to leave the bill on the clerk's desk as unfinished business with no further commitment.

Rep. Andrews said after the session that he had scheduled no subcommittee meeting and didn't plan to until next week, when Republican members will be back from Lincoln's Birthday speechmaking trips. Rep. McCormack told reporters he didn't intend to call the bill up for action again until after next week.

Celler to Offer Bill

The new civil rights bill received its major impetus in the Senate, but parallel versions were introduced by three House members. Rep. Emanuel Celler, D., N. Y., chairman of the House Judiciary Committee and a leader in last year's civil rights fight, said tonight he also intended to sponsor a companion measure.

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Rights Post 'Challenge' To Nominee Tiffany Seeks Haste on Job

Gordon MacLean Tiffany, who was nominated by President Eisenhower on Tuesday to be staff director of the new Federal Civil Rights Commission, described his prospective post yesterday as "one of the most challenging jobs in America today."

Reached by telephone at his law office in Concord, N. H., Mr. Tiffany indicated that, to save as much time as possible, he may get together with the six-man commission to discuss plans before the Senate takes action on confirming his nomination. The commission, created by Congress last September to conduct a survey of the civil-rights situation in the country by September, 1959, is yet to start work.

Won't Discuss Plans

The forty-five-year-old former New Hampshire Attorney General said it would be "out of order" for him to talk about how he will conduct the survey until he hears what the commission has in mind. Specifically, the commission is to examine possible violations of Federal civil-rights laws and to recommend whatever new legislation may be necessary. The group is headed by John B. Hannah, president of Michigan State University and a former Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Mr. Tiffany did say, however, that he expects that he and his staff will be working "more than time and a half" to complete their assignment and made it clear that he is anxious to get started in his \$22,500-a-year task.

The nominee was born in Port Chester, N. Y., graduating from Yale University in 1935 and Columbia University Law School in 1942. Between schools, he worked for four years in the circulation department of the New York Herald Tribune and later practiced law in New York City. He served in the Navy during World War II. He is married and the father of two children.



Associated Press wirephoto
Gordon MacLean Tiffany

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(CIVIL RIGHTS)

GORDON M. TIFFANY SAID TODAY HE TOOK THE POST OF STAFF DIRECTOR OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION BECAUSE IT GIVES HIM THE "BIGGEST CHANCE TO DO A JOB FOR THIS COUNTRY."

THE FORMER NEW HAMPSHIRE ATTORNEY GENERAL ACCEPTED THE JOB AFTER SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS REPORTEDLY TURNED IT DOWN.

TIFFANY SAID THE COMMISSION, IN ORDER TO GET ITS WORK "OFF THE GROUND," HAS RETAINED HIM AS A "CONSULTANT" PENDING SENATE CONFIRMATION OF HIS NOMINATION.

TIFFANY MET WITH THE FULL SIX-MAN COMMISSION AT A CLOSED SESSION FOR THE FIRST TIME TODAY.

HE LATER TOLD REPORTERS THE "MEMBERS EXCHANGED VIEWS AS TO THEIR DUTIES AND OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LAW."

TIFFANY SAID THE COMMISSION HAD DISCUSSED THE BY-PASSING OF ITS REQUESTED \$750,000 APPROPRIATION BUT "NO SPECIFIC ACTION" WAS TAKEN.

TIFFANY SAID HE HOPES TO BE ABLE TO CLEAN UP HIS AFFAIRS BACK HOME IN CONCORD, N.H., IN ORDER TO GIVE THE COMMISSION HIS FULL TIME BY MARCH 15.

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Civil Rights Group Cites Limits to Its Authority

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN
Star Staff Writer

Members of the Civil Rights Commission yesterday indicated they did not believe they could take action in cases where persons are deprived of "equal protection of the laws" by mobs or individuals acting in a private capacity.

By and large, they agreed with Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi and Sam Ervin, Democrat of North Carolina, that a State must deny equal protection before the commission could function in this field.

Basis of the discussion, at a confirmation hearing for the commission, before the Senate Judiciary Committee, was Federal-State relationship. Senator Ervin cited the Fourteenth Amendment as specifying that "States" must not deny equal protection of the laws and he followed by questioning each member as to his views on the subject.

Dr. Hannah's View

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University and chairman of the commission, said he interpreted the commission's power to study information concerning legal developments constituting denial of equal protection as being "largely a research responsibility."

This, he said, would entail analysis of State and Federal legislative enactments and court decisions.

"It wouldn't give you authority to investigate Little Rock?" Chairman Eastland asked.

"That is my feeling," Dr. Hannah hedged.

Query on Subpoena Power

The educator was questioned as to "fears" that the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division would be the beneficiary of subpoena powers granted the commission by Congress.

The Civil Rights Division does not have authority to subpoena persons during preliminary investigation leading to civil, not criminal prosecution, in civil rights cases. The commission has such subpoena power for hearing purposes. Thus, it was intimated the Justice Department might be the ultimate beneficiary through a sort of back-door arrangement.

"I reject the notion that the subpoena power will be used by us to get information for any other agency," Dr. Hannah said. "It is not my feeling we should be used as a tool." He said he understood the Justice Department division and the commission were entirely separate entities.

Limitation Seen

Another commission member, John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia, stating he had "strong Southern views," declared he did not believe the commission would have jurisdiction in cases of individuals denying other persons equal protection of the laws.

The Rev. Fr. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, declared it "seems unlikely" that the commission

could investigate Little Rock unless it were called on to do so by "higher authority."

At this, Senator McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, asked: "Who would have such authority?"

"I don't know, sir," Father Hesburgh replied.

"You should know," Senator McClellan said with some asperity. He asserted the commission was not subject to such direction.

Chairman Eastland said a confirmation vote on the commission members will be on the agenda for next Monday but that there is no guarantee it will be taken then.

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AT FITNESS HEARING—Former Virginia Gov. John S. Battle (right) talks to Chairman James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, of the Senate Judiciary Committee, yesterday before a hearing on his fitness for a post on the national Civil Rights Committee.—AP Photo.

Civil Rights Group Cites Limits to Its Authority

By HOWARD L. DUTKIN
Star Staff Writer

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Hearing Is Held On Rights Unit

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The six members of the Civil and the highest ranking Negro Rights Commission were given in the Administration. a short and gentle confirmation hearing yesterday by the Senate Judiciary Committee. President Eisenhower has said he hoped the Commission could be a conciliatory force in racial trouble spots.

No action was taken, but approval by the Committee and the Senate seemed certain. The nominations will be on the Committee's agenda at its meeting next Monday. From questioning yesterday the Southern members seemed to have little interest in blocking confirmation. Under questioning by Eastland and Ervin, Hannah and other members said yesterday they thought the Commission would have no authority to "go into" a situation like Little Rock. They consider their task as largely fact-finding.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-Texas) said he hoped the Commission would investigate written complaints that Negro voting rights have been violated, to collect information on "legal developments" that deny citizens' constitutional rights, and to assess the adequacy of Federal civil rights legislation. The Commission consists of three Northerners and three Southerners. John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, is chairman.

Members are John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia; Doyle E. Carlton, former Governor of Florida, now a Tampa attorney; The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame; Robert G. Storey, dean of the law school at Southern Methodist University; J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor for International Affairs; Eastland asked each member what "legal developments" meant. The consensus was that it meant the Commission should examine state legislation and state court decisions. Hannah sought to allay Southern fears that the Commission, with its subpoena power, would become an investigative arm of the Justice Department. He said the Commission had no connection with Justice and would not use its subpoena power to obtain information for the Department.

Sen. John L. McClellan (D-

Ark., who had tried to seek a right-to-work amendment on the civil rights law, asked if the Commission's jurisdiction would extend to investigating denials of the right to work because of non-union membership. The Commission members indicated they wouldn't want to get into that field.

Sitting in as an observer at the hearings was Gordon M. Tiffany, former New Hampshire Attorney General nominated by the President to be the Commission's \$22,500-a-year staff director. He, too, must be confirmed by the Senate.

Tiffany cannot take office as staff director until confirmed. The Commission, therefore, put him on the payroll yesterday as a consultant so he can start work.

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RIGHTS UNIT BARS LITTLE ROCK ROLE

Commission Nominees Tell
Senators They Lack Power
for Such Investigation

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—Members of the new Civil Rights Commission told the Senate Judiciary Committee today that they did not feel they would have authority to investigate any such incident as the school integration dispute at Little Rock.

They also said they did not regard the commission as a "tool" of the Justice Department, and in fact intended to keep it entirely separate and apart from the department.

Attorney General William P. Rogers was pictured in the testimony as holding the identical view.

The committee heard, but did not act upon today, the following nominees to the commission:

Dr. John A. Hannah, president of the University of Michigan, chairman of the commission; Dr. Robert G. Storey, dean of the Law School, Southern Methodist University, vice chairman; former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida; former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame, and J. Ernest Wilkins, Assistant Secretary of Labor.

Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, Judiciary Committee chairman, told newsmen the nominations might be confirmed at the next regular committee meeting next Monday. He said he did not know when the committee would take up the nomination of the commission's executive director, Gordon M. Tiffany, former Republican Attorney General of New Hampshire.

Southern Senators on the

committee questioned session members closely their duties and the extent of their authority as they

Dr. Hannah, Governor and Father Hesburgh declined their job as "largely a fact-finding problem." All said they did not feel they had power to investigate Little Rock or any similar situation.

Questioned by Senator Eastland, Dr. Hannah said it was his understanding that the commission would be "completely separate from the Department of Justice."

"It is not my feeling that we should be used as a tool [of the department]," he said. "In fact, when we were looking for a staff director, I called Attorney General Rogers to ask his advice, and his immediate response was that it would be a serious mistake if there were any relationship between the Department of Justice and this commission."

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RE: CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

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Planned Inaction

Testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee, John A. Hannah, head of the new Civil Rights Commission, declared that his group had "no thought of taking a hand in the Little Rock school integration situation."

No doubt Sen. Eastland (D-Miss.), chairman of the committee, found this statement reassuring. If Dr. Hannah and his associates can list enough things which they plan not to do, they may well find themselves confirmed by the Senate without any serious argument.

But with the passage of time the question of what the commission will *do* grows increasingly mysterious. Most of its members were apparently chosen on the basis of their deep lack of conviction on the civil rights issue; now they are engaged in a passionate effort to prove that their listlessness is sincere. Bolstered by firm disclaimers of any intention to advance the cause of human equality by word or deed, the commission may lead a long and tranquil life. Its excuse for existence, however, becomes steadily more elusive.

N.Y. POST
 EDITION NIGHT EXTRA
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 PAGE M5

FORWARDED BY NY DIVISION
 RE: CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION

PROFILE -

EDITORIAL

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HEADLINE PERSONALITY

Civil Rights Director
Expects Headaches

The staff directorship of the Civil Rights Commission is an admitted hot spot which figures to produce one headache for each dollar of the \$22,500 it pays.

Gordon Tiffany, slim, quietly humorous, 45-year-old appointee to the job, knows this. And it holds no terrors for him.

"I know I'm going to be ridden plenty before this is over," he remarks. But, he indicates, even if the expected criticism is neither civil nor right, he'll carry on like the good sailor he was in World War II.

Mr. Tiffany is rather used to tough jobs. In the depression 30s he had the temerity to work his way through an Ivy League university as a dish washer and newspaper subscription peddler.

Retains Sense of Humor

If having to work while more fortunate Yale students gaily were driving off to the Big Game brought any pangs, he didn't let it interfere with either his good humor or his educational objectives. "I've never envied anyone lucky enough to have it," he says simply and believably.

His somewhat handsome face is rather deeply lined for his years. Perhaps the death of his father, a civil engineer, when he was four years old made him grow up faster than many other boys. Whatever it was, he gives the impression of having achieved maturity and understanding early in life.

After finishing Yale, he worked his way through Columbia University Law School. There followed four years of private practice before he entered the Navy in 1943. He served as a lieutenant on patrol craft escort vessels, seeing action in the South Pacific.

Was Adams Official

At one time, Mr. Tiffany served as attorney general of New Hampshire under the then Gov. Sherman Adams.

While he says he doesn't like to see "bad law in any respect," violations of civil rights dis-



GORDON TIFFANY

turb him more deeply than do most other offenses.

"If we lose the dignity of the individual in the courts, where can we make it up?" is his irrefutable argument.

But he does not appear to be the type to see civil rights violations behind every tree.

The job of the commission is not to be done in a "spirit of animosity," as he sees it. He suspects the results of times will be "unhappy to extremists of both sides."

Wants No 'Buildup'

While he appears quietly self-confident, there is still an air of humility about him manifested as he stresses the importance of good press relations and liaison with the public. Then, too, "don't try to build up my Navy record into something heroic," he admonishes.

He talked patiently with reporters in his office at 726 Jackson place while in the Senate Office Building a Senator waited overtime for him and his wife, Ellen. The Senator was to take them to a gathering of Yale grads.

"It's a good idea to meet Yale people in the Senate before they decide to throw axes," Mr. Tiffany grinned.

Axes may be thrown. It is a safe bet that he'll catch them if he can but not squawk if he can't.

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Approved For Rights Posts

WASHINGTON, Mar. 3 (AP).—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved and sent to the Senate for consideration the six nominations made by President Eisenhower to the newly created Civil Rights Commission.

The nominees are John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University, chairman; John S. Battle, former Governor of Virginia; Doyle Elam Carlton, former Governor of Florida; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University; Robert G. Storey, dean of the Law School at Southern Methodist University, and J. Ernest Wilkins, an Assistant Secretary of Labor.

The meeting was closed to the public and press, but committee aids reported four Southern Senators voted against the nominations of Mr. Hannah, the Rev. Mr. Hesburgh and Mr. Wilkins. These were the chairman, Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., and Sens. Olin D. Johnston, D., S. C.; John L. McClellan, D., Ark., and Sam Ervin jr., D., N. C.

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Dixie Senators Vote in Bloc Against Rights Board Yankees

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the new six-man Civil Rights Commission today despite Southern opposition to the three Northern members. The four Southern members of the committee voted against Commissioners John A. Hannah, president of Michigan State University; Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, and Assistant Labor Secretary J. Ernest Wilkins.

The three Southern commissioners were approved without dissent. They are former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, former Gov. Doyle E. Carlton of Florida, and Robert G. Storey, of Dallas, Tex., dean of Southern Methodist University Law School. (AP)

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BAUMGARDNER

UP88

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE SENATE CONFIRMED TODAY WITHOUT A DISSENT FROM THE SOUTHERN
 DEMOCRATIC BLOC ALL SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION.
 THE ACTION WAS BY VOICE VOTE WITH ONLY TWO SOUTHERNERS ON THE FLOOR.
 THE SEVEN COMMISSIONERS, GIVEN RECESS APPOINTMENTS BY PRESIDENT
 EISENHOWER LAST FALL, RE:

CHAIRMAN JOHN A. HANNAH, PRESIDENT OF MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY;
 FORMER GOV. JOHN S. BATTLE OF VIRGINIA, FORMER GOV. DOYLE ELAM CARLTON
 OF FLORIDA, THE REV. THEODORE M. HESBURGH, PRESIDENT OF NOTRE DAME
 UNIVERSITY; ROBERT G. STOREY, DEAN OF THE SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
 LAW SCHOOL, AND J. ERNEST WILKINS, NEGRO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR.

THE COMMISSION WAS SET UP UNDER A PROVISION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS LAW
 ENACTED LAST YEAR TO INVESTIGATE VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL RIGHTS.

ITS MEMBERS WERE APPROVED BY THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE
 YESTERDAY. THE FOUR SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS ON THE COMMITTEE DISSENTED ON
 HANNAH, HESBURGH AND WILKINS.

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ALTHOUGH NO OPPOSITION WAS VOICED AT THE TIME, SEN. STROM THURMOND (D-S.C.) LATER TOLD THE SENATE HE WANTED TO BE ON RECORD AS OPPOSING CONFIRMATION OF THE COMMISSION MEMBERS.

THURMOND, WHO SET A SENATE FILIBUSTER RECORD LAST YEAR IN OPPOSING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, DENOUNCED THE MEASURE AS "UNNECESSARY, UNWISE, AND UNCONSTITUTIONAL."

THURMOND SAID MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION WERE "ABLE AND DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS" BUT HE THOUGHT THE COMMISSION WAS "UNNECESSARY AND UNWISE."

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Congress Gets League Award For Rights Bill

President Eisenhower expressed hope yesterday that the newly created Civil Rights Commission "will be effective in placing pertinent facts before the American people and in providing an example of moderation and understanding in these difficult subjects."

The President's views were contained in a message to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, which presented its annual America's Democratic Legacy Award to the 85th Congress "for its passage of the first Federal Civil Rights legislation in 82 years."

More than 170 Senators and Representatives attended the award dinner at the Mayflower last night. Sens. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Reps. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N. Y.) and Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) accepted the awards for both houses.

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Six Are Confirmed For Rights Board

By the Associated Press

The Senate yesterday confirmed by voice vote President Eisenhower's nominations for the six-members Civil Rights Commission.

Majority Leader Johnson praised one of the members, Robert G. Storey, dean of the Law School of Southern Methodist University. There was no other discussion of the appointees.

Confirmed were John A. Hannah of Michigan, chairman; John S. Battle of Virginia, Doyle Elam Carlton of Florida, the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh of the University of Notre Dame, Indiana; Mr. Storey and J. Ernest Wilkins of Illinois.

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MAR 5 1958

Civil Rights Commission Is Approved

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4 (AP).—The Senate today approved by voice vote the nominations of all six members of President Eisenhower's Civil Rights Commission.

The action came with only a few Southern Senators on the floor. They did not raise any objection.

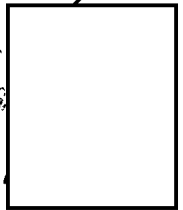
Approved for the commission were: John A. Hannah, of Michigan, chairman; John S. Battle, of Virginia; Doyle Elam Carlton, of Florida; the Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, of Notre Dame University; Robert G. Storey, of Southern Methodist University, and Assistant Labor Secretary J. Ernest Wilkins, of Illinois.

The commissioners have been serving under recess appointments since their appointment last fall.

The commission, established by the Civil Rights Law enacted last year, will investigate charges of violations of voting and other civil rights.

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved the commission yesterday, with the four Southern Democrats on the committee voting against Dr. Hannah, Father Hesburgh and Mr. Wilkins.

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Rights Group Charts Course

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The Civil Rights Commission "approved in principle" an organizational chart yesterday which shows the sort of staff it plans and the direction it expects its work will take.

The Commission's assignment spelled out in the 1957 Civil Rights Act is to investigate sworn complaints that voting rights have been violated because of race, study legal developments that deprive persons of equal protection of the laws and appraise the adequacy of existing civil rights legislation.

As it looked yesterday, the Commission's staff will be split into five sections working under Staff Director George M. Tiffany and a deputy director still to be appointed. The sections are:

- Reports and analysis, the front office public contact of about a dozen employees who would receive and answer all communications including complaints and channel them to the experts.

- Survey, the field men who would investigate complaints and other matters the Commission may deal with. The tentative plan is to have five 3-man teams with a lawyer and two legman in each.

- Legal, a dozen or so lawyers including six who would be legal assistants to each of the Commissioners. They would check complaints to determine whether voting laws had been violated and would make the studies of the adequacy of existing laws and developments depriving persons of rights.

- Secretariat, a liaison group of two or three persons maintaining contact between the Commission, staff, citizens advisory groups and special consultants.

- Planning and research, a group of perhaps a dozen students of the civil rights problem, probably educators, who would study areas in which the Commission could make a contribution and get people around to help.

Tiffany had drawn up the outlines for the first four sections before the meeting. The Commission added the planning group. Chairman John A. Hannah believes that the greatest contribution the Commission can make in its 18 months of life is not investigations and recommendations but helping create a climate in which local groups will discuss and try to solve their own problems. He counts heavily on local citizens' committees to start this.

The Commission hopes the Civil Service Commission will approve starting pay of about \$12,000 for its section chiefs. Like the Commission members, the staff will include Northerners and Southerners and white and Negro persons, said Tiffany. Tiffany, a New Hampshire Republican, is looking for a Southern Democrat to be his deputy.

The Commission still hasn't got off the ground so far as any real work is concerned. This is partly because the Senate hasn't yet confirmed Tiffany. Until it does, he will be here on a part-time basis as a \$50-a-day consultant. Also, no elections have been held lately to give the Commission any voting violations to investigate. President Eisenhower did not appoint Tiffany until last month. The Commission did not want to hire any staff members until the staff chief was on the job.

Hannah and Tiffany will go before the House Appropriations Committee Tuesday to try to justify the Commission's \$750,000 budget request for the year starting July 1. The Committee left it out of a money bill last month because the Commission had no firm plans.

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Ike Urges Reason in Race Views

By Robert L. Baker
Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower said yesterday that reason, education and tolerance of divergent viewpoints would do more to solve racial and civil rights problems than any new laws.

He expressed great hope that the Civil Rights Commission will be influential in promoting greater understanding of these domestic social problems as well as in coping with accompanying legal difficulties.

The President's comments came at his news conference as he answered a reporter who had asked whether Mr. Eisenhower planned any intensification of Federal action in the civil rights field.

The reporter suggested that race tension at Little Rock has worsened since Federal troops were sent to Central High School there during the school crisis last fall.

Distinction Made

The President distinguished between the Federal action at Little Rock and dealing with the civil rights issue generally. He said he was not talking about segregation or desegregation when he authorized Federal troops to go to Little Rock.

Instead, he was carrying out his duty to support a Federal court order where compliance was thwarted by illegal action, the President said.

The Civil Rights Commission, the President continued, has had trouble getting started and has been given funds while its budget is being drafted.

The President's comments on Little Rock came on the heels of an authoritative report of worsening conditions at Central High School and a reprint in the Congressional Record of a speech by Warren Olney III, former Assistant Attorney General of the United States and now director of the Administrative Office of the United States Courts.

Speech in October

Olney's speech, delivered last October before the Conference of Barristers of the State Bar of California, was inserted in Monday's Congressional Record by Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (R-Calif.).

Olney reviewed the Little Rock crisis from the viewpoint of the Government lawyers concerned.

He stoutly defended from the account stated, but tension legal

to "break up" E. Faubus ordered his National Guard troops to bar Negro students and then withdrew his militia altogether.

Olney said in conclusion: "I can state that no one should have been in doubt in the past and none can be in any doubt in the future as to the course that the President—any President—must follow when the troops of a state are used to nullify the Constitution and laws of the United States as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and to defy the orders of the courts of the United States.

Notes Lincoln's Stand

"No President can abandon the positions taken and sustained by Abraham Lincoln through four years of bitter Civil War. A wider understanding and acceptance of this fact in the South would be in the interest of national peace and tranquility."

A report on the current situation at Little Rock Central High School in Sunday's New York Times stated that a hard-core band of segregationist students within the school had taken complete control through organized intimidation of other pupils, a campaign apparently directed by adults.

Only 30 Federalized National Guard troops are on hand, the account stated, but tension is fiercer than ever.

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(HOLD FOR RELEASE)

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE ON A SECOND GO-ROUND, TODAY APPROVED IN FULL THE ADMINISTRATION'S REQUEST FOR \$750,000 TO FINANCE THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION IN THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING JULY 1.

THE ACTION PAVED THE WAY FOR A HOUSE VOTE ON A 15-MILLION-DOLLAR APPROPRIATION BILL TO RUN THE WHITE HOUSE, THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AND SOME OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES IN FISCAL 1959.

THE HOUSE LAST MONTH DELAYED ACTION ON THE MONEY BILL AFTER THE COMMITTEE FAILED TO INCLUDE ANY FUNDS FOR THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION. THE COMMITTEE AT THAT TIME RECOMMENDED DEFERRING ACTION ON COMMISSION FUNDS BECAUSE THE NEW AGENCY WAS NOT ORGANIZED AND HAD NOT TESTIFIED IN BEHALF OF THE \$750,000 REQUEST.

TODAY'S APPROVAL FOLLOWED A SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING LAST TUESDAY AT WHICH DR. JOHN A. HANNAH, COMMISSION CHAIRMAN, AND GORDON TIFFANY, NOMINEE FOR ITS STAFF DIRECTOR, SUBMITTED TESTIMONY SUPPORTING THE REQUEST. TIFFANY IS SERVING AS COMMISSION CONSULTANT PENDING SENATE CONFIRMATION OF HIS NOMINATION.

THE ADDITION OF COMMISSION FUNDS BROUGHT THE APPROPRIATION BILL'S TOTAL UP TO \$15,558,870.

THE COMMITTEE TURNED DOWN AN ADMINISTRATION REQUEST FOR A \$200,000 APPROPRIATION TO RUN THE COMMISSION UNTIL JULY 1. IT SAID THE COMMISSION ALREADY HAS "ADEQUATE FUNDS." THE COMMISSION HAS BEEN ALLOTTED \$200,000 FROM THE PRESIDENT'S EMERGENCY FUND FOR THIS FISCAL YEAR, BUT SO FAR HAS SPENT OR OBLIGATED ONLY \$26,004.

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House Committee Votes \$750,000 *A2* For Rights Group

By the Associated Press

The House Appropriations Committee has approved an administration request for \$750,000 to finance the Civil Rights Commission in the year starting July 1.

Southern critics got a little help from Northern members in yesterday's action, but the final vote was not announced. The full amount was approved on motion of Representative Rooney, Democrat of New York, after a move to cut it to \$600,000 was defeated by a 17-17 tie vote.

The Southern members said they would renew their fight to block or cut the fund when the House considers next week an omnibus money bill in which the commission expense money is included.

The six-member commission was created by the Civil Rights bill passed last summer. It was directed to make a two-year study of laws and practices relating to civil rights generally and to investigate sworn charges of denial of voting rights.

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17-17 Rights Fund Tie Bars Cut by House Unit

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The Civil Rights Commission's \$750,000 budget for next year squeaked past the House Appropriations Committee intact yesterday, but by the narrowest possible margin.

A Southern-backed motion to cut the funds to \$500,000 failed by a 17-17 tie vote. Southerners will carry their fight to the House floor Monday but don't expect to win.

The funds to support the Commission's investigation of violations of voting rights and appraisal of pro- and anti-civil rights developments were requested by President Eisenhower in January as part of the executive office money bill.

Civil rights funds were omitted when the bill was reported to the floor nearly two months ago because the subcommittee in charge had not held hearings on it.

Subcommittee Chairman George W. Andrews (D-Ala.) said he held no hearings because the Commission was just getting organized and didn't know what it needed. But the House took the unusual action of shelving the bill as it stood. The Appropriations Committee ordered hearings on civil rights funds which Andrews held Tuesday. The bill is now scheduled for final House action Monday.

A transcript of the hearings shows the Commission plans a staff of 67 employees, of which about 20 would be clerical workers. Personnel accounts for \$590,000 of the budget.

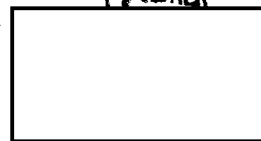
The Commission is now operating on \$200,000 advanced to it from the President's emergency fund. The House Committee turned down the President's request for \$200,000 to reimburse his fund. It said there appeared to be plenty of money left in the fund to finish out the year ending June 30.

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The Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee announced it will hold a hearing at 9:30 a. m. Wednesday on the nomination of George M. Tiffany, New Hampshire lawyer, as staff director of the commission. The Commission has delayed hiring a staff until the staff chief is confirmed.

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RAJMONDNER



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House Committee Votes \$750,000 For Rights Group

By the Associated Press

The House Appropriations Committee has approved an administration request for \$750,000 to finance the Civil Rights Commission in the year starting July 1.

Southern critics got a little help from Northern members in yesterday's action, but the final vote was not announced. The full amount was approved on motion of Representative Rooney, Democrat of New York, after a move to cut it to \$600,000 was defeated by a 17-17 tie vote.

The Southern members said they would renew their fight to block or cut the fund when the House considers next week an omnibus money bill in which the commission expense money is included.

The six-member commission was created by the Civil Rights bill passed last summer. It was directed to make a two-year study of laws and practices relating to civil rights generally and to investigate sworn charges of denial of voting rights.

McPherson
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Mr. Tolson ✓
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 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
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 Mr. Parsons ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tamm ✓
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 Miss Gandy ✓

GARDNER

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UP94

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE HOUSE, BRUSHING ASIDE PROTESTS FROM SOUTHERN MEMBERS, TODAY TENTATIVELY APPROVED AN ADMINISTRATION REQUEST FOR \$750,000 TO FINANCE THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION IN THE FISCAL YEAR STARTING JULY 1. THE TELLER VOTE WAS 105 TO 65.

THE VOTE CAME ON AN AMENDMENT TO ADD THE MONEY TO A PENDING APPROPRIATIONS BILL CARRYING FUNDS TO RUN THE WHITE HOUSE, THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE AND SOME OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES.

THE APPROVAL OF THE AMENDMENT WAS SUBJECT TO A ROLLCALL VOTE. FINAL ACTION ON THE BILL WAS PUT OFF UNTIL TOMORROW WHEN SOUTHERNERS DEMAND A ROLLCALL VOTE. THE HOUSE HAD AGREED LAST FRIDAY THERE WOULD BE NO ROLLCALL VOTES TODAY.

3/31--GE142P

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44 APR 15 1958

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 50 APR 16 1958

Civil Rights Fund Passed in House By 272-98 Vote

By the Associated Press

The House today formally passed and sent to the Senate a bill appropriating \$750,000 for expenses of the Civil Rights Commission for the fiscal year starting July 1.

The action by roll-call vote of 272 to 98 confirmed tentative approval yesterday.

The civil rights fund was approved over the opposition of Southern Democrats. It was part of a general \$15,558,970 appropriation measure financing the White House and related offices.

The six-member Civil Rights Commission was created by the 1957 civil rights law.

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Date 4/1/58

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House Overrides South In Vote on Rights Funds

United Press

The House overrode Southern Democratic protests yesterday and voted tentatively to give the Government's new Civil Rights Commission \$750,000 to finance its work in the fiscal year beginning July 1. The vote was 105 to 65.

The action was taken on a teller vote on which members are counted for or against an issue as they pass up the middle aisle of the chamber. This procedure was ordered when the outnumbered Southerners yelled so loudly on a voice vote that they appeared to have won.

But Rep Richard M. Bolling (D-Mo.), who was presiding, ruled against the Dixie bloc anyway. A half-dozen Southerners immediately were on their feet demanding a standing vote. The outcome was 67 to 44 against them.

At that point Rep. George W. Andrews (D-Ala.) demanded the teller vote. The party breakdown was not available. But on the previous standing vote only a half-dozen Republicans, including three from the South, were seen voting with the Democrats.

In a brief debate preceding the voting, Rep. J. Vaughan Gary (D-Va.) argued the civil rights funds were "wasteful and improper use" of the taxpayers' money. Andrews argued that the Senate had not yet confirmed the appoint-

ment of the Commission's staff director.

But Northern Democrats and Republicans said failure to provide the funds would amount to a repudiation of the new civil rights law.

The vote came on an amendment to add the money to a pending 15-million-dollar appropriations bill carrying funds to run the White House, the President's office and some other executive agencies.

The amendment still was subject to a roll call vote. When Southerners demanded such a test, final action was put off until today because the House had agreed there would be no roll call yesterday.

It was the second go-round on the same issue for the House. Last month the House delayed action on the money bill when its Appropriations Committee failed to include any funds for the Civil Rights Commission. The Committee agreed to add the funds to the pending bill after hearing Commission witnesses last week.

The 6-member Commission was directed to investigate complaints of the denial of voting rights and to study legal developments and Federal policies in the civil rights field. It has been allotted \$200,000 from the President's emergency fund for this fiscal year.

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Mr. Tolson ☒
 Mr. Boardman ☒
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 Miss Gandy ☒

UP140

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION VOTED TODAY TO ESTABLISH STATE ADVISORY COMMITTEES TO REPORT ON ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

THE COMMITTEES WILL HAVE FROM FIVE TO NINE MEMBERS, DEPENDING ON THE SIZE OF THE STATE, AND WILL BE SET UP IN THE 48 STATES, THE TERRITORIES AND PUERTO RICO.

GORDON M. TIFFANY, AWAITING SENATE CONFIRMATION OF HIS APPOINTMENT AS COMMISSION STAFF DIRECTOR, SAID COMMITTEES WILL BE APPOINTED FIRST IN MICHIGAN, TEXAS, ILLINOIS, VIRGINIA, INDIANA, FLORIDA, AND NEW HAMPSHIRE. THESE ARE THE HOME STATES OF THE SIX MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION AND TIFFANY.

THE COMMISSION, HOLDING ITS SIXTH MEETING TODAY, ADOPTED A PUBLIC INFORMATION AND PUBLIC RELATIONS POLICY WHICH, TIFFANY SAID, MEANS IN EFFECT THAT "EVERYBODY IS ON HIS OWN" WITH REGARD TO PUBLIC APPEARANCES AND STATEMENTS.

TIFFANY SAID THE COMMISSION WILL WELCOME NOMINATIONS FOR THE STATE COMMITTEES FROM ALL KINDS OF GROUPS--RACIAL, RELIGIOUS, ACADEMIC, PUBLISHING, VETERANS, LABOR, FARM, BUSINESS, WOMEN'S AND ETHNIC. THE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WILL SERVE WITHOUT PAY.

THE COMMISSION ALSO ANNOUNCED IT WILL ACCEPT COMPLAINTS OF ALLEGED DENIAL OF VOTING RIGHTS UNTIL JUNE 1, 1959. THE COMPLAINTS MAY REFER BACK TO THE FALL ELECTIONS OF 1956. THE SPOKESMAN SAID THAT COMPLAINTS INVOLVING VOTING IN PRIMARY ELECTIONS WILL BE ENTERTAINED OR REJECTED ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS.

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. Boardman ✓
 Mr. Belmont ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Mr. Parsons ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tamm ✓
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 Miss Gandy ✓

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UP75

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE TODAY APPROVED THE NOMINATION OF GORDON MACLEAN TIFFANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE TO BE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION.

THE COMMITTEE HAS NOW APPROVED ALL BUT ONE OF THE APPOINTMENTS MADE BY PRESIDENT EISENHOWER UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEGISLATION ENACTED LAST YEAR.

THE NOMINATION OF W. WILSON WHITE TO HEAD THE NEW CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION IN THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT HAS BEEN PENDING SINCE JANUARY. THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHEN THE COMMITTEE WOULD GET AROUND TO VOTING ON HIM. A VOTE ON TIFFANY WAS DELAYED SEVERAL WEEKS.

THE COMMITTEE ROLL CALL ON TIFFANY WAS NOT IMMEDIATELY ANNOUNCED BUT CHAIRMAN JAMES O. EASTLAND (D-MISS.) SAID HE VOTED AGAINST THE NOMINATION.

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'Rights' Unit Set for Business

By Marshall McNeil



EIGHT months after it was created by a Congress bitterly divided North and South, the Civil Rights Commission finally is able to go to work.

Southerners, much less bitter and much less strong, made an unsuccessful last stand yesterday.

They were overwhelmingly overridden and the Senate confirmed Gordon MacLean Tiffany, 45-year-old New Hampshire Yankee, to the \$22,500-a-year job as the Commission's staff director. The six

members of the Commission were approved in March.

Now, as new school integration problems loom in Virginia and elsewhere, the Commission is ready to do the job which so many Southerners fear—and which could lead eventually to another hard civil rights fight in Congress.

The Commission's chief task will be to investigate civil rights complaints—charges that citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and have that vote counted "by reason of their color, race, religion or national origins."

It is under legal compulsion, also, to study and collect information on "legal developments constituting a denial of equal protection" under the Constitution.

And it must "appraise the laws and policies" of the Federal Government affecting civil rights. Finally, by Sep-

tember, 1959, it must report to the President and Congress and submit recommendations.

"This Commission," Sen. Herman Talmadge (D., Ga.) told the Senate yesterday, "has been vested by Congress with almost limitless inquisitorial powers to inquire into the heart and detail of the social, economic and political life of the whole U. S. of America."

"... We can expect roving task forces of Commission lawyers and investigators to inquire into whatever the Commission staff may deem 'evil' and to foist their ideas of 'right' and 'wrong' on the people thru threats of the application of Federal judicial or military force."

"We can expect individuals, firms, organizations and entire towns, cities and states to be slandered and libeled without even so much as an opportunity to reply."

"We can expect this Commission to attempt to arrogate unto itself under the guise of investigating 'equal protection of the laws,' all of those dread powers incident to the old and universally feared FEPC proposals."

Sen. Talmadge was one of 123 Southern Democrats, led by Sen. James O. Eastland (Miss.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, who voted against Mr. Tiffany. The others are Sens. Byrd and Robertson (Va.), Fulbright and McClellan Ark.), Hill and Sparkman (Ala.), Johnston and Thurmond (S. C.), Ellender (La.), Russell (Ga.) and Stennis (Miss.).

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Mr. Tolson ☒
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 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Mr. Clayton ☒
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 Mr. Holloman ☒
 Miss Gandy ☒

UP21

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

J. ERNEST WILKINS, NEGRO MEMBER OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION, PREDICTED TODAY THE COMMISSION WILL START NEXT WEEK MAKING GIANT STRIDES TOWARD ITS NUMBER ONE GOAL: DISCOVERING WHETHER NEGROES HAVE BEEN DENIED THE RIGHT TO VOTE.

WILKINS, WHO IS ALSO ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF LABOR FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, SAID REMOVING ROADBLOCKS TO VOTING WOULD OPEN UP A NEW ERA FOR NEGROES IN THE SOUTH.

HE ALSO PREDICTED IN AN INTERVIEW SOUTHERN STATES WILL EVENTUALLY "HAVE TO GIVE IN" TO THE SUPREME COURT'S 1954 EDICT AGAINST SEGREGATED SCHOOLS. "IN 1975 THEY'LL WONDER WHAT ALL THE SHOUTING WAS ABOUT," HE DECLARED.

HE SAID THE LONG DELAY IN SENATE CONFIRMATION OF THE COMMISSION'S EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, GORDON M. TIFFANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE, PUT THE SIX-MEMBER GROUP FAR BEHIND IN ITS WORK.

THE COMMISSION WILL MEET TUESDAY TO PLUNGE INTO ITS TASK OF INVESTIGATING ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF NEGRO VOTING RIGHTS, HE SAID.

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62-105210-A

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WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Jones	
Mr. Quinn	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

The Necessary Compromise

The Senate the other day, by a vote of 67 to 13, confirmed the appointment of Gordon M. Tiffany, former attorney general of New Hampshire, to be staff director of the Civil Rights Commission.

All of the negative votes were cast by Southerners, including both senators from Virginia, Arkansas, Alabama, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, and one from Louisiana.

It may be, as some of the opposition senators charged, that Mr. Tiffany is poorly qualified for the job. We know nothing about that. But in considerable part the opposition to his confirmation appeared to arise out of opposition to the commission whose employee he will be. We don't think that kind of opposition makes very good sense.

It is an obvious fact that the Supreme Court's desegregation decision (it's four years old today) has created a dangerous situation for this country and particularly for the South. Something needs to be done about it, and there is at least a chance that the Civil Rights Commission may be able to point the way toward the action that is needed. It should be given every opportunity to do what it can.

The "no compromise" boys aren't going to get us out of the trouble into which the court has put us. There's got to be some give and take on both sides. One of the commission's major assignments, and to our mind its most important one, is to make an overall study of what is called the civil rights problem. Its goal must be not only to find a solution compatible with the Constitution's guarantees, but above all to find a practical one — one that is workable.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
Charlottesville, Va.

5/17/58

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Harrison

The Supreme Court has outlawed school segregation by force of law. Although in doing that it upset precedents of long standing and badly strained its own powers under the Constitution, there is no good reason to expect a reversal of its decision. It has too much support in the country as a whole. Anyhow, viewing the matter from a purely practical rather than a legal standpoint, the worst thing about the court's decision is that its effect is an attempted substitution of compulsory integration for the compulsory segregation it outlawed. That, as we know, won't work. It may destroy public education in the South, impair race relations and weaken national unity, but it won't produce the integrated society at which the court seems to have been aiming. In short, even from the integrationist viewpoint, it stands to do a lot more harm than good.

The need now is for a wider understanding of this truth. And it seems to us that the Civil Rights Commission is in a good position to help bring about such an understanding. It is not stacked against the South. Its membership of six includes three Southerners. And its members are intelligent and public spirited men from whom, it seems to us, it is reasonable to expect an objective appraisal of the problem and sensible suggestions for its solution.

In the end, if a great national tragedy is to be averted, the Supreme Court's decision must be altered, by whatever means may be available, to provide that its ban on segregation by law in no way impairs the right and power of local school authorities to assign pupils to schools. That would require of supporters of the court's decision no more than an acknowledgment of the truth of President Eisenhower's oft-repeated statement that integration cannot be forced. It would give the opponents of integration a practical result they could live with. It is a compromise that must be made and the Civil Rights Commission can render a tremendous service if it will help to bring about a realization of that necessity.

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UP226

(CIVIL RIGHTS)

THE FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION APPROVED THE MEMBERSHIP OF TWO GRASS ROOTS COMMITTEES IN TEXAS AND INDIANA TODAY TO SERVE AS OBSERVERS AND LOCAL FACT FINDERS.

THE COMMISSION REPORTED THAT SIMILAR CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEES WILL SET UP WITHIN A MONTH IN VIRGINIA, FLORIDA, ILLINOIS AND NEW HAMPSHIRE.

IT HOPES TO EVENTUALLY HAVE ADVISORY COMMITTEES IN EACH OF THE 48 STATES, HAWAII, ALASKA AND PUERTO RICO. THEY WILL PARTICIPATE AS OBSERVERS AT HEARINGS ON CIVIL RIGHTS MATTERS IN THEIR AREAS.

GORDON M. TIFFANY, COMMISSION STAFF DIRECTOR SAID THE RESPONSE FROM PERSONS APPROACHED TO SERVE ON THE COMMITTEE'S HAD BEEN "ENCOURAGING" AND INTEREST WAS "WIDESPREAD."

TIFFANY MET WITH REPORTERS FOLLOWING A SECRET COMMISSION SESSION.

THE FIRST COMMITTEES ARE BEING CHOSEN FROM AREAS IN WHICH COMMISSION MEMBERS RESIDE. TIFFANY SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO ATTEMPT TO SET UP COMMITTEES FIRST IN SOUTHERN STATES.

TIFFANY SAID THE COMMISSION'S STAFF STILL IS NOT UP TO TOP STRENGTH. ABOUT 18 EMPLOYEES HAVE BEEN HIRED SO FAR, BUT TIFFANY SAID HE EXPECTS TO BE OPERATING WITH A STAFF OF 28 BY THE END OF THE MONTH.

THE COMMISSION HAS RECEIVED 205 COMPLAINTS--MOST OF THEM DEALING WITH EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW. TIFFANY SAID THE COMPLAINTS SHOWED A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMISSION'S ROLE AND ABOVE ALL ITS LIMITATIONS.

HE NOTED THAT NONE OF THE COMPLAINTS WAS NOTARIZED OR SUPPORTED BY NECESSARY EVIDENCE.

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44 MAY 23 1958

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50 MAY 26 1958

Bates Among 8 Texans On Rights Adviser Panel

POST WASHINGTON BUREAU
WASHINGTON— Col William B. Bates of Houston, board chairman of the Bank of the Southwest, and eight others Tuesday were named to the Texas advisory committee of President Eisenhower's Civil Rights Commission.

Robert G. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University law school and vice chairman of the presidential commission, announced the appointment of the Texas committee here, following its approval by the commission Tuesday.

THOMAS R. FAMEY, Tyler attorney and chairman of the State Board of Education, will serve as chairman of the Texas advisory group.

Other members are: Mack Hannah Jr., Port Arthur realtor and chairman of the board of Texas Southern University; Robert Lee Bobbitt, San Antonio lawyer and former state attorney general; J. S. Bridwell, Wichita Falls oilman and

rancher; Maurice R. Bullock, Fort Stockton attorney and former State Bar Association president; Jerome R. Crossman, president of Ryan Petroleum Corp and former president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce; Dr Umphrey Lee, SMU chancellor and Dr M. E. Sadler, president of Texas Christian University.

Storey explained that the Texas advisory committee will furnish facts, ideas and recommendations to the commission in the preparation of reports and studies. If hearings are held in Texas on a civil rights complaint, he said, the advisory committee will be invited to take part.

THE ADVISORY committees for Texas and Indiana, announced Tuesday, were the first to be formed. But commission officials said there will be similar groups in all 48 states in operation "as quickly as we can get them set up."

No date has been set for the

first meeting of the Texas committee, Storey said.

Discussing the choice of the nine-member Texas group, Storey said the selection was made from a large list submitted to him. He picked the members in consultation with others on the commission, he said.

Asked if any Texans declined to serve, Storey replied: "I was agreeably surprised at the prompt acceptance of most of the people who were asked to serve."

THE HOUSTON POST
5/21/58
Houston, Texas

JAN 8 1959

57 JUN 5 1958

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157 JUN 4 1958

Civil Rights Panel For Texas Named

Houston Banker, Chairman
Of T.S.U. Board Chosen Advisers

Civil Rights Commission

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THE HOUSTON CHRONICLE

5/21/58

Houston, Texas

JAN 8 1959

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199 JUN 2 1958

Chronicle Washington Bureau
Washington — The Civil Rights Commission Tuesday approved a nine-man Texas advisory committee—the first of 50 such groups to be appointed from each of the 48 states and two territories.

One of the committee members is a Negro.

They are:

Judge Thomas Ramey, chairman, Tyler, chairman of the State Board of Education.

Col. William B. Bates, Houston, chairman of the board, Bank of the Southwest.

Robert Lee Bobbitt, San Antonio, lawyer and former Texas attorney general.

I. S. Bridwell, Wichita Falls, oilman and rancher.

Maurice R. Bullock, Ft. Stockton, lawyer and former president of the State Bar of Texas.

Jerome K. Crossman, Dallas, president of the Ryan Petroleum Corp. and former president of the Dallas Chamber of Commerce.

Mack Hannah, Jr., Port Arthur, chairman of the board, Texas Southern University. He was identified as the only Negro member of the committee.

Dr. Humphrey Lee, Dallas, chancellor of Southern Methodist University.

Dr. M. E. Sadler, Ft. Worth, president of Texas Christian University.

Dean Robert G. Story of S.M.U. law school, vice-president of the commission, made the announcement. An Indiana advisory group also was named.

Start "Right Away"

The Texas group will start operating "right away," Storey reported.

"We believe they can be helpful in finding facts, making recommendations and



COL. WILLIAM B. BATES
Civil Rights Adviser

reaching conclusions," he pointed out.

"Ultimately, we may ask the state groups to review reports issued by the commission from time to time."

Storey said some of the Texas advisory members have been active in inter-racial work.

The fact that four of the nine are engaged in educational activity—three university presidents and the head of the State Board of Education—has no bearing on school segregation problems, Storey asserted.

Storey said the group would not be responsible for processing civil rights complaints that might originate in Texas.

The advisory group, he explained, would be invited to sit with the commission if hearings are scheduled relating to Texas complaints.

Texans on Staff

It also was disclosed Tuesday that two Texans recently were appointed staff em-

ployees of the federal commission. They are Henry M. Shine, Jr., Dallas, staff consultant who served as Storey's assistant on the Hoover Commission, and Chareles E. Clark, Storey's legal assistant on the commission and a former law professor at St. Mary's Law School in San Antonio.

Gordon M. Tiffany, staff director of the commission, said 205 complaints—mostly from the South—have been received by the commission.

Asked if any originated in Texas, he said they have not been broken down by states.

Some of the complaints, he said, have come in since recent primary elections, but he would not identify the states involved.

Tiffany said the commission has not yet had an opportunity to select advisory groups from such strongly pro-segregation states as Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.

The commission hopes to have all 50 groups named by early fall, he said.

Mr. Tolson _____
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 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Nease ☒
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 Mr. Trotter ☒
 Mr. Clayton _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

UP32

(CIVIL RIGHTS) ①

THE NEW FEDERAL CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION HAS RECEIVED 205 COMPLAINTS -- MOST OF THEM DEALING WITH EQUAL PROTECTION UNDER THE LAW.

BUT GORDON M. TIFFANY, COMMISSION STAFF DIRECTOR, SAID YESTERDAY THE COMPLAINTS SHOWED A LACK OF UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMISSION'S ROLE AND, ABOVE ALL, ITS LIMITATIONS.

HE NOTED THAT NONE OF THE COMPLAINTS WAS NOTARIZED OR SUPPORTED BY NECESSARY EVIDENCE. UNDER THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT, THE COMMISSION WILL ACT AS A FACT-FINDING AGENCY TO INVESTIGATE SWORN COMPLAINTS THAT VOTING RIGHTS HAVE BEEN VIOLATED BECAUSE OF RACE.

IT ALSO IS EMPOWERED TO STUDY LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS THAT DEPRIVE PERSONS OF EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS.

THE COMMISSION MET IN CLOSED SESSION YESTERDAY AND APPROVED THE MEMBERSHIP OF TWO GRASS ROOTS COMMITTEES IN TEXAS AND INDIANA TO SERVE AS OBSERVERS AND LOCAL FACT FINDERS.

5/21--GE1025A

62-105210-A

NOT RECORDED

117 MAY 20 1959

JAN 6 1959

70 MAY 27 1959

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

Civil Rights Group Named

By Scripps-Howard Newspapers

Indiana and Texas are the first two states in which advisory committees to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights have been appointed.

John A. Scott, vice president of Truth Publishing Co., Elkhart, and former mayor of South Bend, is the Indiana committee chairman.

Members are D. Mead Johnson, president of the Mead Johnson Co., Evansville; Rufus C. Kuydendall, Indianapolis attorney, formerly with the United Nations; William A. Blake, Munster, public relations officer with Inland Steel Co., Hilliard Gates, Ft. Wayne, assistant manager of WKJG-TV; Stanley Hamilton, Richmond, National Farmers' Union; Dallas Sells, president of Indiana CIO; William J. Regan, Gary, president of the Gary Bar Association, and Mrs. John T. Windle, Madison, vice president of the Madison League of Women Voters.

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Nease ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Clayton ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

b7C

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News 54
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date JUN 21 1958

NOT RECORDED

44 MAY 26 1958

JAN 6 1958 MB

Civil Rights Advisers Named in Two States

The Civil Rights Commission yesterday announced the formation of 9-man advisory groups in Texas and Indiana.

Similar committees to aid the work of the commission are expected to be formed in all the States, the territories of Alaska and Hawaii, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia by this autumn, Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said.

Priority in the committee's formation is given the home States of the six members of the commission and of Mr. Tiffany. Besides the two already organized, they are Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Virginia and New Hampshire.

Committees are expected to be completed in these States in the next month.

Suggestions for membership on the State groups were submitted to the commission by individuals and organizations representing a cross-section of backgrounds and occupations, Mr. Tiffany said. From these the commission made its selections.

Will Sit at Hearing

The State committee will be consulted on complaints of civil rights violations received by the commission and will be invited to sit in as observers at any hearings in their respective States.

Mr. Tiffany said the commission thus far has received 205 communications alleging deprivation of civil rights. But he said none of these were notarized as required under the

congressional act which set up the commission last year. The complainants are being notified of the proper procedure.

The commission is authorized to conduct investigations into civil rights violations, with stress on voting rights. It may conduct hearings and subpoena witnesses. It is to make reports and recommendations on policy and possible legislation to the Congress and the President.

Expires in November

A final report is to be made on September 9, 1959. The life of the commission expires 60 days afterward.

An important function of the advisory committees is to inform citizens of the exact nature of the commission's task, Mr. Tiffany said. The commission staff, now numbering 18, is expected to be increased to 28 by the end of this month. The full strength will depend on the work load, the director said.

Announcement of the formation of the State committees followed a meeting of the commission at its headquarters at 726 Jackson place, N.W. The group is scheduled to meet again June 10.

stands as living evidence of the ~~ton of this generation and those~~ who have gone before. It has yielded the material counterpart to the dignity that is every American's birthright. It has afforded not only material comfort, but the resources to provide a challenging life of the mind and of the spirit. It has provided the strength to make our homes secure against those who would attack us and destroy our way of life. It has given us the means to work unceasingly for a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world.

All this we can keep and strengthen by our faith and by our exertions. May we so conduct ourselves today that, when we look back upon this time, we can say: We met the test.

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Nease ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Clayton ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

b7C

[Redacted Box]
K-977

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star ☒
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date 2-1-1958

62-105210-A

RECORDED
MAY 23 1958

JAN 6 1958
62-105210-195

Civil Rights Advisers Named in Two States

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~~alized as required under the~~

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~~stands as living evidence of the~~
soil of this generation and those who have gone before. It has yielded the material counterpart to the dignity that is every American's birthright. It has afforded not only material comfort, but the resources to provide a challenging life of the mind and of the spirit. It has provided the strength to make our homes secure against those who would attack us and destroy our way of life. It has given us the means to work unceasingly for a just and lasting peace among the nations of the world.

All this we can keep and strengthen by our faith and by our exertions. May we so conduct ourselves today that when we look back upon this time, we can say: We met the test.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Nease _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

b7C

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star pg A-20
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date 5-21-58

62-105210-A

NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 26 1958

JAN 6 1959

67 MAY 26 1958

Rights Group Begins Study Of Infractions

By MARIA GREBENO

WASHINGTON, May 21 (INS).—The Civil Rights Commission, newly blessed by the Senate, launched today a grass-roots study of civil rights infractions across the nation.

The commission, meeting yesterday for the first time since its key officers were formally confirmed by the Senate, approved the formation of two advisory committees for Texas and Indiana.

Staff Director Gordon M. Tiffany said the two committees were the first of similar groups to be set up eventually for all the states. Each of the nine-man committees has one Negro member.

AREA PROBLEMS

The state committees will advise the Washington-based commission on civil rights problems in their areas.

Tiffany said screening of complaints, mainly on bars to voting rights, will be handled by the commission in Washington, though individuals may also file complaints to the state committees.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Clayton _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Handwritten: [Signature]
4-2-58

Handwritten: [Signature]

Handwritten: Fato 6-1-58

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date _____

NOT RECORDED
44 MAY 26 1958

JAN 6 1958
67 MAY 23 1958

MAY 21 1958

Bill to Extend Rights Group Introduced

Associated Press *28*

A bill to extend until June 1, 1960 the life of the Civil Rights Commission was introduced yesterday by Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.).

The Commission is due to expire Sept. 7, 1959. His bill, Keating said, is prompted by "the delaying tactics of opponents of the Commission."

Keating said activities of the Commission have been delayed due to laggard Senate approval of the nominations of Commission members and its staff director.

He said the delay gives the Commission only about 15 months to fulfill its mission instead of the two years designated by Congress.

"It would be inimical to the spirit of the legislation," Keating said, "to force the (Commission) to try to fulfill (its) mission with inadequate time."

Keating said he is confident that proponents of the Commission have sufficient votes to extend its life.

Tolson ☒
Boardman ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Nease ☒
Parsons ☒
Rosen ☒
Tamm ☒
Trotter ☒
Clayton ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Holloman ☒
Gandy ☒

Wash. Post and Times Herald ☒
Wash. News ☒
Wash. Star ☒
N. Y. Herald Tribune ☒
N. Y. Journal-American ☒
N. Y. Mirror ☒
N. Y. Daily News ☒
N. Y. Times ☒
Daily Worker ☒
The Worker ☒
New Leader ☒

62-105210-A

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 6 1958

Date MAY 28 1958

MB
JUN 6 1958
52 JUN 6 1958

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to 4044 2254
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main & Summary References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Stanley Foreman Reed
 Birthdate & Place 12-31-84
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 10/30 Searcher Initials Min
 Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

77-76952

165

Stanley F.

b7C

62-35016

62-40829

440-A NY Daily News

11/19/57

62-56597-1397

62-105210-A NY Herald

Tribune 11/12/57

62-105210-A Wash News

11/8/57

94-52383-A Wash Post

+ Times Herald 5/2/59

Stanley Foreman

62-35016-16 Sum 11/12/57

①

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Stanley Forman Reed

Supervisor _____

Room _____

R# _____

Date

10/30

Searcher

Initial

mm

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBERSERIALStanley

I 77-76952-2

I 62-35016-17

62-5-24549

I 61-7582-3029 ^{Spencer - N.Y. Herald Tribune} 3469I 44-0-A N.Y. ^{Newsclip '57} HeraldNews 11/19/57I 100-7321-2182 ^{49' and 15' N.Y. Herald Tribune} 28I 62-73212-A ^{Newsclip '58} WashStar 6/26/58

b7C

I 62-103754 (9-11-61)

S F
NRForman
NR

(2)

FBI

Date: 10/30/69

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (139-New) (P)

UNSUB; Wire tap on telephone line
of STANLEY FORMAN REED, Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court of the
U.S., Retired, Suite 269-270,
Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.
IOC
(OO:WFO)

9

On instant date [redacted]
Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 1825 K Street,
N.W., Washington, D.C., telephonically contacted WFO and requested
that he be contacted by an agent on the same date at his office.
[redacted] stated that a Telephone Company employee on this
date had located a wire tap attached to the telephone line of
former Associate Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court STANLEY
REED who resides at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

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As requested [redacted] was subsequently contacted
[redacted] 1825 K Street, N.W., by SAs [redacted]
[redacted] advised on this date
[redacted] employee
assigned to the Mayflower Hotel, had discovered a wire tap
installation in the Telephone Company master terminal room on
[redacted] of the Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut
Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

- 2- Bureau
- 1- WFO

ST 109
REC 17

WFM:kcb
(3)

139-2517-

WFO 139-New

[] advised that [] had determined that the tap was on the telephone line of number RE 7-2787, which is listed to former Associate Justice STANLEY FORMAN REED, Suit 269-270 at the Mayflower Hotel.

[] continued that the room containing the Telephone Company equipment where the tap was located is considered a secure room in that it is accessible only to Telephone Company and Hotel employees. He stated [] has examined the tap and was of the opinion that it was installed by a talented amateur who is familiar with Telephone Company equipment. []

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He stated that this tap was []

On instant date the facts of this matter were discussed with AUSA NICHOLAS S. NUNZIO, Washington, D.C. Mr. NUNZIO advised that in his opinion the facts of this matter would warrant a preliminary investigation being conducted.

In view of this opinion by Mr. NUNZIO, WFO is immediately instituting a preliminary investigation into this matter in accordance with Bureau instructions as set forth in the Manual of Instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: October 31, 1969

FROM : A. Rosen

1 - Mr. DeLoach

1 - Mr. Rosen

1
1
1
1

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT

STANLEY FORMAN REED, RETIRED
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF U. S. SUPREME COURT
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

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By airtel 10/30/69, Washington Field Office advised the telephone company had discovered an amateur wiretap on the telephone line of retired Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. Stanley Forman Reed, [redacted] in the telephone terminal room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., where former Justice Reed resides. [redacted]

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[redacted] which is accessible only to telephone company and hotel employees. The U. S. Attorney felt preliminary inquiry by the Bureau was warranted concerning a possible Interception of Communications violation which prohibits illegal wiretaps and the Criminal Division of the Department concurred that a preliminary inquiry was warranted.

Our preliminary inquiry will initially consist of check at the hotel telephone terminal room with personnel of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company employees to secure evidence and information as to the identity of the unknown subject who installed or operated the wiretap. Since former Justice Reed is considered a victim of this matter he will be interviewed at the appropriate time in the preliminary inquiry regarding any knowledge of the wiretap for information as to suspects.

REC 17

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau regarding former Justice Reed and we have enjoyed prior friendly correspondence with him. (77-76952-3)

ACTION:

Contact with the Department will be confirmed in writing and you will be advised of pertinent developments.

JRA:DC
(6)

ST 109
REC 17

1 - [redacted]

November 3, 1969

109 3517-2

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
STANLEY FORMAN REED, RETIRED
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF U. S. SUPREME COURT
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Our Washington Field Office received information from [redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company 1825 K Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., on October 30, 1969, that a wiretap on the telephone line of retired Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Stanley Forman Reed had been discovered by telephone company personnel. This wiretap [redacted] in the telephone terminal room of the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. where former Justice Reed resides. [redacted] telephone room which is accessible only to telephone company and hotel employees.

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Assistant U. S. Attorney Nicholas S. Nunzio, Washington, D. C., advised this allegation warranted a preliminary investigation by this Bureau. On October 31, 1969, Department Attorney James R. Robinson advised SA [redacted] of this Bureau he concurred with the opinion of Mr. Nunzio that a preliminary inquiry was justified concerning a possible violation of Interception of Communications.

This preliminary inquiry will initially consist of a check at the hotel telephone terminal room with personnel of the telephone company to secure evidence and information as to the identity of the unknown subject who installed or operated the wiretap. Any other logical witnesses will be contacted and former Justice Reed will be interviewed at the appropriate time in this preliminary investigation, the results of which will be furnished to Mr. Nunzio and the Department.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

1 - Washington Field (for info)

JRA:klb
(5)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO.....

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 3
NOV 3 - 1969
COMM-FBI

- Tolson _____
- DeLoach _____
- Walters _____
- Mohr _____
- Bishop _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- Felt _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Soyars _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

NOTE:

Original and copy to Criminal Division by
O-6-D, same date.

One copy to Washington Field by O-7, for
information, same date.

F B I

Date: 11/4/69

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (139-142) (P)

UNSUB; Wire Tap on
Telephone Line of STANLEY
FORMAN REED, Associate Justice
of the Supreme Court, of the
U. S., Retired, Suite 269-270
Mayflower Hotel, WDC
IOC
(OO:WFO)

Re WFO airtel to Bureau dated 10/30/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau are four copies of an LHM setting forth pertinent results of investigation conducted in this matter to date. This LHM is being furnished to the Bureau in view of the prominence of the victims in this matter.

For the additional information of the Bureau both Mr. and Mrs. REED, when interviewed by SAs of the FBI, expressed admiration for the FBI as well as Mr. J. EDGAR HOOVER, Director of the FBI. Former Associate Justice REED advised that he considers Mr. HOOVER a personal friend, whose friendship he has valued a number of years.

REC-1 100-3517-3
The enclosed LHM reflects investigation conducted
by SAs [redacted]

② - Bureau (Enc. 4)
1 - WFO

WFM:can
(3)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

b7C

WFO 139-142

LEAD

WASHINGTON FIELD

AT WASHINGTON, D. C. 1. Will re-contact AUSA
NICHOLAS S. NUNZIO for his opinion of merits of case.

2. Will submit investigative report.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

November 4, 1969

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
WIRE TAP ON TELEPHONE LINE
OF STANLEY FORMAN REED
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE
SUPREME COURT, OF THE U. S.
RETIRED, SUITE 269-270,
MAYFLOWER HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

On October 30, 1969, [redacted]
[redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company,
1825 K Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. (WDC), advised
Special Agents (SA) of the FBI that on that date [redacted]
[redacted] employee, had
discovered a wire tap installation in the telephone com-
pany master terminal room, [redacted]
the Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., WDC.

[redacted] continued that [redacted] had determined that
the tap was on the telephone line of number RE7-2787, which
is listed to former Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme
Court Stanley Forman Reed, who resides in Suite 269-270 at
the Mayflower Hotel.

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[redacted] continued that the room containing the tele-
phone company equipment where the tap was located is con-
sidered a secure room as it is accessible only to telephone
company and hotel employees. [redacted]

[redacted] and was of the opinion that it had been installed by
a talented amateur who is familiar with telephone company
equipment. [redacted]

139 - 2011

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WIRE TAP ON
TELEPHONE LINE OF STANLEY FORMAN REED

[redacted] continued that this tap had been effected by [redacted] in the master terminal room. He stated that this telephone [redacted] the Reed's telephone. He advised [redacted]

[redacted] He stated that the tap was the type [redacted]

On October 30, 1969, the above facts were discussed by an SA of the FBI with Assistant United States Attorney Nicholas S. Nunzio, WDC. Mr. Nunzio advised that in his opinion the facts of this matter warranted a preliminary investigation being conducted by the FBI.

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On October 31, 1969, [redacted]

[redacted] C&P Telephone Company, WDC, advised SAs of the FBI that he has been employed in this capacity by the C&P Telephone Company approximately [redacted] For the past [redacted]

[redacted] of telephone company equipment at the Mayflower Hotel, WDC. In performance of his duties, it is necessary that [redacted]

[redacted] maintained by the C&P Telephone Company located [redacted] of the Mayflower Hotel. He advised that this room is designated number [redacted] equipment room by the C&P Telephone Company and is referred to as room [redacted] by the Mayflower Hotel, although it actually is not a numbered room. This room is located on [redacted]

[redacted] on a twenty-four hour basis every day.

**UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WIRE TAP ON
TELEPHONE LINE OF STANLEY FORMAN REED**

[] advised that on October 30, 1969, at approximately 10 o'clock a.m., he discovered a wire tap installation in the master terminal room. He advised that he had been

[] and had noticed []

[] therefore he traced the wire and discovered the tap. He advised that he notified the telephone company security department and then determined that the tap had been placed on [] which was listed to former Associate Justice Stanley Reed who has telephone number 737-2787 and who resided in Suite 269-270 at the Mayflower Hotel. [] advised that further examination of this tap disclosed that it was effected by []

[] He advised that anyone familiar with telephone company equipment []

[] He advised that should this individual be familiar with []

[] He continued that this tap was effected by []

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WIRE TAP ON
TELEPHONE LINE OF STANLEY FORMAN REED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He stated that there was no way that anyone utilizing this setup could determine if a call was being received or was being made at the Reed apartment.

[REDACTED] advised that the only persons authorized to enter this room are telephone company employees or hotel employees. He stated that there are approximately fifty telephone company installations and maintenance employees who do come into this room on a regular basis.

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**UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WIRE TAP ON
TELEPHONE LINE OF STANLEY FORMAN REED**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] including all connections made, to SAs of the FBI who subsequently photographed the installation.

On October 31, 1969, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed, Suite 269-270, Mayflower Hotel, advised SAs of the FBI that they could furnish no reason why anyone would desire to listen to their telephone conversations and they could furnish no suspects in this regard, as neither are in the habit of discussing anything personal or important on the telephone. Mr. Reed stated that he has been retired from the U. S. Supreme Court approximately twelve years and that he is not politically active nor has he recently expressed his opinion in public regarding any current events. Both Mr. and Mrs. Reed advised that they desire to cooperate with the FBI and that any action the FBI deemed appropriate in this matter would certainly meet with their approval.

On November 1, 1969, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mayflower Hotel, was informed that a tap had been located in the master terminal room of the Mayflower Hotel. He was advised that this tap was connected to the telephone of former Justice Stanley Reed who resides in Suite 269-270 at the Mayflower Hotel. [REDACTED] was advised that this matter had been made known to Mr. and Mrs. Reed who have indicated their desire to cooperate in any investigation in this regard.

On November 1, [REDACTED]
C&P Telephone Company was recontacted in this matter by SAs of the FBI. [REDACTED] stated that the normal practice of the Security Department in a matter such as this would be to remove the unauthorized tap after the proper authorities had been notified. He stated that he desired to cooperate

UNKNOWN SUBJECT; WIRE TAP ON
TELEPHONE LINE OF STANLEY FORMAN REED

with the FBI and at this time [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] to determine if it could be utilized in making long distance telephone calls which would be billed to the Reed account.

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On November 3, 1969, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Mayflower Hotel, advised SAs of the FBI that he had been notified by one of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of the wire tap which had been placed at the Mayflower Hotel on the line of Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Reed. He advised that he could furnish no information which would assist in identifying the individual who had placed this tap. He stated that he wished to cooperate with both the telephone company and the FBI in any way possible and any of the facilities of the Mayflower Hotel would be made available to the FBI for any action deemed appropriate.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN WASHINGTON FIELD	DATE 11/13/69	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/30 - 11/10/69
TITLE OF CASE UNSUB; Wiretap on Telephone Line of STANLEY FORMAN REED, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, of the U.S. Retired, Suite 269-270, Mayflower Hotel, WDC		REPORT MADE BY SA b7C	TYPED BY dmm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IOC	

REFERENCES: WFO airtel to the Bureau dated 10/30/69.
WFO airtel to the Bureau dated 11/4/69.

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ADMINISTRATIVE:

It is noted that photographs of the wiretap installation were taken as a part of the preliminary investigation and that the normal practice is to take photographs should a full field investigation be requested by the department. Photographs were taken in this instance in view of the location and nature of the tap involved in order to insure that photographs would be available should this tap be removed by unsub prior to additional investigation being conducted.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☒ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
APPROVED [Signature] SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ③- Bureau (1- U.S. Department of Justice - Criminal Division) 1- USA, WDC (Attn: AUSA NICHOLAS S. NUNZIO) 1- WFO (139-142)						EX 110	
						REC- 78	
						17 NOV 14 1969	
						Notations [Signature]	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report							
Agency							
Request Recd.							
Date Fwd.							
How Fwd.							
By							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1- United States Department of Justice - Criminal Division
1- United States Attorney, Washington, D.C.
(Attention: Assistant United States Attorney
NICHOLAS S. NUNZIO)

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: 11/13/69

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #: 139-142

Bureau File #:

Title: UNKNOWN SUBJECT;
Wiretap on Telephone Line of
STANLEY FORMAN REED, Associate
Justice of the Supreme Court, of
the U.S., Retired, Suite 269-270,
Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

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Character: INTERCEPTION OF COMMUNICATIONS

Synopsis: On 10/30/69, [REDACTED]
of the C & P Telephone Company discovered a wiretap
in the telephone company master terminal room [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] of the Mayflower Hotel, WDC. The tap was
placed on the line of victim, who resides in Suite
269-270, Mayflower Hotel. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Telephone
company unable to determine when tap effected but of
opinion tap made within period of 4 or 5 days prior
to its discovery. Tap can also be used to make direct
dial toll calls which would be charged to victim's
account. Victim and appropriate hotel officials

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interviewed and unable to furnish motive or suspects. Telephone company security department in cooperation with hotel officials

[redacted] No suspects developed and tap removed by telephone company 11/10/69. AUSA NICHOLAS S. NUNZIO on 10/30/69, advised that facts of this matter warranted preliminary investigation. On 11/5/69, AUSA NUNZIO reviewed results of preliminary investigation and advised facts do not warrant additional investigation and felt facts in this matter had no merit for future prosecution.

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DETAILS:

This investigation was predicated on information furnished by [redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, 1825 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. On October 30, 1969 [redacted] telephonically contacted the Washington Field Office and advised on that date a telephone company employee had discovered a wiretap attached to the telephone line of former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, STANLEY REED, who resides at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D.C.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/11/69

[redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company, 1825 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. (WDC), advised that on that date [redacted] employee, had discovered a wiretap installation in the telephone company master terminal room, located [redacted] of the Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., WDC.

[redacted] continued that [redacted] had determined that the tap was on the telephone line of number RE 7-2787, which is listed to former Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court STANLEY FORMAN REED, who resides in Suite 269-270 at the Mayflower Hotel.

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[redacted] continued that the room containing the telephone company equipment where the tap was located is considered a secure room as it is accessible only to telephone company and hotel employees. He stated that he has examined the tap and was of the opinion that it had been installed by a talented amateur who is familiar with telephone company equipment.

[redacted] continued that this tap had been effected by [redacted]

On 10/30/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

by SAs [redacted]WFM: dmm
Date dictated 11/5/69

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[redacted]
[redacted] on the telephone
in the master terminal room. He stated that the tap was the
type [redacted]

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[redacted]
before any conversation could be intercepted.

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WFM: dmm

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On October 30, 1969, the facts of this matter were discussed with Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS S. NUNZIO, Washington, D.C. Mr. NUNZIO advised that in his opinion, the facts of this matter warrant a preliminary investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/12/69

[redacted]
Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company, Washington, D.C. (WDC), advised that he has been employed in this capacity by the C&P Telephone Company approximately [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] of the Mayflower Hotel. He advised that this room is designated number [redacted] equipment room by the C&P Telephone Company and is referred to as room [redacted] by the Mayflower Hotel, although it actually is not a numbered room. [redacted] room is located [redacted]

[redacted]

on a twenty-four hour basis everyday.

[redacted] advised that on October 30, 1969, at approximately 10:00 a.m., he discovered a wiretap installation in the master terminal room. [redacted]

[redacted] and had noticed [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] He advised that he notified the telephone company security department and then determined that the tap had been placed on number [redacted] which was listed to former Associate Justice STANLEY REED who has telephone number 737-2787 and who resides in Suite 269-270 at the Mayflower Hotel.

On 10/31/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

by SAs [redacted] WFM Date dictated 11/6/69

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2

[redacted] advised that further examination of this tap disclosed that it was effected by [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] continued that this tap was effected by [redacted]

[redacted]

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3

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He stated that there was no way that anyone utilizing this setup could determine if a call was being received or was made at the REED apartment as no other listening or recording device had been used.

[REDACTED] advised that the only persons authorized to enter this room are telephone company employees or hotel employees. He stated that there are approximately fifty telephone company installations and maintenance employees who do come into this room on a regular basis.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/12/69

On October 31, 1969, photographs were taken by
Special Agent [redacted] of a wiretap installation
consisting [redacted]

[redacted] in the master terminal
room located on [redacted] the Mayflower Hotel,
Washington, D.C.

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It was previously noted by [redacted]
[redacted] for the Chesapeake and Potomac
Telephone Company that this tap was connected to the
telephone line of STANLEY FORMAN REED, telephone number
RE 7-2787 who resides in Suite 269-270 at the Mayflower
Hotel.

On 10/31/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

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by SAs [redacted]
WFM: [redacted] Date dictated 11/6/69

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2

[redacted] can furnish no information which would assist in determining the identity of the person responsible for placing a tap [redacted] [redacted] is most eager to cooperate with the FBI in any way possible and felt that any action the FBI deemed appropriate in this matter would be satisfactory [redacted] had no objection whatsoever to having the FBI or the telephone company overhear any conversations made on this telephone if this would assist the FBI or the telephone company in any way. b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] or to listen to any conversations made on this telephone.

[redacted] would not be able to furnish any additional information in this matter; however [redacted] that he be contacted by the FBI and advised of all pertinent facts.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/10/69

STANLEY FORMAN REED, Suite 269-270, Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., advised that he was formerly an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is now retired. He stated that he has been retired from the Supreme Court approximately 12 years. Mr. REED advised that telephone number RE 7-2787 is a private line in his residence at the Mayflower Hotel, and that he and his wife have had this number approximately 3 years. He stated that during this period, he can not recall ever having any difficulty regarding his use of the telephone and that he is amazed that anyone would hook a wire tap installation to this telephone line in order to listen to any conversations made by either himself or his wife.

Mr. REED stated that since his retirement from the Supreme Court, he has not been politically active nor has he been in the habit of expressing any of his opinions in public regarding any current events. He stated that he is at a total loss regarding a motive why anyone would desire to listen to any conversations on this phone, and he could furnish no information which would assist in identifying this individual who placed a tap on this line.

Mr. REED stated that he can not recall having any conversations with an individual named [redacted] and that the name is totally unfamiliar to him. Mr. REED continued that he can not recall having any conversations with anyone regarding [redacted]

b7C Mr. REED advised that he and his wife were away from their residence between the early part of July, 1969, and September, 14, 1969, during which time they were visiting friends and relatives in Kentucky. During this period, his residence was not occupied, and he has given no one permission to use his telephone in his absence. He stated that he has never given anyone permission to listen to conversations made on his telephone or to attach any device to his telephone line.

On 10/31/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] WFM:pee Date dictated 11/7/69

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2

Mr. REED continued that he is not in the habit of discussing anything personal or important on the telephone and is certain that none of the conversations which he or his wife have had using this telephone would have been of any interest to anyone other than the person to whom they were talking.

Mr. REED stated that it is his **desire** to cooperate with both the telephone company and the FBI in this matter and that the telephone company and the FBI have his permission to listen to conversations on his telephone or to take any action they deem appropriate in this matter.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/10/69

[redacted] Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., was advised that a tap had been located on the telephone line of former Associate Justice STANLEY REED, who resides in Suite 269-270 at the Mayflower Hotel. He was further advised that this tap had been located by a telephone company employee and that the tap had been effected [redacted]

[redacted] the Master Terminal Room, which is located on [redacted] of the Mayflower Hotel, maintained by the Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company.

[redacted] advised that he is familiar with this room and that this room is accessible only to telephone company employees and hotel employees. He stated that the Mayflower Hotel [redacted] to the Master Terminal Room [redacted] on a 24 hour basis.

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[redacted] continued that the supervisor for [redacted] He advised that he could furnish no information which would assist in identifying the individual who had placed this tap on the line of Mr. and Mrs. REED.

A description as well as the specific location of the tap were furnished to [redacted] and he advised that he [redacted]

[redacted] however, he would advise [redacted] of the Mayflower Hotel, of the tap.

On 11/1/69 at Washington, D.C. File# WFO 139-142

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] WFM:pee Date dictated 11/7/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1

Date 11/12/69

[redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company (C&P), 1825 K Street, N.W., advised that he has reviewed all information in his possession regarding the wire tap installation discovered by [redacted] on the telephone of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY REED at the Mayflower Hotel. He stated that the type of tap involved

[redacted]

[redacted] advised that he believes it is possible that this tap was hooked up not to intercept conversations of Mr. and Mrs. REED but rather for someone to make toll calls which would be charged to the REED account. He stated that since the tap actually is an unauthorized extension to the REED telephone, the telephone company equipment would automatically bill any toll calls made on this phone to the REED account. [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] it will take approximately 3 or 4 days for him to obtain this information.

On 11/1/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] WFM:pee Date dictated 11/7/69

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2

[redacted] continued that the normal practice of the Security Department in a matter such as this would be to remove the unauthorized tap after the proper authorities have been notified. He stated that in this instance [redacted]

[redacted] to be positive it could be utilized in making long distance telephone calls which would be billed to the REED account.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/12/69

[redacted] Mayflower Hotel, 1127 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., advised that he had been notified by one of the [redacted] of the Mayflower Hotel, [redacted] of the wire tap which had been placed at the Mayflower Hotel on the line of Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY REED who reside in Suite 269-270. [redacted] advised that he could furnish no information which would assist in identifying the individual who had placed this tap. However, he wished to cooperate with the FBI and the telephone company in this regard and any of the facilities of the Mayflower Hotel would be made available to the FBI for any action deemed appropriate.

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On 11/3/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142
by SAs [redacted] and [redacted] WFM:pee Date dictated 11/7/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/12/69

[redacted] Chesapeake and
Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company, 1825 K Street, N.W.,
advised that on this date, [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted] further advised that due to technical
difficulties with the telephone company computers, [redacted]
not been able to obtain any information regarding possible
unauthorized toll calls having been made on the REED account.

[redacted]
[redacted] and if any pertinent information
is obtained in this regard, he will immediately notify the
FBI.

On 11/4/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

b7C SA [redacted] and

by [redacted] WFM:pee

Date dictated 11/7/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/12/69

[redacted] Mayflower Hotel,
1127 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., advised that he had been
contacted on this date by [redacted] of the Chesapeake
and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company regarding the wire tap
installation previously discussed with the FBI. [redacted]
advised that [redacted]

[redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] he will
immediately notify the FBI.

On 11/4/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

by SA [redacted] and
[redacted] WFM:pee Date dictated 11/7/69

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1Date 11/12/69

On November 10, 1969, [redacted]
[redacted] Chesapeake and Potomac (C&P) Telephone Company,
1825 K Street, N.W., telephonically advised that to date

[redacted]

[redacted] continued that the wiretap installation could be utilized for making direct dial long distance calls which would be billed to the account of STANLEY FORMAN REED, telephone number RE 7-2787 and [redacted] to obtain all toll records on this number to determine if unauthorized calls have been made utilizing the wiretap. He advised that due to the malfunction of the telephone company computers, [redacted] unable to obtain this information at this time. [redacted] stated that in the event he does obtain any information in this regard, he will notify the FBI.

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He advised [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] He stated that should the FBI want this wire, he will immediately make it available at that time.

On 11/10/69 at Washington, D.C. File # WFO 139-142

SA [redacted] Date dictated 11/10/69

WFO 139-142

WFM: dmm

1

On November 5, 1969, Assistant United States Attorney NICHOLAS S. NUNZIO was recontacted and appraised of the facts in this matter. Mr. NUNZIO advised that in his opinion the facts in this matter did not warrant additional investigation being conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and in his opinion the facts did not merit any consideration for future prosecution. Mr. NUNZIO noted that the facts in this matter indicate that the tap had actually been made for the purpose of making unauthorized toll calls rather than for the purpose of intercepting conversations on the victim's telephone. Mr. NUNZIO also noted that due to the type of tap involved, it was not possible for anyone to know when an incoming or outgoing call was taking place on the victim's telephone.