The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Truman Aids Church Rebuilding

By Drew Pearson

I telephoned Harry S. Truman, in Independence, Mo. He got on the line without any palaver or ceremony or any apparent memory of history. I asked him if he would serve on a committee — "America's Conscience Fund" — to collect money to rebuild the Birmingham church and other churches and homes that have been bombed in Birmingham.

Mr. Truman didn't hesitate. He accepted immediately. He remarked, after we had chatted for a minute, that he almost seemed busier than when he was President. He is working on some historical TV films for Columbia Pictures which won't be ready until next spring.

"Knowing something of Mr. Truman's intimate knowledge of history, I predict they will be a great contribution.

"Maybe we can do some good regarding these bombings and the trouble in Birmingham," I said, as we concluded the conversation.

"I know we can do some good," said the former President of the United States.

Birmingham Tension

The Rev. Mr. John H. Cross has been pastor of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham a relatively short time, having been transferred from a church in the suburbs of Richmond. When I phoned him he had been trying to assess the damage to the church and review its history.

It was built 54 years ago, he said, but it was impossible to estimate the cost of repair because the FBI was still checking fingerprints and looking for clues and understandably would not let no one inside.

I asked Dr. Cross if he was correctly quoted when, after the bombing, he had urged his congregation to go home. "The Lord is Our Shepherd," he was quoted as saying. "We shall not want." "I don't know exactly what I said," he replied. "Things were so tense that I just said what came to mind.

"We have been appealing to the people down here to be calm, but each time you make an appeal you seem to lose a few. I don't know that we'd be able to hold ourselves back if anything else happened. I've been trying to make our people understand, but when they get worked up they don't seem to reason.

"At the funeral services things were so tense that if anyone had struck a match or said the wrong words, I don't know what would have happened," concluded the Rev. Mr. Gross.

The Conscience Fund

Most of the group, "Americans Against Bombs of Bigotry," which rallied to help rebuild the Clinton, Tenn., schoolhouse when it was bombed in 1958, have been glad to serve on the new America's Conscience Fund.

Luther Hodges, then Governor of North Carolina, was the...
only Southern Governor with the courage to serve on the Clinton committee. Hodges, now Secretary of Commerce, readily agreed to serve on the new committee for Birmingham, as did another former member, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, who was Governor of Minnesota at the time of the Clinton bombing.

Some of the other old members now serving on the America's Conscience Fund are Charles Taft of Cincinnati; Barrett Shelton, editor of the Decatur, Ala., Review; Jim Knight of the Miami Herald; Sen. John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky; Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, and Ralph McGill of the Atlanta Constitution.

Estes Kefauver of Tennessee was the only Southern Senator, aside from Cooper of Kentucky, with the courage to help the Clinton school committee. Estes is gone now, as are Eric Johnston, Sen. Tom Hennings of Missouri, and Silliman Evans of Nashville. But their places are being taken by Sen. Maurine Neu¬ berger of Oregon, George Dempster of Knoxville, Rep. Jimmy Roosevelt of Los Angeles, Jim Farley, Doré Schary, and Norman Bernstein of Washington.

Contributions can be sent to America's Conscience Fund, 1313 29th st., Washington, D.C., or the Building Fund of the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham.

**Kefauver's Victory**

Sen. Estes Kefauver is winning in death what he failed to achieve in life. Last week the Judicial Conference, which includes the top Federal judges of every circuit court, sent out a brief and pointed admonition to all Federal judges. It read:

"No justice or judge of the United States shall serve in the capacity of officer or director or employee of any corporation organized for profit."

Even more important, the Judicial Conference gave its approval to a bill introduced by Sen. Kefauver which would require every Federal judge to file his assets, liabilities, net worth, income and source of income, and pecu¬niary interests with a registrar to be appointed by the chief judge of every circuit. The reports would not be open to the public but would be open to other judges.


Sen. Kefauver made the point that the vast majority of Federal judges are above reproach, but that for their protection and the protection of the public, the financial holdings and interests of all judges should be on file with the courts.

**NOTE** — Following its approval of the Kefauver bill, several members of the Judicial Conference and all members of the Supreme Court flew to California to participate in the California Bar Association's tribute to Chief Justice Earl Warren's ten years of service on the court. He was appointed ten years ago this week, following the death of Chief Justice Fred Vinson.
legislation. When a resolution was offered to curb Senate filibusters, Kefauver at once announced support for it.

Thus the Senate was treated to the unusual spectacle of a Senator speaking with Southern accent against the filibuster.

1920—Kefauver came out of the Tennessee hills to the University of Tennessee, a straw suitcase in one hand; a cap perched atop his head. Tightly drawn against his huge bulk was an ill-fitting suit, which seemed red in one light, green in another. Across his chest in a neat row were all the ribbons Estes had accumulated for perfect attendance at Sunday school.

From this unlikely beginning, Estes Kefauver went on to become editor of the college newspaper, president of the junior class, president of the All-Students Club, president of the Southern Federation of College Students, and a football star who earned the affectionate nickname, "Old Ironsides."

He continued on to Yale and academic glory. He became a corporation lawyer, a Congressman, a Senator and a presidential candidate.

But he never lost touch with the Tennessee hills, with the everyday people who make up the backbone of America.

They are the ones now who will miss him the most.
The Tall Man From Tennessee

By Jack Anderson

Estes took up the warning with his staff, listened silently as each one begged him not to pick a fight with McCarthy on the eve of the Tennessee elections. He thanked them for their advice, then quietly announced his decision: "McCarthy is bad for the country. I reckon I'll have to say so."

1954—Stung by charges they were soft on communism, Democratic Senators introduced a bill to outlaw the Communist Party and dared the Republicans to vote for "This would have subjected people to prosecution because of their political beliefs.

The Republicans accepted the challenge and lined up unanimously with the Democrats for the bill. Only Kefauver, refusing to play politics, stood against it.

His angled political advisors warned that his stand would be misinterpreted back home, that he would be called a Red. "The least you can do," begged a friend, phoning from Tennessee, "is duck out on the vote."

But the final roll call was 81 to 1; Kefauver was the lone disenter.

(For the record, the bill was pigeonholed after FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover joined Kefauver in warning that it not only would be unconstitutional but would drive the Communists underground.)

1953—In the presidential race, Kefauver bucked the party bosses, beat all comers in the primaries, and entered the Democratic convention with the most pledged delegates. Still, he needed more support to win the nomination.

Texas Gov. Allen Shivers, boss of the big Texas delegation, chose this crucial moment to pay a secret call on Kefauver. Shivers wanted to know how the Senator felt about turning the tidelands over to the states, so the big oil companies could drill for oil.

Would Kefauver agree to let Congress decide the issue and not use the veto if he were elected President? No, said Kefauver. Would Kefauver agree to turn offshore oil over to the states within a 3-mile limit? No, Kefauver said again.

Thus Texas slipped irretrievably from his grasp. And he lost the nomination on the third ballot after leading on the first two.

1950—Digging into organized crime, Kefauver turned over a compost pile of gangland-political connections. Deep in the pile was a $2500 contribution that crime czars Frank Costello had given to the Democratic National Committee in 1947.

"Is this to be brought out at the public hearings?" demanded Democratic leaders. "It is," said the Senator. And it was.

1949—Though a Southerner, Kefauver managed to stir up the mighty wrath of the South by supporting civil rights
Kefauver Calls for Legislation To End Black Market in Babies

United Press International

Legislation to end black market and "gray market" traffic in babies was introduced in the Senate yesterday.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) offered the legislation for himself, Delinquency Subcommittee chairman Thomas J. Dodd (D-Conn.) and Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.).

Kefauver, like Hart a subcommittee member, invited other Senators to join in cosponsoring the measure. It is a strengthened version of a bill which passed the Senate last September but died in the House.

Selling babies interstate is now a Federal crime.

Kefauver said he introduced the measure because of reports from public agencies and law enforcement officials showing a "strong consensus that it be enacted into law."

It is aimed at protecting the more than 150,000 illegitimate babies born each year and prospective adoptive parents who, Kefauver said, have been victimized by "heinous operations" of baby brokers, unscrupulous lawyers and mercenary doctors.

"Our investigations show that there is a flourishing commercial traffic in babies throughout the country," Kefauver said in a prepared Senate speech. "We have heard of payments for babies in Arizona as high as $1000 and in California as high as $7000, coupled with public advertisements enticing the expectant mother and eventually coercing her and exploiting her."

"The California operation is known to extend into Nevada and New Mexico and--as far east as New York, New Jersey and Maryland."

"It is not uncommon for an infant adopted outside the law to cause great disappointment and heartbreak when it is found to be deaf, blind, or mentally defective, a matter that would have been discovered earlier had the adoption been handled through legal channels."

Kefauver said Maine, North Carolina, Florida, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, D.C., were other areas with a "serious problem" in black market babies.

"The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
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11 JUN 4 1963
WASHINGTON--A top Senate crime investigator reported today that he was trying to convince FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover of the need for a national crime advisory committee.

The committee, which Hoover has opposed in the past, would coordinate and spotlight investigations and actions against national crime syndicates. Hoover was reported to feel that such a group would usurp FBI authority.

Chairman Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., of the Senate anti-trust and monopoly subcommittee said he and Chairman John L. McClellan, D-Ark., of the old Senate racketeers committee were trying to write a bill Hoover would accept.

Kefauver said in a radio interview (Mutual--Reporters' Roundup) that he and McClellan have had two lengthy conferences and several other meetings with Hoover and Attorney General Robert Kennedy to discuss the measure.

"The idea is to establish a national crime advisory committee which would first bring together and coordinate the investigative activities and agency of the federal government," he said.

"This is certainly not to supersede or interfere with the FBI," he added, "but rather to augment its work. The matter is still in the negotiating process...and we're willing to put in any precautions whatsoever to guarantee that it doesn't interfere with the FBI."

The national crime committee would hold hearings on new organized crime moves and serve as a clearing-house for information about what the estimated 125 local crime commissions are doing in their own areas.

Kefauver said:

"In Senate investigations, he said, "do a lot of good and stir things up for the time being, (but) there needs to be a continuing group to have surveillance" over crime.

He conceded that this proposal comes at a time when President Kennedy has ordered reductions in federal administrative machinery. But he said the attorney general "has been for it all along."

Creation of a national crime committee, Kefauver said, would stimulate interest and activity on the part of local people and police--"and that is what is greatly needed."

50 MAR 28 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Drug Firm Money vs. Kefauver

By Drew Pearson

One of the most significant elections of the year is taking place in Tennessee this week where a man who came close to winning the Democratic nomination for President in 1952 is battling a Faubus-type drive to oust him from the Senate. Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee is the target—according to pro-Faubus critics—of voting for the civil rights bill, and they are determined to punish him.

A politician is usually known for the enemies he makes, and here is the lineup of enemies working both privately and publicly against Kefauver:

Enemy No. 1—John Kasper: When he got out of prison the other day, Kasper immediately announced: "We've got to get that fellow Kefauver out of the Senate. I'm going to see that Tip Taylor is elected." Kasper is the twice-convicted rabble-rouser.

Enemy No. 2—The Mafia and leaders of the underworld who still seek revenge for the Kefauver investigation.

Enemy No. 3—Just in time for the Tennessee Valley Authority, who has taken full-page newspaper ads for the purpose of defeating Kefauver.

Drug Overcharges

Behind the drug and chemical companies' hatred of Kefauver is his amazing revelation that the drug companies were charging Americans three times as much as they charged for exactly the same drug they sold in England and seven times what they charged the U. S. Government.

Kefauver showed that Merck, Upjohn, and Schering, three of the biggest drug companies, charged American druggists 17.2 cents for Prednisone, a medicine for rheumatism. Yet they sold exactly the same drug in England for 1.2 cents. Ciba, another big drug firm, sold Reserpine, a potent tranquilizer, for $34 per 1000 tablets in the United States, but for only 60 cents per thousand to the U. S. Government.

Following this expose, some Tennessee druggists have been getting funds from outside Tennessee to use against Kefauver.

All reports from Tennessee show that Kefauver is going to win. A healthy number of Tennesseans have rebelled against these influences and pressure groups. However, the effect on other Senators is going to be important. If a Senator is subjected to this kind of opposition when he attempts to bring down the price of medicine for the benefit of poorer people, then other Senators will think twice before they start similar investigations.

Capital Capsules

Georgia's bright young Congressman Erwin Mitchell, who is quitting Congress after three years because of poor health, is telling his Southern colleagues what he thinks of them before he leaves. He is...
saying to their faces that most of them are Republicans at heart who wear the Democratic label to get elected; that they are giving the South a persecution complex with their hue and cry about the Northern assault on Southern traditions; that they are standing in the way of economic and political progress in the South. . . . Foreign aid boss James Riddleberger has personally presented Miami Beach attorney Arthur Courson a special award for setting up a saving and loan system in Chile which is now helping the Chileans to recover from their terrible earthquake damage. A big game hunter who flies his own plane, Courson is 'chairman of the Washington Federal Savings and Loan Association . . . Senator Goldwater of Arizona, the conservatives' hero at the Convention, has demanded to know what the "Americans for Goldwater" organization is doing with all the money it has collected in his name. Goldwater suspects the organization has used his name to collect funds which are now being used for other purposes. . . . In Chicago, kindly Joe Martin, the former Speaker who presided over the past four GOP conventions, was completely snubbed by Nixon. Joe took it with a wan smile that did not hide his deep hurt.
Crime and the Committee

Kefauver Slated Sunday
With "Twentieth Century"

Sen. Estes Kefauver, D-Tenn., whose special crime committee made banner headlines in 1950-51 during its nationally televised hearings, will make a special appearance on "The Twentieth Century" program, titled "Crime and the Committee," Sunday, in a filmed interview with CBS news correspondent Walter Cronkite on CBS-TV, 8:30-7 p.m., E.S.T.

Sen. Kefauver, whose publicity agents with such personalities as gambler Frank Costello, Brooklyn waterfront boss Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasia, former New York Mayor William O'Dwyer and Mrs. Virginia Hill Hauser, friend of the slain mobster Ben "Bugsy" Siegel—to be seen on "The Twentieth Century"—says the need for a permanent Federal crime investigating committee is as urgent now as it was some years ago.

"Some of us have been fighting at every Congress to get such a commission established," Sen. Kefauver declares. But he adds, "We never have had the support of the Department of Justice. Some of the fellows down there feel that it might conflict with the F.B.I., I don't think so."

"Sen. Kefauver, whose temporary crime committee—largely through the impact of television—dominated the attention of the American public in 1950-51, discount certain criticism that his group's probe, sparked by the very chief counsel, the late Rudolph Halley, was a kind of "Roman circus."

"Sen. Kefauver says ... the fact that ... these criminals were broken up, that they were dispersed (and) exposed (and) many of them deported ... (and) that we have a cleaner America as a result, shows that we were fully justified, and I have no regrets about it whatsoever."

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
ESTES SAYS EGYPT CRISIS AIDED REDS.

By Richard L. Lyons

BOSTON, Nov. 2—Sen. Estes Kefauver said today the Middle East crisis has handed Russia its "greatest triumph" since World War II and the United States its worst diplomatic defeat in history.

The Democrat who is presidential nominee charged the Eisenhower Administration with delays, bumbling, and plain duplicity—which he said gave Russia a Middle East foothold from which it must now be "a party to any settlement." He said Republican policies have "achieved what Russia could not—isolation of the United States from her allies."

"The Administration, directly contributed to the rise of Nasser in Egypt," said Kefauver. "It failed to use this country's tremendous bargaining power to settle the problems of that region," he said, and then was "caught flatfooted" by events which have "scrambled the Western alliance on which our defense is based."

Confers With Adlai

Kefauver made a 5-minute nationally televised afternoon speech here on the Middle East after two telephone talks with Adlai Stevenson on the issue.

"What kind of peace and prosperity is this," asked Kefauver. "The single week the cost of living has gone up to the highest point in history, the Middle East blows up and we find ourselves4 ranged against our friends and allies?

The Senator said he had heard news reports that the Administration is considering economic sanctions against Israel which would include freezing money raised from Israel bond drives here.

Kefauver hammered away at the Middle East conflict and the "bankruptcy" of Republican foreign policy all day in a morning speech to Boston University students. He said Republican policies had brought us to the "brink of war" for the fifth time in four years.

"Never in my memory have our leadership sunk so low," he said. "If we keep this up much longer we may return to isolationism."

Kefauver simply because "none of our past allies and friends will trust us any more.

Has Heckle Day

Kefauver told reporters he received a CIA briefing this morning, but didn't learn much more than he had from the newspapers.

This was one of the candidate's most heckle days. After breakfast with Mayor John Hynes and other Boston politicians, he drove over to Boston University, then up to the North Shore to the industrial city of Lynn for two speeches and then back to Boston for lunch with a Catholic Youth organization group and his television speech.

Late this afternoon he flew down to the old whaling city of New Bedford, where he recited to 500 voters in front of City Hall a string of "broken Republican promises."

He spoke at Fall River, Providence and Cranston, R. I., and then flew off for a third day of campaigning in Providence.

Kefauver's wife, Nancy, joined him in Boston for the rest of the week. It is her first campaign trip with him.

**NOT RECORDED**

Date NOV 2 1956

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Today in National Affairs

Kefauver Speech Is Called 'Most Shocking' in Years

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Senator Kefauver, Democratic party nominee for the Vice-Presidency, made on Convention Tuesday night the most shocking speech any man in public life has made in many decades—either within or outside a political campaign. Not since the days of Sen. Tom Heflin of Alabama, Democrat, perhaps the worst demagogue in the Senate, has anything so obviously unfair and in such bad taste, and in 'utter disregard of the rights of innocent persons,' been presented to a public audience.

Sen. Kefauver, who spoke under the auspices of the Stevenson-Kefauver campaign committee, quoted Gen. Eisenhower as having said in the 1952 campaign 'things that put the crooks and crooks.' He then pointed to a film of Mr. Eisenhower making a promise 'to clean up the government and bring integrity and thrift back to Washington.' Gen. Eisenhower, however, mentioned no names.

Since 1932, however, the chief of the Internal Revenue Service under the Truman administration and a deputy commissioner and the heads of two districts in the Department of Justice have 'been convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government.' This is indeed 'corruption.'

Yet, immediately, after referring to Mr. Eisenhower's 1952 speech, in which he had not accused 'any' man, a reputation, Sen. Kefauver said this:

"Under the Eisenhower-Nixon administration, more heads of government agencies have been involved in corruption, than under any administration since the Republican administration of Gen. U. S. Grant.

"And the Tennessee Senator stopped there. It would have been regarded as the usual exaggeration of a political speaker on the stump. But he didn't. He went on to show pictures of several public officials and named them one by one—just after he had made a blanket charge against them of involvement in corruption.

"Defining 'Corruption,' now, the word 'corruption' in the dictionary, I corresponded a desk is defined as 'bribery' and 'dishonesty,' and anyone who is 'corrupt' is defined as having been 'influenced by bribery,' and as being 'dishonest.'"

"But these were not the big-time operators. Let me show you a few of the most rotten deals in all American history, the Dixie-Yates deal. Here was an attempt by big business men, in and out of government, to milk an entire region of our nation. Here are some of the people involved."

"Showed Photographs."

"Then Sen. Kefauver pointed out on the screen to the pictures of Adolph Wenzel and George Woods, neither of whom was a government official—and of John D. Dodge, former Director of the Budget, Sherman Adams, who is executive assistant to President Eisenhower, and finally, to Attorney General Brownell. He then referred to the entire group as these scoundrels."

"Since 1952, however, the chief of the Internal Revenue Service under the Truman administration and a deputy commissioner and the heads of two districts in the Department of Justice have 'been convicted of conspiracy to defraud the government.' This is indeed 'corruption.'"
No one of these "non-white" pictures were shown-- starting with Harold Talbott who violated any law, or has ever been indicted by any jury or brought into court. Certainly if they were personally "involved in corruption," there has been no evidence brought forth to sustain the charge, which so many listeners heard, and millions of them probably believed they were looking at a gallery of "crooks.

The individual rights of innocent citizens are not dormant or lost to them just because the injury to their reputations is inflicted during a political campaign. Senators enjoy no legal immunity for speeches delivered to the floor of Congress.

Sen. Kefauver also projected a film of Gen. Eisenhower speaking "in 1952 and promising tax reduction. Mr. Eisenhower immediately the Tennessee Senator showed a film of a 1955 press conference in which the President was saying he saw "no logical reason for reducing taxes." But Mr. Eisenhower was talking about the 1956 session of Congress when the tax reduction had already been reduced by his administration. Mr. Kefauver used the film of the 1956 Eisenhower press conference to emphasize the theme of "broken promises." The listener and viewer was left with the impression that the President as late as 1956 had broken his 1952 pledge.

A few seconds later Mr. Kefauver on the other hand did refer to a tax reduction by the present administration, "as the most unfair in the history of our nation." He told his listeners "it was discriminatory and that a citizen who earned $2,000 in wages had to pay $420 taxes, whereas an investor, with a $2,000 income paid only $200. The Senator failed to enlighten the audience on the fact that the investor had already seen 52 per cent of his rightful earnings taxed away by the Federal Government before he received the dividend income on which he himself also paid taxes. And, besides, Mr. Kefauver's figures were wrong. The man with the dividend income would pay $222 in taxes—not $420.

The argument about taxes is a normal type of political buncombe, but the naming of individuals "involved in corruption" and flashing their "pictures" on the screen is something far more extreme. It is dangerous to the civil rights of individuals.

A composite picture used in a McCarthy campaign in 1950 drew the ire of so-called "liberals." And it will be interesting now to see how they react to the wholesale use of the "guilt by association" technique with pictures on the television screen, pointing the finger of malice at officials who have violated no law. Sen. McCarthy in his most overbearing moments, and Vice-President Nixon, in his most vehement, and hard-hitting campaign speeches of 1954 never perpetrated anything like the speech "delivered" by Sen. Kefauver, on a nation-wide television network this week.
THE KEEFS NOT SO HOT

E. F. Keeler, the Rover-Boy Democratic candidate for Vice-President, remarked at Buffalo Wednesday that if Richard Nixon becomes President of the United States, 'The Republican Old Guard will be master of America.'

The Keefer, one thing, has an anti-communist record; "Once he even voted against an appropriation for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, one of our best anti-commie watchdog groups."

For another thing, the Keefer, in 1949, and again in 1951, introduced a Senate resolution aimed at imaging the United States into an 'Atlantic Union' to include Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, Holland, and Luxembourg. This outfit would have a Congress in which we could outvote, and a central government superior to our Government. U.S. sovereignty and independence would go down the drain, and any time our fellow Atlantic Union members wanted to vote themselves another chunk of our national wealth, they could do so."

The last we heard, the Keefer was still plunging this scheme. And that is one reason why Nixon, as a possible resident looks some 90 times as good to us as the Keefer.
Alex Rose Kept Estes from Throwing in Sponges

BY VICTOR RIESSE

Genial, gangling Estes Kefauver would have been running for the Chattanooga, choo-choo, instead of the Vice Presidency if it had not been for the soothing voices, the political sagacity—and the good will—of one man—not a delegate to the convention and not a Democrat either.

The Gentleman responsible for the hats thrown into the political ring these days is Alex Rose, president of the AF of CIO, Hotel, Cafe and Millinery Workers Union, a clean and crusading union, indeed. The convention coverage, though mostly a matter of mountains of film and film clips, would not be complete without this story—of the jangling of a telephone bell at midnight, Aug. 16, in a room at Chicago's Ambassador East, changed Kefauver's career probably saved it, and could conceivably have made an American President. That is if we establish that health and ill-health of presidential candidates are bipartisan.

The phone call was made by Kefauver to Rose, who doubles as leader of New York's Liberal Party. He told Alex that, "I'm going to be dead, and I feel like packing and going home."

This was just minutes after Adlai Stevenson had made the long, trip from tradition in a few steps from the Stockyard Jan. to the convention hall. Kefauver told Rose, that he believed that Stevenson's call for an "open fight," for the second spot, closed him out. "The Tennesseean said he was suddenly weary, after all the work he had done, swinging delegates to Stevenson. Kefauver sorrowfully said that some of those around Stevenson must have made some pact to freeze him out."

Kefauver, somewhat distinctly did not say whether he was re-running for the Senate. And so, the story goes, after the midnight call, Rose went to the few steps from the Stockyard building and told Stevenson, "He closed me out of the convention."

Still, the story is one of the many and various twists that the campaign season had to offer this year. The Telephone, the telephone, the telephone—without which, perhaps, an American President might have been born.
...ever for Young Attorney Sidney Davis, once a law secretary to Justice Hugo Black, Rose then faxed over to Adlai Stevenson's suite, also at the Blackstone.

SEVERAL OF Stevenson's top aides explained that contrary to the Kefauver's belief, the decision for a free and open convention election of a V.P. candidate would actually help Kefauver.

It was explained this way: Sam Rayburn and Sen. John-son wanted a closed caucus to select a 'triumvirate' made up for Stevenson, opposed to Estes. If a meeting were held in a room filled with 'smoke' and Senators opposed to Kefauver and with a 'spokesman' for Truman—perhaps Truman himself—the tall man from Tennessee would certainly be counted out. Stevenson didn't want anyone eliminated. Kefauver's only chance was in an open fight. In addition, Stevenson would then not be alienating any section of the country—neither Kennedy's New England, nor Wagner's New York, which was already soaked through with anger, nor the Midwest's Sen. Humphrey, nor the bloc of Kefauver delegates who had worked so hard for the Presidential nominee.

ROSE THEN phoned Davis in Kefauver's suite and explained what had been said in the Stevenson quarters. Rose urged Kefauver to come right down. This, the Senator did. About 2 a.m. he arrived with Davis. They talked to Stevenson and his aides. Kefauver was convinced that there had been no plot. There was some more talk with Rose. Then Kefauver hit the deleg-ate's trail as swiftly as his long legs would carry him from bloc to bloc.

Then his aides summoned the newsmen and Kefauver told them he was in and expected anyone...
Genial, gangling Estes Kefauver would have been running for the Chattanooga choo-choo instead of the vice-presidency if it had not been for the soothing voice, the political sagacity and the good-will of one man — not a delegate to the convention and not a Democrat either.

The gentleman responsible for the hats thrown into the political ring these days is Alex Rose, president of the Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers Union, AFL-CIO, a clean and crusading union, indeed.

Convention coverage, though now mostly a matter of mountainous news and film clips, would not be complete without this story — for the jangling of a telephone bell at midnight Thursday, August 16, in a room at Chicago's Ambassador East, changed Mr. Kefauver's career, probably saved it and could conceivably have made an American president. That is if we establish that health and ill-health of presidential candidates are bi-partisan.

The telephone call to which I refer was made at midnight by Estes Kefauver to Alex Rose, who doubles as leader of New York's Liberal Party. The Tennessee Senator did not waltz this conversation around. There was no swing in his voice. He was disconsolate. He told Alex that "my goose is cooked" and "I feel like packing and going on home."

This was just a matter of minutes after Adlai Stevenson had made the long trip from tradition in a few steps from the Stockyard Inn to the convention hall. Kefauver told Rose that he believed that Stevenson's call for an "open field" for the second spot closed him out. The Tennessean said he was suddenly weary after all the work he had done swinging delegates to Stevenson.
Kefauver sorrowfully said that some of those around Stevenson must have made some pact to freeze him out for Sen. Hubert Humphrey, who appeared to be the strongest that night, or for Mayor Robert Wagner or Sen. John Kennedy.

Alex Rose asked the Tennessean to sit tight in his Blackstone Hotel suite. With Kefauver were several advisers, including a shrewd young attorney, Sidney Davis, once law secretary to Justice Hugo Black. Rose then taxied over to Adlai Stevenson’s suite, also at the Blackstone. There was plenty of waltzing and lilting conversation there with the victor.

The New York Liberal Party chief advised them of Kefauver’s sentiments. Several of Stevenson’s top aides explained that, contrary to the Senator’s belief, the decision for a free and open convention selection of a vice-presidential candidate would actually help Kefauver.

It was explained this way. Sam Rayburn and Sen. Lyndon Johnson, who wanted a closed caucus to select a running mate for Stevenson, were opposed to Estes. If a meeting were held in a room filled with smoke and senators opposed to Kefauver and with a spokesman for Mr. Truman — or perhaps Truman himself — the tall man from Tennessee would certainly be counted out.

Stevenson didn’t want anyone eliminated. Kefauver’s only chance was in an open fight. In addition, Stevenson would then not be alienating any section of the country — neither Sen. Kennedy’s New England nor Mayor Wagner’s New York, which was already seeped through with anger, nor the midwest’s Sen. Humphrey, nor the bloc of Kefauver delegates who had worked so hard for the presidential nominee.

Alex Rose then telephoned Sid Davis in Kefauver’s suite and explained what had been said in the Stevenson quarters between 12:30 and 1:30 a.m. Rose urged Kefauver to come right down. This the Senator did. About 2:00 a.m. he arrived with Davis, the man who had been at his side for almost a year. They talked to Stevenson and his aides.
Kefauver was convinced that there had been no plot to cut him up or purge him. Once he arrived in the victory suite, the Senator went into private huddles with Stevenson and the candidate's closest advisers. They assured the Senator that they really were for an open convention and his chances were better that way.

There was some more talk with Rose. Then Kefauver hit the delegates' trail as swiftly as his long legs would carry him from bloc to bloc.

Then his aides summoned the newsmen and Kefauver told them he was in the race and expected to win. He did.

(Copyright 1956, The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)
Senator Kefauver of Tennessee said today President Eisenhower's re-election would plunge this country into an unprecedented era of "irresponsible government and a lack of leadership."

Mr. Kefauver, an aspirant for the Democratic Presidential nomination, told a National Press Club luncheon that Congressional Republicans failed to support the President now when the party's election prospects depended on his second-term race.

This lack of support would be even more pronounced if President Eisenhower were re-elected, he asserted. The Twenty-second Amendment to the Constitution would prevent the President from seeking a third term in 1960 and reduce his party authority accordingly.

The Senator attributed the coolness of former President Truman toward his candidacy to the fact that "old sores never heal." This was a reference to Mr. Truman's displeasure about some of the activities of Mr. Kefauver's old Senate Crime Committee. But he expressed the hope that Mr. Truman would "let bygones be bygones."

He added that his candidacy had suffered because he had the "fatal advantage of being in good health, does not have an excess amount of money, and nobody in my family owns an oil well, a railroad or a newspaper."

He predicted that he would receive from 250 to 275 votes on the first ballot at the Democratic convention next month. The number required for nomination is 852.

N. Y. TIMES
JUL. 18 1956
Statesman-Charger, June 3, 1956

"Double Talk" Used On Segregation

By Robert C. Albright

OAKLAND, Calif., June 3

Sen. Estes Kefauver, a day after he
heard the close of his California
campaign with the toughest
attack yet on the camp of his
Democratic opponent, Adlai E.
Stevenson.

In a carefully worded speech
the Senator questioned whether
Stevenson leaders have a
direct"understanding" with
Southern segregationists on
the civil rights issue.

Since his Adlai's state-
ments are not unlike my own
then is it that the Tal-magdah, the Elders, the Cal-
wells flock to his support? Kefau-
ver asked.

Has anything been said in private to these segregationists
that makes him more accep-
table than

Stumps Round Clock

The Senator was addressing a
civil rights rally in Defrems-
Park, after breaking his
fast for round the clock
rallying on the previous day.

From 5 a.m., Saturday, when
he "got out of bed, until 3:45
a.m., today when he fell back
into it; or for a total of 22
hours and 45 minutes, the Senator
campaigned like mad. His pre-
vious nonstop record, in Florida,
was 19 hours.

2 Today the news was back at it
again. 2 But first he attended
services at St. John's Presby-
terian Church, Berkeley.

Kefauver opened up on Stev-
enson leaders at the Defremy-
Park rally. He told the pre-
dominantly Negro audience
that "one after the other of
the segregationist leaders have
folded up with Stevenson, even
though he (Kefauver) and his
opponent have taken almost
identical 'public' positions on
school integration.

Questions Picketed

"What representations have
been made (to the segregation-
ists) by spokesmen from my
opponent's camp?" asked
Kefauver.

"Have they been assured that
the words of his supporters
rather than his own personal
words represent the correct
position of his candidacy?"

"I think these questions are
important. There comes a time
when campaign promises—
those made in public as well as
those made in private—those
made by the candidate himself
as well as those made by
spokesmen for him—must be
dealt with."

Kefauver went on to say that
he had hoped Stevenson would
put an end to "desegregation
as a campaign issue by de-
nouncing attackers made for
him after he "backed up the
Supreme Court decision in Or-
lando, Fla., on April 21."

Instead, he said, "although
Stevenson took, largely, the
same position he did, Stevenson
supporters circulated re-
prints of a Huntsville, Ala.
Times editorial attacking his
stand. The editorial described
Sees ESTES, Page 85, Col. 1

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

Date: JUN 4 1956

NOT RECORDED

138 JUN 7 1956
Stevenson as advocating a very gradual, moderate approach to integration in contrast to the Senator's position. Later, he said, ads were run in Florida newspapers describing Stevenson as "friendly to the South." Keafauer described former Gov. Millard Caldwell of Florida as "the chief lieutenant in Stevenson's camp, and told again the story of Caldwell's attack on him as a 'race-baiter' of Negroes made in Stevenson's presence.

"My rival," said: "Thank you for your kind introduction," Keafauer told the rally. "Later, when questioned about it, he said he hadn't heard the words but 'disclaimed responsibility.' (Stevenson called a press conference five hours after the incident. Keafauer referred to it. He said he sat behind Caldwell but could not hear a word he said. He said he probably did not agree on everything with a lot of his supporters.)." Despite forecasts by all the "experts" that Stevenson will carry California easily in Tuesday's primary, Keafauer predicted he will win by a margin of 185,000 votes.

He said he based his forecast on a "district-by-district" survey and analysis by his campaign managers.

"I will carry it," and possibly 16 of the 39 congressional districts in the state, the Senator said.

Keafauer made a similar prediction.
Matter of Fact

Liberals Ought to Love Estes

By Stewart Alsop

ONE OF THE queerest phenomena of the current political scene is the total lack of enthusiasm of the liberals and intellectuals—the old New Dealers, if you will—for the candidacy of Sen. Estes Kefauver. By all the rules of logic, Kefauver really ought to be the liberals' chosen knight in shining armor.

Consider, for example, an incident in August, 1954, when Kefauver was up for re-election in Tennessee. In a tough primary campaign, he had been roundly denounced for "softness on communism"; his most likely Republican opponent, it then seemed, was Ray Jenkins, the committee counsel who had almost out-McCarthy'd McCarthy at the famous hearings.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey had introduced a catchall anti-Communist bill whose obvious political purpose was to oust the Republicans on the Communist issue. On the day of the key vote, Kefauver's most influential Tennessee supporter telephoned to urge him to speak as he did on his bill and thus get off the "soft on communism" hook. Kefauver mumbled that the bill seemed to him to have "some elements of thought suppression."

Some hours later, the Tennessee backer telephoned again to repeat his urgings. He reached Richard Wallace, Kefauver's legislative assistant, who told him he was too late—Kefauver had just passed, 81-1, and Kefauver was the one. The supporter groaned, "That really finishes Estes."

IT DIDN'T, of course. Kefauver went on to win handsomely. But this episode alone should have been enough to make Kefauver a hero with the liberals. And the episode does not stand alone. In Kefauver's voting record there are a number of displays of genuine political courage.

In the House, for example, Kefauver was one of a handful who voted against making the Un-American Activities Committee a permanent committee. In the Senate, he voted against the McCarran Act and to sustain President Truman's veto of the act.

A Southerner, he voted against cloture (for which his fellow Southerners will never forgive him) and publicly favored antilynching legislation. Indeed, on every major piece of domestic and foreign legislation his voting record is impeccable from the liberal point of view. Yet the liberals do not like him.

There is no doubt about that. Kefauver's win over Adlai Stevenson in Minnesota was wildly unpopular in liberal intellectual circles all over the country despite the fact that Stevenson is very much more conservative.

IT IS HARD to put your finger on just why liberals are so cold to the man who, logically, to be their hero (just as it is hard to explain just why many Republicans dislike Vice President Nixon). No doubt the famous coonskin hat has had something to do with it. So, no doubt, does Kefauver's drawing voice and excessively folksy manner.

Kefauver lacks the elegance and eloquence liberals like in their heroes. Many suspect, moreover, that Kefauver's liberalism is a matter of shrewd political calculation rather than inner conviction (although this would hardly account for such episodes as those described above). Others suspect that there is inadequate mental equipment under the coonskin cap (although Kefauver's handling of the Dixon-Yates investigation was, in its way, brilliant).

Whatever the reason, the liberal dislike for Kefauver is a significant political phenomenon. The liberals of the New Deal stripe do not dominate the Democratic Party as they once did, but they retain great power at conventions, as they demonstrated when the labor-liberal bloc forced old Alben Barkley to step down in 1952.

AS THINGS STAND, Kefauver can hardly hope to go to the convention with more than a third of the delegate votes, even if he knock Adlai Stevenson right out of the ring in Florida and California.

With the Southern grannies and the Northern big city politicians unalterably opposed to him, Kefauver might still go over with the enthusiastic support of at least a sizable portion of the liberal fraternity. But despite his proven appeal to the commonality (or perhaps because of it), Kefauver seems constitutionally incapable of attracting that kind of support. This is a major reason why it is still remarkably difficult to see how he can get the nomination.

Copyright 1954, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.
GAINESVILLE, Fla.--Sen. Estes Kefauver admitted reluctantly on arrival for a Florida stump tour that he would favor using federal troops in extreme emergencies to quell racial disturbances in the South.

The Tennessee Democrat, campaigning for support in Florida's May 3 primary, had put himself on record earlier as advocating obedience to the Supreme Court's orders de-segregating public schools.

Newsmen were waiting for his arrival here last night with questions, elaborating on the Senator's racial views. He was asked specifically if he would favor calling out the federal militia to enforce integration.

The Tennessean met the question with evident reluctance, saying that since the U.S. Supreme Court desegregation rulings are the "law of the land," he would favor using troops to quell disturbances resulting from forced integration in the South.

The latest disturbance over the issue was at the University of Alabama where its first Negro student, Autherine Lucy, was suspended following a riotous demonstration. Legal action in that case is still pending.

Kefauver stressed that only in extreme emergencies would he be willing to call for militia. He did not say whether he meant U.S. Army or National Guard troops but said one example of a necessarily extreme emergency might be such as the Shay Rebellion of post-revolutionary days.

Kefauver said use of troops actually would make integration problems worse than ever. He thought the problems should be settled by the courts if at all possible. He is very shy about use of troops at all, he said.

Kefauver pleaded for "reason and sanity" in the touchy transition period resulting from integration decisions in the courts.

The crisis can be settled, he said, without "passion, revolution or hatred.

Kefauver said he would describe himself on the integration subject as a "gradualist"--a tag similar to that used by Robert Kennedy. He said he wants the nation to go slow in changing customs that have been in use for many years.

Kefauver also was asked for his views on interposition action being taken by several southern legislatures as a means of avoiding the Supreme Court's desegregation orders.

Kefauver said he thinks the Supreme Court will declare the interposition doctrine unconstitutional.

Kefauver met reporters after telling a crowd of 500 in the courthouse square that he hopes "the local judiciary and police can handle all integration enforcement problems."
Kefauver Denies He Met Negro Leaders in Secret

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP)—Senator Kefauver denied last night that civil rights had become a major issue in California between him and Adlai Stevenson.

"I wouldn't think so," he said of Kefauver, in a telephone interview with the Associated Press, that he had held a secret meeting Saturday with Negro delegates to the California Democratic Convention in Fresno, which both Kefauver and Stevenson had addressed.

The New York Herald Tribune had reported from Los Angeles last week that a "secret meeting," Kefauver had "gained," the "enthusiastic support of Negro leaders.

"I saw that story and let me say this," Kefauver said, "I have not seen all issues, I have not made public all positions I have taken in secret. After my speech I made no statements that were not made public."

Kefauver said he had not replied specifically to a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to both him and Stevenson for their positions on civil rights questions. One of these was the proposed amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) to Federal aid to education legislation. The amendment would restrict Federal aid to segregated schools.

"The Powell bill has not yet come up in the Senate, and I'll state my position later," Kefauver said.

The Rev. L. Sylvester Odom of Oakland, delegate at-large from California, chairman of the NAACP, said last night that Stevenson had adhered to a position taken earlier on the Powell proposal. "Mr. Odom quoted Stevenson as saying: "The Powell amendment is necessary since the Supreme Court has declared that no child may he barred from attending a public school on the basis of race."

Thus, Odom said, "I am optimistic, I am enthusiastic about a federal aid bill for education."

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

Date FEB 7 1956
DORIS FLEESON

Kefauver's Star Rising Again

Recent Hearings on Morality Topics Have Stirred Great Public Interest

The question of Senator Estes Kefauver's presidential possibilities—matter of many of his colleagues would prefer to ignore—has overshadowed Stevenson—will soon come to the fore again.

Within the past month, Kefauver, as chairman of a Senate subcommittee, has conducted hearings in New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago on a wide range of morality topics. The hearings, which have been packed with crowds and excellent coverage, including local papers and national networks, have made him a household word.

The hearings, however, have also raised questions about the future of the Democratic Party. With the success of the hearings, Kefauver's time in the Senate may be coming to an end.

The hearings have also brought to light the issue of juvenile delinquency, a topic that has been ignored by the media in the past. Kefauver has been vocal in his support of tougher punishments for juvenile offenders, and his hearings have been widely praised for their impact.

The hearings have also sparked a debate about the role of the media in politics. Kefauver has been critical of the press for not covering the hearings adequately, and has accused them of being too focused on other issues.

Despite the controversy, Kefauver's hearings have been a success, and have given him a new platform from which to launch his presidential campaign. His success in the hearings has also given him a new image as a tough and determined politician, a contrast to his previous image as a passive member of the Senate.
Senator Estes Kefauver and F.B.I. Director Hoover, two of the 'best-known' headline hunters in Washington, are at war. The two look upon things differently, especially the cost of operating the F.B.I. And there are personal factors, too. Hoover gave no special co-operation to Kefauver during the 1951 inquiry, possibly because the lanky Tennessean was exposing so many of them. President Truman's former political cronies, including former Mayor and 'Ambassador' Biltmore Dyer, of New York.
The man who turned the TV spotlight on racketeers tells how he’d keep them on the run.

Since the history-making hearings presented by the Senate, Ficauver, many a big-shot racketeer has gone out of business.

Is it vital to have that? I think so.

Had an agency, like this, been operating when the St. Paul gang moved to the East Coast, it would have alerted the local police promptly.

And this isn’t the only instance of its kind. "One gangster, I’m told, had the Capone group decided he wanted to "cut in" on a Florida outfit’s $30,000,000-a-year bootleg business. He broached the idea but his request was denied. The Chicago crime-fellow and his (in)=""

They tipped off police and promptly, a few raids. Finally came the crash—the Chicago mob managed to shut down the wire service in the entire state of Florida until the rival gang surrendered.

Then, there was a group of Chicago racketeers, who admitted having been involved in gambling business there for 17 years. They moved into Dallas County, Texas, and tried to take over a potential $14,000,000-a-year gambling enterprise there. New York racketeers moved into Louisiana, California, and other places.

A national agency, would have been of immense value to help the local authorities in these cases.

There are other steps which should be taken. Congress should set up a joint Senate and House group to function as a standing committee. Thus, if some specific crime situation arises, the machinery would be ready to investigate it at once. We should strengthen our laws; against the interstate transportation of gambling devices. And we must make it tougher for anyone to hide illegal income.

A few weeks ago, I introduced bills in the Senate asking for these and other steps. I hope they become law. They didn’t, still, they were introduced at the preceding session.

"These steps are even more important now than they were last year. Why? Because, once the bootlegging in big cities has dramatically shown new and powerful criminal elements are rising, and once again America can be filled by a vast fog of corruption, bribery and murder.

It needn’t happen—not if strong laws are on our statute books.

MY REPORT ON CRIME TODAY

BY SENATOR ESTES KEFAUVER

A large gambling syndicate quietly pulled up stakes in St. Paul, Minnesota, some years ago, and moved its entire operation to the West Coast. It thrived in and began to grow with amazing rapidity.

When the Senate Crime Investigating Committee reached the area in its nation-wide probe we found murder, vice and corruption on a big scale.

When the hearings ended, the Senate committee made a number of recommendations to prevent this kind of thing from happening again in any community. But a key proposal, still, has not been adopted and that’s the blinding fact of it: Criminals from one part of the U.S. can still move across the country and set up shop in another. They can still become deeply entrenched before honest enforcement officials can marshal strengths against them. They can move into your city.

My own report on the crime picture, since the Senate committee, of which I was chairman, submitted its final report (No. 788) is as follows: First, the good news:

1. The interstate wire service which fed gambling data to tens of thousands of bookmakers all over the country has been put out of business. This really hurt bookies and gambling joints, you see, cannot operate effectively unless they can receive odds results and other racing information promptly.

2. Many gangs have been dispersed, their leaders exposed and their gambling headquarters closed.

3. A special racket squad, set up in the Treasury Department, has processed thousands of cases against known racketeers, collected millions in additional taxes for the Government and won hundreds of tax fraud indictments.

4. A Federal law prohibiting the shipment of slot machines across state lines is on the statute book.

5. Perhaps most important of all, our eyes have been opened. We know now to what an astounding extent crime can penetrate into our national structure. We know and we are aroused.

But there is bad news, too.

We have, of course, many of the machine-made and syndicated, other back into the woodwork, but we haven’t yet closed all the devices. Thus there is real danger, that unless prompt action is taken, they will emerge again and begin their infestation all over again.

To keep them down, they belong to national coordinating agencies should be established. This agency, would know all the new trends and names in crime and keep constant check on the field. It would correlate data gathered by all the existing Federal investigative agencies and make this data available to the prosecuting and police.
Tomorrow Will Tell—
Will Crime Probe Hex Upset Kefauver, Too?

By EDWIN A. EAIHEY
CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 4
Estes Kefauver, of Tennessee, is winding up a bitter fight to retain his seat in the Senate. He is resisting the cloak of political oblivion with which his enemies wish to envelop him in the Democratic primary tomorrow. Sens. Keating is also fighting one of the strangest horses of American politics.

It is the hex of the Kefauver Crime Committee. Nearly everyone connected with that committee has encountered trouble. Sens. Charles W. Tobey (R., N. H.) and Lester Hunt (D., Wyo.) are dead. Sen. Herbert O'Connor (D., Md.) was eased out of public life by his own Democratic state organization.

Rudolph Hailey, the chief counsel of the committee, soared like a rocket in the political world for awhile, and then plunked to earth in the same manner in the mayoral campaign in New York last fall. And now fate, in the unlikely person of Pat Sutton, the Democratic Congressman from Tennessee's 6th District, has drawn a head on Sen. Kefauver with the view of dethroning him from political life.

But Sen. Kefauver, the hard-hittingest and most afraid man in the Senate, is not, what for fate with his hands in his lap.

This lanky Tennessean, who seemed whipped 10 days ago under the vigorous onslaught of his opponent, has made a strong comeback in a whirlwind counterattack against Rep. Sutton.

MOST OBSERVERS now believe Sen. Kefauver is over the hill, and stands a better than even chance to be renominated. Sen. Kefauver has spread the impression well that the underworld lords, who were destroyed by his committee, are now out to defeat him.

Robert Venn, a promoter who has helped Rep. Sutton set up television "talkathons" throughout the state, former WJKN was connected with a radio station in Miami in which Mickey McBoo, the former race wire operator, had an interest.

Sen. Kefauver has stressed this connection to leave the impression the former race wire operators are doing everything they can to defeat him.

The Senator did not regard Rep. Sutton as dangerous until the energetic young Congressman began his "talkathon" technique, in which he goes around the clock, answering his own questions.

The Indianapolis Times
Sports and Markets
August 4, 1954
6-1 AUG 23 1954
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AUG 1 9 1954
FBI - INDIANAPOLIS
Bureau
SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED AUG 5 1954
Hoover Praises Work Of Kefauver Probers

State campaign headquarters for Sen. Estes Kefauver released a statement yesterday following Hoover FBI director, yesterday praising the work of the Kefauver crime investigating committee.

Charles G. Neese, chairman of Kefauver's state campaign committee, said the statement was released in reply to charges by Rep. Pat G. Sutton, Kefauver's opponent in the Senate race, that the committee "didn't do anything good because it didn't put anybody in jail, except Frankie Capello, and the rest another violation.

"The people will be interested to see what J. Edgar Hoover had to say on that score," Neese said.

Hoover's statement, dated March 20, 1951, reads in part:

"The members of this special committee of the U. S. Senate can take pride in its accomplishments during the past few months. You have developed facts which brought out into the open entanglements between the underworld and the underworld, and unwholesome alliances between the criminal element and officialdom, which established a shocking disregard for law and order.

8 THE NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN, Wednesday Morning, July 22, 1954

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61 AUG 13 1954
SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER INTRODUCED LEGISLATION TO SET UP A NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO KEEP TAB ON ORGANIZED CRIME.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRAT SAID THE COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE WOULD GATHER INFORMATION ON CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES FOR USE BY LAW MAKERS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS.

KEFAUVER INTRODUCED SIX OTHER MEASURES AIMED AT CURBING ORGANIZED CRIME. MOST OF THE BILLS WERE REINTRODUCED FROM LAST SESSION.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FORMER CRIME COMMITTEE JOINED IN SPONSORING THE MEASURES EXCEPT SEN. ALEXANDER WILEY (R-WIS.) WHO DID NOT SIGN THE CRIME COMMISSION AND COMMITTEE PROPOSALS.

KEFAUVER'S BILLS WOULD TIGHTEN TAX LAWS FOR PERSONS RECEIVING INCOME FROM ILLEGAL SOURCES AND FORCE A WITNESS IN SOME INSTANCES TO TESTIFY IN SPITE OF CLAIMS OF POSSIBLE SELF-INCrimINATION.
The Washington Merry-Go-Round

City Machines Opp

By Drew Pearson

Naturally, you can't get any
of the Democratic leaders to
admit it, but there's
frantic
perceiving of a side-track - the
Kefauver
flushing down to Florida.

and frenzied
fear on the
part of the big
big bosses of
having him
whence he
could control
the Justice
Department.

That's the
reason why a
lot of Northern
money is being sent down to
Florida to try to defeat Kefauver
with another Southerner
-Russell of Georgia. It isn't so
much, that certain Northern
Democrats love Russell, it's that
they figure Florida is a key State
to get back Kefauver.

To understand exactly what
this means, you have to under-
stand the cardinal strategy by
which the Democratic Party has
won its victories in recent years.

This strategy is to control the
big city machines. Such control
does two things: First, it gives
the party a huge block of votes
for lead-off in any national
election. Second, the power and
patronage of the city machines
is more important to some lead-
ers than a national victory.

That is why Washington has
long witnessed the paradoxical
position of a certain "Brooklyn,
Manhattan, and Chicago Congress-
men who consistently vote for
liberal legislation. In Washing-
ton, they go home and vote
conservative on local issues.

What this means is that, to try
turn off their votes on national
issues in Washington, these Congress-
men and these "city"
machines are given complete power
at home.

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

Date: 1952
WASHINGTON—That man in the second cap, Tennessee’s gift to TV, has so successfully reached over the heads of the White House strategists and their labor allies and has developed such fantastic support inside the Democratic Party and the powerful unions that Mr. Truman has decided on a "Victor Riesel vs. Stevenson" drive to stop Senator Kefauver at the nominating convention.

He will have national labor leaders support him, learn from one of the president’s closest friends: "All that I can do is to call the crime buster would have been unleashed now if Mr. Truman was not in the race. I’ll support Harriman a chance to prove himself a good campaigner, capable of providing strong labor support, but the national labor chiefs are passing on word that while Mr. Harriman has a good name they want Gov. Stevenson.

And Harry Truman is with them, regardless of what seems positive. Mr. Truman’s scheduled appearance with Harriman along with the country’s largest labor chiefs at the Americans for Democratic Action banquet here today is absolutely no gesture.

The White House—labor coalition had been trying to kick Kefauver out of political existence—until recently, suddenly changed its mind.

The Senator had bruised the best the Truman-labor campaigners could throw at him: cabinet members, major public officials, national political leaders and prominent attorneys.

The primary election results startled and frightened the most cynical and hard-headed of this society of ours, the district leaders.

They were hit hard by a sudden grim thought: The people are developing a decided political allergy towards machine candidates. The people were banding to Kefauver as they did in the Ohio primaries.

There’s not only did the Tennessee Senator’s unknown amateurs win through the primaries by defeating the equal Secretary of Commerce, nominal manager of the country’s steel mills, but also the men who run labor — its big national political machines.

Kefauver’s men trended, Jack Cole, national head of the A.F.L. Council of Political Action Committee, who has been consulting with Mr. Truman in the last few weeks.

Kefauver’s men, according to the White House, have been running on the slogan: "Voter, Riesel, director of organization of the A.F.L.’s national machinery, Labor’s League for Political Education.

And the Conklin’s men beat the energetic Phil Hanna, the 1948 vice president of the Ohio political machine and the man who led the "drive against Socialism" in 1948. It seems that Hanna and Kefauver will not be delegates to the national convention. This is unusual for a national leader of the C.I.O.’s Political Action Committee, who, by past years (it’s frenetic history to bright influence of the vice-presidential nominations and helped swing Harry Truman onto the 1944 national ticket.

The Kefauver national headquarters, whose influence in the matter is undeniably must be harder to interpret in the senator’s rank-and-file support is stronger than any machine in the district, the directed city leaders can whip up right now.

The Kefauver crew may be amateurs but they know that once you work against the machine, you’re bucking the old pork barrel. The Tennessee strategist, however, are winning without a lot of national support.

They don’t quite know. Except that they are aware of strong support from the wives of working men in the big centers. They also report that despite the Administration’s labor front, they have contacts lower level labor support pledged secretly to them.

Their headquarters is flooded with messages from the second and third string labor leaders, business agents, local union leaders, editors and members of negotiating and grievance committees. The group, which finds itself harassed by the press and muscle men, trying to make a soft buck out of the loan-shark politics and sluggish rackets.

The strategy has caught the union bosses by complete surprise. And the big guns on top will have to move fast if they want to stop that Tennessee walk and deliver the vote to Mr. Truman’s choice, be it Riesel or Senator.

DATE 16 MAY 1952

Times-Herald
Wash. Post
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass
Kefauver Has News for Truman

By Robert S. Allen

Washington, Jan. 14, 1952

The Tennessee Senator will ex-
plain that his visit was requested
by the President because Truman had
spoken of the Democratic National
Committee at a meeting which
the President attended.

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City, Money, and Justice

This complete power, however, depends on a friendly, cooperative, Justice Department. Without this, the city's machines cannot function properly. For part of their campaign–revenue–frequently comes from gambling and underworld sources, so the Czar, Attorney General, who gets tough about the Corrupt-Practices Act, income-tax prosecutions, automatically disappears as their business.

That was the real reason why Attorney General Frank Murphy never went to the Supreme Court when he got too tough with the big city machines, and it is also why the Democratic leaders of those machines are deathly afraid of a crime-buster named Kefauver.

Hence it is why Gov. Fuller, of Florida, is bitterly opposed to Kefauver. For Kefauver helped expose the huge amounts of gambling contributions which helped, Warren, get elected, a total of $154,099 coming from Chicago's William H. Johnston, a high executive of dog tracks who dominates dog races in the entire State of Florida.

It was Murphy, who, as Attorney General, prosecuted five members of the old Huey Long gang in Louisiana and started to investigate the Jersey City, setup of Boss Frank Hague. About this time, howls of protest from the Democratic leaders were so loud that FDR had to listen to them, and Murphy was promoted to the Supreme Court.

Protests against Murphy were somewhat similar to the protests of Calvin Coolidge. When his Attorney General, J. J. Fiske, started to move against the Alum in Jum in Corn, of America, under the Sherman Anti-trust Act, despite the fact that the head of ACOA, Andrew W. Mellon, was sitting as Secretary of the Treasury in the Coolidge Cabinet, the protests at that time came from big business, and Joseph P. Kennedy–promptly was promoted to the Supreme Court by a something-thought-a-way close friend and former Amherst classmate of Coolidge.

Parties, Court, Justice and Dent

Ever since shortly after the Civil War, when the once radical Republican Party became the defender of business, its campaign theses have received their main contributions from business. Simultaneously, the Democratic Party has received its...
Crime in America

Corruption in Small Towns Described in Case History

By Estelle McLaughlin

So far, in this series the pattern suggested is that crime and corruption tend to increase as one goes up the pecking order of our cities. When the small town is compared to the big city, it is obvious that the small town is not subject to the same pressures of competition and exposure. The small town also has a smaller, more closely-knit population, where the relationships between people are more personal and less formal. These factors can contribute to a climate of corruption, as public officials may feel less accountable to the electorate.

Many small towns have a single industry or source of revenue, which can lead to corruption if that industry has a monopoly. In some cases, the official in charge may use their position to benefit personally from that industry, which can result in a conflict of interest. Additionally, small towns may have fewer resources to investigate and prosecute corruption, which can make it easier for officials to get away with it.

As the series continues, we will explore the various forms of corruption that can occur in small towns and how they can impact the community. We will also examine the role of the media in holding public officials accountable and the challenges faced by investigators in these smaller, often less-politicized communities.

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Tolson
Ladd
Clegg
Glavin
Nichols
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Tracy
Harbo
Alden
Belmont
Laughlin
Mohr
Teil. Room
Nessey
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INDEXED 98
EX-141

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11-5-51

Page

Times-Herald

Wash. Post

Wash. News

Wash. Star

N.Y. Mirror

N.Y. Compass

DailJUL-23-1944
ly, enterprise of which he owned 10 per cent. His share of the net profits, the previous year (1849), was approximately $40,000. He said: "My partners were a brother and two sisters; that they, 'absolutely were not connected with any one from Chicago,' or elsewhere, and that 'when they (the Chicago element) came in, I was out.'"

We next delved into Crawley's connections with the racing wire service. He was in that business too, in both Iowa and his ticket service, which he bought from one of the Continental Press distributors, was cut off at LaSalle shortly before he testified but still was operating at Streator.

Admits He Was Raided:
Q. You had never been raided?
A. Yes, 1 was raided once.
Q. What was that?
A. Well, it was in a camel house.
Q. Then months later, the committee had Mr. Crawley back in Chicago for examination in open hearings. In the meantime, the Chicago newspapers had the day, after he told us in executive session that he ran without interference, this place in LaSalle was shut down, right by order of the Mayor.

In Streator, the police chief was quoted as saying he had talked at Crawley's Paddock Club but found nothing but punchboards and lucky bowls. But the following is what we heard from the still-unruffled Crawley:
Q. Do you still have an establishment in both places (LaSalle and Streator)?
A. That is correct.
Q. Are they still operating?
A. That is right.
Q. Have they been down to speak of for any period of time in the last two or three months?
A. Very little.
Q. You have no trouble operating now?
A. That is right.
Q. Everything is going the same as usual?
A. Yes.
Q. Your books are operating and your crap games are operating?
A. That is correct.

Crawley went on to list, perfectly frankly, in response to questions, all the forms of gambling in which he was engaged. In addition to the horse books, he listed a baseball pool, punchboards, roulette, and a small poker game. Slot machines had been out for some time.

Still curious as to how he got away with it, I picked up the questioning:

Q. How do you account for the fact that you can operate the way you can, Mr. Crawley?
A. Well, it has been going on down there for 23 years.
Q. You said 90 per cent of the people like it?
A. That is right. We had an election down there that proved that.
Q. Tell me about that.
A. The sheriff had two sheriff's run one run on an anti-gambling ticket and the other fellow runs on an open ticket and the delay on the open ticket wins the election.
Q. Don't you sell liquor in your places?
A. No, they took my liquor license away from me.
Q. And when did they take the liquor license away from you?
A. After I got back from this meeting, the last time (laughter in the hearing room).
Q. But you still sell liquor?
A. That is right.
Q. But it hasn't made any difference in your operation?
A. No.

Tomorrow: Miami-A Poluted Playground.
The latest attack on Mr. Reulauv said that he had misrepresented the position of J. Edgar Hoover, head of the FBI, on the anti-subversive bill. A telegram from Mr. Hoover said that he had not violenly condemned the bill being in the Department of Justice under the Attorney General.

The Attorney General has spoken to the FBI in condemning the anti-subversive bill. President Truman in his veto message said that he had consulted the Department of Justice and that he would refuse to sign the bill, which is known for the persecution against the anti-subversive branch of organized labor. It is not within his function to express opinions on legislation. If he is not against its defense in the Department of Justice has been misused as has the President of the United States.

Senator Reulauv has become one of the most highly regarded members of the United States Senate. His independence and his rigid insistence on voting according to his conscience in the Senate for which he was one of seven senators who voted against the anti-subversive bill, has brought him into the political limelight.

Mr. Reulauv's refusal to play both sides of the political street has often caused him to be accused of being which seemed to be the time to be politically unwise, but which have had a way of turning out all right. It is pointed out elsewhere that both the CIO and the AFL supported him in Tennessee. While Fulton Lewis Jr. took up the newspaper story of Monday, and gave it his full endorsement Monday evening in his broadcast from Washington, Fulton Lewis Jr. represents an extreme reactionary political faction which could never muster enough votes to defeat a United States senator in Tennessee. Getting on the Fulton Lewis Jr. blacklist as a smart politician.
EX-CAPONE MEN FACE INVESTIGATORS—Two former members of the Al Capone mob in Chicago, Paul de Lucca and Louis Campagna, (left to right in foreground), face Senate crime investigators. Seated on rostrum (left to right) are Henry Patrick Killey, George Robinson and Rudolph Halley, all of the committee staff, and Senator Kefauver.
As an open hearing into national gambling, the subpoenaed gamblers were represented by Morris Shenker, St. Louis lawyer, formerly on the Missouri Democratic Committee, who last week was named by National-Democratic Chairman Boyle to his Finance Committee.

"Every effort has been made to keep Kefauver concentrated on gambling. Syndicate heads know that a nation is not shocked over bookmaking. But there was a panic when the Senator stopped over into racing-wire services, the apparatus for funneling payoffs into the hands of the top men, the largest fluent source of racketeer money, though not as profitable as parodies, the 'compact medium' for tangible 'take-home' millions. The committee has scarcely touched the spine of the syndicate system, but it will recommend the following legislation:

To make it a felony to finance illegal operations (that was the gist of the O.P.-State Senate Halpern bill which this year was ignored in Albany).

To require stock brokers to list actual ownership of securities held for principals or beneficially, for dummy's, and to require corporations to publish statements of ownership, like those required of newspapers.

To strengthen the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics, crippled with a puny budget and a staff inadequate to do one-twentieth the needed work against an international setup of sordid wholesale smugglers and peddlers who deal in misery, corruption, destruction and death.

These findings will stun the Mafia boys, who smugly think they have stymied Kefauver. They strike at the roots of the protection of criminals, whose political domination is a growing menace and scandal.

Kefauver believes there should be a national crime commission on the lines of the foremost body of its kind in Chicago under the leadership of Virgil Peterson. He has no hope of getting Congressional help on this, but may propose it be financed by public-spirited citizens with a central bureau, something like a private F.B.I."
SENATOR ESTES KEAFUER

deeded in the man who
fought with the "windmill" and won
his victory over the
machine of
Sen. H. Crump
and his
ranks as one
of the top
political accom-
plishments of
1948.

Crump, called
"Kefauver," as
the "coonskin cap and saying," "This
coon may have a ring around his
tail, but I'll never have a
ring through its nose."

Now 45, he was elected to
House in
1938, and was reelected four
times. Native of Maryville,
Tenn., now living in Chattanooga.

Football star at University of
Tennessee. V. Graduate of Yale
Law School. Married.

Washington Post
1/26/49

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