Find $18,500 Payoff In Teamster Case

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators produced testimony Tuesday that $18,500 was passed to quash an indictment against 13 Tennessee teamsters. A witness said there was "quite a bit of talk" the money was given to a Chattanooga judge.

After hearing that, the Senate rackets investigating committee summoned to the stand one of the 13 defendants who had been charged in the case with conspiring to commit violence in a labor dispute. The witness refused to answer questions.

Glenn W. Smith, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Joint Council 87, which embraces Tennessee and part of Kentucky, refused to say whether any of the money went to Judge Raulston Schoolfield, a Chattanooga Criminal Court judge. Smith invoked the Fifth Amendment privilege against possible self-incrimination.

Judge Refuses Comment

Schoolfield directed that the 13 teamsters be acquitted in 1953.

Queried at his home in Chattanooga Tuesday night, Schoolfield said he had no comment on the testimony.

"I don't want to appear reluctant to comment," Schoolfield explained, "but I want to have a chance to read all that was said at the hearing before making any statement."

Raymond Hixson of Hixson, Tenn., a deputy state fire marshal, had told the committee that a teamsters' union official told him $18,500 had been passed and "there's not going to be any trial."

Hixson said he was told that by Hubert L. Boling, secretary-treasurer of teamsters Local 515 in Chattanooga. All of the defendants were officials or members of the local.

The witness added there was "quite a bit of talk" that Schoolfield got the money. He did not testify he had any direct knowledge of that.

Thomas Crutchfield, Chattanooga lawyer who had been a special prosecutor in the case, told the committee his reaction to Schoolfield's directed verdict clearing the men was to "hate his guts." But he said he was not surprised at it because "rumors were all over the courthouse."

He said the effect of the directed verdict was to make the men safe from further trial on the charges because they already had been placed in jeopardy once.

High Court Reversal

According to a fact-sheet put out by the committee, Schoolfield had quashed an indictment against the 13 on March 14, 1952, but was reversed by the Tennessee Supreme Court on Feb. 25, 1953. The committee said the state's high court sent the case back to Schoolfield for trial and that the judge issued a directed verdict of innocent on July 2, 1953.

The Senate committee produced a check for $18,500 drawn on the account of Local 515 on July 2, 1951, and cashed July 5. The check was signed by Boling and endorsed by Smith. The check stub said the outlay was for legal fees.

The teamsters' union case originally was to have come to trial before Judge Schoolfield on July 10, 1951, but was put over.

Judge Invited

Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) read into the hearing record a telegram he sent Schoolfield inviting him to attend Tuesday's hearing. The wire said "it is anticipated that information of a derogatory nature reflecting on you" would be received

Robert F. Kennedy, committee counsel, said he talked with Schoolfield by phone Monday night and that the judge indicated he wouldn't be able to come here because he "was busy with his court."

Red China OKs Mothers' Visits To Jailed Yanks

YONKERS, N.Y. (AP)—Three American mothers were notified Tuesday that the Red Chinese government had given them permission to visit imprisoned sons.

Mrs. Ruth F. Redmond, a dietician for the Yonkers Board of Trade, said she had received a cable signed by Premier Chou En-lai. In New Britain, Conn., Mrs. Mary V. Downey, a grade school teacher, got notification from the Chinese Red Cross.

Mrs. Philip D. Fecteau of Lynn, Mass., also was notified by the Chinese Red Cross.

DOUBLE VISION IN GOP PRIMARY

ROCKFORD (AP)—The Johnsons and Kings are making the Republican race for sheriff of Winnebago County look like double vision.

Two Kings and two Johnsons, none related, have filed for the Republican primary April 19. The Kings are Kenneth, a meat market operator, and Kirk, the chief deputy sheriff.

The Johnsons are Iver, known as "Ike," a former police sergeant, and Irving, a former state policeman.

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MAR 25 1958 NEWS
In Report

'Besmirched Robes' In Teamster Cases

WASHINGTON—(UP)—The Senate rackets committee charged Tuesday that Judge Raulston Schoolfield of Chattanooga, Tenn., "besmirched his robes of office" with his handling of two cases involving Teamsters Union officials.

The committee also charged in an interim report on its investigations that "law enforcement agencies at every level in Tennessee have been shockingly derelict" in halting acts of violence involving the Teamsters.

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THE REPORT said top Teamster officials in the state "actively and enthusiastically" took part in the violence and enjoyed "scandalous immunity from prosecution."

It said there was "an underlying and widespread fear of tangling with Teamster Union power."

The committee, which held hearings on Teamster activity in Tennessee last year, devoted a special section of its report to what it called "organized violence in Tennessee and adjacent states."

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THE JUDGE denied similar charges when they first were raised during the Senate committee's investigation.

(In Chattanooga, Schoolfield had no immediate comment upon the committee's report.

(The State of Tennessee has an investigation of Schoolfield's activities under way and investigators hope to report to Gov. Frank Clement April 10. The investigation was or-

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DEC 28 1957 NEWS
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HATTANOOGA, Tenn. — Tennessee Judge Raul-
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JUDGE SCHOOLFIELD

The 52-year-old criminal
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He denied "emphatically"
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Tennessee Senate Impeaches Judge On Three Charges Of Misconduct

Judge Raulston Schoolfield makes final plea in state senate at Nashville. (UPI Telephoto)

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — The Tennessee Senate in special impeachment session convicted Judge Raulston Schoolfield of Chattanooga Friday on three misconduct charges.

That action removed him from office immediately, but the Senate then voted down 19 to 12 a motion to bar him from public office for life.

The charges against the 52-year-old Criminal Court judge stemmed from accusations first aired last December before the U.S. Senate rackets committee, headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.).

One of 24 articles of impeachment preferred against Schoolfield resulted from his refusal to appear before the McClellan committee.

In Friday's action, this article was the only one on which Schoolfield won a unanimous acquittal.

Schoolfield's term of office runs through Aug. 30. He was defeated for renomination in the June 3 Hamilton County Democratic primary.

The charges on which he was convicted were:

That he accepted a new car from known criminals and from lawyers who practiced in his court. The vote, 24 to 7, was two more than required for conviction.

Participated in other people's political campaigns while on the bench, 27 to 4.

Used profane language in public and in performing the duties of his office, 22 to 9.

The Senate acquitted Schoolfield on 19 other charges of personal, political and professional misconduct.

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16 •• CHICAGO SUN-TIMES, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1957

Tell Rackets Probers Of Judicial Fix

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Tennesseans swore Wednesday that $1,000 was paid to fix a criminal case before a Chattanooga court. A third witness insisted the money was a "campaign contribution" to the judge, Raulston Schoolfield.

Harold L. Brown told the Senate rackets committee he accepted the $1,000 for Schoolfield. He said the money was to help finance Schoolfield's unsuccessful attempt in 1954 to win the Democratic nomination for governor. Brown said that if a payoff was involved, "it was unbeknownst to me." Brown is an assistant district attorney general in Tennessee.

The committee took testimony Tuesday that $18,500 was passed in 1951 to quash an indictment against 13 Tennessee teamsters accused of violence in labor disputes. Schoolfield killed the indictment and two witnesses said there was a lot of talk he got the money.

Schoolfield was invited to attend the two-day hearing. He did not appear and Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) told reporters the committee had no plans to subpena the jurist.

The judge has made no comment on testimony taken by the committee, saying he would study the hearing record.

Sought New Trial

Wednesday's first witness was James Spence Galloway, who testified he gave $1,000 in cash to Sam C. Jones, a Chattanooga bondsman, to fix a case in Schoolfield's court.

Galloway said he wanted a new trial after having been convicted of concealing stolen property. He had been given a three-year prison sentence. The witness said Jones told him "he could get it handled for $1,000."

Galloway said he sold a filling station he owned to raise the $1,000, which he said he gave to Jones in cash in June, 1954.

On June 23, Schoolfield granted a new trial to Galloway, who then pleaded guilty and received a three-year sentence, which was suspended.

Takes $1,000

Jones testified he took the $1,000 from Galloway to get the case "fixed."

The bondsman said he got a lawyer friend of Schoolfield to approach the judge with the proposition that Galloway be allowed to escape a prison term for $1,000.

Jones said he later had a conversation outside the Chattanooga courthouse with Brown, an attorney and friend of Schoolfield. He quoted Brown as telling him: "I understand you've got $1,000 for Judge Schoolfield's campaign."

Jones said he turned over the cash to Brown, after having gotten the assent of H. L. Boling, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Local 515 in Chattanooga.

Teamster Rebels To Keep Secret Contributors' Names In Hoffa Fight

WASHINGTON (UP) — Attorneys for 13 teamsters rebels decided to keep secret the names tors subject to "reprisals" if he should make their names public. He said he would disclose their elected in 1955 with the aid of rigged voting machines which failed to record all the votes for

see it.

Rights Group Sets Alabama Vote Hearing

By Don Irwin

Special to The Sun-Times

WASHINGTON—The Civil Rights Commission voted Thursday to hold its first hearing Dec. 8 in Alabama where it has been denied access to records bearing on alleged suppression of Negro voting.

SUN-TIMES
OCT 24 1958

The commission also announced plans for a hearing Feb. 2 in New York on the question of discrimination in housing. It was emphasized that the inquiry was prompted by a quest for information rather than any specific complaints.

Chairman John A. Hannah told reporters new complaints about denial of voting rights had led to a field study in an unnamed Northern state. Asked if the complaint involved Negroes, Hannah replied that it had been brought "on the basis of national origin."

13-State Probe

Field studies on alleged denials of voting rights have been under way in Alabama, Mississippi and Florida. On Monday, commission investigators were denied access to voting records in Macon County, Ala., site of alleged denials of voting rights to Negroes who outnumber whites 6-to-1 in the county, but cast only a third of its votes.

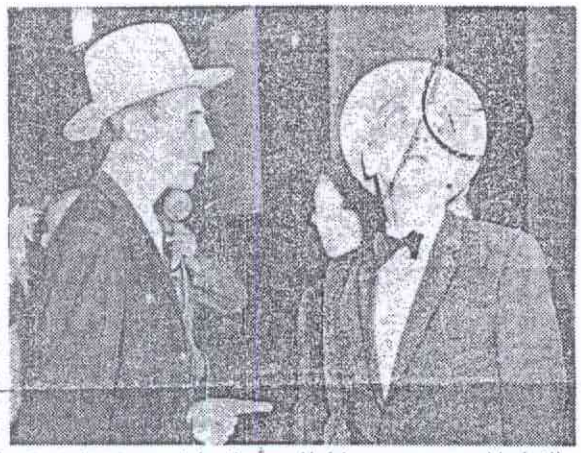
Hannah denied, however, that the decision to hold the December hearing in Montgomery, Alabama's capital, is a "direct result" of withholding of the voting records. He indicated the commission was "reasonably satisfied" before Monday's incident that conditions in Macon and other unnamed Alabama counties provide grounds for a hearing.

Insists On Records

He urged reporters not to "infer that we are not going into Mississippi or Florida."

Neither Hannah nor Robert G. Storey, another commission member, would give a categorical answer when pressed by reporters on whether the commission will supena the Macon County records if they are not made available by December. Storey, dean of Southern Methodist University Law School, said only that the commission "should have the records for a complete hearing."

Pressed about possible hearings in a pending study on school segregation, Hannah declined to be specific. He said most facts on this question are being made available by "other means." But he said emphatically the commission's staff is in touch with the school segregation fight wherever it exists and said a report on schools is contemplated.



Racial agitator John Kasper (left) announces at Nashville he has hired former Chattanooga Judge Raulston Schoolfield (right) to defend him on charges of inciting to riot in last year's integration disturbances. Schoolfield returned to law practice after the Tennessee House impeached him and the State Senate convicted him last July on several counts of misconduct on the bench. (AP Wirephoto)

John A. Hannah, Civil Rights Commission chairman, at Washington news conference. (UPI Telephoto)

THE HOUSE OF HAIG
FOUNDED IN 1627
The Oldest

Insists He Bribed Ousted Judge

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Glenn W. Smith, teamsters' union boss at Chattanooga, insisted Tuesday that he paid $18,500 to bribe a judge.

He said the teamsters' union was not opposed to bribing public officials in order to protect its members.

Smith, president of Local 515, is on trial on charges of failing to declare the $18,500 as income on his 1951 income tax report. A co-defendant, H. L. Boling, secretary-treasurer of the local, is charged with abetting a fraud for turning the money over to Smith.

A dozen members of the Chattanooga local testified that the money was given to Smith as a loan to be used to help out members of the union who were in trouble. The government contends that he kept the money for his own use.

The teamsters' official testified that the money went to quash an indictment against himself and 12 other members of the local. The 1951 indictment stemmed from labor violence in the Chattanooga area.

Smith said he delivered the $18,500 to A. O. Buck, a Nashville lawyer, with the understanding that the money would be passed on to Raulston Schoolfield, at the time a Criminal Court judge at Chattanooga. The cases were dismissed in 1952.

Schoolfield denied receiving the money and was cleared of this charge by the Tennessee Senate, acting as a court of impeachment, which removed him from office on other grounds.

FILMED
DEC 31 1958

U.S. Dist. Atty Fred Elledge Jr. said he will call Buck Wednesday as a rebuttal witness. Buck denied Smith's charge in testimony before the state Senate.

Details in sports section

Racist Kasper Given 6 Mos. In Dixie Trial

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A jury of 12 white men convicted John Kasper Saturday of inciting to riot during Nashville school integration disorders here last fall. His sentence was set at six months in the workhouse and $500 fine.

The jury deliberated two hours and 16 minutes before reaching the verdict.

Seek Full Penalty

Judge Homer Weimar had charged the jury that Kasper or anyone else has a right to make public speeches but must answer for the consequences.

The trial of the 29-year-old roving racist went to the jury at the end of the week-long trail.

State attorneys sought the maximum penalty for a misdemeanor conviction—11 months and 29 days in the county workhouse and a $1,000 fine.

Paul Bumpus, chief prosecutor, pictured the Camden (N. J.) native as a "serpent of violence and discord who once again is ready to strike."

'Around Snake's Neck'

Concluding an hour-long argument, he told the jurors their hands were "around the snake's neck" and begged them "not to turn this serpent loose on this community and its people."

Raulston Schoolfield impeached Chattanooga judge who headed the defense, argued there was no evidence that Kasper ever urged violence or that a riot ever occurred.

The state used 22 witnesses and the defense 33. The courtroom was filled with spectators, including a sprinkling of Negroes, most of the time.

Kasper took the verdict with only a nod of the head.

Judge Weimar set Dec. 5 for hearing on a new trial motion. Bond was continued at $2,500.

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Teamsters' Story On Gifts Vary; Mention Clement

NASHVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—A U.S. District Court jury has heard two opposite stories on whether a Chattanooga teamster official bribed a judge.

Glenn W. Smith, president of Chattanooga Teamsters Local 515, says he spent $18,500 of union funds in 1951 to get Judge Raulston Schoolfield to quash labor violence indictments against himself and 12 other teamsters.

He contends the money was not income for that reason and that he is innocent of fraud in not reporting it in his income tax return.

Mention Clement's Name

Charles Pendergast, of Birmingham, Ala., a teamsters international officer in 1951, testified Wednesday he was told that the money was to be spent as a contribution to Gov. Frank Clement's campaign.

Clement was in the army in 1951, and was not elected governor until the next year, although he had indicated he would run when he returned from service. He had no comment on Pendergast's testimony.

Later, however, the Nashville lawyer to whom Smith said he gave the money, testified he knew nothing about any such transaction, and denied that any reference was made of any payoff at a meeting Pendergast mentioned.

A. O. Buck agreed that he met with Pendergast and R. M. Chricton in Chattanooga and discussed the case, but said the meeting ended soon after he told the others that he didn't know anybody connected with Schoolfield.

JAN 1 1959

U.S. Dist. Atty. Fred Elledge Jr. asked him, "Did you see Glenn W. Smith at anytime on July 3, 1951 (the date Smith said the money was passed)?"

Makes Denials

"I did not," replied Buck.

"Did Glenn Smith pay over to you $18,500 or any part of $18,500 on July 3?" asked Elledge.

"He did not. Nor on any other date did he pay me $18,500 or any other sum of money," Buck answered.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

Gambling Payoff to Judge Told

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — (UP) —A former Chattanooga gambler testified by recording Friday that his wife paid a Criminal Court judge from $500 to $600 a week as gambling "protection" money.

The testimony was given to the state House of Representatives in a recording of an interview of Leonard Lane with Lavern Duffy, an investigator for the U.S. Senate rackets committee.

MAY 9 1958 NEWS

LANE SAID he helped his wife run a numbers business in Chattanooga about 10 years ago for several years. She made weekly trips to the home of Judge Raulston Schoolfield to make payments.

"She paid him from $500 to $600 a week and sometimes as much as $800," Lane said.

Lane told of $2,500 raised by a Chattanooga gambler to kill a bill in the 1949 legislature. He said Schoolfield went to Nashville, the capital, with the money and the bill was not passed.

* * *

"IT TAKES money to fix people," Lane quoted Schoolfield. Lane said he told Schoolfield, "that's the quickest fix I've ever seen."

Deleted from the recordings were portions which state investigators said referred to Schoolfield's personal life.

The house is considering taking impeachment proceedings against Schoolfield, 53, a Chattanooga Criminal Court judge.

Impeached Judge Loses Election

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—(AP)—A bid for political comeback by Raulston Schoolfield, impeached Criminal court judge, fell short in a strongly contested primary race for Democratic nomination to Hamilton County's highest office.

Dave M. Eldridge Jr., 45, rode a surge of metropolitan votes to victory in the county judge's race.

IMPEACHED JUDGE LOSES IN TENNESSEE

JUN 4 1958

Chattanooga, Tenn., June 3 (AP)—Impeached Judge Raulston Schoolfield was defeated by Campbell Carden, a political novice, in his bid for renomination to county Criminal court today.

Returns from 64 of 70 precincts gave Carden, 43, attorney and former FBI agent, 20,961 votes to Schoolfield's 11,646. City Judge Riley Graham polled 6,407.

Schoolfield's apparent defeat came one week before he goes on trial before the state senate on 24 charges of misconduct in office. He was removed from the bench last month when the House of Representatives voted the impeachment counts. Allegations against him range from obscenity to taking bribes.

Tennessee Judge Convicted

JUL 11 1958 NEWS

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(AP)—The Tennessee Senate in special impeachment session convicted Judge Raulston Schoolfield, 53, of Chattanooga, on three misconduct charges Friday.

That action removed him from office immediately. But the Senate then voted down 19 to 12 a motion to bar him from public office for life.

* * *

THE CHARGES against the Criminal Court judge stemmed from accusations first aired last December before the U.S. Senate labor-management investigating committee headed by Sen. McClellan (D., Ark.).

Schoolfield's term was to run through Aug. 30.

* * *

THE CHARGES on which Schoolfield was convicted are:

That he accepted a new car (Pontiac) from known criminals and from lawyers who practiced in his court..

Participated in other people's political campaigns while on the bench.

Used profane language in public and in performing the duties of his office.

* * *

THE Senate acquitted Schoolfield on 19 other charges of personal, political and professional misconduct during his 9½-year tenure as presiding judge of Part One Hamilton County (Chattanooga) Criminal Court.

He was acquitted also on a charge arising from hearings involving an alleged $20,000 bribe for "fixing" the cases of 13 teamsters union members indicted in his court on labor violence charges.