

# Rights and Labor Leaders Oppose Court Nomination

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WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 — President Nixon's nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. to the United States Supreme Court aroused immediate opposition today among civil rights, labor and other liberal groups.

There was little indication, however, that critics of the South Carolina jurist would be able to muster enough votes to block his confirmation in the Senate Judiciary Committee or on the floor.

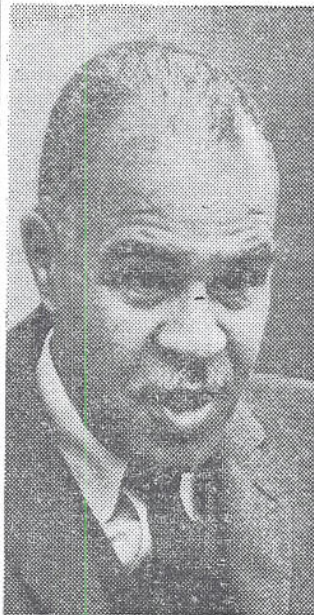
The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People took the lead in asking Senator James O. Eastland, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for a chance to testify against the appointment when it comes up on Sept. 9.

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations withheld taking a formal position on the new Supreme Court nominee. It became known, however, that George Meany, president of the labor federation, sent President Nixon a telegram last week opposing the selection of Judge Haynsworth.

## Other Opponents Noted

Other statements of outright or qualified opposition came from representatives of the Urban League, Americans for Democratic Action and the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, a confederation of more than 100 groups.

Although it was too early to judge how influential the Haynsworth opposition might become, Washington observers could not recall as strong and instant a reaction to a Supreme Court nomination since President Franklin D. Roosevelt submitted the names of Felix Frankfurter and Hugo L. Black 30 years ago.



The New York Times  
Roy Wilkins



Associated Press  
Senator James O. Eastland

Initial response from leaders of the Judiciary Committee heavily favored the President's nominee. Senator Eastland praised Judge Haynsworth as "a respected and outstanding attorney and . . . an experience member of the Federal judiciary" whose record qualifies him for the Supreme Court.

Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, who was instrumental in spreading advance word of the designation last week, has promised his support and predicted there would be no difficulty in obtaining confirmation.

Of the 17 members of the generally conservative Judiciary Committee, critics of the Haynsworth nomination could only count from 6 to 8 as potential recruits for their cause, making it highly likely that any battle against confirmation

would have to be waged on the floor.

## 1930 Nomination Recalled

The Senate has not voted down a Supreme Court nomination since 1930, when President Herbert Hoover submitted the name of John J. Parker, a Federal judge from North Carolina. His confirmation lost, 41 to 39, after opposition by the N.A.A.C.P. and organized labor on the grounds he was anti-Negro and antilabor.

Roy Wilkins, executive director of the N.A.A.C.P., charged that Judge Haynsworth, while sitting on the United States Court of Appeals, "voted for racial segregation" in "at least four cases" dealing with public schools.

"There could be no more unobtrusive yet deadly way of negating completely the legis-

lative victories won through the hardest effort by the nation's minority of black citizens," he said, "than for a President to nominate for the nation's highest court a judge who already has voted for racial segregation policy outlawed and made illegal by the Congress."

The reaction from Southern members of Congress was enthusiastic. Senator Strom Thurmond, Republican of South Carolina, said Judge Haynsworth was "an able jurist and . . . will be a fine addition to the court."

Mr. Haynsworth lists himself as a Democrat but was named to his present Federal judgeship by President Eisenhower.

Others praising the appointment included Senators John G. Tower, Republican of Texas; Paul J. Fannin, Republican of Arizona; James B. Allen, Democrat of Alabama, and Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina.

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, wrote Mr. Nixon last week that he would decide "whether active opposition is warranted" to the Haynsworth appointment after the committee hearings. He said that he opposed "introduction into the Supreme Court of a 'persistence in error' on civil rights."

In New York, Mayor Lindsay expressed "deep disappointment" over the President's choice.

Joseph L.auh, vice chairman of Americans for Democratic Action, said:

"This is the worst possible time for the appointment of a hard-core segregationist to the Supreme Court. President Nixon's appointment of Judge Haynsworth is like throwing a log on the fires of racial tension."

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