

SR 1200 Oral History Interview with C. Allan Hart

by Jim Strassmaier

United States District Court Oral History Project

1986 April 15 - 1986 July 22



Compiled by Sara Paulson

Tape 1, Side 1

1986 April 15 - 1986 July 22

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Variations of Allan Hart's Name	Hart clarifies his legal name, Charles Allan Hart, Jr. He has not used Jr. since his father's death. To avoid confusion with his father, a highly-regarded lawyer in Portland, he generally goes by Allan Hart. He has also has gone by C.A. Hart, Charles A. Hart, or other variations.	Extended family		
00:01:25	Ancestors on Father's Side	The Hart family was in Connecticut during colonial times. Hart's ancestors were among the loyalists in the family that moved to Nova Scotia during the Revolutionary War. His father was born in Nova Scotia in 1880, the third of six children. At age eight, Hart's father's family moved to St. Paul, Minnesota. Hart's grandfather died shortly after moving to Minnesota; Hart knew his grandmother there.	Extended family		
00:03:13	Charles Allan Hart, Sr.'s Career at Northern Pacific Railroad Company	Hart's father graduated high school in St. Paul, Minnesota. He worked as a stenographer in the Northern Pacific Railroad dining department while attending St. Paul School of Law. After being admitted to the bar, he transferred from the dining car department and became a lawyer for Northern Pacific Railroad Company. He conducted trial work in states the railroad crossed en route to Seattle and Portland. His success attracted the attention of the Portland firm that was the railroad's Oregon counsel, which invited him to work for their firm in Portland. The family moved to Portland in 1911.	Extended family	Careers - Legal	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.
00:04:55	Introduction to Hart's Mother	Hart's mother was born in Luverne, Minnesota and grew up in St. Paul. She graduated from the University of Minnesota and married Hart's father about 1904. Hart's older sister was born in 1908; he was born in 1909. Hart describes the family's household aide, Lizzie, who his mother hired before the children were born. Lizzie moved with the family to Portland in 1911. She never married and remained with the family until her death twenty years later. Lizzie was a devout Catholic; Hart remembers attending church with her as a child.	Domestic employee	Extended family	Religion - Catholic
00:08:21	Charles Allan Hart, Sr. Begins Legal Career in Portland, Oregon, 1911-1970	Hart's father joined the law firm, Carey & Kerr; it represented Northern Pacific (NP) and Great Northern (GN) railroad companies. The railroad companies had a wholly-owned subsidiary called Spokane, Portland and Seattle Railroad Company (SP&S). Hart Sr. was local counsel for NP and GN and general counsel for SP&S. Hart outlines name changes to Carey & Kerr, which culminated in its present (1986) name, which included the names Stoel, Rives, and Boley, but Hart could not remember the rest. Hart states that Hart Sr.'s name was a part of the firm's name early on; from the 1930s to about 1970, when Hart Sr. retired, it was known as "the Hart firm."	Stoel Rives	Careers - Legal	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.
00:08:22	Clients of Law Firm, Carey & Kerr: 1911-1986	Hart Sr.'s law firm represented wood product concerns (lumber, logging, plywood). United States National Bank retained Hart Sr. as its general counsel in the 1950s; he was also on its board of directors as well as the board of Standard Insurance Company. The law firm still represents NP and GN (now merged as Burlington Northern) and SP&S railroads.	Stoel Rives	Careers - Legal	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.

00:12:10	Family Residences in Portland, 1911-1919	Hart describes the locations of five homes his family rented or purchased in the Irvington neighborhood of Portland after arriving in 1911. He notes the location of the house where his brother was born in 1918. In about 1919, the family moved from the Irvington neighborhood to a purchased house on Upper Drive in the Portland Heights neighborhood, where the family lived for the next fifty years.	Portland neighborhoods	Extended family	
00:14:16	Hart's Mother's Work in the Community	Hart's mother was active in numerous community enterprises. While living in Irvington she helped organize the parent-teacher association at Irvington [Elementary] School in about 1914 or 1915. In later years she was active in the American Association of University Women and founded and was a dominant leader of Portland Civic Theater. She was active in the Unitarian church, ultimately becoming the national president of the women's alliance; the First Unitarian Church described her as a "superb organizer."	Extended family	Women's organizations	Cultural institutions
00:16:26	First Unitarian Church History and Hart Family	Hart gives a brief history of the church in Portland, including early ministers (Thomas Lamb Eliot and his son William [G.] Eliot) and church locations. Hart's mother and father were active members, his father was on the board of trustees, and the Hart children attended Sunday school. Hart, Sr. was chairman of the search committee for the church's third minister and ultimately selected Dr. Richard Steiner. When Steiner and his wife, Deborah, came to Portland, they became close family friends and personal friends of Hart, Jr.	Religion - Unitarian	Steiner, Richard	
00:18:50	Hart Family's Religious Beliefs	Hart assumes his parents were quite religious based on their participation in the church's administration. As a family they did not talk about their faith much. He and his brother and sister went to Sunday school, but were not particularly religious. When asked about the distinctive culture of Unitarians and the later work of E.B. MacNaughton, Hart specifies that by the 1940s and 1950s there were two distinct groups within the church; he believes parents and the earliest church leaders were theists and the current (1986) leadership leans more humanist. He describes his siblings' religious practices later in life.	Religion - Unitarian	MacNaughton, E.B.	
00:25:55	Life as a Youth in the Irvington Neighborhood of Portland, 1911-1919	Hart describes his early family relationships and lifestyle as comfortable and constructive. His parents were affectionate and supportive toward one another and attentive and supportive toward their children. Hart recalls splitting wood in the basement while his sister practiced piano. During World War I, Hart recalls going to the Irvington Club to participate in activities led by the Red Cross; they included picking moss for bandages and knitting squares that would be turned into blankets for soldiers.	Portland neighborhoods	World War I - Home front	Family life

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Tape 1, Side 2

1986 April 15

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Memories of Early Childhood	Hart discusses his earliest memories of family and neighborhood life in Irvington and the impact of moving to Portland Heights when he was in about third or fourth grade. He recalls being slightly timid as a child. He recalls his relationship with his sister, describing it as "normal." His brother was nine years younger and was very young at the time of the move.	Primary school	Portland neighborhoods	Extended family
00:05:07	Grammar School at Irvington and Ainsworth Schools	Hart's father's sister, his Aunt Ethel, taught English in the seventh and eighth grades at Irvington School while he attended, but Hart had little contact with her at school. His memory of Ainsworth School is stronger, having entered in about the fourth grade. Hart recalls two teachers, Mrs. Smith, who was a neighbor and mother to his playmates, and Ms. Bouchet, who later became a community leader in animal cruelty prevention.	Primary school	Portland neighborhoods	Extended family
00:07:41	Hart's Literary Interests in Grammar School	Hart does not recall being a particularly innovative or imaginative grammar school student. He believes he read fairly extensively, mostly adventure books of interest to people his age. Examples mentioned include works by James Fenimore Cooper, and Dickens; he enjoyed "Scaramouche" books.	Primary school	Leisure activities	
00:10:03	Early High School, ca. 1921	Hart discusses attending Lincoln High School on a limited basis due to health concerns after his primary education at Ainsworth School. His doctor suspected tuberculosis; on his doctor's recommendation, his mother took him to La Jolla, California to recuperate for about three months. Although the timing is difficult to remember, he first attended Moran School after his return from La Jolla.	High school	Education - Boarding school	Health concerns
00:12:59	High School Years at Moran School, 1922-1927, Part I	Hart describes his time at Moran School, a boarding school on Bainbridge Island, Washington. He gives a brief history of the school, noting it was relatively new when he arrived in 1922. Inferred reasons his family sent him there included: it was the only boarding school in the region, and other Portland families sent their sons there. Harold Hirsch (of Hirsch-Weiss), John Yeon (architect), and John Brix (of the Brix family) attended with him. He speaks briefly of the satisfactory dormitories, the athletic requirement, his study of Latin and Greek languages, and his burgeoning interest in writing, which led him to become the editor of the school paper.	High school	Education - Boarding school	Friendship
00:20:04	Siblings' Education and Tuberculosis Treatment	Hart responds to questions about his siblings' (Katherine and James) educational experiences and his tuberculosis diagnosis. His sister went to Lincoln High School, a girls' school on the Hudson River, and Reed College before graduating from Mills College. Doctors repeatedly point to scar tissue on his lung that hasn't changed in fifty years; Hart supposes this is evidence of his tuberculosis. He finds it humorous that time in La Jolla was suggested as a part of the treatment.	Education - Family	Health concerns	

00:22:06	More About High School Years at Moran School, 1922-1927	Hart notes that Moran School did not require a strong math or science curriculum; he regrets that when he went to Stanford he was weak in these areas. Hart took French at Moran. He considers himself a hard-working student and perhaps an "overachiever," usually making the honor roll, perhaps to make up for his "deficiencies" in athletics or maybe social activities. He doesn't recall the experience of leaving home for a boarding school to have been particularly traumatic.	Education - Boarding school	High school	
00:25:09	Impressions of His Father as a Lawyer, 1922-1927	In response to a question about influences his parents may have had on him, Hart comments that he did not think his father's occupation as a lawyer influenced him at this time. He had not yet formed an ambition to become a lawyer, and he lacked much awareness of his father's work. Hart speaks of being vaguely aware of the "stingy manner" in which Carey and Kerr treated the juniors in the law firm. Nevertheless, his father made an "adequate income;" Hart notes that before World War I his father owned a Studebaker and belonged to Waverley Country Club.	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.	Careers - Legal	Finance - Personal

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Tape 2, Side 1

1986 April 28

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Political Views of Father and Mother, 1920s	Hart does not recall much talk of political matters when he was young. His father was a registered Democrat, but usually voted for the Republican candidate. He was inclined to support the establishment and the status quo, but could have an open mind. His mother had a similar approach to politics. She was periodically active in civic organizations like the American Association of University Women and the League of Women Voters; she focused on local issues. In thinking about Al Smith's candidacy for president, Hart thinks his father would have accepted a Catholic.	Political views	Extended family	Political parties
00:05:56	Later Political Discussions with Father, 1930s	At Yale Law School Hart gained a political awareness; he developed a "liberal bias," although he notes he uses the term cautiously. He and his father were frequently on opposite sides of political views after that. Hart discusses avoiding heated arguments with his father that might stem from their political differences.	Political views	Extended family	Liberalism
00:07:29	Conversations with Father as a Youth, 1920s	Hart describes in greater detail the relationship he had with his father when Hart was young. His father was a fairly private person. Hart recalls occasions (perhaps later) when his father shared a feeling of pride over his professional work. Hart describes his parents as attentive, concerned, sympathetic, and supportive, but not demonstrative. He does not recall conversations with his father about his father's parents. Hart notes that he personally knew both of his grandmothers; both eventually moved from the St. Paul area of Minnesota to Portland.	Extended family	Family life	
00:12:31	Father's Professional Reputation	Strassmaier shares mentions of his father in Gus [J.] Solomon's oral history interview, noting that Solomon was impressed with his father's personal achievements. Hart affirms that that his father was deeply respected by judges in Portland and, as the head of the largest and most prestigious firm in Portland, was perhaps the city's leading lawyer for several decades. He was active in civic matters. Professionally, Hart describes his father as a "careful craftsman." He was called on by banks and timber interests from all over the country when there was a problem in Portland.	Solomon, Gus J.	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.	Civic engagement
00:14:17	Hart Family Moves from Irvington to Portland Heights, ca. 1919	Hart talks about what the move from Irvington to Portland Heights meant to his family, noting that he was reconstructing his impressions. While not pretentious, the house in Portland Heights was larger with a larger yard. Reasons for the move may have included: neighborhood friends, strength of the elementary school, and the ease of getting downtown. The move reflected an improvement in his father's income; in Irvington there were already signs of modest affluence (Waverley Club membership and car ownership). Hart was unaware of the reasons for frequent moves within Irvington.	Portland neighborhoods	Finance - Personal	Family life

00:19:57	Hart Family's Live-in Housemaid, Lizzie	Hart gives more details about Lizzie's role in the Hart household. She did the housework and the cooking. She was responsible; Hart's mother felt comfortable leaving her in charge. Lizzie died in the late 1930s, after having been with the family for nearly thirty years, including the move from St. Paul, Minnesota. Hart describes accompanying Lizzie to Catholic services one Sunday morning.	Religion - Catholic	Domestic employee	Family life
00:21:57	Hart's Religious Views and Upbringing	Hart comments again on the way in which his parents, despite their commitment to the Unitarian Church, did not bring religion into the family lifestyle or family conversation; religion was not made a part of his habitual thinking or living. This is why he did not pick up any strong religious ideas at home or at Sunday school.	Religion - Unitarian	Family life	Religion - Sunday school
00:23:19	Hart's Perspective on Social Class as a Youth, 1920s	Strassmaier asks Hart to describe his impression of Moran School as an elite institution. Noting that as a youth he did not have a great social perspective or awareness, Hart states that he did not think of Moran as being an elite school. He describes his family as modest in their way of living. His family's friends were professionals and his neighborhood included smaller homes with people of moderate incomes. His experiences did not create a conscious awareness that his family or his school was a part of the elite.	Portland neighborhoods	Socio-economic status	Education - Boarding school

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Hart's Decision to Attend Moran School, ca. 1922	Hart goes into greater detail about the decision-making process with his family to attend Moran School. He shares a vague recollection of some dissatisfaction with teachers at Lincoln High School and a notion that the curriculum was not very strenuous. His parents left the decision to attend up to him. Hart assumes his parents were likely acquainted with the parents of other boys who attended. He names John Yeon, now a distinguished architect, and John Brix as Moran students at the time.	High school	Education - Boarding school	
00:03:00	Graduation from Moran School and Decision to Attend Stanford University, ca. 1928	Hart finished the high school curriculum in three and a half years but, because his parents thought he was too young to go away to college, he attended Moran School for an additional year; he studied Greek and worked on the newspaper. He recalls being interested in Bowdoin College in Maine, likely because it was an attractive, small, New England college. He can't recall exactly why he chose Stanford, but it may have been because he knew people in Portland who were attending.	Education - Undergraduate	Education - Boarding school	
00:05:19	Stanford University History and Hart's General Impression of the School	Hart begins his description of his time at Stanford by noting that, much like his own unawareness of what was going on in the world at the time, the university was similarly disconnected. He talks about its early distinction at the time of its founding in the late 1890s, when it had a strong faculty led by David Starr Jordan. By the time Hart got there, Hart states, this first faculty had retired; it did not have much of an endowment or other income. Hart did not find it to be a very stimulating.	Education - Undergraduate	Stanford University	
00:07:19	Hart's First Memories of Stanford College Life, ca. 1928	Hart traveled to Palo Alto to attend Stanford with two friends; they left by boat from the Portland Harbor and docked in San Francisco. Hart describes registration day, his dorm roommates in Encina Hall, being disappointed about not being invited to a fraternity but joining an eating club instead. There was a ceiling of five hundred women at Stanford; they lived separate from the men.	Education - Undergraduate	Transportation - River	Education - Sexism
00:11:20	Hart's Academics at Stanford University, 1928-1930: Economics	Hart talks about his Greek studies before describing his major in economics. Hart describes the excitement at Stanford on the night of the presidential election in 1928; Herbert Hoover was a Stanford alumnus, and students gathered at the front of his house as he was elected. Hart describes his lack of political awareness at the time. He notes that in 1929 he was largely unaware that there was a stock market crash. At the end of his junior year, Hart became impatient and dissatisfied with school; he took summer school classes in Portland and Eugene in an attempt to graduate early.	Education - Undergraduate	Hoover, Herbert	Political awareness

00:16:06	Hart's Academics at Stanford University, 1930-1931: English	When Hart entered his fourth year he decided to switch to English. He graduated in 1931, cum laude. Hart talks about extracurricular activities. He was a substitute desk editor and occasional book reviewer at <i>The Daily Stanford</i> ; he was also the manager of the university debate team. Two of his English teachers made an impact on him, Professor Margery Bailey and Dr. [Mirrilles ?]. Professor Bailey later became an academic guide for the Oregon Shakespeare Festival in Ashland.	Education - Undergraduate	Extracurricular activities	Bailey, Margery
00:19:20	Stanford University's Weaknesses 1928-1931, Part I	Hart outlines the reasons he had a critical impression of Stanford during the years he was there. The school seemed uninvolved in what was going on in the world. When he went to Yale he was "blasted out of his ignorance." Hart explains his shift to English was a result of frustration with the Economics department. Hart saw little impact of the Great Depression while there; the students he knew were able to comfortably handle college tuition.	Education - Undergraduate	Stanford University	Education - Affordability
00:23:46	Stanford University's Weaknesses 1928-1931, Part II	Hart continues to outline his critical impression of Stanford. He speculates that the school's failure to publicize its strong people was an additional weakness; for instance, Hart was unaware of Gus [J.] Solomon and Wesley [N.] Hohfeld at the law school. The school lacked a strong music or art department. Ray Lyman Wilbur, who later became Secretary of the Interior in the Hoover administration, was university president at the time. Hart speculates that students were drawn to Stanford based on the reputation built by its original faculty and leadership.	Education - Undergraduate	Stanford University	
00:25:41	Hart's Social Experiences at Stanford, 1928-1931	In his free time Hart played golf and listened to music from his classical collection on the phonograph in his dormitory room. He notes that he has been told by friends that they received their first introduction to music in his dorm room at Stanford. Hart talks about purchasing his first cars, an old Model T during his third year and a new Studebaker during his fourth; he made trips to San Francisco and Berkley with his friends. Hart did not have regular dating friends at this time.	Education - Undergraduate	Dating	Social life 1930s

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Tape 3, Side 1

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Hart's Friends at Stanford University, 1928-1931	Hart names friends from his time at Stanford. Boyd MacNaughton (son of E.B. MacNaughton) was a close friend; activities with MacNaughton involved golf and beer in a bathtub (during prohibition). Robert Templeton (son of Herbert A. Templeton, wealthy timber man in Portland) was among the young men with whom Hart traveled by boat to Stanford. A couple of his eating club friends were in law school: Ben [C.] Duniway and Arthur Miller. Duniway later became a Rhodes Scholar, a lawyer in San Francisco, and finally a judge on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.	Friendship	Prohibition	Leisure activities
00:05:10	Knowledge of Potential Antisemitism in Fraternities at Stanford, 1928-1931	Hart was not in a fraternity nor did he spend much time on fraternity row while attending Stanford; however, he did not think there was absolute discrimination against Jewish people in fraternities at Stanford. Hart thinks that Herb [Herbert] Fleishhacker, Jr. was in a fraternity at Stanford at the time. Hart attended sporting events, such as football, basketball, and some of the lesser sporting events.	Education - Sports	Civil rights	Jews
00:07:12	Summer Jobs while Pursuing Undergraduate Degree, 1928-1929	Hart describes summer jobs during breaks from Stanford University. Hart's father was general counsel for Spokane, Portland, and Seattle (SP&S) railroad. Hart worked in SP&S's engineering department doing survey work during his first two summers. The first year he participated in a crew that made a preliminary survey of routes the railroad could take between Bend and Klamath Falls. The second year he did survey work in Portland.	Transportation - Railroads	Education - Undergraduate	Careers - Legal
00:09:31	Summer Jobs, ca. 1930-1931: Railroads	During his third summer he traveled by Model T Ford Coupe to county seats in Eastern Oregon to gather statistics showing the sparsity of population and economic activity there; the purpose of the work was to support the railroads in their attempt to contest an order by the Oregon Public Utility Commission to build a line from Bend to Ontario. Hart describes difficulties during his travels.	Transportation - Railroads	Transportation - Auto	Rural life
00:13:42	Summer Jobs, ca. 1928-1931: Summary	Hart adds details to his description of survey work during his first summer with the SP&S engineering department. He describes working as a [force ?] accountant visiting a logging operation to count the men working at each. He summarizes what he learned from his jobs, which included gaining a "broader picture of the world," before the Great Depression.	Transportation - Railroads		

00:14:57	Father's Influence over Academic and Professional Choices	Hart describes the extent to which his parents, his father in particular, influenced his academic and professional choices. His parents were interested and supportive of, but did not overtly steer, his decisions. Hart describes how he chose Yale Law School over Harvard; Yale was smaller and more selective. Hart has no strong memories of choosing law; he suggests he "drifted into it" somewhat. He discusses the general influence of his father's profession; it gave him familiarity with his professional life. Hart describes memories of his father in the courtroom and the extent of his awareness of his father's position in the community.	Hart, Allan Charles, Sr.	Careers - Legal	Law school
00:20:55	Yale Law School, 1931-1934: Financing, Travel, Physical Description	Hart's father paid for his Yale Law School tuition. It was during the depression years. Hart notes that there was no hesitance on his father's part to pay. Hart benefitted from railroad passes, so he traveled to Yale by train. Hart describes the layout and architectural style (Gothic) of the buildings. Hart had a single dormitory room.	Law school	Finance - Personal	Great Depression
00:23:00	Early and Demonstrative Academic Experience at Yale Law School, 1931	Hart gives a detailed description of the first lesson in his torts class with Harry [A.] Shulman, noting that the purpose of the exercise was to shatter preconceptions, open minds, and encourage critical thinking. The lesson centered on a New York court decision that was an early examination of workmen's compensation law. Hart explains the meaning of torts: claims not based on either contract or statute.	Law school - Faculty	Shulman, Harry A.	Yale Law School
00:27:33	Recent Differences between Harvard Law School and Yale Law School	Hart begins a discussion of differences in perspectives about the law between the law schools at Yale and Harvard. Harvard Law School had developed a case system of teaching law. With Dean [Robert Maynard] Hutchins in about 1929, Yale Law School broke away from the case system method.	Law school - Faculty	Law school	Hutchins, Robert Maynard

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Tape 3, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Change from Stanford University to Yale Law School, 1931	Hart describes the change from Stanford to Yale as the most significant event of his education. He describes an "intellectually aggressive" group of faculty members, naming Harry [A.] Shulman, Bill [William O.] Douglas, Thurman Arnold, Charles [E.] Clark, Walton Hale Hamilton. He notes that the atmosphere was charged with the economic and social crisis of the Great Depression. With the 1932 election of [Franklin D.] Roosevelt, some faculty (including Abe Fortas, Douglas, Hamilton) went off to actively participate in the New Deal.	Economics	Law school - Faculty	Education
00:02:42	Hart at the <i>Yale Law Journal</i> : Summary, ca. 1932-1934	Hart describes how he came to be involved at the <i>Yale Law Journal</i> . He wrote articles as an active member of the staff during his first years, then became an assistant editor-in-chief during his third year.	Yale Law School	Education	
00:04:26	Leisure Activities while at Yale Law School, 1931-1934	Hart notes living in the dormitory, making frequent trips to New York to see theater, occasionally playing golf, and infrequently watching football games.	Leisure activities	Law school	
00:05:31	Member of Yale Law School Faculty, 1934-1935	Hart begins to describe his time, between the summer of 1934 and the summer of 1935, when he was on the faculty at Yale Law School. He was invited to the faculty at the end of his third year. It was unusual to be invited. His sister moved to New Haven and kept house for him. During that time he and his sister made friends with other young members of the faculty and their wives, including Fred Rodell, and Myres [S.] McDougal. Hart gives biographic notes on McDougal.	Law school - Faculty	McDougal, Myres S.	Rodell, Fred
00:08:01	Invitation to Yale Law School Faculty, 1934	The invitation to become faculty was a total surprise to Hart. He describes his slight embarrassment that he was invited when his friend and editor colleague at <i>Yale Law Review</i> , Frank [R.] Strong, was not. Hart gives a background of how Strong became the editor-in-chief of the law review after Abe Fortas; Hart was appointed case and comment editor that year, and they made a good team.	Law school - Faculty	Strong, Frank R.	Fortas, Abe
00:10:00	<i>Yale Law Review</i> , 1932-1934: Important Cases and Case and Comment Editorship	Hart notes that he wrote an article during his second year about the Supreme Court's decision on an issue between the State of Oregon and railroad companies; he had familiarity with the circumstances of the case from a summer job years before. Hart describes his responsibilities as the case and comment editor (assigning and editing student projects) and how they differed from Strong's job as editor-in-chief (managing work from well-known legal scholars).	Transportation - Railroads	Yale Law School	Strong, Frank R.

00:12:21	Differences between Yale and Harvard Law Schools, 1928-1930s: Realism and Functionalism	Hart talks about the new realism and functionalism at Yale Law School and contrasts this approach to the study of law with the more concept-driven approach at Harvard Law School. He describes the joint degree offering between Harvard Business School and Yale Law School; the business school originally proposed the program to Harvard Law School, but it declined. Hart talks about new curriculum development, mentioning the work of Douglas at Yale, who reorganized the subject matter of corporations and business to focus on what was really going on in the business world.	Law school - Faculty	Yale Law School	Harvard Law School
00:16:43	Harvard's Case Study Method and Yale Law School's Influence	Hart talks about Harvard Law School's case study method of teaching law, noting that it is a good way to begin law school. Later in law school, opines Hart, it is important to encourage original thinking, research, and writing—the types of things students will be doing in law practice. Hart talks about the influence of Yale Law School's functional approach to law on other law schools; he discusses the role of Yale's faculty in providing the leadership behind the change.	Law school - Faculty	Yale Law School	Careers - Legal
00:21:30	Teaching Assignments while on Yale Law School Faculty, 1934-1935	Hart describes the challenges of teaching newly developed courses that he had not taken himself. The original instructor of his Public Control of Business class, Hamilton, was appointed by Roosevelt to be a member of the National Recovery Act. His co-instructor, Shulman, left to be general counsel of the Railroad Retirement Board. He devised and taught a course in administrative law. The third course he taught (estates, wills, and trusts) was a well-developed course. Hart also conducted admission interviews. At the end of a year he began to feel the urge to gain experience practicing law. The dean encouraged him to stay.	Law school - Faculty	Hamilton, Walton Hale	Shulman, Harry A.
00:25:57	Yale Law School Faculty: Thurman Arnold	Hart describes Thurman Arnold as an iconoclast, a constructive thinker and a humorous but effective person. His interactions with Arnold were limited during this year. At about this time, Arnold went to be general counsel to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. They worked together more closely later, while in the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice.	Arnold, Thurman	Law school - Faculty	

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Tape 4, Side 1

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Students at Yale Law School, 1931-1934: Abe Fortas	Abe Fortas was a year ahead of Hart. He was the editor-in-chief of the <i>Yale Law Review</i> when Hart was a second-year staff member. Their interactions were limited, but Hart saw him every day and had casual contact with him. Hart described him as intense, almost lacking in humor, focused in his thinking and quick and accurate in his speech.	Law school	Fortas, Abe	Yale Law School
00:03:22	Faculty at Yale Law School, 1931-1934: Bill [William O.] Douglas	As a student Hart did not get to know Bill [William O.] Douglas (later, Justice Douglas) nor Thurman Arnold (later, Judge Arnold) very well. Hart notes that Douglas was serious. Hart described him as a pioneer in the study of corporations; he describes the differences in Douglas' approach to teaching corporations in contrast to the conventional Langdell approach. Douglas took into consideration the realities of the Great Depression (bankruptcies, receiverships, reorganizations) and prepared students to practice law under the present economic conditions. Hart recalls seeing Douglas in the law library and describes his impressions of Douglas' writing methods and abilities.	Law school - Faculty	Douglas, William O.	Economics
00:07:20	Faculty at Yale Law School, 1931-1934: Walton Hale Hamilton	Hart mentions Walton Hale Hamilton as a faculty member that influenced him. Hart gives biographical information about Hamilton, noting that he came from the faculty of Amherst College and did not have law training—he was an example of the school's concept that the law should be studied with relation to how it functioned in society.	Law school - Faculty	Hamilton, Walton Hale	
00:09:07	Faculty at Yale Law School, 1931-1934: Harry Shulman	Hart shares his impressions of Harry [A.] Shulman, noting he was an able, vigorous teacher, and perhaps Hart's favorite lecturer. Hart comments on Shulman's ability to get students to recognize their assumptions about the law. Shulman taught torts.	Law school - Faculty	Shulman, Harry A.	
00:11:10	Yale Law School, 1931-1934: Student and Faculty Fraternizing	Hart talks about opportunities for fraternizing between students and faculty. The law school served coffee, tea, and cookies each day at 4:00 p.m. in an attractive lounge room. Hart comments that the smaller size of Yale Law School facilitated this easy fraternizing; he doubts the same thing happened at Harvard. Hart describes the privilege of attending the Harvard Law Review banquet in Cambridge at the end of his senior year and meeting Charles [A.] Horsky, the current editor.	Law school - Faculty	Yale Law School	Horsky, Charles A.
00:14:46	Yale Law School Faculty, 1934-1935: Faculty Acquaintanceships	The year Hart taught at Yale was the same year a number of faculty (Shulman, Hamilton, Douglas) went to Washington, D.C.; Hart describes their work there. Others on the faculty at Yale with him that year included Myres [S.] McDougal, Fred Rodell, and George Dession. Hart describes the professional accomplishments of the law school's dean, [Charles E.] Clark. Hart called Clark's drafting of new federal rules of civil procedure "a landmark event in American legal history." While a student, Hart took Clark's civil procedure class. Dean Clark encouraged Hart continue teaching at Yale Law School.	Law school - Faculty	Clark, Charles E.	Yale Law School

00:18:53	Yale Law School History: Deans	Strassmaier and Hart discuss who was the initiator of the changes at Yale; Hart believes it was [Robert Maynard] Hutchins, rather than Clark. Hart speculates on the history of how Clark became dean; the transition happened before his time there.	Law school - Faculty	Hutchins, Robert Maynard	Yale Law School
00:20:03	Yale Law School Faculty, 1931-1935: Politics	Hale's recollection of Yale was that it was free of heavy politics during the time he was there; there were no ideological factions and they were a fairly collegial group. Strassmaier asks about conservative faculty members, and Hart names Arthur L. Corbin, an older faculty member who was writing a monumental work on contract law and who worked within the older, Langdell approach. Hart speaks of the respect he commanded and the easy relationship between him and the other faculty. Hart also speaks of Mr. [Vance ?], commenting that he, too, was comfortable with the younger people.	Law school - Faculty	Corbin, Arthur L.	Yale Law School
00:23:17	Yale Law School Faculty, 1920s-1930s: New Faculty with Common Approach	Strassmaier comments on the newness of the faculty as a whole and their common approach to the law; Hart attempts to explain how the group formed, but much of it happened before his time. Strassmaier and Hart speak of attempts at Yale Law School to cross-fertilize with other disciplines. Hart recalls someone from the medical school that occasionally taught. He also describes visits from Karl Llewellyn from Columbia Law School; Hart calls him a pioneer in the new approach. Hart mentions the joint degree program between Harvard Business School and Yale Law School.	Law school - Faculty	Llewellyn, Karl	Yale Law School
00:25:51	Yale Law School, 1931-1935: Becoming Aware of the World around Him	[President Angel] and was not a presence for Hart during his time at Yale. Hart begins to explain how his time there helped him gain awareness of the world, noting its challenging intellectual atmosphere. His time there was set within the context of Franklin [D.] Roosevelt's 1932 campaign.	Campaigns - Presidential	Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Yale Law School

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Tape 4, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Yale Law School, 1931-1935: Economic Atmosphere of the Time Period	Hart notes economic issues, like unemployment, one saw daily in the news media while he was attending Yale. He talks about the steps [Franklin D.] Roosevelt took to provide relief—Works Project Administration, reforms of securities laws, and Civilian Conservation Corps. He notes an atmosphere of change and a new world of very able people, Ben [Benjamin V.] Cohen and Tom [Thomas G.] Corcoran among them. To illustrate that there was new emphasis on basic civil liberties, he recounts listening to an interview with Eleanor Roosevelt on the radio while in his dorm.	Great Depression	Economics	Civil liberties
00:03:52	Yale Law School, 1931-1935: Implications of National Economic Atmosphere	Hart enjoyed being fully immersed in law activities at Yale during this time period. When asked if he editorialized while teaching, he doubts that he had much opportunity. The only class to perhaps provide the opportunity was Walton Hale Hamilton's Public Control of Business, but having been left no notes nor outline, just materials, on which to teach the class, Hart was too unsure of himself. He encouraged the class to analyze case decisions to see how they applied areas such as antitrust, utility regulation, and railroad regulation. He remembers no conscious effort to direct his students' political ideas.	Political views	Education	Economics
00:07:06	Hart's Reasons for Leaving his Yale Law School Faculty Position, 1935	Hart describes his reason for leaving his teaching position at Yale. While he enjoyed it, he had an overwhelming feeling that he was in an ivory tower. He felt he needed to see things from another angle, so he decided to start practicing law. He states that he had no social nor political goals; he was not anticipating civil liberties work. He notes his impression that present-day (1986) law students are more involved in local legal and professional activities than he and his cohort were at the time.	Law school - Faculty	Political views	Careers - Legal
00:09:27	Hart Returns to Portland, June 1935	Hart describes returning to Portland to be an associate at his father's law firm (Portland's leading firm), which he thinks was then called, Hart, Spencer and McCulloch. He was congenial with two partners, who were about his age, [Phil Chipman ?] and David Lloyd Davies. [Chipman ?] (who was a bachelor, like Hart) and Hart socialized the most; they frequented the University Club after work before going home. Hart has little recollection of the actual work he did, but some assignments dealt with the railroads—the firm represented Northern Pacific and Great Northern as well as Spokane, Portland and Seattle railway.	Stoel Rives	Transportation - Railroads	Careers - Legal

00:12:36	Hart's Involvement with Dirk De Jonge Case, ca. 1935	Hart describes his brief contact with the De Jonge case at about this time. He describes the circumstances of a conversation with Gus [J.] Solomon and how it led Hart to write a petition for a rehearing in the Oregon Supreme Court for the purpose of raising a federal constitutional issue. He describes the outcome of his petition (denied) and ultimately the outcome of the case, which is still considered a landmark case on which much of later free speech and free association law is based.	De Jonge, Dirk	Careers - Legal	Civil liberties
00:16:41	Friendship with Boyd MacNaughton, 1935-1937	At this time Hart's closest friend was Boyd MacNaughton, who also had recently moved back to Portland; MacNaughton had returned to Stanford to attend Stanford Business School after graduation. Hart describes the proximity of his family's summer home on the Willamette River near Wilsonville to the MacNaughton family summer home. The MacNaughton home was located on the former homestead of former Oregon governor, [Theodore Thurston] Geer. He describes building two identical sailboats with MacNaughton at that property. The two traveled to Victoria, British Columbia together one summer.	Friendship	Leisure activities	Geer, Theodore Thurston
00:21:15	Boyd and E.B. MacNaughton, 1935-1937	Hart describes Boyd MacNaughton's family, personality, political interests, and professional pursuits. Hart specifies that Boyd MacNaughton's father, E.B. MacNaughton, was political in the sense that he followed national and local political developments, but not with respect to participation in party politics. Hart goes on to describe the elder MacNaughton's attitudes on issues of social justice and the way he used his influence to support (but not necessarily take action on) them.	Civil liberties	Friendship	Political views
00:26:22	Hart's Work Practicing Law, 1936	Hart begins to describe a case he defended in 1936. Judge [James Alger] Fee appointed Hart to defend an indigent defendant who had been indicted by the federal court. Hart begins to describe the circumstances of the case.	Careers - Legal	Civil liberties	Fee, James Alger

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Hart's Path to Becoming Assistant United States Attorney, 1936	Hart continues to describe a case he defended in 1936 as a way to explain his path to becoming Assistant United States Attorney. The prosecutor in the case, [Ed Hicks ?], had been at Yale as a graduate student when Hart was there. Hart learned that [Hicks ?] was about to resign his position as Assistant U.S. Attorney; Hart asked [Hicks ?] to suggest his name as a successor. Hart became Assistant U.S. Attorney in about June of 1936; he had the position for two years.	Careers - Legal	Yale Law School	
00:03:48	Hart as Assistant United States Attorney, 1936-1937: Friendship with Manley [B.] Strayer	Hart notes that there was an implicit understanding that he would return to his father's law firm after some time as Assistant U.S. Attorney. In his role as Assistant U.S. Attorney, Hart became acquainted with Manley [B.] Strayer, who also had that job. Hart notes that Strayer later became a senior partner in Hart Sr.'s firm, and perhaps the most distinguished lawyer in the bar. Hart socialized with Strayer and his wife during this time. Hart lived at a bachelor's apartment located at the back of the Envoy Apartment House above 23rd Avenue and Burnside.	Strayer, Manley B.	Friendship	Careers - Legal
00:06:25	Hart's Decision to become Assistant United States Attorney, 1936	Hart outlines his reasons for wanting the job as Assistant U.S. Attorney; he wanted courtroom experience, and he was restless. He had discussed his wants with his father and the other partners, [Phil Chipman ?] and [David] Lloyd Davies. Although he has no specific memories of their reaction, his father was supportive. Hart did not know how U.S. Attorney Carl [C.] Donaugh made his decision to hire Hart.	Careers - Legal	Donaugh, Carl C.	
00:09:46	Hart as Assistant United States Attorney, 1936-1937: Description of Workload	Hart states he had a very good experience as Assistant U.S. Attorney. Hart speaks of Strayer's experience. At the outset, Hart got the easier cases. Criminal cases made up much of the workload. There was not as much variety as today. Cases involving the sale of liquor to Indians were common. Hart describes first learning about marijuana for a narcotics case. Hart notes bank and postal robbery cases, cases about transporting stolen motor vehicles across state lines, and cases involving the Mann Act—transporting a woman across state lines for immoral purposes. Hart had difficulty remembering the civil cases.	Careers - Legal	Strayer, Manley B.	
00:14:53	Hart as Assistant United States Attorney, 1936-1937: Prosecution Cases	When asked if ever he felt uncomfortable in a prosecuting role because of potential personal conflict, Hart responded that such feelings were infrequent because the Federal Bureau of Investigation people who brought them cases were experienced. Hart remembers diverting what he believed to be an unwarranted case brought to him by the immigration and naturalization people—probably a deportation case. He shares his thoughts on the appropriateness of political appointees, such as the United States Attorney, reviewing this work in an effort to get a broader community perspective on excessively severe prosecutions.	Threats to personal safety	Immigration	Political appointments

00:18:47	Hart as Assistant United States Attorney, 1936-1937: Wemme Case	Hart describes the circumstances of an attempted bribery case involving the Wemme family for which he was the prosecutor. Mrs. Wemme was accused of attempting to bribe Strayer with five thousand dollars; Strayer had been in the process of gaining a court order to open a safety deposit box that may have been concealing assets that the alien property custodian had attempted to seize in World War I. Strayer testified against Mrs. Wemme. The jury returned a not guilty verdict. The case became an opportunity by Hart and others for teasing Strayer later about his credibility with the jury.	World War I - Homefront	Strayer, Manley B.	
00:22:26	Hart's Bar Examination Experience, 1934	Hart took the bar examination the year after he graduated from Yale Law School and before he taught on the faculty there. He describes his late realization that he had never taken a course in criminal law and studying to make up for that.	Bar exam	Careers - Legal	Law school
00:23:21	Oregon Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Part I	Although it didn't specifically have to do with his assistant U.S. Attorney work, during this period Hart and others formed the Oregon chapter of the National Lawyers Guild. Hart explains the impetus for its creation. Newspapers informed them of the formation in the East of the National Lawyers Guild, an avowedly liberal bar association. At the time, explains Hart, the American Bar Association was completely owned and operated by the most conservative part of the legal profession. Hart reasoned that there was room for a more liberal association. Hart was elected president of the Oregon chapter.	Professional associations	Careers - Legal	Liberals
00:26:54	Oregon Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, Part II	Hart explains why relatively non-political, non-activist lawyers and judges joined the newly-formed Oregon chapter of the National Lawyers Guild in addition to the more liberal lawyers and judges. The reason had to do with widespread dissatisfaction with the "do-nothing" conservative Oregon Bar Association. When the Oregon chapter of the National Lawyers Guild formed, the Oregon State Bar (created in about 1935 by the Oregon legislature) was too young to have an impact on the dissatisfaction. In later years the National Lawyers Guild became dominated by potentially communist "party liners" and a suspect organization in many people's eyes.	Professional associations	Liberals	Communism

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Oregon Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild: Summary	Hart describes the Oregon chapter of the National Lawyers Guild with respect to its relationship with communism. It was distinctly "New Dealish" in its liberalism, and the antithesis of the state bar, but "as pure as pure can be" with respect to communism.	Communism	Political views	Liberalism
00:02:28	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: Introduction	Tom [Thomas S.] Wilson, a lawyer who Hart describes, introduced Hart to a situation in which the Portland Police "Red Squad" tried to prevent the North American Committee for the Aid of Spanish Democracy from renting space at Benson High School for a speaking engagement. Hart specifies that the organization seeking the rental was not a communist organization. Hart notes learning to differentiate New Deal liberals and those who were either communists or party liners; some "extreme patriots" used "communist" in undiscerning ways during this time period. Hart describes the decision to have the lawyers guild investigate the "Red Squad;" this investigation was carried out by Hart and Wilson.	Law enforcement	Wilson, Thomas S.	Civil liberties
00:06:48	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: Vernonia, Oregon	Noting the reporter's (Dick [Richard] Scholz) connection to the E.B. MacNaughton family, Hart mentions a series of investigative <i>Oregonian</i> articles about the "Red Squad" in 1937. Hart describes what Wilson learned from an investigation of "Red Squad" activities at a lumber mill in Vernonia, Oregon.	Wilson, Thomas S.	Law enforcement	News media
00:11:42	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: Maritime Strike	With the help of E.B. MacNaughton's banking contacts in Bend, Oregon, Hart and Wilson learned about "Red Squad" activities there. Other locations in Oregon they learned about included Klamath Falls, Dallas, and University of Oregon. Hart goes into detail about a coast-wide maritime strike in which an undercover "Red Squad" agent, [Hal] Marchant, posed as a member of the sailor's union who became a delegate to the central strike committee. Hart describes Marchant's actions in that undercover role; Marchant organized destructive dynamiting expeditions then tipped off the police, for instance.	MacNaughton, E.B.	Labor unions	Marchant, Hal
00:14:43	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: Modesto, California	As a union representative from Portland on the Pacific Coast central strike committee, Marchant went to San Francisco, where he continued his double activities on the payroll of Standard Oil. Hart explains Marchant's efforts organizing a dynamiting expedition to Modesto and how this work led him to become the principal prosecution witness against the union people. Marchant's testimony from this Modesto case was key in Hart and Wilson's understanding of his activities in Portland, San Francisco, and Modesto.	Labor unions	Marchant, Hal	Communism

00:17:18	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: University of Oregon	Hart summarizes a case against a University of Oregon sociology professor, whereby the "Red Squad" built a record of alleged attendance at communist party meetings. Hart notes that some Eugene business community members considered the university too radical. Aided by Wayne [L.] Morse, then Dean of the law school, the professor successfully refuted the charges at a hearing. Nevertheless, the professor did not receive a promised salary advance. Hart notes, with some dissatisfaction, the role played Eddie [Edward] C. Sammons, a member of the [State] Board of Higher Education and an American Legionnaire—and neighbor to Hart Sr.'s summer home.	Law enforcement	Civil liberties	Education - Universities
00:21:26	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: Political Context	Hart notes that at the time of the "Red Squad" investigation, the New Deal was bitterly controversial. He describes Oregon Governor Charles H. Martin as a southern Democrat and bitter antagonist of the New Deal. Hart outlines the New Deal origins of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) and its purpose—to organize industrial workers. He identifies some conflict with those aligned with the existing American Federation of Labor Unions (AFL), which was organized along craft lines and whose supporters tended to be business community members.	AFL-CIO	Labor unions	Martin, Charles H.
00:23:19	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: Financial Backers and Key People	Hart and Wilson's investigation revealed that "Red Squad" targets were usually CIO people. Teamsters gave financial support to the "Red Squad," as did the mayor of Portland, Joe [Joseph K.] Carson. Hart names [George] Marion Stroup as the primary organizer of the "Red Squad" and describes his affiliation with the American Legion. Captain Walter B. Odale was his prize operator; Hart gives biographical information for Odale.	Labor unions	Law enforcement	Civil liberties

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	National Lawyers Guild Investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: The Report	Hart adds to his summary of the investigation; working under Captain Walter B. Odale were officers [William D.] Browne and [Merriel R.] Bacon. Upon the completion of the investigation, Hart wrote a report printed by the civil liberties committee of the Oregon chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, dated May 24, 1938. Despite the report's reference to documentary proof, Hart does not know the location of the files. Hart explains the conclusion of the report coincided with both he and Tom [Thomas S.] Wilson leaving Portland for other professional pursuits, dissolving the Oregon chapter of the National Lawyers Guild.	Odale, Walter B.	Browne, William B.	Bacon, Merriel R.
00:03:31	Driving Forces Behind "Red Squad" Activity, 1937-1938	Hart asserts that a mixture of factors produced the "Red Squad" effort. He points to the "rabid, super-patriotism of the American Legion crowd," and remarks that Odale belonged to this pattern. Hart mentions a "pattern of extreme radical patriotism" that had been dominant activity in the Northwest—Ku Klux Klan activity and riots in Centralia, Seattle, and Portland in the 1920s and 1930s. He notes the scare tactics of the governor and the American Federation of Labor Unions (AFL) to minimize the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), noting that some of the Northwest's largest employers—the lumber mills and logging operations—were previously totally unorganized.	Civil liberties	Labor unions	Martin, Charles H.
00:08:28	Workers Targeted by the "Red Squad," 1937-1938	Hart and Strassmaier discuss why some workers obtained clearance from the "Red Squad" by going to the office, but others were denied clearance. Hart recalls from the investigation of the Vernonia case that ultimately the mill owners became so disgusted with the "Red Squad" that they ended up disregarding the squad's denial of clearance. Hart asserts that he believes other victims were injured by the efforts of the "Red Squad." Hart speculates that today (1986) such cases would end up in court, whereas at the time they did not.	Law enforcement	Industrial mills	Civil liberties
00:10:40	American Civil Liberties Union in the Pacific Northwest, ca. 1930s	In discussing the reason why more cases did not go to court—namely, the lack of a strong ACLU—Hart discusses learning about efforts by Gus [J.] Solomon and others, like Dick [Richard L.] Neuberger (who as a college student was trying to get the legislature to repeal a criminal syndicalism law), to get involved with the ACLU at a local level. Hart was not aware of this work at the time. Hart credits the book, <i>Civil Liberties in Crisis, Pacific Northwest, 1917 to 1940</i> by Albert F. Gunns for bringing this to his attention.	Civil liberties	Solomon, Gus J.	Neuberger, Richard L.
00:13:00	Individual Lawyers Doing Civil Liberties Work, 1920s-1930s	Hart names individual lawyers in Portland who would occasionally take civil liberties cases—particularly immigration cases or prosecutions under the criminal syndicalism law. Names include Charles [Erskine] Scott Wood, B.A. Green, Irving Goodman, Gus [J. Solomon], and Leo Levenson.	Wood, Charles Erskine Scott	Goodman, Irving	Levenson, Leo

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Dirk De Jonge Case: Alleged Offense	Hart describes the context and events of the Dirk De Jonge case. It took place during a 1930's maritime strike. There was tension between the forces of law and order and the American Federation of Labor Unions (AFL) on one side (who generally opposed the organization of industrial workers) and the strikers. The Communist Party called a meeting to discuss the strike. Most in attendance were non-communists; discussion was limited to the strike. De Jonge, an acknowledged communist, led the meeting and was arrested under an Oregon criminal syndicalism law. The specific charge was that he led a meeting called and conducted by the Communist Party.	De Jonge, Dirk	Labor unions	Law enforcement
00:06:09	Dirk De Jonge Case: Case Evolution	Hart describes the evolution of the case and how he became involved. Hart gives his impression of Irving Goodman and describes how Goodman first tried the case. Hart notes at what stage the case was when he became involved. He describes becoming acquainted with Gus [J.] Solomon and reminding him about a technical rule about raising a constitutional issue in the United States Supreme Court. Upon Solomon's suggestion, Hart wrote a petition raising the free speech issue. The national ACLU took the case to the United States Supreme Court.	De Jonge, Dirk	Goodman, Irving	Solomon, Gus J.
00:10:21	Dirk De Jonge Case: Significance	Hart summarizes the significance of the case—it stands for the constitutional principal guaranteeing the right of free speech. He summarizes the facts of the case, noting that at the meeting De Jonge did not advocate anything unlawful; he had been arrested because he was a communist. The United States Supreme Court held that free speech applies to everyone, even those who criticize our social and economic institutions.	Civil liberties	De Jonge, Dirk	Communism
00:12:00	Communists, 1930s-1940s	In general terms, Hart discusses his interactions with communists and suspected communists during the 1930s and 1940s, noting that liberal organizations were confronted by local communists who attempted to capture or influence them. He describes his criteria for being on guard against them. Hart also describes the circumstances (including a lack of sufficient money to try the case) that caused some communists to become offended by Solomon's handling of the case.	Communists	Liberalism	Solomon, Gus J.
00:15:18	Dirk De Jonge Case: Irving Goodman	Hart gives a firsthand account of Goodman's personality and civic engagement. Hart served on a community chest board with Goodman. In that capacity, Hart found Goodman to be generous and humane to others, regardless of politics. Hart and Strassmaier discuss whether Goodman was known to be an acknowledged member of the Communist Party. They discuss the possibility that Goodman supported the party-line notion that it would make the strongest point for the party if De Jonge were to rot in prison.	Goodman, Irving	Communists	Civil liberties

00:17:24	Hart's investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: Walter B. Odale	Hart gives his firsthand impression of Walter B. Odale, having met him as a part of the "Red Squad" investigation. Odale seemed firmly convinced of the righteousness of what he was doing—sincere and not mercenary. Hart noted that some individuals in the American Legion, perhaps including [George] Marion Stroup, tended to be mercenary.	Odale, Walter B.	Law enforcement	Stroup, George Marion
00:20:16	Hart's Level of Concern about Communists and Radicals, 1930s	Strassmaier asks Hart to characterize concern he may have had about radicals and communists. Hart indicated he was not concerned. A part of his answer is inaudible. Some people Hart would call "super patriots" blurred the concept of who might be regarded as a communist to include people like Franklin D. Roosevelt, [Frances] Perkins, and ACLU members. The number of people who acted as if they were following the party line of the Communist Party was relatively small, remarks Hart.	Communists	Civil liberties	Roosevelt, Franklin D.
00:22:08	Developing the Oregon Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, ca. 1935	Hart describes himself and [Thomas S.] Wilson as "self-starters," who were not working with people from the national level at the National Lawyers Guild. He mentions Thurman Arnold and Bill [William O.] Douglas as people he knew at the national level. Hart describes how he became interested in forming a local chapter; reasons include a dissatisfaction with the conservatism of the existing state bar association and a recognition that he and his friends shared a similar political orientation as members on the board of the national program.	Douglas, William O.	Arnold, Thurman	Wilson, Thomas S.
00:25:53	Hart's investigation of Portland Police "Red Squad," 1937-1938: People Mentioned in Report	Strassmaier tries to clarify with Hart the identities of a few personalities related to the "Red Squad" investigation. Hart states he does not remember the identity of the University of Oregon professor; he believes there had been an agreement to leave the professor's name out of the report to help him protect his identity. Hart describes what he remembers about Reed College mathematics professor, Jessie [M.] Short.	Short, Dr. Jessie M.	Reed College	University of Oregon

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, 1938-1939: First Day in Washington D.C.	After briefly reviewing the circumstances of his invitation to work for Thurman Arnold in the antitrust department of the U.S. Department of Justice, Hart talks about moving to Washington, D.C. and his first meeting with Arnold. Hart purchased a new car, flew from Portland to Detroit to pick it up, and drove to Washington, D.C. He describes Arnold's "spacious and prestigious" office where he learned about the case that became his assignment—it involved charging the District of Columbia Medical Society and American Medical Association (AMA) with violating antitrust laws and conspiring to put Group Health Association (GHA) out of business.	Arnold, Thurman	Industry - Healthcare	Careers - Legal
00:04:57	U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, 1938-1939: Meeting with Industry Leaders	Hart describes the circumstances and events around attending a meeting with industrial leaders who were somewhat sympathetic to the New Deal at a fine home in Georgetown on his first night in Washington, D.C. Arnold had recently received bad press about his older jalopy car; he suggested to Hart that Hart pick him up from his evening meeting in the new car. Hart did so and was introduced to the business leaders—one of them was the head of Eastman Kodak. Hart drove Arnold home; he spent his first nights in D.C. at Arnold's home.	Arnold, Thurman	Media coverage	Industry
00:08:14	U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, 1938-1939: Medical Antitrust Case, Part I	Hart talks about his work preparing an indictment charging both the District of Columbia Medical Society and the AMA with violating antitrust laws at the expense of doctors who favored a prepaid medical program verses a conventional fee-for-service arrangement. With the help of the FBI, Hart found convincing evidence in District of Columbia Medical Society documents. He found similarities in how the AMA conducted itself around the country—he gives examples of situations in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and in the Southeast. The latter involved a local of United Mine Workers.	Industry - Healthcare	Economics	Careers - Legal
00:12:47	U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, 1938-1939: Medical Antitrust Case, Part II	While doing legal research for the case, Hart notes finding an English case with striking parallels. He goes on to explain the issues of the cases in greater detail. The organized medical groups maintained that administering medical care on a prepaid basis was unethical. Hart explained that a great legal issue of the case was determining if the practice of medicine and the running of hospitals was a business. That mattered because antitrust laws deal with the restraint of trade.	Industry - Healthcare	Economics	Careers - Legal
00:14:33	U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, 1938-1940s: Outcome of the Medical Case	Hart describes the status of the case when he left the U.S. Department of Justice after a year—they had completed the grand jury indictment. He spent most of his year there handling this prosecution. His time in Washington, D.C. was a full year, from June to June. Hart describes the outcomes of the case after he left.	Industry - Healthcare	Economics	Careers - Legal

00:15:39	Living Arrangements in Washington, D.C. 1938-1939	Hart describes his living arrangements in an elegant home on the edge of Rock Creek Park with a group of New Deal lawyers who called themselves "The Monastery." Some members of this group of lawyers became very distinguished in later years.	Washington D.C.	Careers - Legal	Friendship
00:17:46	Sunday Afternoon Tea with Justice [Louis D.] Brandeis, ca. 1938	Hart describes accepting an invitation to a Sunday afternoon tea at the home of U.S. Supreme Court Justice [Louis D.] Brandeis. Hart begins by talking about the makeup of the court, noting that Justice Brandeis was idolized by the New Deal lawyers. He describes who was in attendance—notably the Chief Justice of Australia, who talked about depression problems in his country. Chief Justice [Charles Evans] Hughes was also in attendance; Hart offers his impression of Hughes. A group of women conversed in a separate room. Hart describes how his brother-in-law's connections helped him obtain the coveted invitation.	Brandeis, Louis D.	Hughes, Charles Evans	Careers - Legal
00:25:55	Hart's Sister and Brother-In-Law	Hart briefly discusses his sister's marriage to Albert [Steffan ?], who had attended Harvard Law School.	Harvard Law School	Extended family	
00:26:49	"The Monastery" Lawyers Group, 1938-1939	Hart begins to describe in greater detail his group of roommates that consisted of New Deal lawyers who called themselves "The Monastery." Hart did not keep in touch with most of them. Calvert Magruder was one of them; Hart gives biographical information for Magruder. Hart begins to describe how the group felt about the court packing attempt by [Franklin D.] Roosevelt.	Magruder, Calvert	Careers - Legal	Roosevelt, Franklin D.

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Tape 7, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Tape Identification	Tape number and date			
00:02:37	U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, 1938-1939: Larger Context	Hart comments on the timeframe of his time in Washington, D.C. in the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice with respect to the timeline of [Franklin D.] Roosevelt's attempt to pack the U.S. Supreme Court as well as Thurman Arnold's appointment to head the antitrust division. Hart describes how he worked more closely with Arnold's assistant, Wendell Berge, than with Arnold himself.	Arnold, Thurman	Berge, Wendell	Roosevelt, Franklin D.
00:05:44	General Philosophy about Antitrust Issues in the United States, 1938	Hart comments on the state of the antitrust situation in the United States at the time, noting that the department was small. He describes Arnold as bringing a new vigor and aggressiveness to antitrust enforcement, not necessarily innovative ideas. Hart notes that the medical case was an exception. Hart describes his own views on antitrust issues as fairly conventional.	Economics	Industry - Healthcare	Careers - Legal
00:08:40	Repercussions of the Medical Antitrust Case, 1940s	Hart describes the role of the FBI in antitrust work. Then he comments on later cases where the outcome of the medical antitrust case came into play. He describes a case in Portland after World War II in which the Multnomah County Medical Society was using a similar device to exclude Kaiser Permanente doctors from local hospitals.	Industry - Healthcare	Careers - Legal	Economics
00:12:29	Repercussions of the Medical Antitrust Case	Strassmaier and Hart discuss potential reasons the jury did not convict the District of Columbia Medical Society and only convicted the American Medical Association (AMA) in the medical antitrust case. Hart reiterates the clinching evidence they had against the local association. When they announced the case, Hart recalls being inundated with offers of support from chiropractors and naturopaths who felt that the AMA, as a monopoly, was excluding them.	Industry - Healthcare	Professional associations	Economics
00:15:39	Medical Antitrust Case, 1938-1939: Staff	Hart notes that not counting the work of the FBI, he did most of the work on the medical antitrust case himself. He traveled to Milwaukee, Wisconsin to interview doctors; this work was so important he wanted to do it himself. Other work, like the union case in the Southeast, was done with correspondence.	Industry - Healthcare	Labor unions	Careers - Legal
00:17:31	Transition from U.S. Department of Justice Antitrust Division, 1939	Hart describes John Lewin and how he became Hart's successor at the antitrust division. Hart covers the status of the case when he had his opportunity to leave. He describes the reasons for requesting a special Grand Jury and makes general comments about appearances before the court and Grand Jury proceedings.	Lewin, John	Careers - Legal	Economics

00:20:11	Hart's Decision to Join Bonneville Power Administration, 1939	Hart describes being called by James Lawrence Fly, general counsel of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) in about May of 1939; Fly asked him if he would like to move to Portland and become assistant general counsel at the Bonneville Administration. The decision was difficult. He had a vague picture of what the job would entail because Bonneville was little more than a paper organization at the time. Secretary Ickes had authorized the construction of the Bonneville Dam in 1935 as a Public Works Administration project. By 1939 construction was nearing completion, but there were yet to be transmission lines or any power sold.	Fly, James Lawrence	Careers - Legal	Public works
00:25:25	Hart's Thoughts about Living in Washington D.C., 1938-1939	Hart recalls Washington, D.C. as an exciting place to live with many things going on and many interesting people to meet; he credited [Franklin D.] Roosevelt with revitalizing the government. On the other hand, Hart came to the conclusion that Washington, D.C. was not a good permanent hometown because there were "too many transients"—new administrations brought in an influx of people who only lived there temporarily. This was a part of his reasoning for moving back to Portland and accepting the position at Bonneville Power Administration.	Roosevelt, Franklin D.	Washington D.C.	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Hart's Thoughts about Living in Washington, D.C., 1938-1939	Hart continues his discussion about what it was like to live in Washington, D.C. He compares living there to Portland, noting that it was a place where it was easier to keep track of major world and national events. There were cultural opportunities, but not as many as there is now (1986); Hart commented that he did not partake of many of the existing cultural opportunities. He did not see it as a place that afforded him more opportunities than elsewhere. He did not see the U.S. Department of Justice offering great permanent career stability.	Washington D.C.	Cultural institutions	Careers - Legal
00:03:48	Hart's Decision to Join Bonneville Power Administration, 1939	Hart says a little more about his decision to choose the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) over staying at the U.S. Department of Justice. Many factors played into his decision. The fact that it was a new agency, and therefore could potentially offer him greater professional opportunities, may have factored in the decision. It was also in his hometown, in a place where he knew lots of people and family.	Careers - Legal	Family life	
00:05:15	People of Note during Hart's Time in Washington, D.C., 1938-1939	Hart did not have much else to add about Thurman Arnold. After his work with the medical antitrust case got underway, Hart did not have much other contact with him. He does not recall any other big names on which to comment during his time in Washington, D.C.	Arnold, Thurman	Careers - Legal	
00:07:15	Background on Bonneville Power Administration, ca. 1937-1939: Before Hart's Arrival, Part I	To set the stage for his arrival at BPA, Hart discusses issues of concern as Congress enacted the Bonneville Act of 1937, which governed the operation of BPA. Competing parties wished to have responsibility for marketing power. The drive in the Northwest for publically-owned electric utilities was strong; this viewpoint competed with the private utility industry. He highlights Senator [Charles L.] McNary's role creating the governing legislation. He talks about Lelund Olds at the Federal Power Commission, Secretary of the Interior [Harold L.] Ickes, and [U.S.] Army [Corps of] Engineers.	Public power	McNary, Charles L.	Utilities
00:12:37	Background on Bonneville Power Administration, ca. 1937-1939: Before Hart's Arrival, Part II	Hart describes conflict between Ickes and J.D. [James Delmage] Ross, the superintendent of Seattle City Light, over funding a dam project for the City of Seattle. Franklin [D.] Roosevelt instructed Ickes to appoint Ross as the BPA's first administrator; Ross began planning the major transmission grid. Hart notes that Ross was an important figure in BPA's beginnings.	Ickes, Harold L.	Ross, James Delmage	Public works

00:14:48	Background on Bonneville Power Administration, 1938-1939: Circumstances that led to Hart's Job Offer	After Ross' sudden death in early 1938, Ickes appointed Frank Banks as acting administrator at BPA. Hart describes Bank's efforts negotiating a contract with Portland General Electric, whose parent company, Portland Electric Power Company, was in bankruptcy. The contract would have turned over the power to a private utility with few strings attached. Upon learning this, Ickes sent James Lawrence Fly to take over BPA negotiations and recruit a new staff. The present general counsel had made large mistakes, leading Fly to select Herbert Marks as the new general counsel and Hart as assistant general counsel.	Banks, Frank	Fly, James Lawrence	Marks, Herbert
00:18:10	Hart's Work at Bonneville Power Administration, 1939	Hart describes his work when he arrived at BPA in 1939. Ross and Banks, in trying to construct transmission lines, had filed condemnation cases, which produced thousands of title reports; Hart organizing these to do right-of-way work. Marks, Fly, and Hart interviewed Paul [J.] Raver and recommended him to Ickes as the new administrator. Although he was not directly involved in the negotiations, Hart describes the origins of a contract, established in December 1939, with Aluminum Company of America (Alcoa). When Marks resigned at the end of 1939, Hart became the acting general counsel. The "acting" designation was dropped in early 1940.	Raver, Paul J.	Careers - Legal	Industry
00:23:55	Legal Staff at Bonneville Power Administration Upon Hart's Arrival, 1939	Hart notes that his job at the U.S. Department of Justice was so different that it was difficult to compare it to his previous antitrust work. Hart describes the weak legal staff that was present upon his arrival at BPA, noting that only two or three of the team of about six were very qualified. Hart brought in two assistant general counsels, Bob [Robert R.] Willard and [C. Gerald] "Jebbie" Davidson.	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Willard, Robert R.	Careers - Legal

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Meeting Ruth Patterson, Hart's Future Wife, ca. 1937	Hart describes his first date with his future wife, Ruth Patterson—a blind date that he forgot about. Barbara Pittock had invited him to a dinner party and asked him to pick up Patterson, but he forgot and originally arrived without her. They were acquainted for the months afterward, but because of school, a family vacation, and jobs, they didn't see one another much until Hart returned to Portland in 1939. Patterson's family lived in Eastmoreland and was neighbors and close family friends with the MacNaughton and Sammons families. These families owned properties adjacent to Hart's father's farm property along the Willamette River.	Dating	Family life	Hart, Ruth
00:04:36	Bonneville Act and Public Power Movement, 1930s	Hart repeats that J.D. [James Delmage] Ross appointed his brother-in-law, named [Fisher ?], as general counsel at BPA. To explain [Fisher's ?] failings in his negotiations with Portland General Electric, Hart gives some background on the public power movement in the 1930s. He refers to [Samuel] Insull and describes the Public Utility Holding Company Act. Hart describes the Bonneville Act, noting specific ways it was deeply committed to the public power objective. BPA was required to give preference and priority to public agencies—the Public Utility Districts (PUDs), the REAs (Rural Electrification Administration cooperatives), and municipals.	Public works	Great Depression	Public power
00:10:14	Bonneville Power Administration and Private Utilities, ca. 1938-1953	Hart applies the context he just laid out to a description of contract negotiations that Frank Banks of BPA and Portland General Electric were working on. [Harold L.] Ickes wanted a contract that would carry out the restrictions on private power that were explicit or implicit in the Bonneville Act. When Paul [J.] Raver became administrator he was strong on this point. From the time James Lawrence Fly came to BPA until the Republican administration of [Dwight D.] Eisenhower in 1953, BPA did not enter into long-term contracts with private utilities. Hart clarifies that BPA was the marketer of the power.	Public power	Raver, Paul J.	Banks, Frank
00:13:21	Public Utility Districts in Oregon and Washington, 1930s	Hart gives two reasons why he thinks Oregon was slower than Washington to develop Public Utility Districts. Oregon lacked a charismatic leader that Washington had in Homer T. Bone, who Hart describes. He also points to the political strength of the two utilities in Oregon—Portland General Electric and Electric Bond and Share, which was a holding company that had as their subsidiaries Pacific Power & Light and Northwestern Electric Company.	Public power	Bone, Homer T.	Utilities

00:17:00	Frank Banks as Acting Administrator at Bonneville Power Administration, 1938	Hart describes Frank Banks as an extremely competent engineer with integrity. Hart repeats that alignment between private industry and government agencies were firmly established at this point. The Bureau of Reclamation sought and maintained authorization and funding for bureau projects with the strong help of the private utility industry and Congress. Likewise, the construction industry helped the Army [Corps] of [Engineers] for its public works projects. This is where Hart suspects Banks was coming from. Hart did not know him well enough personally to know any political motivations of his.	Banks, Frank	Public works	Utilities
00:19:56	Bonneville Power Administration: Hart's Work on Land Claims, 1939: Part I	Hart describes the mistake made by [Fisher's ?] legal department at the BPA when it filed the condemnation actions—instead of easements that would allow property owners right of access to the land, BPA acquired full fee simple ownership. Hart explains what he did to remedy this problem. He talks about the scope of the problem and the hundreds of parcels that were involved.	Land use	Careers - Legal	Public works
00:22:46	Bonneville Power Administration: Hart's Work on Land Claims, 1939: Part II	Hart talks about the process of establishing compensation to property owners—it was negotiated out or tried to a jury. The lands division of the Department of Justice was responsible for trying the cases. Bonneville lawyers worked with the Department of Justice lawyers in these situations—members of Hart's staff did this work. There was a public relations purpose to the easements; from BPA's point of view, it reduced the amount of compensation that BPA should be responsible for.	Land use	Careers - Legal	Public works

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Thurman Arnold's Mt. Hood Ascent, September 1939	Hart shares a dramatic story about Thurman Arnold and his persistence to fulfill a goal of his, to climb Mt. Hood. The Oregon State Bar had contacted Hart to invite Arnold to speak at its annual convention; Arnold agreed on the condition he could climb Mt. Hood during this trip. Hart describes organizing a party that included two guides, his father, and others. Hart notes that Arnold was not a climber, nor an athlete. Hart provides details of the trip, including poor weather conditions, half the party (including Hart) turning back, the organization of a search party, and Arnold's playfully boastful and triumphant return.	Arnold, Thurman	Oregon outdoors	Careers - Legal
00:08:46	Hart and Hart Sr.'s Mt. Hood Ascents, 1930s	Hart talks about other times he ascended Mt. Hood—once on the south side and once on the north. Boyd and Malcolm MacNaughton accompanied him on the trip to the north side. The trip with Thurman Arnold was his father's first and only time up the mountain.	Oregon outdoors	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.	Friendship
00:09:58	Thurman Arnold's Later Career, 1940s-1950s	To the best of his ability, Hart describes Thurman Arnold's career after he left the antitrust division of the U.S. Department of Justice. Arnold formed the significant law firm, Arnold, Porter & Fortas. He was also appointed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia. Hart does not recall ever talking to Arnold about issues Hart was tackling at BPA, regarding Alcoa, for instance.	Arnold, Thurman	Careers - Legal	Fortas, Abe
00:13:12	[Fisher's ?] Legal Department at Bonneville Power Administration, ca. 1937-1938	Hart describes smaller mistakes made by [Fisher ?] as BPA's general counsel beyond the large mistake of acquiring land in fee simple. He notes that [Fisher ?] assembled a weak law department. Critical problems were allowed to go unresolved and there was a sense of inertia.	Land use	Careers - Legal	Public works
00:15:27	Key People at Bonneville Power Administration, 1939	Hart and Strassmaier revisit key people at BPA when Hart first came in 1939. They discuss Herb [Herbert] Marks and James Lawrence Fly, including some speculation about why each were at BPA less than a year. Their major contributions had been completed. Hart describes the extent to which he participated in the hiring of Paul [J.] Raver.	Marks, Herbert	Fly, James Lawrence	Raver, Paul J.
00:19:42	Battle between Private Utilities and Public Utility Advocates, 1930s	To set the context for understanding the next events at BPA, Hart talks about the battle of the public and private utilities at the time the Bonneville Dam was authorized and especially when the Bonneville Act was pending in Congress. Private utilities in the Northwest were aggressively seeking control over the power generated at Bonneville Dam; those in favor of public utilities were determined to prevent it. Hart defines public utilities—the Public Utilities Districts (PUDs), the municipals (city operators), and the co-ops of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA), a New Deal agency.	Public power	Utilities	Public works

00:24:07	Paul [J.] Raver as Bonneville Power Administration's Administrator	Hart describes actions taken by Raver in interpreting the Bonneville Act to create public policy about Bonneville's authority to regulate a utility's rates in twenty-year contracts with private utilities. This outraged the private utilities; they would not accept these terms and therefore got no long-term contracts. Raver sought to keep open the channels to public ownership. Raver's policies resulted in the private utilities becoming increasingly contentious and fearful. Hart begins to describe a phone call he received from E.B. MacNaughton, a member on the Portland General Electric (PGE) board of directors, requesting a private meeting with himself and Franklin T. Griffith, chairman of the PGE board.	Raver, Paul J.	Public power	Utilities
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
	Indexer's Note	During his next session on May 27, 1986, (Tape 12, Side 1 through Tape 14, Side 1) Hart corrects mistakes he made during this session.			
00:00:00	Tape Identification	Tape Number and Date			
00:02:48	Private Meeting between Portland General Electric Leaders and Hart regarding Bonneville, 1940	Franklin T. Griffith told Hart they could see the possibility that a Public Utility District (PUD) would be formed, leading to a gradual loss of PGE's distribution system. They were interested in negotiating a contract by which Bonneville and PGE would agree that, if this started to happen, PGE would have the right to call on Bonneville to purchase the entire system. This would require that PGE and Bonneville go to Congress and jointly request to amend the Bonneville Act.	Griffith, Franklin T.	Public power	Industry
00:06:42	Negotiations to Explore Contract between Bonneville Power Administration and Portland General Electric, 1940	Hart brought this proposal back to Bonneville, which was willing to explore the idea. Hart describes contract negotiations; the most critical provision was the price for the PGE system. He describes the parties involved in the negotiations, which included Portland Electric Power Company (PEPCo), PGE's parent company that was in reorganization. Conference attendees about this matter included Hart's father (counsel for Morgan Guaranty Trust, PEPCo's largest creditor) and Tom [Thomas W.] Delzell (PEPCo trustee) and his counsel, Ralph [H.] King. King later informed the group that the PEPCo trustee would not approve of entering into a contract at any price, and negotiations fell through.	Utilities	Careers - Legal	Finance - Corporate
00:10:37	"Jebbie" [C. Gerald] Davidson Joins Bonneville's Legal Staff, 1940	Hart describes the circumstances that led to the hiring of "Jebbie" [C. Gerald] Davidson. While Hart was engaged with the PGE contract negotiations, he learned of a possible takeover involving Puget Sound Power and Light Company. Hart decided to add a member to BPA's legal staff to handle this matter. He describes Davidson's background and credentials, including time on the legal staff of Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). Davidson first came to Bonneville as a consultant; soon he decided to stay as assistant general counsel.	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Careers - Legal	Industry
00:13:41	Pugent Sound Power and Light Acquisition Negotiations, 1940	Davidson worked hard on the Puget Sound Power and Light acquisition. In general terms, Hart describes the work and the reasons it ultimately fell through.	Utilities	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Finance - Corporate
00:15:10	Robert [R.] Willard Joins Bonneville's Legal Staff, 1940	Hart notes adding Robert [R.] Willard to Bonneville's legal team as an additional assistant general counsel. Willard supervised the right-of-way acquisition and construction and purchasing problems at BPA.	Willard, Robert R.	Land use	Careers - Legal
00:16:19	Social Life at Bonneville Power Administration, 1940	Davidson had been recently married when he arrived in Portland. Hart describes Davison's wife, Mercedes Davidson (later, Douglas; then Eichholz), and her role in helping new lawyers to Bonneville become established. Hart describes Mt. Hood skiing weekends at Timberline [Lodge] attended by Ruth (Hart's future wife), the Davidsons, and others from Bonneville.	Social life, 1940s	Oregon outdoors	Eichholz, Mercedes H.

00:18:41	Contract Negotiations between Bonneville and PGE, 1940: Reasons for Failure	Strassmaier comes back to the topic of the PGE contract negotiations. Hart shares his thoughts on overarching reasons why the contract did not go through; he calls the idea to contract to buy PGE when there was no statutory authority to do so as "almost harebrained." He notes that the private utility industry had one of the strongest lobbying organizations around Congress. The situation might have borne resemblance to the TVA experience, which had alarmed the private utility industry. Hart gives his impression on the likelihood that the parties would have been able to negotiate a price, had negotiations continued.	Utilities	Lobbyists	Finance - Corporate
00:24:12	Bonneville Power Administration's Management Team, 1940	Hart remarks about the limited number of people who could speak about this event. He notes who else was at Bonneville at the time who would have known about it. Members of the management team included [D.] Loring Marlett (assistant administrator), William A. Dittmer (power manager), and Saul Schultz (chief engineer).	Marlett, D. Loring	Dittmer, William A.	Schultz, Saul
00:27:05	Interactions with Gus [J.] Solomon, 1939-1940	Hart confirms that Gus [J.] Solomon was involved in PUD organizing at the time. Hart clarifies the locations of the offices out of which he and Solomon worked at the time.	Solomon, Gus J.	Public power	Careers - Legal

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	Indexer's Note	During his next session on May 27, 1986, (Tape 12, Side 1 through Tape 14, Side 1) Hart corrects mistakes he made during this session.			
00:00:00	Outside Discussions about Bonneville-Portland General Electric Negotiations, 1940	Hart continues his discussion of Gus [J.] Solomon's and the Central Lincoln People's District, a Public Utility District (PUD) in Newport. Hart states that he doubts that he ever talked with Solomon about Bonneville's negotiations with Portland General Electric (PGE) in 1940; it would have been inappropriate. Noting that his father's involvement was peripheral, Hart states that he does not think he and his father had substantial private discussions about the merits of the PGE situation. Bonneville did not want any congressional attention at the time. Hart states that he doesn't recall disclosing anything about the proposal to anyone in Congress.	Solomon, Gus J.	Public power	McNary, Charles L.
00:05:03	Portland General Electric and Puget Sound Power and Light Company: Financial Trouble, 1930s	Noting that different people would give different answers, Hart talks about the potential reasons why PGE and Puget Sound Power and Light Company were in financial trouble. He describes what he knew about Portland Electric Power Company's debt. He reiterates his discussion of the construction rush for Bonneville's first transmission line to meet PGE's seasonal peak in December 1939.	Finance - Corporate	Public works	Utilities
00:08:38	Historical Context for Bonneville Power Administration Aluminum Negotiations, 1939	Before describing Bonneville's aluminum negotiations, Hart provides historical context. Bonneville Power Administration was in danger of being seen as a white elephant, as the private utilities claimed. In the summer of 1939 the first generator was completed and installed, capable of producing 84,500 kilowatts of power, with no transmission lines. There were plans for five more generators. The only contract that Bonneville had with a preference agency (public utility) was for one hundred kilowatts of power for the City of Cascade Locks.	Utilities	Public power	Public works
00:11:51	Alcoa's First Contract with Bonneville Power Administration, 1939	Hart describes the first Alcoa contract—a tough, twenty-year contract negotiated by Herb [Herbert] Marks and James Lawrence Fly. The contract was executed on December 20, 1939; Hart explains the significance of date—it became the basis for the equitable adjustment dates for all Bonneville contracts until 1978. This first Alcoa contract was met with great enthusiasm at Bonneville because it was "vindication" that BPA was not to be a white elephant. Instead, it indicated that there was a demand for power and that Bonneville would bring in new industry that would diversify the economy of the Northwest.	Economics	Industry	Marks, Herbert

00:16:05	Alcoa's Second Contract with Bonneville Power Administration, 1940	Almost immediately Alcoa wanted to build a second pot line and was interested in a second Bonneville contract, but this time it did not want to agree to the tough terms like the twenty-year contract. Hart explains why Alcoa did not want a long-term contract but Bonneville did. Hart describes what they agreed to, which ultimately amounted to a short-term contract of the same size (32,000 kilowatts). It was signed on April 16, 1940.	Industry	Finance - Corporate	
00:18:31	George Hamilton's Research into Germany's 1930s Aluminum Producing Capacity	By the time of the second Alcoa contract (between that start of World War II and Pearl Harbor), BPA retained a consultant, George Hamilton, who had been chief engineer of the Insull utility empire in Chicago. Hart describes Hamilton. Hamilton's investigations showed that in the 1930s, Germany had built up aluminum producing capacity by large amounts whereas Alcoa, which had a literal monopoly, had not done anything.	Industry	Hamilton, George	Utilities
00:20:52	Reynolds Metals Company, ca. 1939	Hart discusses the first breach in Alcoa's monopoly in the late 1930s. Reynolds Metals Company, which owned and marketed Eskimo Pie ice cream bars, built an aluminum reduction plant in Alabama, in the service area of the Tennessee Valley Authority. With Hamilton's knowledge about Germany in the 1930s, Bonneville anticipated there be demands for additional aluminum. Bonneville also saw the Columbia River, with the Grand Coulee and Bonneville dams, as probably the only place where huge amounts of electrical capacity could be made available.	Industry	Public works	Economics
00:23:33	Secretary Ickes' and BPA's Refusal to Sell Additional Power to Alcoa	Alcoa expressed interest in another pot line; Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes and BPA said no more power to Alcoa. When the War Production Board asked about other options, BPA initiated negotiations with Reynolds Metals Company, which resulted in its first plant in Longview; Hart describes the contract. Next the War Productions Board said they wanted five more aluminum pot lines—a total of 97,500 additional kilowatts. The War Productions Board questioned how BPA could refuse to sell to Alcoa when Reynolds couldn't be expected to handle such a large project and Alcoa was the source of all of the know-how. BPA thought they could get talent from Europe or elsewhere.	Industry	World War II - Military production	Energy
00:27:29	White House Weighs in on Stalemate between Secretary Ickes and War Productions Board	Hart describes how the dispute between Ickes and the War Productions Board (over the sale of power to Alcoa) was at a stalemate. The issue was referred to the White House, which eventually decided that the government would build the plants. The undertaking was to be headed by Jesse [H.] Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (and wholly-owned subsidiary, Defense Plant Corporation).	World War II - Military production	Public works	Jones, Jessie H.

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
	Indexer's Note	During his next session on May 27, 1986, (Tape 12, Side 1 through Tape 14, Side 1) Hart corrects mistakes he made during this session.			
00:00:00	Alcoa as Government Construction Contractor and Lessee, 1940	Continuing from the previous tape, Hart notes that he originally considered Jesse [H.] Jones' involvement to be a political win for Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes and Bonneville Power Administration (BPA). However, they soon learned that Jones entered into a contract with Alcoa to build the plants and to lease them and operate them as lessee. This troubled Bonneville. Plant locations needed to be determined prior to negotiating with Alcoa about contracts for the sale of power. Hart describes the proposed locations and BPA's dissatisfaction with the site chosen for the Troutdale plant.	Industry	World War II - Military production	Ickes, Harold L.
00:03:30	Bonneville's Dissatisfaction with the Troutdale Aluminum Plant Location, 1940	Hart outlines the three major reasons for BPA's dissatisfaction with original location selected for the Troutdale. First, the land on the east side of the Sandy River was not diked and subject to flooding. Second, bringing a heavy transmission line to that location across the Columbia River would be difficult. The third reason had to do with hazards presented by U.S. Air Force's plans to convert the Troutdale airport into a fighter base.	World War II - Military production	Industry	Energy
00:05:54	Alcoa's Third Contract, October 1940	Hart describes participating in negotiations in Washington, D.C. for a third contract with Alcoa, noting that he believes at the time it was the largest power contract signed to date. Hart, Bill [William A.] Dittmer, and George Hamilton were in attendance from Bonneville; they convinced Alcoa to change the site of the Troutdale plant. Hart describes the locations and participants in the negotiations. He recounts an exchange between himself and Arthur Vining Davis, the chairman of Alcoa's board. After initial negotiations, Hart, Dittmer, and Hamilton flew to New York to draft the contract with Vice President I.W. Wilson, who Hart describes.	Industry	Careers - Legal	Energy
00:10:53	Confidential Negotiations between Jesse [H.] Jones and Alcoa, 1940	Hart goes back to add a detail regarding the private and confidential manner that Jones first entered into negotiations with Alcoa. Hart notes that he was acquainted with Clifton Durr, the chief counsel for Reconstruction Finance Corporation (RFC) and Defense Plant Corporation (DPC). While Durr was a New Dealer, Jones was a wealthy Texan with long-time government involvement; Hart suspects that there were political differences between Durr and Jones. Hart recalls asking Durr about Jones' negotiations with Alcoa; Durr told Hart that Jones had not invited Durr to be a part of the negotiations.	Jones, Jesse H.	Careers - Legal	Industry

00:14:11	Bonneville Calls for Changes to Contract between Defense Plant Corporation and Alcoa, 1940	Hart recalls drafting angry correspondence for Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes to send to Jones, first demanding to see the in-process negotiations between Alcoa and Jones, and later outlining BPA's and Ickes' critiques to the contract once it was complete. Hart does not recall what his specific objections were, but they were substantial. Bonneville appeared before the Truman Committee [Senate Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program] to protest the contract. They achieved some success in the form of amendments to the contract. Nevertheless, Ickes remained dissatisfied.	Ickes, Harold L.	Jones, Jesse H.	World War II - Military production
00:16:57	Counsel Session with Interior Secretary Ickes at Crescent Lake Lodge, 1941	Hart recollects a meeting at Crescent Lake Lodge on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington with Interior Undersecretary Abe Fortas, to counsel with Ickes on whether or not he was going to adhere to his objections to the DPC-Alcoa contract or whether he was going to yield and authorize to negotiate contracts for the power to the five new pot lines. Ultimately Ickes concluded that he should not delay the war effort further by refusing to authorize it.	Fortas, Abe	Ickes, Harold L.	World War II - Military production
00:19:05	World War II Aluminum Plants in Spokane, Tacoma, and Troutdale, ca. 1940-1946	Hart reiterates his discussion of plant locations and BPA's success in changing the site for the Troutdale plant. With Ickes' go-ahead, Bonneville negotiated the power sales contracts for the pot lines in Spokane (Trentwood), Troutdale, and Tacoma. Alcoa leased and operated the plants during the war. The War Productions Board closed the Troutdale plant in 1944. At the end of the war, the plants were offered for sale with the restriction that none were sold to Alcoa; the ultimate result was to introduce competitors. Reynolds Metals Company obtained the Troutdale plant and Kaiser obtained the Trentwood and Tacoma plants in about 1946.	World War II - Military production	Economics	Industry
00:23:42	Follow-up Discussion and Clarifications about Alcoa's Third Contract with Bonneville, 1940s	Strassmaier asks Hart clarifying questions. The restriction against the sale to Alcoa was not in Alcoa's contract, it was imposed by the General Services [Agency ?] (GSA) after the war. Hart clarifies that in the third contract, the government contracted to finance the plant and Alcoa would build it, but the ownership of the plant remained with the government. Hart clarifies Alcoa's two functions—government construction contractor and government lessee. Hart is unable to remember what his argument was before the Truman Commission, but one issue was to question the preferential position Alcoa would have in the permanent acquisition of the plants.	World War II - Military production	Public power	Utilities
00:26:00	Characterization of Interior Secretary Ickes	Harts gives his impressions of Ickes, noting that he was knowledgeable, held his views strongly, did not engage in much small talk, but was thoughtful and considerate of the people working for him. Hart describes Ickes as a meticulous writer and gives an example of being corrected by him.	Ickes, Harold L.		

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Tape 11, Side 1

1986 May 20

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
	Indexer's Note	During his next session on May 27, 1986, (Tape 12, Side 1 through Tape 14, Side 1) Hart corrects mistakes he made during this session.			
00:00:00	Characterization of Interior Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes	Hart continues his characterization of Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes. Hart points to the title of Ickes' autobiography, <i>The Autobiography of a Curmudgeon</i> , and comments that it was an apt self-characterization. Ickes was a man of high principal and great integrity; he was scrupulous, a humanist and liberal, a strong conservationist and follower of Gifford Pinchot and the public park system. Hart notes that he was influenced by Ickes.	Ickes, Harold L.	Political views	Environmental issues
00:03:07	Hart's Antitrust Ideas Applied to his Viewpoint on the Alcoa Contracts	Hart discusses the formation of his antitrust ideas, first at Yale Law School and then as a part of the antitrust division of the Department of Justice. He describes having developed a fairly strong belief in the desirability of a competitive system. He notes that the individuals he met at Alcoa were high-class people; he had no personal objections to them.	Economics	Industry	

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Tape 12, Side 1

1986 May 27

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Bonneville Power Administration History: Status in December 1939	Hart expresses his intention to correct mistakes he made in previous tapes regarding the succession of Alcoa contracts with Bonneville Power Administration. He summarizes Bonneville's status in late 1939 to set the context for BPA's first inquiry from Alcoa about a power contract for an aluminum plant in Vancouver, Washington.	Industry	Utilities	Energy
00:03:52	Aluminum Manufacturing Process	Hart describes steps in the aluminum manufacturing process—the mining of bauxite, the chemical and heat treatment of bauxite to create alumina, and the reduction of alumina to aluminum. This third step requires a lot of electric energy. In the final step, “pig” aluminum (boxes of sawed-up aluminum) is shipped to other manufacturing facilities for the manufacture of various products. Hart explains that it is the aluminum reduction step for which Alcoa was planning to build a plant. He explains what a pot line is and what kind of facility is needed.	Industry	Energy	
00:06:23	Summary of Alcoa's First and Second Contracts with Bonneville, 1939-1940	Hart describes Alcoa's first contract with Bonneville. He notes Alcoa's kilowatt needs, Bonneville's negotiating team (James Lawrence Fly and Herbert Marks), and the significance of the signature date. Hart explains why this Alcoa contract was a “great face-saver” for Bonneville at the time. Bonneville negotiated the first contract on tough terms, resulting in a long-term contract. Alcoa's second contract with Bonneville was negotiated by a different Bonneville team. Alcoa would not accept terms as strict as the first, resulting in what amounted to a short-term contract. Soon after, Alcoa made a request to add three more pot lines at the Vancouver plant.	Industry	Utilities	Energy
00:10:46	Negotiations between Bonneville and Alcoa for its Third Contract, 1940	For this third contract, Hart was a part of BPA's negotiating team with William A. Dittmer and George Hamilton. They traveled to the East Coast to negotiate with Alcoa's team, headed by Arthur Vining Davis, Alcoa's board chairman. In between negotiations, Bonneville's team met with [Harold L.] Ickes to inform him about developments. In this contract, BPA was determined to have a firm, long-term contract, similar to the first. When there was general agreement, Bonneville's team went to New York to draw up a contract with I.W. Wilson, vice president of Alcoa. [Indexer's Note: In this section, Hart corrects his previous account of these events, originally recorded on Tape 10, Side 2.]	Industry	Energy	
00:15:53	Objections to Additional Alcoa Contracts on the Grounds that it was a Monopoly	The War Productions Board soon requested an additional aluminum reduction pot line, and it proposed that Alcoa be supplied power for it. BPA objected on the grounds that Alcoa was a monopoly. Hart describes the [Charles Martin] Hall patent for an aluminum manufacturing technique that was the property of Alcoa; with this patent Alcoa had been the sole aluminum producer in the United States for about fifty years. Hart describes the status of a piece of major litigation seeking to get a court order to break up Alcoa and dissolve its monopoly.	World War II - Military productions	Economics	Industry

00:19:31	Reynolds Metals Company, 1930s-1941	Hart describes proposing to the Interior secretary that they insist on bringing another company into the aluminum industry in the Northwest. Hart gives a history of the Reynolds Metals Company, noting its relationship with Eskimo Pie ice cream bars. In the 1930s Reynolds decided to challenge the Alcoa monopoly with the construction of a three-pot line aluminum reduction plant in Alabama. Bonneville suggested to Ickes that they invite Reynolds to build a plant in the Northwest. Reynolds built a plant in Longview, Washington; it contracted with Bonneville for the power in February 1941.	Ickes, Harold L.	Industry	Utilities
00:22:26	Bonneville Anticipates Additional Requests for Electricity for Aluminum, 1941	Hart describes George Hamilton's work as a consultant studying Germany's increase in aluminum reduction capacity during the 1930s (while Alcoa's capacity remained constant). With Hamilton's research, Bonneville anticipated requests for power for additional aluminum capacity because the Northwest, with the Columbia River system combined with the power marketed by Bonneville, was the only place in the United States where large amounts of additional electrical power could be made available on relatively short notice.	Hamilton, George	Energy	World War II - Military production
00:25:03	The "Battle for Aluminum," 1941	Next, the War Production Board decided it needed BPA to supply power for ten additional pot lines in the Pacific Northwest, precipitating the "battle for aluminum" between Ickes and Bonneville on the one hand and the War Production Board and Alcoa on the other. Ickes and Bonneville resisted the sale of any more power to Alcoa. Hart describes this conflict. The White House was brought in to settle the heated dispute; it was decided that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and its new subsidiary, Defense Plant Corporation (both headed by Jesse [H.] Jones) would build the additional ten pot lines.	World War II - Military production	Industry	Jones, Jesse H.

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Tape 12, Side 2

1986 May 27

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Tape Identification	Tape Number and Date			
00:02:37	Confidential Negotiations between Jesse [H.] Jones and Alcoa, 1940	Continuing from the previous tape, Hart notes the political leanings (not a New Dealer) of Jesse [H.] Jones, who was assigned by the White House to settle what Hart dubbed, "the battle for aluminum." Jones promptly entered into negotiations with Alcoa to build the ten additional pot lines and to be a lessee of the plant. Bonneville and Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes attempted unsuccessfully to learn about these negotiations. Hart notes that Clifton Durr, the general counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Defense Plant Corporation, was also uninformed about the negotiations. Durr was more sympathetic to Bonneville's viewpoint.	Jones, Jesse H.	Ickles, Harold L.	World War II - Military production
00:04:55	Bonneville Critiques the Contract between Alcoa and Defense Plant Corporation	Once the ("massive") contract with Alcoa for the construction of the ten new pot lines was complete, Ickes received a copy and shared it with Bonneville. Hart and others analyzed it and wrote an extensive report making objections—the largest related to the near assurance for Alcoa the right to acquire and own the pot lines after the war. Hart talks about making an appearance before the Truman Committee to object to the contract.	Career - Legal	Economics	Industry
00:06:52	Counsel Session with Interior Secretary Ickes at Crescent Lake Lodge, 1941	Hart notes that some of the objections were amended from the contract, but not enough to settle the issue. In late 1941 the issue was coming to a crisis. Hart recalls a meeting at Crescent Lake Lodge on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington with Interior Undersecretary Abe Fortas and Ickes to discuss if Ickes should continue his resistance or yield. If Ickes resisted he would be accused by the War Production Board of obstructing the war effort; if he yielded it would increase the risk that Alcoa would acquire the ten additional pot lines after the war.	Fortas, Abe	Ickles, Harold L.	World War II - Military production
00:09:52	Bonneville Contracts with Alcoa (as Lessee) for New Pot Lines in Spokane, Tacoma, and Troutdale, 1942	Hart discusses the location and size of three new aluminum plants—located in Spokane (Trentwood Plant), Tacoma, and Troutdale. Hart outlines the reasons the Bonneville team objected to the location originally proposed in Troutdale. Hart describes going to Washington, D.C. with the same team to negotiate with Alcoa (as lessee) and to draw up the Troutdale contract, which was signed in February 1942. Ultimately the site for the Troutdale plant was changed to the west side of the Sandy River, as Bonneville recommended. The contracts for the pot lines in Spokane and Tacoma followed a similar pattern as the team worked out for Troutdale.	Career - Legal	Industry	

00:14:32	Post World War II Sale of Northwest Aluminum Plants by the General Services Agency	Hart explains what happened after World War II with respect to the ownership of these three aluminum plants. The federal government turned over all the manufacturing plants that it owned to the General Services Agency (GSA) for sale and disposition. GSA put these three aluminum reduction plants up for sale on the condition that Alcoa would not be an acceptable buyer. Reynolds Metals Company bought the Troutdale plant and Kaiser bought the Spokane and Tacoma plants. Hart notes that the efforts to support the antitrust division in breaking Alcoa's one hundred percent monopoly had some success.	Industry	Economics	World War II - Military production
00:16:35	Hart's Correction: Alcoa's Attitudes Toward its Monopoly Position	Hart specifies the major difference between his accounts of this history. In the previous tape he made the error of confusing Bonneville's third contract with Alcoa with the later contract for ten additional pot lines. Hart notes that the Bonneville team had cordial personal relations with all of the Alcoa officials they encountered. Hart and Strassmaier discuss how Alcoa officials seemed to accept the political status quo, realizing that they were vulnerable because there was no mistaking their monopoly position.	Career - Legal	Economics	Industry
00:19:02	Disadvantages of Alcoa's Monopoly from a Technology Standpoint	Hart discusses the outdated technology that Alcoa had used to build its various plants. He felt it was due to the monopoly position Alcoa enjoyed. It was not progressive in adding additional capacity or in anticipating world events that would have caused it to modernize. He discusses the technology the Reynolds plant used. The plants built in the 1950s and 1960s were tremendously more efficient than those of the 1940s. Hart notes that the economies of other countries were similarly depressed in the 1930s; this is not a good reason for why Alcoa did not innovate during this decade.	Technology	Industry	Economics
00:24:58	Alternative Technologies—Algunite	In continuing their conversation about technological innovations, Strassmaier asks Hart about references to alunite in Ickes' diary. Hart explains that he knows nothing of this potential technological alternative.	Ickles, Harold L.	Technology	Industry
00:27:34	Work Associates and Acquaintances while at Bonneville Power Administration	Strassmaier asks Hart about people with whom he may have had contact. They discuss [W.] Averell Harriman, Sam and Jean Moment, and Ivan Bloch (son of composer, Ernest Bloch).	Harriman, W. Averell		

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Tape 13, Side 1

1986 May 27

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Bonneville Power Administration's Industrial Development Division, 1939-1940s	Ivan Bloch was the head of Bonneville's industrial development division; Sam Moment was an assistant in the department. Hart discusses the department's role—to seek out industries, inform them about the availability of power at Bonneville, and persuade them to build plants in the area. Hart explains that in those early days there were those who felt strongly about preference customers (Public Utilities Districts, municipals and co-ops), but Hart notes that there was ample power and no competition. In later years, looking back at these times, some criticized Bonneville's efforts to bring in new industries.	Industry	Public power	Energy
00:03:15	Bonneville Power Administration's Industrial Development Division, 1939-1940s: Additional Importance	Hart explains the importance of Bloch's and Moment's work in the industrial development division. There was a need for attracting new customers. Without them, Bonneville would not have been able to get new appropriations for new dams and transmission lines. Public agencies did not comprise enough of a customer base. Hart thinks he worked with Bloch on one of the contracts with Alcoa; he notes being acquainted with both men and their wives.	Industry	Public power	Finance
00:06:10	New Industries verses Preference Customers: Political Perspectives, 1939-1940s	Hart talks about the political pressures regarding Bonneville's sales; the pressures were a day-to-day reality. He notes that the private utilities were represented at every appropriations meeting, resisting proposals that Bonneville made. Hart describes the point of view of Gus Norwood, who favored building Bonneville for service to the general public.	Public power	Norwood, Gus	Utilities
00:08:35	Short-Term Contracts, 1939-1940s	Hart differentiates between short-term and long-term contracts with Portland General Electric (PGE) and most other private utilities. He notes that during this early period, starting in 1939 and for the next ten or fifteen years, the contracts were short-term. Hart outlines the reasons that short-term contracts are less valuable to private utilities than long-term.	Utilities	Finance - Corporate	
00:10:18	Access to Historical Documentation about Portland General Electric Negotiations, Part I	Hart notes that during negotiations with PGE, drafts of their work were made; presumably copies exist in Bonneville and PGE files. He comments on why efforts toward secrecy were made at the time. Hart thinks that PGE would have been afraid that if negotiations were public knowledge, it would have stimulated Public Utility District (PUD) and municipal efforts to buy parts of the system. He doubts there would be an effort to suppress access to information after the political significance disappeared. Hart differentiates between Gus [J.] Solomon and Gus Norwood with respect to efforts to organize PUDs.	Norwood, Gus	Utilities	Public power

00:14:29	Access to Historical Documentation about Portland General Electric Negotiations, Part II	Upon Strassmaier's questioning, Hart speculates about the interest level in information about the PGE negotiations among those who were trying to organize PUDs. Noting the "almost insurmountable" obstacles to forming PUDs under Oregon law at the time, Hart questions the value of such knowledge. He speculates about the lack of impact such information would have presently; he doubts such information would provide future political value. Strassmaier and Hart discuss the present-day (1986) politics and conditions, for example the newly created Citizen's Utility Board and rate control at Bonneville.	Public power	Economics	Transparency in government
00:18:49	Process for Forming a Public Utility District in Oregon, 1930s, 1940s	Hart begins to describe the requirements of Oregon's PUD law, which was enacted in the early 1930s. Those interested in forming a PUD first needed to solicit signatures outlining proposed boundary lines, financing, and operations. The investor-owned utilities (IOUs) already serving these areas —like PGE and Pacific Power & Light (PP&L)—would campaign against these petitions. After review and revision by the state engineer, the petition would go to an election, where once again it would be contested by the IOUs. Typically the IOUs had a lot more campaign resources; winning that election was hard for the proponents of the PUDs.	Public power	Utilities	
00:24:33	Process for Forming a Public Utility District in Oregon versus Washington, 1930s, 1940s	Hart continues describing the process to form a PUD in Oregon and describes why it was more difficult than forming one in Washington. In Oregon (but not in Washington) a second election was required to authorize the issue of revenue bonds, which were used to finance the construction or acquisition of facilities. Hart describes the significance of this. Hart describes what would happen when, as it did ninety-nine percent of the time, the IOUs refused to sell their facilities to the newly-formed PUD—the PUDs' two options included a condemnation lawsuit or building competing facilities.	Public power	Utilities	

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Tape 13, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Process for Forming a Public Utility District in Oregon versus Washington, 1930s, 1940s	Hart continues to describe why the requirement for a second election makes the process in Oregon for forming a Public Utility District (PUD) more difficult than in Washington. He notes that during the time that he was at Bonneville, the Federal Power Commission investigated and found that the private utilities in the Northwest spent large sums of money attempting to defeat revenue bond elections. Deciding how much revenue bond authority to ask for in an election was one challenge.	Public power	Utilities	Economics
00:04:49	Tillamook Public Utility District, 1930s-1940s	Hart talks about the organization of the Tillamook PUD in the 1930s and early 1940s to give an example of how the practical obstacles to organizing a PUD in Oregon were substantial. The same obstacles were encountered later, in the 1960s and 1970s, as well. Hart restates that the lack of a revenue bond election was the biggest difference in the organization of the Washington PUD; smaller differences included not requiring a state entity to establish boundaries and requiring fewer signatures in the petition process.	Public power	Utilities	Economics
00:07:09	Bonneville's Legal Department and PUDs, 1930s-1940s	Hart states that his legal department at Bonneville Power Administration did not have a role in assisting the formation of PUDs and rural electrification. He notes that Gus Norwood had almost constant dealings with people trying to organize PUDs in Washington and some in Oregon, but he did not recall questions being brought to the legal department. Hart thinks these PUDs and municipals entered into twenty-year power contracts during his time there; he notes having a part in the formulation of a standard form contract.	Careers - Legal	Norwood, Gus	Utilities
00:10:34	Gus Norwood's History of Bonneville Power Administration, Part I	Hart comments on the history of Bonneville Power Administration written by Gus Norwood. Overall, Hart describes it as an interesting and accurate presentation, but notes that it is an impressionistic account of the period with factual limitations. He cautions readers to take some of the history with some skepticism; Norwood, to some extent, was biased by his own perspective and crusade. Hart gives examples.	Norwood, Gus	Public power	Utilities
00:15:22	Gus Norwood's History of Bonneville Power Administration, Part II	Hart describes Norwood—he remembers him as warm, friendly, enthusiastic, and older. Hart relates “gossip” about how Norwood, an “outsider,” came to write the history of Bonneville—he needed financial support and came to Bonneville with the request to write the book. Hart notes hearing that the administrator and others at Bonneville were troubled by the book’s biases, but didn’t want to offend.	Norwood, Gus	Public power	Utilities

00:18:11	Bonneville's Negotiations with Portland General Electric and Puget Sound Power & Light, 1940	Hart and Strassmaier compare the different approaches applied by Hart with the PGE negotiations and [C. Gerald] "Jebbie" Davidson with the negotiations with Puget Sound Power & Light. Hart notes that the approach with regard to the PGE negotiations was guided by the initial request by E.B. MacNaughton and [Franklin T.] Griffith. Hart is not as familiar with the situation with Puget Sound Power & Light, but recalls the evolution of the corporate intermediary idea worked on by Davidson. Strassmaier begins to question if there was another factor other than the stockholders' interests that led to the rejection of the PGE negotiations.	Utilities	Public power	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"
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Tape 14, Side 1

1986 May 27

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Hart Speculates on Reasons for the Failed Negotiations between Bonneville Power Administration and Portland General Electric, 1940	In trying to speculate on the reasons the Portland General Electric (PGE) negotiations in 1940 did not succeed, Hart points to the basic polarity between the supporters of public and private ownership. The trustee in the reorganization of Portland Electric Power Company (PEPCo) may have been concerned that word of their negotiations would leak to the Edison Electric Institute, the organized lobby for the private utility industry. Hart points to a different example of a time when the Portland Power & Light board chairman refused negotiating with Central Lincoln Public Utility District on the principled grounds that public ownership was socialism.	Delzell, Thomas W.	King, Ralph H.	Public power
00:05:25	Hart Rejects the Idea that Simultaneous Negotiations Pointed to a Coordinated Effort, 1940	Hart speculates that there was no coordinated effort that produced the simultaneous negotiations (with PGE and with Puget Sound Power & Light); their co-occurrence was likely a coincidence. He stresses that each flew in the face of the general opposition of the private utility industry to surrender to the public ownership movement; each were going to be uphill battles for Bonneville and were "far out ideas."	Public power	Utilities	
00:08:23	Columbia Valley Authority Bill: Historical Background, 1930s	Strassmaier and Hart turn to a discussion of the Columbia Valley Authority bill. Hart begins the discussion with contextual history about the differences between the Tennessee Valley Authority the Bonneville Act. One proposal for the Bonneville Act followed the TVA pattern, in that it would have given Bonneville broader responsibility for the general economic development of the region. The Bonneville Act strayed from this model; Bonneville was limited to electric power and the Columbia River system. While Hart was at Bonneville, the attempt to amend the Bonneville Act or replace it with the Columbia Valley Authority bill was always present.	Energy	Economics	
00:11:02	Considerations that made the Columbia Valley Authority Attractive to Bonneville, 1930s, 1940s	Hart points to the fact that unlike the TVA, which used revenue bond financing, Bonneville was not self-financing and had to go to Congress every year for appropriations for construction and operations; this was the major reason the CVA was attractive. Going to Congress was always traumatic because of opposition by the private utilities. The public power advocates had a feeling that the CVA would mean freedom from most of the restraints from Washington.	Economics	Public power	Utilities
00:16:25	Drafting First Columbia Valley Authority Bill, ca. 1941-1942	Hart describes his involvement in drafting the first CVA bill with the active support from Homer [T.] Bone (U.S. senator from Washington) and Walter [M.] Pierce (U.S. congressman from Oregon). Hart describes both men. Bone was disorganized and left much of the work to his staff. Pierce was a fervent advocate of public ownership; his wife [Cornelia Marvin] played a great part in his congressional office. Senator [Charles L.] McNary was generally supportive. Hart describes a hearing about the bill, but they never made much progress and the issue became dormant.	Bone, Homer T.	Pierce, Walter M.	Public power

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Tape 14, Side 2

1986 June 3

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Bonneville Power Administration's Efforts to Help Establish Public Utility Districts, 1939-1940s: Part I	Hart clarifies the extent to which Bonneville helped Public Utility Districts (PUDs) and municipals establish themselves—by helping them to acquire the distribution facilities within the boundaries of the individual PUD. Bonneville would build the transmission lines to bring the power generated at the dams to the distribution lines of the PUDs. Bonneville might help the PUDs deal with the problems of the private utility and the loss of distribution facilities. He relates this to the Portland General Electric proposal that he helped negotiate in 1940.	Public power	Utilities	
00:05:33	Bonneville Power Administration's Efforts to Help Establish Public Utility Districts, 1939-1940s: Part II	Hart explains that what was unique about the negotiations with PGE in 1940 was not that Bonneville was assisting PUDs, but the party initiating the assistance was unexpected. Hart reiterated that while Gus Norwood and others like him were in the field trying to help the PUDs and municipals get established, the law department did not have any contact with those efforts.	Public power	Utilities	Norwood, Gus
00:07:01	The Employment of Jews at Bonneville Power Administration, 1939-1942	Hart reacts with surprise to a passage from Interior Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes' diary that indicated anti-Semitic feelings at Bonneville and an effort to limit the employment of Jews there. Hart was absolutely unaware of any such feeling. He cannot think of any Jewish people with leading responsibilities, and therefore would vigorously deny that type of sensitivity. He notes that such actions and words would have been out of character for Ickes. Hart corrects Strassmaier on the timeframe of Gus [J.] Solomon's efforts to help Jewish lawyers find work, noting that at this time Solomon did not yet have the status to be effective in this way.	Jews	Ickes, Harold L.	Solomon, Gus J.
00:11:06	Hart's Living Arrangements and Social Activities, 1939-1942	Hart talks about the comfortable living arrangements he enjoyed during this period. He lived in a row apartment on Cardinell Drive in Portland, where he employed an elderly, black housekeeper. He also rented a room and bath in a house in Georgetown due to his frequent travels to Washington, D.C. He and Ruth Patterson saw a lot of one another during this time; Hart recalls a costume constructed by Patterson that the couple wore to a staff party at Bonneville—they went as transmission lines.	Domestic employee	Hart, Ruth	Social life, 1940s
00:13:10	Hart's Feelings about Impending Second World War, 1939-1942	Hart talks about his feelings about the impending U.S. involvement in World War II. He recalls being alarmed by Hitler's Germany and believing that it was urgent for America to support the allies. He welcomed the leadership of Franklin [D.] Roosevelt with respect to facing up to the probability of entering the war and contrasted Roosevelt's approach with Lyndon [B.] Johnson's handing of the Vietnam War. Hart talks about his awareness of the horrors of war during World War I; the things that Hitler was doing seemed so dreadful that it outweighed the potential cost in human lives.	World War I	World War II	Roosevelt, Franklin D.

00:18:33	Attack on Pearl Harbor and Thoughts about the Draft	Hart recounts what he was doing when he heard about the attack on Pearl Harbor and what his initial thoughts were. Hart was of draft age. During the early months of 1942 while he was in Washington, D.C., he looked into commissions, but he didn't try too hard. He took into consideration that his job at Bonneville was wonderfully interesting, and the thought of a commission in the Judge Advocate's General office in the Army, for instance, seemed boring, routine, and remote from what was going on in the world.	World War II - Attack on Pearl Harbor	Military - Justice system	World War II - Draft
00:22:32	World War II Service: Experiences with the Draft, 1942	Given his options for commissions, Hart decided he would prefer to go into service under the draft. The first time he was called to report for the draft (March 15, 1942), he was told he was underweight, which would mean a desk job. He had six months to gain weight for a chance to go into the general service, so he drank half and half and milkshakes. After six months he returned. Hart describes his experiences at the draft reception center, including a "production line physical examination," at which he discovered he knew one of the doctors.	World War II - Draft	World War II - Military service	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	World War II Service: Induction into the Army, 1942	Hart finishes his story of his "production line medical exam," at which he happened to know the last doctor that examined him, Milton Zell. Zell asked Hart if he wanted general service or limited service; Hart is convinced that had he not said "general," the doctor would have put him in limited service. Hart describes taking a train to Fort Lewis and Army processing that took place in his first twenty-four hours there. He notes getting inoculations, finding his sleeping barracks, and being issued his uniform and supplies.	World War II - Military service	Military - Forts	
00:03:43	World War II Service: Assignment to 33rd Division	Hart describes the circumstances of being assigned to the fire and detection center within the headquarters battery of the 124th Field Artillery Division in the 33rd Division. Hart gives some background on the 33rd Division. He describes the role of the members of the fire and detection center—to get information about the target, calculate how to aim, and relay firing directions by radio.	World War II - Military service		
00:07:54	World War II Service: 33rd Division Training, Fall 1942-Summer 1943	Hart summarizes the first eight months of his service, approximately. He describes his basic training at Fort Lewis, including details about marksmanship training. He notes returning for Christmas and visiting Bonneville in his uniform. He describes the cold while living in tents at the Yakama Firing Center with the field artillery. In early spring, the 33rd Division trained in the desert east of Los Angeles in preparation for joining the war in Egypt. In about three months, after the Allies won the Egyptian campaign and no other desert war was pending, the division was shipped to the Hawaiian Islands.	World War II - Military service	Military - Forts	Military - Education and training
00:11:57	World War II Service: AWOL while Training in California	While training in California, Hart describes going AWOL for the opportunity to see Ruth Patterson while she was visiting a cousin in Pasadena, California. He and Patterson became engaged a week before Hart was drafted on October 15, 1942. Unable to get a pass to go into Los Angeles that weekend, Hart decided to leave without permission. Traveling required hiking a few miles across the desert, hitchhiking, and taking a bus. Patterson had difficulties getting gas, but they successfully met up for the weekend. Hart responds to Strassmaier's inquiry about consequences if he were to have been caught.	Military - Education and training	World War II - Military service	Hart, Ruth
00:14:39	World War II Service: Stationed in Hilo, Hawaii, June 1943-December 1943	Hart describes traveling with his division by train to San Francisco, where they did some training at the Port of Embarkation, then by troop ship to Hilo, Hawaii, where they were stationed beginning in June 1943. He describes artillery practice on the black lava in the saddle area between Mauna Loa and Mauna Kea and an experience trying to find a gun site in a grown sugar field.	World War II - Military service	Military - Education and training	

00:19:36	World War II Service: Christmas Eve, 1943	Hart describes not being able to follow through with his scheduled phone arrangement with Patterson on Christmas Eve, 1943, on account of their station being moved to the island of Kauai at that time—information that he was not allowed to share with her ahead of time. He tried to call later in the day, but the operator was unable to reach her.	World War II - Military service	Hart, Ruth	
00:21:27	Hart Meets Colonel [Jacob M.] Arvey and Applies for Judge Advocate General Commissions, 1944	Hart describes the circumstances under which he met Colonel Jake [Jacob M.] Arvey—Arvey interviewed Hart as a part of the application process to artillery Officer Candidate School (OCS). Hart gives background information on Arvey. When Arvey learned that Hart was acquainted with Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes, also a friend of Arvey's, Arvey suggested that Hart seek a commission with his Judge Advocate General (JAG) office in the 33rd Division. Upon Arvey's recommendation, Hart also applied for a JAG OCS commission on the condition the he later be assigned to the 33rd Division as Arvey's assistant.	Arvey, Jacob M.	Military - Education and training	Military - Justice system
00:25:35	Hart Accepts the Judge Advocate General, Officer Candidate School Position, 1944	As soon as Hart filed for these commissions, he learned that his division was preparing to ship to the South Pacific; troop movement would cancel the applications. The first ship had already embarked when his applications were granted. He was told to accept the JAG OCS position. Hart was unable to inform his family or Patterson of the change until he had traveled to a military airport north of San Francisco, at which point he phoned and said he'd be home later that day for a few days. He and Patterson decided to get married while he was in Portland.	Military - Justice system	World War II - Military service	Marriage

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Hart-Patterson Wedding, 1944	Hart describes the rushed preparations for his wedding to Ruth Patterson. His father was his best man. Reverend Richard Steiner, a close friend, was the Unitarian minister at the time but was out of town; Dr. William G. Eliot, pastor emeritus, married them. His family, neighbors, and friends were very supportive and pitched in to provide the cake and flowers. This group included the MacNaughton and Sammons families, family friends and neighbors to the Pattersons. Their two-day honeymoon on the family farm near Wilsonville was interrupted because United Airlines incorrectly informed them that he needed to leave for Ann Arbor, Michigan.	Wedding	Marriage	Honeymoon
00:03:53	World War II Service: Judge Advocate General Corps, 1944	Hart describes the following months in the Judge Advocate General Officer Candidate School (JAG OCS) in Ann Arbor, then his first JAG assignment at Fort Douglas in Salt Lake City, Utah. Ruth, his wife, followed him to both cities. He notes visiting with Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes, who was in Salt Lake City to give an election speech during the presidential campaign in 1944. While at Fort Douglas, Hart was promoted to first lieutenant.	World War II - Military service	Military - Justice system	Military - Education and training
00:05:29	World War II Service: Traveling on the [SS] <i>Lurline</i> to Rejoin 33rd Division, Winter 1944-1945	As he said he would, Colonel [Jacob M.] Arvey saw to it that Hart received orders to rejoin the 33rd Division. After Thanksgiving in Portland, Hart went back to the Port of Embarkation in San Francisco, where he learned he would travel to join his division on the [SS] <i>Lurline</i> , the magnificent cruise vessel, which had been chartered by the U.S. Navy and was operated by the Matson Navigation Company and the Merchant Marine Crew. Hart describes his fellow passengers, the spectacularly good meals, and the happy coincidence that the naval commander was a former Stanford classmate.	World War II - Military service	Arvey, Jacob M.	
00:10:06	World War II Service: Rejoining 33rd Division, 1945	Hart describes the locations he traveled as he met up with the 33rd Division. He disembarked the [SS] <i>Lurline</i> in Hollandia (on New Guinea), which was in full American control. He rejoined the 33rd Division and Colonel Arvey at Molucca Islands, where the division had been in active combat. They traveled to the island of Luzon in the Philippines; Hart describes where they were in relation to where [Douglas] MacArthur had recently been. Hart describes the bloody and difficult campaign to capture the City of Baguio; when this took place, division headquarters moved into the buildings of this summer resort town.	Arvey, Jacob M.	World War II - Military service	World War II - Pacific theater
00:14:44	World War II Service: Japan, 1945	Hart's division moved to the shore of Luzon to prepare for the invasion of Japan. While they were there, President [Franklin D.] Roosevelt died, [Harry] Truman became president, Americans dropped bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and Japan surrendered. The troops of the 33rd Division were the next troops into Japan after MacArthur accepted the surrender in Yokohama and moved in to occupy Yokohama and Tokyo. The 33rd Division were the occupying troops for the Kobe-Osaka-Kyoto area.	World War II - Atomic bomb	World War II - Pacific theater	World War II - Military service

00:17:02	World War II Service: Occupying Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto, Japan, 1945	Hart notes the friendliness and lack of hostility on the part of the Japanese people he encountered as his division occupied Kobe, Osaka, and Kyoto. The division headquarters was set up in Kobe, amid bombed-out buildings. Hart was in Kobe for about three months. Upon his wife's request, Hart borrowed a Jeep and sought out an acquaintance she met while traveling in Osaka with the director of the Cleveland Art Museum and his family. Hart describes his time in Kyoto.	World War II - Pacific theater	World War II - Military service	
00:22:08	World War II Service: Coming Home	Hart describes receiving his orders to go home, his three-week journey home by ship, and his reunion with his family when his ship landed in Seattle on April 4, 1946. From there, he went to Fort Lewis for his discharge from the U.S. Army. Hart discusses his feelings as he anticipated leaving his family and wife to join the war.	World War II - Military service	Military - Forts	
00:27:30	Ruth Patterson: Professional Accomplishments	Hart begins to talk about the accomplishments of his wife, Ruth Hart (Patterson) before she was married. He notes her study of art in Florence, Italy, her graduation from Mills College, and her teaching at the Museum Art School and the Gabel School.	Hart, Ruth	Education	Careers - Education

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Ruth Hart (Patterson): Activities during World War II, 1944-1945	Hart continues talking about the professional pursuits of his wife, Ruth Hart, noting that while it was difficult to be married and separated due to the war, she was very active and not one to sit alone and worry. She came with him to Ann Arbor, Michigan and Salt Lake City, Utah. When Hart was in the South Pacific, she worked in the shipyards.	Hart, Ruth	World War II - Homefront	
00:01:05	World War II Service: Review of Judge Advocate General Corps Work, 1944-1945	Hart clarifies that he was studying military law in Ann Arbor, Michigan. Hart describes the work of the Judge Advocate General and the officers under him—they handle the U.S. Army's legal problems. Hart clarifies that he rejoined Colonel Jake [Jacob M.] Arvey in the Moluccas [Islands], where Hart was Arvey's assistant. They worked in the division headquarters and were not in the thick of the battles. Hart notes that although this position was exactly what he set out to avoid originally, his enjoyment of Arvey outweighed his original objections. Hart recounts their initial meeting on the island of Kauai in Hawaii.	World War II - Military service	Military - Justice system	Arvey, Jacob M.
00:05:21	Colonel Jake [Jacob M.] Arvey, Part I	Hart gives details about Arvey as the head of the Democratic machine in Chicago. In 1940 Arvey's ward had the largest percentage of votes for Roosevelt than any ward in the country; Hart relays Arvey's methods to achieve this, as told to him by Arvey.	Arvey, Jacob M.	Careers - Political	Political strategy
00:08:53	Colonel Jake [Jacob M.] Arvey, Part II	Arvey was responsible for encouraging Senator Paul [H.] Douglas and Adlai Stevenson [II] to run; getting high-class people into government positions was a goal of his. Hart noted that Arvey taught him about machine politics. Hart gives a favorable description of Arvey as honorable and smart person, a crafty and skillful politician. Hart notes personal qualities he witnessed that helped to make Arvey a good politician.	Arvey, Jacob M.	Careers - Political	Political strategy
00:14:39	General [Percy W.] Clarkson	Hart describes the commanding officer of the 33rd Infantry Division, General [Percy W.] Clarkson. Hart became acquainted with Clarkson in Kobe, Japan. He was easy and friendly with the junior officers and enjoyed playing bridge.	Clarkson, Percy W.	World War II - Pacific theater	World War II - Military service
00:15:27	Colonel Jake [Jacob M.] Arvey, Political Principals	Hart continues to describe Arvey, focusing on his political principles and social goals. Hart describes Arvey as a "heart-and-soul New Dealer" and elaborates on the origins of this way of thinking, namely a concern for the unemployed and underprivileged in Chicago.	Arvey, Jacob M.	Political views	
00:17:37	World War II Service and Reflections on Formation of Political Thinking	Hart talks about not maintaining contact with Arvey. He notes a time when Judge [Gus J.] Solomon crossed paths with Arvey; the two realized they both knew Hart. Upon Solomon's suggestion Hart wrote Arvey a friendly letter afterward. Strassmaier encourages Hart to talk about reflections he may have had during his service in World War II on his political thinking at the time. Hart notes that he had not yet been truly involved in politics—he had been appointed to federal government jobs, but the jobs did not involve the workings of the political parties.	Arvey, Jacob M.	Solomon, Gus J.	Political views

00:20:50	Discussion in Preparation for Future Oral History Recording	Strassmaier talks about turning off the tape, but the conversation continues to be recorded. Hart and Strassmaier discuss the topics they would like to cover next time, and Hart offers suggestions to Strassmaier on where he might find research materials to help prepare him for other parts of the interview.			
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	World War II Service: Return to Civilian Life, April 1946	Hart talks about the day his troop ship returned from Japan to Seattle, Washington, on April 4, 1946, including reunions with family and processing and discharge at Fort Laughton and Fort Lewis. He talks about the attractive Victorian flat on SW Main Street that Ruth Hart found; it served as their first home together.	World War II - Homefront	Military - Forts	World War II - Military service
00:02:15	Hart Returns to Practicing Law, 1946	Hart talks about considering his options for practicing law. He discusses his earlier intentions to return to his father's practice and the reasons his thinking on this changed.	Careers - Legal	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.	
00:04:18	Return to Law Practice, 1946: First Client	Jerry [Gerald] Meindl had a vacant office at his firm that he offered to Hart; Hart started his own practice in June 1946. Hart describes how he got the idea to contact Walter Rice, the general solicitor for Reynolds Metals Company and someone Hart knew from their time together at the U.S. Department of Justice, Antitrust Division. Hart informed Rice of his availability to become the Oregon counsel for Reynolds. This occurred; Hart notes that Reynolds remains his client. Hart gives an account of Rice's professional background.	Meindl, Gerald	Rice, Walter	Careers - Legal
00:08:47	Reynolds Metals Company Troutdale Plant, 1946	When the Troutdale aluminum plant was built in 1942 for the war effort, copper was in short supply. This is the material typically used to build the bus bar, the electric conductor equipment required for aluminum manufacturing; therefore, in 1942 the Troutdale plant's bus bar had been built out of silver. Reynold Metals Company's first task, as it moved into the Troutdale aluminum plant formerly operated by Alcoa, was to dismantle the silver bus bar, return the silver to the mint, a build a new bus bar out of copper.	World War II - Military production	Industry	Economics
00:10:36	Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant Partnership, 1947: Fairview Farms Claims	Hart talks about the circumstances of joining Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant in January 1947 as a partner; he was recommended by his friend Charles [E.T.] Wright. Hart describes a predicament this caused, when they realized that Hart represented Reynolds Metals Company and his new partner, Rupert [R.] Bullivant, represented the adjacent dairy operation, Fairview Farms. The smokestacks of the former Alcoa operation had emitted fluorine that had damaged the cows. Hart discusses how the parties handled those claims.	Careers - Legal	Environmental issues	Industrial pollution
00:15:21	Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant Partnership, 1947-1954	Hart describes that he was with the Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant firm until 1953. The senior partner, Pendergrass, was vice president and general counsel of First National Bank; therefore, the firm had a lot of bank work. Hart states that he was pretty well established in his law practice at this time.	Careers - Legal		

00:16:27	Joining the American Bar Association	Hart describes an attempt to take a stand against exclusionary practices against blacks while attempting to join the American Bar Association. One of his partners was active in the organization and encouraged him to apply. Hart chose to leave blank the question on the application about race, which held up the application. He was contacted by a Jewish member of the board of directors, who urged Hart to provide the information; multiple times Hart refused. Eventually he was admitted without providing the information.	Careers - Legal	Civil liberties	Professional associations
00:22:05	Transitions between Law Practices, 1946-1947	Hart talks about the decision not to join his father's firm; there were well-known difficulties with respect to joining a father's firm that Hart considered. Hart briefly mentions the transition from renting a space from Meindl's firm to joining Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant.	Careers - Legal		
00:24:14	<i>Kenji Namba v. McCourt</i> : Introduction	Hart describes how he became involved in the Namba case. He notes that Gus [J.] Solomon and [E.B.] MacNaughton had been among the leaders of those opposing the movement of Japanese-Americans into relocation centers. Verne Dusenbery, a lawyer who Hart describes, contacted Hart to inquire about his interest in joining him to put together a case to challenge the constitutionality of the alien land laws. He notes that the U.S. Supreme Court in 1923 repeatedly sustained the constitutionality of those laws. He notes the longstanding rule that courts do not decide academic questions—there needs to be a genuine dispute.	Careers - Legal	Civil liberties	Dusenbery, Verne

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	<i>Kenji Namba v. McCourt</i> : Setting up the Case, Part I	Hart explains that he and Verne Dusenbery needed a real dispute between parties before they could challenge the alien land laws in the courts. He talks about finding parties that would be willing to participate and test the laws. They found the wife of Jim Donald, a prominent eastern Oregonian lawyer; she owned strawberry land near Gresham. They found Etsuo Namba and his son, Kenji Namba, who had been strawberry growers in east Multnomah County before the relocation. Hart and Dusenbery carefully contrived the lease structure in such a way to raise all the needed questions in the proposed litigation.	Namba, Kenji	Dusenbery, Verne	Namba, Etsuo
00:05:00	<i>Kenji Namba v. McCourt</i> : Setting up the Case, Part II	Hart talks about getting District Attorney John McCourt to threaten to prosecute if they went forward with the leases. Hart understood that McCourt would need time to reflect on the decision and consider staff concerns and potential political consequences. Hart notes that he believed McCourt thought that the alien land laws were bad and that he was willing to take some political risk to help straighten out the constitutionality of those laws. McCourt wrote them a letter establishing his intention to prosecute; Hart and Dusenbery moved forward and served McCourt with their complaint.	Namba, Kenji	Civil liberties	McCourt, John
00:08:04	<i>Kenji Namba v. McCourt</i> : Circuit Court	Hart describes the evolution of the case as it came before Judge James Crawford, a circuit court judge in Multnomah County. Crawford ruled against them. Hart describes Crawford as a good judge and describes Crawford's approach in this situation as totally unimaginative and conventional. Hart expected this outcome because of the precedent set by the United States Supreme Court twenty-three years before. After this case, Hart and Dusenbery were on their way to the Oregon Supreme Court.	Namba, Kenji	Civil liberties	Crawford, James
00:11:12	<i>Oyama v. California</i> , ca. 1948	Hart discusses the circumstances of the <i>Oyama v. California</i> case, which he remembers as occurring after Crawford's decision in the Namba case. Hart was not aware of the <i>Oyama</i> case as he worked on the Namba case. In the <i>Oyama</i> case, only two California Supreme Court judges wanted to hold the California alien land laws unconstitutional; the rest ruled that the case presented an unconstitutional application of the law and therefore didn't challenge the laws themselves. Hart notes that in their brief to the Oregon Supreme Court about the Namba case, he and Dusenbery exploited the deficiencies of the <i>Oyama</i> case.	Civil liberties	Careers - Legal	Namba, Kenji

00:15:35	Justice [George] Rossman's Decision in <i>Kenji v. Namba</i> , 1948	After discussing his embarrassment about a faux pas during oral testimony in the trial before the Oregon Supreme Court (he did not leave Dusenbery enough time to speak), Hart talks about Justice [George] Rossman's decision. Hart notes the meticulous and careful manner in which Rossman argues his opinion. Hart describes what he believes to be the best part of the opinion—when Rossman describes that, as a nation, Americans were presently more enlightened than they were in 1923 and wiser about the need to preserve liberties for all Americans, not just those in the establishment.	Rossman, George	Civil liberties	Namba, Kenji
00:20:45	Ideas about Equal Protection of the Laws in the 1930s and 1940s	Hart places Rossman's decision in the Namba case in the context of a continuum toward greater appreciation for constitutional provisions that supported equal protection of the laws. He mentions the Dirk De Jonge case as a leading example. Rossman was in touch with this trajectory. The Oregon legislature repealed the alien land laws a year or two later; Hart thinks that California and Washington also repealed their alien land laws shortly after Rossman's decision.	Constitutional law	De Jonge, Dirk	Civil liberties
00:24:41	Other Alien Land Law Cases: [Terrace] Case and Oyama Case	Hart distinguishes between the [Terrace] case (1923) and the Oyama case (1948). He speculates about why Dusenbery happened to approach him rather than someone else.	Civil liberties	Dusenbery, Verne	

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00:00:00	<i>Kenji Namba v. McCourt</i> : Division of Labor between Hart and Dusenbery, 1947	Hart comments on the division of labor in the Namba case. Verne Dusenbery was older and had more experience in private practice. Hart and Dusenbery planned and discussed drafts together. As the younger lawyer, it was normal for Hart to compose the drafts and do legwork. Hart knew John McCourt; he got McCourt's cooperation.	Careers - Legal	Dusenbery, Verne	Namba, Kenji
00:02:42	<i>Kenji Namba v. McCourt</i> : Origin of Verne Dusenbery's Involvement	Hart speculates on how Dusenbery came to work on the alien land law issue; Hart does not know with certainty. The 1945 amendment that toughened the alien land law was in the newspapers, and Dusenbery may have lobbied in the legislature against it. During World War II, Dusenbery and Gus [J.] Solomon worked together on relocation problems and was therefore in touch with Japanese-Americans. The Japanese-American association in Portland may have invited him to put together a case challenging the law.	Dusenbery, Verne	Constitutional law	World War II - Internment of Japanese-Americans
00:04:11	Verne Dusenbery	Strassmaier points out that Monroe Sweetland described Dusenbery as conservative. Hart describes Dusenbery as an unquestionably socially-concerned person. Hart notes that Dusenbery joined the Lawyers Guild in the 1930s. Hart describes an issue that the Lawyers Guild worked on that may have been of interest to Dusenbery—an investigation of the selection process in Multnomah County for the pool of jury candidates in an attempt to ensure fair representation.	Dusenbery, Verne	Political views	Careers - Legal
00:07:03	Public Responses to the Namba Case and to Restitution Laws, 1945-1950s	Hart talks about the public responses (or lack thereof) to the Namba case. He notes that the prevailing climate of opinion among Americans, particularly on the West Coast, was one of support for Japanese-Americans and embarrassment for wartime relocation; he recalls no virulent anti-Japanese protesters. Hart describes a law passed by Congress in the mid-fifties whereby Japanese-Americans could make claims for their losses; Hart worked on processing some of the claims. He calls the statute "stingy" and noted it was a well-intentioned but not very effective effort to provide restitution. He recalls no public responses to his work on these cases, either.	World War II - Internment of Japanese-Americans	Civil liberties	Careers - Legal
00:11:37	Consequences of Namba Case, 1940s-1960s	Hart expresses that the U.S. Supreme Court decisions that held up alien land laws were primitive, ridiculous, and awful decisions. He described his case as a "footnote to the burial of a mistaken law that was no longer very much in the consciousness of the people;" therefore, it was uncontroversial. Hart describes being honored at a banquet held by the Japanese-American association in the 1960s. He describes later contact he had with Kenji Namba.	Namba, Kenji	Civil liberties	
00:14:47	Yasui Case	Strassmaier notes that Solomon mentioned the Yasui case in his oral history; Solomon notes that he and C. Allan Hart, Sr. were on opposite sides of the issue. Hart states that he cannot comment because he does not remember. Hart and Solomon agree to look into the case.	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.		

00:16:16	World War II Service and Hart's Political Ambitions	Strassmaier asks Hart about the formation of his political ambitions and its relationship with his service in World War II. Hart notes that he was becoming more conscious of civil liberties questions and more alert to civil liberties violations; he describes this development as one that grew out of work he did before and during the war. He did not come back from the war with new, strong ideas about political matters.	Political views	World War II - Military service	Civil liberties
00:20:52	Hart's Involvement in Politics, ca. 1946-1955	Hart describes joining the newly-formed American Veterans Committee (AVC), formed as an alternative to existing veteran's organizations that were conservative in their politics and social attitudes; AVC encouraged its members to become involved in local politics. The AVC brought him into contact with the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee; Hart became a precinct member and sat on various committees. He and others became critical of the county chairperson, Nick [Nicholas] Granet; Hart participated in organizing to replace him. Hart describes Bill Way, who was elected county chairperson after Granet.	Morgan, Howard	Drayer, Bill	Political participation
00:26:55	Multnomah County Sheriff Terry [Terrance D.] Schrunk	Hart begins to describe his involvement in suggesting Terry [Terrance D.] Schrunk as a replacement for a Multnomah County sheriff who had been recalled by the voters. Schrunk had been a lobbyist at the legislature for the firefighter's union.	Schrunk, Terrance D.	Law enforcement	Lobbyists

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00:00:00	Hart's Involvement in Politics, ca. 1946-1955	Hart concludes talking about his political activities, which amounted to a period of up to ten years working with the Multnomah County Democratic Central Committee, going to meetings and accepting some committee assignments and responsibilities. He talks about first meeting Terry Schruck. He notes that the American Veterans Committee faded; he describes the careers and lives of its founders, Howard Morgan and Phillip Dreyer.	Political participation	Democrats	
00:04:44	Family Life and Home Ownership, 1947-1950	Hart talks about purchasing his house after about a year of living with his wife in a flat on SW Main Street. Friends were selling a home in their desired location in the Sylvan area at the top of Canyon Road, but the price was more than the Harts could afford. E.B. MacNaughton was close with the owners; he convinced the owners they were asking too much and helped the Harts finance a down payment. Hart talks about the births of his children in 1947, 1949, and 1950.	Family life		
00:08:38	Death of Hart's Mother, 1954	Hart discusses the declining health of his mother, who passed away in February 1954. The family was never convinced that her condition was adequately diagnosed. She had been active in church and as the president of the National Women's Alliance.	Family life	Health concerns	
00:10:46	Colonel Jake [Jacob M.] Arvey's Strategy Applied to Portland Politics, ca.1946-1955	Hart talks about, when he was politically active, trying to implement ideas about running a political machine that he learned from [Colonel] Jake [Jacob M.] Arvey. He wanted to provide trainings to educate precinct committeemen in a whole panorama of city and county services in an effort to make the committeemen useful to citizens and therefore increase access to them. Hart speculates why this strategy worked in Chicago, but did not work as well in Portland.	Arvey, Jacob M.	Political strategy	
00:14:50	Private Practice and Bonneville Power Administration, ca. 1947-1953: Part I	Upon returning from the war, Hart opened a law office and soon made an arrangement with Reynolds Metals Company. The inauguration of [Dwight D.] Eisenhower in 1953 and the appointment of Oregon Governor Douglas McKay as Secretary of the Interior put an end to Democratic policies at Bonneville, such as the ban on twenty-year contracts with private utilities. Negotiations with Portland General Electric and others ensued, putting industrial customers, like Reynolds Metals Company, at a disadvantage. Hart describes being a part of the origin of the organization of the District Service Industrial customers, or DSIs; from that point on DSIs made up a large portion of his law practice.	Careers - Legal	Utilities	Industry

00:20:26	Private Practice and Bonneville Power Administration, ca. 1947-1953: Part II	When Gus [J.] Solomon was appointed to the federal court in 1949, he recommended that Hart become his successor as the lawyer for the Central Lincoln People's Utility District in Newport, Oregon; Hart did this work for the next thirty years. Hart describes that, with this work and the work with the DSIs, he had been intimately involved with all of Bonneville's problems in dealing with their customer groups. Hart notes that during much of the 1950s and into the mid-1960s there was plenty of power in the Bonneville system; there was no power shortage, so no real disputes.	Careers - Legal	Energy	Industry
00:25:37	Hart as ACLU Correspondent in Oregon, 1949	Hart describes how Solomon's appointment to the federal court in 1949 led to Hart as his successor as the ACLU correspondent in Oregon.	Solomon, Gus J.	Civil liberties	
00:27:20	Transamerica Antitrust Case	Hart begins to describe a situation when he was with the Pendergrass firm in which the Federal Reserve Board (the antitrust agency in the banking industry) brought an antitrust proceeding against Transamerica.	Careers - Legal	Economics	

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Tape 18, Side 2

1986 June 10

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Partner at Pendergrass, Spectlan, and Bullivant, 1947	Hart describes work while a partner at Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant related to an antitrust case against Transamerica, charging it with trying to become a monopoly through its ownership of Bank of America, First National Bank and others. Hart was assigned to research a history of First National Bank. He describes his findings. He talks about the role E.B. MacNaughton, as the president of First National, and [Edward C.] Sammons, as the president of U.S. National, played in the organization of branch banking in Oregon in 1933.	Careers - Legal	Economics	Careers - Banking

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Tape 19, Side 1

1986 June 17

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Yasui Case	Hart relates a recent conversation with Gus [J.] Solomon to straighten out a question that came up in the previous interview about the Yasui case [<i>Yasui v. United States</i> ?]. In his oral history interview, Solomon had remembered a meeting with prominent lawyers in C. Allan Hart, Sr.'s office where they discussed the case. Solomon expressed his opinion that what the government was doing was improper, undesirable, and unconstitutional. Hart, Sr. expressed his personal opinion (not as a legal or constitutional matter) that the critical war situation was probably justification and as a matter of patriotism the government should not be criticized.	Solomon, Gus J.	World War II	Civil liberties
00:04:54	Family Life, 1947-1955: Part I	Hart adds details to his discussion of his growing family between 1947 and 1950, noting that with the births of his children, Martha, Sally, and Charles Allan Hart III, he and his wife, Ruth Hart, had three children under the age of three. Hart notes that [Edward C.] Sammons invited Hart to become general counsel for United States National Bank and a member of the board of directors. His mother became increasingly ill during the early 1950s. Hart helped his father find a housekeeper after his mother died in the fall of 1955.	Family life	Career - Legal	Hart, Ruth
00:11:03	Family Life, 1947-1955: Part II	Hart contends that while there were differences between how his children were raised and how he was raised, these differences were not conscious decisions. He notes his manner of living as he was raised was similar to that of his wife's. He discusses the impact of the death of his mother and the death of his wife's father had on family visits. He and his wife tried to be intimate and close with their children.	Family life	Hart, Ruth	
00:15:20	Review of Professional Timeline, 1946-1953	Hart reviews key dates and events of his career between the time he returned from World War II until 1953. He shared an office space with Jerry [Gerald] Meindl for about six months before being offered a partnership at Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant, where he started January 1, 1947. He talks about his Bonneville customers—Reynolds Metals [Company] retained him in the summer of 1946, in 1949 he succeeded Gus [J.] Solomon as special counsel for Central Lincoln People's Utility District, and he worked with the District Service Industrial (DSI) customers. He also mentions that the Pendergrass firm was counsel for the [First National] Bank.	Careers - Legal	Public power	Meindl, Gerald

00:17:17	Alfred Veazie and Hart form Hart & Veazie, September 1954	Hart discusses the circumstances that led him to leave Pendergrass, Spactlan and Bullivant on September 1, 1954. He and his friend, Charles [E.T.] Wright, had grown restless at the Pendergrass firm; they wanted more of a cut of the firm's earnings. Solomon introduced Hart to Alfred Veazie, who was the surviving member of a longstanding, well-regarded law firm. The two joined and formed Hart & Veazie. Hart describes preparing his new office in the American Bank Building with the help of his friend, Walter Gordon, an architect. Judge Solomon and his clerk helped set up the existing Veazie law library.	Careers - Legal	Solomon, Gus J.	Veazie, Alfred
00:21:43	Formation of Hart, Davidson & Veazie, 1956	Hart discusses circumstances that led to the formation of Hart, Davidson and Veazie. He discusses key events of C. Gerald [Jebbie] Davidson's career—Davidson served as general counsel at Bonneville Power Administration, was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior by Secretary [Julius Albert] Krug, and formed the firm, Davidson & Nikoloric. Nikoloric did not last in the firm; Davidson invited Hart and Veazie to join him at his office in the Equitable Building (presently the Commonwealth Building). Hart talks about divorces between Davison and his wife, Mercedes, and Justice William O. Douglas and his wife, Mildred; Mercedes and William Douglas then married.	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Career - Legal	
00:26:37	Notes on Changing Law Firms, 1946-1956	Hart explains that when changes in firms occur, it is always the client's choice to stay with the old firm or move with the counsel. Reynolds Metals Company and Central Lincoln continued with Hart to his new firms. Hart notes that his relationship with people at Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant remained cordial. As an example he talks about how Rupert R. Bullivant brought him into important litigation involving the demise of Rose City Transit Company and the formation of TriMet as the mass transit company in Portland.	Careers - Legal	Bullivant, Rupert R.	Transportation - Mass transit

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Tape 19, Side 2

1986 June 17

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Pay Negotiations at Pendergrass, Spactlan, & Bullivant, 1947-1954	Hart responds to Strassmaier's question about asking for more money at Pendergrass, Spactlan, and Bullivant. Most often Hart and Charles [E.T.] Wright talked directly with Rupert [R.] Bullivant, who was the youngest of the three senior partners; Bullivant would discuss the matter with the others. The conversations were amicable and carried out in a dignified manner.	Bullivant, Rupert R.	Careers - Legal	Wright, Charles E.T.
00:02:26	Partnership Changes, 1956-1968	Hart talks about C. Gerald [Jebbie] Davidson's marriage to Joan Kaplan and the work that came to the firm as a result of substantial investments in Alaskan timber the Davidsons made at the encouragement of the Kaplans. Paul Hanlon joined in the early 1960s; the firm's name changed to Hart, Davidson, Veazie, & Hanlon until about 1963, when Jerome [S.] Bischoff joined the firm. At this time Davidson dropped out of the partnership and focused on his timber company, which was situated in an office next door; Hart's firm, now called Hart, Veazie, Bischoff and Hanlon continued to work closely with Davidson.	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Bischoff, Jerome S.	Hanlon, Paul
00:06:26	Hart moves to his Present Firm: Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, and Krause, 1968	Hanlon, a nationally famous labor arbitrator, left the firm in 1968 and moved to Boston. Hanlon's departure broke up the firm. Bischoff went to one firm and Hart joined his present (1986) firm, which was led by Dennis Lindsay and Dick [Richardson W.] Nahstoll. Carmie [R.] Dafoe, Jr., also joined the firm at this time; he died in an automobile accident a few years later. Bob [Robert B.] Duncan, a congressman from Medford, Oregon, spent a few years at the firm. Hart records that the firm is presently (1986) named Lindsay, Nahstoll, Hart, and Krause.	Careers - Legal	Lindsay, Dennis	Nahstoll, Richardson W.
00:09:02	Local Organization of American Civil Liberties Union, 1930s	Hart discusses his knowledge of early efforts to establish a local American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) in the 1930s and his lack of awareness of it at the time. Among the small group that struggled to form a local ACLU group were women Hart knew personally or were family friends—Clara Strong, [?] Nunn, and [?] Trevett. Hart cannot recall if he joined the ACLU before or after World War II. He notes that the ACLU was not very active before the war, and he was very busy with his work at Bonneville Power Administration to be very involved in community matters at the time.	Civil liberties	Careers - Legal	

00:14:26	American Civil Liberties Union Activities in Oregon, 1940s	Hart recalls being more aware of the ACLU after he returned to Portland in 1946 from his service in World War II. Gus [J.] Solomon replaced B.A. Green as ACLU correspondent in the mid-1940s; this likely contributed to Hart's awareness of the organization. Hart recalls filing a protest on behalf of the ACLU regarding the censorship and ban on the movie, "The Bicycle Thief" in Portland. Upon Solomon's recommendation, Hart took over as ACLU correspondent when Solomon was appointed to the court in 1949.	Civil liberties	Solomon, Gus J.	
00:17:28	American Civil Liberties Union and Concern about Communists, 1951: Part I	Hart talks about learning from the ACLU's New York office that a woman made an urgent request to form a Portland chapter. The New York office asked for Hart's comment. Hart discovered that, while likely not a member of the Communist Party, the woman's politics followed the party line closely. He also learned that other Portlanders with similar views had recently joined the ACLU; Hart was concerned this group wished to use a Portland ACLU chapter to solve local problems with a party-line approach. Hart notes that this predicament was familiar to those involved in liberal organizations, such as the American Veterans Committee and the Oregon Commonwealth.	Sweetland, Monroe M.	Civil liberties	Communists
00:22:00	American Civil Liberties Union and Concern about Communists, 1951: Part II	Hart requested of the New York ACLU a list of recent national members from Portland, Oregon; he became concerned there was a deliberate attempt to influence the development of a Portland chapter. He called a meeting of Portland ACLU members on [November 28, 1951] to vote on whether or not to form a Portland chapter. Of the approximately eighty members, only eighteen showed up. There was an undercover FBI agent in attendance. Gus [J.] Solomon and his wife were also in attendance, but did not participate. Hart made the tie-breaking vote for not forming a chapter.	Civil liberties	Communists	Solomon, Gus J.
00:26:04	American Civil Liberties Union and Concern about Communists, 1951: Part III	Hart corrects himself about the date of the meeting of ACLU members in Portland—it was held on November 28, 1951, not April 5, 1955. Hart speculates about the reason for the low attendance numbers. He comments on the effort he made to get people with his viewpoint to attend the meeting.	Communists	Civil liberties	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	American Civil Liberties Union and Concern about Communists, 1952	Hart speaks about a visit in the spring of 1952 from the executive director of national ACLU, Patrick Malin. In anticipating his visit, Hart and others were concerned that the group they were concerned about would renew their efforts to form a local chapter. Hart and others again tried to strengthen ACLU membership among people who shared their point of view. Malin's visit took place with no issues.	Civil liberties	Communists	
00:03:38	American Civil Liberties Union and Concern about Communists, 1930s-1953	Hart talks about his lack of awareness of [Henry M.] Esterly's thoughts on Communists or concerns that early ACLU members in Oregon had about them. The national ACLU did not give specific feedback on how to handle the issue. Hart notes that by about 1941, the ACLU's controversial way of solving this problem was to accept known Communists as members but to exclude them from holding positions of power such as a committee, officer or board-member position. Senator Joseph McCarthy had not yet captured the nation's attention at this time.	Civil liberties	Esterly, Henry M.	Communists
00:06:49	A Local Chapter of the ACLU is Formed, 1955	Hart talks about participating in efforts to form a local chapter of the ACLU. He names the members of a group who were interested—Paul Meyer, Johnathan Newman, "Mike" [Myron] Katz, Maure Goldschmidt. Hart remembers getting a prod from E.B. MacNaughton, who shared with him a letter from Senator Monroe Sweetland expressing support for a local chapter. Hart describes meetings to draft and adopt bylaws and elect a board of directors. He names the first officers—Judah Bieman, Newman, Dick [Richardson W.] Nahstoll, and Katz. Recognition by the national ACLU was granted in December 1955.	Civil liberties	MacNaughton, E.B.	
00:11:53	The Velde Committee and Changes in the Political Climate, 1952-1955	Noting changes to the political climate that had occurred in the meantime, Hart speculates that the group they formerly worried about may have chosen to be more circumspect—they did not pose a problem when the local chapter formation in 1955. Hart talks about the hearing that occurred in Portland when the Velde Committee charged a Reed College faculty member, Stanley [W.] Moore, with being a Communist Party member. He describes attending the hearing and noting the attendance of figures such as [William D.] Browne, who had been his old antagonist during his "Red Squad" investigations in the 1930s.	Civil liberties	Moore, Stanley W.	Communists
00:16:39	Advantages of Forming a Local Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, 1955	Hart talks about the advantages of creating a local chapter of the ACLU. Individual members of the national ACLU could not be as effective. Forming a chapter made it possible for group thinking and group action to occur. He describes how once the local group was formed, they became more active. They then had a group monitoring problems and an organized way of deciding how to intervene.	Civil liberties		

00:20:58	Frank [V.] Patterson Case, Oregon Supreme Court, 1953-1956	Hart begins a description of the chronology of the Frank [V.] Patterson case from the time Patterson passed the Oregon Bar examination in 1953 but was denied membership until the Oregon Supreme Court's decision in 1956. He describes Patterson's lawyers—Nels Peterson was a suspected party liner, and Leo Levenson was Gus [J.] Solomon's earlier partner and a New Dealer.	Patterson, Frank V.	Civil liberties	
00:24:49	Frank [V.] Patterson Case, U.S. Supreme Court, 1956	Hart is brought into the case in 1956. Close to the time that the Oregon Supreme Court made its decision in the Patterson case, the U.S. Supreme Court decided on two similar cases, the Schwabe case and Konigsberg case; the result was directly contrary to the Oregon Supreme Court's ruling in the Patterson case. Hart brought the Patterson case to the U.S. Supreme Court, which, in turn, remanded the case back to the Oregon Supreme Court for reconsideration. The Oregon Supreme Court stuck to its position. Additional efforts to take it back to the U.S. Supreme Court were denied.	Patterson, Frank V.	Civil liberties	Careers - Legal
00:27:07	Dirk De Jonge Case, 1930s	Hart begins to describe the substance of the Supreme Court's decision. To do so, he summarizes the crux of the Dirk De Jonge case of the mid 1930s, where the U.S. Supreme Court decided to allow freedom of speech even to those who are dissenters and antiestablishment—we rely on our ability to answer their views rather than trying to suppress their speech. Hart points to the De Jonge case as the first big case in which U.S. Supreme Court insisted on the freedom of speech, press, and communication for all people, even communists.	De Jonge, Dirk	Civil liberties	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Frank [V.] Patterson Case, Oregon Supreme Court, 1956	Hart articulates his thoughts on the error the Oregon Supreme Court made in its decision in the Frank V. Patterson case. It did not find that Patterson engaged in unlawful activities himself. His wrongdoing was that he refused to admit that the Communist Party sought to overthrow the government by force and violence. Hart notes that this approach did not allow for gradations in thinking that might be present in individual party members. Hart explains why he thought it was a subjective, not objective, decision.	Civil liberties	Patterson, Frank V.	Careers - Legal
00:04:03	U.S. Supreme Court Cases: Schware and Konigsberg	Hart outlines the substance of the two similar U.S. Supreme Court cases. There was no evidence that either man engaged in actions of violence to overthrow the government or even advocate such actions. Hart read from the opinion of the Schware case which said that even if some members of the Communist Party had illegal aims or engaged in illegal activity, "it cannot be immediately inferred that all members shared their evil purposes." Hart argues that the same was true in the Patterson case.	Civil liberties	Communists	Patterson, Frank V.
00:07:06	Reasons for not bringing the Patterson Case to the U.S. Supreme Court for the Second Time	Hart reasons why an important ACLU leader, [Frankel ?], advised against Hart attempting to bring the Patterson case to the U.S. Supreme Court for a second time. Some worried that because, with the Schware and Konigsberg cases, the issue had already been raised by the Court multiple times; the Court was likely to reject it. Hart had hoped that the U.S. Supreme Court would have reversed the Oregon Supreme Court without opinion because the decision in Oregon was flagrantly contrary to the U.S. Supreme Court's two decisions.	Civil liberties	Careers - Legal	
00:11:11	Frank [V.] Patterson Case: Aftermath	Hart notes what he knows of what became of Frank Victor Patterson. Hart describes being outraged by the decision in the case—he thought it was a retreat into unsophisticated attitudes and oblivious to a long line of new thinking that had been developing in courts all over the country. Hart describes how the Patterson case no longer governs decision making. About ten years later, Hart's partner, "Dick" [Richardson W.] Nahstoll, took the Bernard Jolles case, which presented a similar question. Jolles and Nahstoll won the case and Jolles was admitted to the Bar and became a strong and respectable lawyer.	Patterson, Frank V.	Civil liberties	Nahstoll, Richard W.

00:15:39	Hart Seeks Opinions on how to Proceed in the Patterson Case	Hart talks about people he corresponded with while working on the Patterson case as he tried to get a read on how others thought he should proceed. He characterizes Harlow Lennon as a thoughtful New Deal liberal who later became a well-respected juvenile court judge. Hart notes that corresponding with people in this way was his own personal style; the local ACLU chapter was so new, the members were feeling their way because there were fewer formal procedures in place. He contrasts this with the structured procedures of the present-day ACLU, noting that now policy decisions are debated over a long period of time.	Civil liberties	Careers - Legal	
00:20:42	Summary of Hart's ACLU Involvement, 1940s-1980s	Hart summarizes his participation in ACLU activities. He notes that he has not been very active as an individual handling cases. He was active as a correspondent with the national ACLU before a local chapter was organized. After, he was a member of the board of directors for many years; he is again on the board after taking a break.	Civil liberties	Careers - Legal	
00:22:40	Hart is Presented with the MacNaughton Award, 1967	Hart speaks of being awarded the MacNaughton Award in 1967, approximately the third person to receive it after Governor [Charles A.] Sprague and Gus [J.] Solomon. He describes being surprised, pleased, grateful, and honored. He describes the award banquet.	Careers - Legal	Accolades	
00:26:17	Origin of Hart's Interest in Civil Liberties	Hart begins to speak about how he came to his interest in civil rights and civil liberties. It began when he was a student in law school. He does not have a specific memory of when it began—he became aware of the issues and with his own analysis and thinking, he became convinced of its basic value. He outlines the three basic civil liberties as freedom of communication (speech, press, assembly), due process, and freedom of religion.	Civil liberties	Yale Law School	Political awareness

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Origin of Hart's Interest in Civil Liberties	Hart continues to speak about how he came to his convictions on civil liberties. Of the three basic types, he notes that freedom of communication and due process are the most important—a democratic government cannot exist without them. These convictions began in his early adult years, probably growing out of associations in law school with faculty members. He shares a distinct memory of hearing Eleanor Roosevelt on the radio indignantly supporting the civil liberties of WPA artists who were suspected communists; hearing her speak with such firmness vindicated his own thinking.	Civil liberties	Roosevelt, Anna Eleanor	Yale Law School
00:03:50	Civil Liberties in Oregon, Washington, and South Africa	Hart mentions the situation in South Africa as an example of what can happen if the two basic rights, freedom of communication and due process, are not protected. He discusses his thoughts on Oregon's and Portland's track record on civil liberties, noting that it has been remarkably good. Two reasons that Hart point to are wise leadership at <i>The Oregonian</i> newspaper and strong governors. Hart notes racial problems and some abortion clinic problems as present-day (1986) exceptions, but by and large Portland and Oregon have been good on civil liberties, especially compared to its neighbor, Washington.	Hoyt, Edwin Palmer	Civil liberties	

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Tape 21, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Sylvan School Board: Introduction, 1952	Hart talks about trying to remember what prompted him to become a member of the school board, as his children were not yet attending school. Hart believes he became acquainted with school board members at a neighborhood meeting about the state highway department's proposal to redesign an intersection of Canyon Road at Sylvan. He was on the school board from 1952-1956. The construction of West Sylvan School was one thing the board worked on.	Education	Civic engagement	
00:02:23	Sylvan School Board, 1952-1956: Part I	Hart discusses an issue the Sylvan School District faced along with the other "bedroom communities" found in Sauvie Island and Riverdale school districts. These outlying communities educated their grade school children within their districts, but contracted with neighboring cities for high school because they did not have their own facilities. When Hart started, dominant people on the Portland school board, like Herbert [M.] Schwab, welcomed the Sylvan high school students. Hart describes how the bedroom communities were starved financially because they relied on the assessments of residential properties and not the larger values of the industrial or commercial properties.	Education - Funding	Civic engagement	Schwab, Herbert M.
00:06:09	Sylvan School Board, 1952-1956: Part II	Hart recalls being a part of a citizen's committee to work on the problem faced by these bedroom communities. A solution they worked on made use of a countywide district which levies a countywide tax—a "tax-equalizing device," describes Hart. Hart notes that the proposal of this program was to get the county district to supply some of the more specialized and expensive facilities, like the treatment of handicapped children, to the bedroom communities. In 1958 Hart received an award from the Multnomah County OEA, he believes due to his work on this citizens committee.	Education - Funding	Disability	Taxes
00:09:08	Sylvan School Board, 1952-1956: Part III	Hart talks about changes on the Portland school board in the 1960s, when Hart was no longer on the Sylvan board, but was its attorney. Portland wished to annex the bedroom communities; it would no longer accept high school students from outlying communities. Hart describes the decision faced by the Sylvan district to build a high school jointly with the Riverdale school system, or be annexed by Portland. Challenges to building a high school included a providing strong vocational and athletic programs. Ultimately, voters decided against building a separate school—the inability to field competitive sports teams was a significant factor.	Careers - Legal	Education - Funding	Education - Sports

00:15:35	[State] Board of Higher Education Appointment, 1957	Hart was appointed to the [State] Board of Higher Education by Governor Bob [Robert D.] Holmes. Hart describes the nine-member board headed by John Richards. Hart describes working on the education committee with Cheryl MacNaughton, chairperson. Hart describes C. MacNaughton; she was the second wife of E.B. MacNaughton, liberal, and distinguished. Hart describes becoming "restless" with C. MacNaughton due to her unwillingness to vote against Richards. Hart notes the reasons the other board members were dissatisfied with Richards.	Education	MacNaughton, Cheryl	Richards, John
00:20:34	[State] Board of Higher Education: Education Committee Work, 1957-1964: Part I	Hart became chairperson of the education committee when C. MacNaughton withdrew. Hart describes the major issues the committee worked on. They researched and debated the name change from Oregon State College to Oregon State University; the change was ultimately adopted. They also discussed the question of how much the state could support a duplication of academic offerings between University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and Portland State College (later University.)	Education - Universities	Education - Administrators	
00:23:30	[State] Board of Higher Education: Education Committee Work, 1957-1964: Part II	Hart describes the decisions of the education committee with respect to the offerings at University of Oregon, Oregon State University, and Portland State College. He discussed the basic policy adopted by the board that all three of the major institutions would have strong undergraduate programs in the humanities as well as the sciences. There was to be some differentiation in the schools' graduate programs; Hart describes the proposed differences. Hart begins to discuss law schools in Oregon.	Education - Universities	Education - Administrators	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	[State] Board of Higher Education Work, 1957-1964: Northwestern School of Law	While Hart was on the [State] Board of Higher Education, he learned of John [Flint] Gantenbein's feelings that the Northwestern School of Law should attach to a higher level institution. Hart was delegated to talk with him about considering the University of Oregon. Gantenbein's dislike for University of Oregon Dean Orlando John Hollis got in the way of this development. After Hart left the board, Gantenbein worked out an arrangement with Lewis and Clark College.	Gantenbein, John Flint	Hollis, Orlando John	Education - Universities
00:03:48	[State] Board of Higher Education Work, 1957-1964: Search for new Chancellor of Higher Education	Late in Hart's time on the board, Chancellor of Higher Education John Richards abruptly resigned. Hart talks about the process for finding Richard's replacement. They conducted a countrywide search, but as was routine, included one inside candidate—Roy [E.] Lieuallen, who ultimately became Richard's successor. Hart discusses Lieuallen's qualifications.	Education - Universities	Lieuallen, Roy E.	
00:06:24	[State] Board of Higher Education Work, 1957-1964: Search for new University of Oregon President	Hart discusses the board's search procedures for finding a successor to [Owen] Meredith Wilson as University of Oregon president. The board chose Arthur [S.] Flemming. Hart describes Flemming's credentials. He was somewhat of a controversial choice, due to his lack of an academic background. Hart notes that Flemming was a Republican, having served in the [Dwight D.] Eisenhower administration; Flemming was also a civil libertarian. Hart describes one of the controversial things Flemming did as university president was to allow Gus Hall, a communist, to speak on campus.	Flemming, Arthur S.	Education - Universities	Civil liberties
00:09:14	Campaign Chairperson for Maurine Neuberger, 1960	Hart describes being surprised when Maurine [B.] Neuberger asked him to be her campaign chairperson when she announced that she was going to run to fill Senator Dick [Richard L.] Neuberger's seat. Concerned about taking on this role while serving on the [State] Board of Higher Education, Hart called Governor [Mark O.] Hatfield's office for approval, which he received from Hatfield's assistant. Hart describes his disappointment when Hatfield did not reappoint him to the board when his term was complete in 1964. He later learned from Hatfield's assistant that his service as M. Neuberger's campaign chairperson was the reason.	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Education	Hatfield, Mark O.
00:13:31	Hart as Consultant for University of Oregon Law School Study, 1960s	Hart discusses being hired by the University of Oregon Law School to study the adequacy of facilities to handle the projected influx of law students as a result of the World War II baby boom. Some of the younger faculty members, led by Professor Hans Linde, were frustrated by Dean Hollis' conservative approach to address the issue.	University of Oregon	Careers - Legal	Linde, Hans A.

00:17:43	University of Oregon Law School Study, 1960s: Conclusions	One of the study's earliest conclusions was to construct a modern law school building. The group brought in consultants from other campuses nationwide to discuss how other locations were solving the growth issue. Hart recounts interesting ideas he learned from the newly appointed dean of the new law school at University of California, Davis. Hart describes the circumstances of Hollis stepping down as dean; a "collision of ideas" between the younger faculty members and Hollis played a role. Hart wrote a report about this study; it was published in the Oregon Law Review in 1966.	Law school - Faculty	University of Oregon	Careers - Legal
00:23:31	University of Oregon Law School Study, 1960s: Flemming's Open Door Policy	Strassmaier mentions President Flemming's open door policy at the University of Oregon. Hart does not remember talking to Flemming about this policy by name. Hart recounts reflecting with Flemming on the decision to admit applicants more exclusively from the state of Oregon verses accepting out-of-state applicants. The strong conclusion was that the university should have an open door and attract students from all over. Hart does not recall an attempt at the university to attract more minorities.	Careers - Legal	Education - Universities	University of Oregon
00:28:13	Note	The last thirty seconds of this recording is repeated audio from another tape			

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Tape 22, Side 2

1986 June 24

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Note	The first thirty seconds is a repeat of a previous interview.			
00:00:32	Quality of University of Oregon Law Program, 1960s	Hart comments on the quality of the law program at the University of Oregon. He recalls being impressed with the caliber of the faculty. He found the quality of the student body to be somewhat lacking; his impression was that the admission standards were not high. This led to not a very stimulating law school atmosphere. It improved later. Hart explains why the open door policy was not to blame.	Education - Universities	Law School - Faculty	University of Oregon
00:05:38	[State] Board of Higher Education Appointment, 1957	Hart speaks about how he became appointed to the [State] Board of Higher Education. The appointment surprised him. He was unaware of who recommended him for the position.	Education - Universities		
00:06:45	Discrimination in Higher Education, 1960s	Hart recalls that when he served on the [State] Board of Higher Education an issue arose involving discrimination, but he cannot remember the circumstances other than he took a leading position on it, which was likely supported by Cheryl MacNaughton and "Bud" [J.W.] Forrester. Hart does not recall equal pay for women being an issue that came up when he was on the board or while working at the law school.	Women's issues	MacNaughton, Cheryl	Education - Universities
00:09:57	James [S.] Hart, Professor of English at Portland State	Hart discusses the extent to which he discussed education matters with his brother, James [S.] Hart, who was a full professor at Portland State in the English department. Usually the brothers were in agreement on matters of education.	Education - Universities	Extended family	
00:11:42	Portland State College, 1960s	Hart talks about how Portland State College compared to the other two large universities in the state. He talks about how appropriations were allocated on an FTE-basis (Full-Time-Equivalent), and this hurt Portland State's funding because many students worked. While a member of the [State] Board of Higher Education, Hart recalls campaigning at the legislature on behalf of Portland State to be allowed a graduate program in social work. He discusses Portland State's desire to have other graduate programs, in business and engineering, for example; there was a concern in the state of duplicating programs amongst the other universities.	Education - Universities	Education - Funding	
00:16:43	Catlin Gabel Board of Trustees Fires Headmaster [Eugene Kimbark] MacColl, 1960s	Hart speaks about conflict between two groups at Catlin Gabel—those who wanted to emulate the intellectual and worldly education of Reed College (like headmaster Kim [Eugene Kimbark] MacColl), and those who wanted more of an eastern-boarding-school atmosphere. Hart talks about the termination of MacColl as headmaster at about the time Hart's oldest daughter started at Catlin Gabel. The Hart family knew MacColl personally. The school was in debt; Hart had heard that MacColl had been a poor financial manager. MacColl's termination reflected the schism within the school's board and parent group.	MacColl, Eugene Kimbark	Education - Administrators	Education - Organizations

00:22:22	Hart as a Member of Catlin Gabel Board, ca. 1962-1971: Part I	Hart talks about how he came to be a member of the Catlin Gabel board. The board chairperson, also an advocate of the Reed College approach, stepped down when MacColl was terminated; Hart was asked to join the board as a spokesperson for the Reed College group. Hart discusses the business of rebuilding a cohesive school community together with the new chairperson, Bob [Robert] Noyes, a member of the opposite viewpoint. Hart comments on the diplomacy, skill, and tact of Noyes and credits him with successfully rebuilding the school community.	Noyes, Robert	Civic engagement	Education - Organizations
00:25:10	Hart as a Member of Catlin Gabel Board, ca. 1962-1971: Part II	The headmaster that had been brought in to replace MacColl was unsatisfactory and resigned after a year. Hart describes one of his first responsibilities as a board member; he was chairman of the search committee to find a successor. He describes the process of deciding on Manvel Schauffler. Hart continued on the board until 1971, at which point he asked not to be reelected because his third child had completed his education there a year or two before.	Civic engagement	Schauffler, Manvel	Education

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Catlin Gabel Board, ca. 1962-1971: Competing Ideas for School Vision	Hart elaborates on the method Bob [Robert] Noyes used to handle divisions within the Catlin Gabel community and diffuse conflict between groups that had different visions for the school. Hart clarifies the viewpoint of each group. The viewpoint he became the spokesperson for wanted Catlin Gabel's student body to be representative of the community as a whole rather than be a select group of prominent families. They were conscious of racial problems and interested in bringing in students, through scholarships, who struggled to afford tuition.	Noyes, Robert	Racial issues	Education
00:04:36	City Club of Portland: Hart's Early Membership, 1930s, 1940s	Hart joined the City Club of Portland briefly in the mid-1930s until 1938; he became a member again in 1946 upon returning from World War II service. Hart describes being chairperson for a City Club committee to investigate poor conditions at the city jail. He observed the facilities in operation, particularly the "drunk tank." He took pictures and wrote a critical report that received attention in the newspapers. The report was instrumental in later reforms and was even cited in a footnote of a Supreme Court opinion by Bill [William O.] Douglas.	Civic engagement	Law enforcement	Alcohol consumption
00:09:52	City Club of Portland Vice President, 1950s	Hart describes his time as vice president of the City Club. His primary responsibility was to make the club's research activities more productive and effective. He describes a reoccurring problem within standing committees on specific subject matters, like the school district, with respect to maintaining a consistent flow of research activity from one committee to the next.	Civic engagement	Education	
00:13:19	City Club of Portland President, 1966-1967	Hart talks about being the president of the City Club during the year of its 50th anniversary, 1966. That year the club published a hardbound volume on the club's history. Instead of an annual meeting that year, the club hosted three special banquets with distinguished speakers from all over the country—Richardson Dilworth (former mayor of Philadelphia who did reform work in the city administration), Mike [Myron Leon] Wallace (CBS journalist, who spoke with Hart about supporting Richard Nixon), and John Kenneth Galbraith.	Civic engagement	Wallace, Myron Leon	Dilworth, Richardson
00:18:20	City Club of Portland: Members	Hart discusses the extent to which the City Club of Portland was representative of the community. He notes that its membership lacked laboring people. It was generally representative of the business and professional portion of the Portland community. Hart notes that there were a few black members. He describes the strict parliamentary procedure by which the club made its decisions; only the fraction of the membership who attended the Friday noon luncheons were able to vote. This group, Hart describes, was fairly split between those with a more conventional relationship to the status quo and those more open to social activism.	Civic engagement	Diversity	

00:23:56	Exclusionary Practices at Portland Social Clubs, 1960s	Hart begins to explain efforts that he participated in with Gus [J.] Solomon to address the tacit exclusion of Jews from the University Club in Portland. He describes the University Club as strictly a social club, similar to the Arlington Club and the Waverly [Country] Club. He describes the exclusion of women at the Arlington Club, and notes an incident involving a distinguished female doctor, [Francis Stoller ?] being expelled from a lunch meeting there.	Social life, 1960s	Careers - Sexism	Discrimination
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Tape 23, Side 2

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Exclusionary Practices against Jews at University Club, 1960s	Hart describes a group in the 1960s who became interested in challenging the unwritten rule regarding the exclusion of Jews to the membership of the University Club. The group included University Club President Samuel Martin (son of Oregon Governor [Charles H.] Martin, Hugh [L.] Biggs (Hart's father's partner), and John Riley. Hart explains the difficulty the group had in finding a Jewish man who was willing to try to apply for admission and test the exclusionary practice.	Jews	Discrimination	Martin, Samuel
00:04:57	University Club Amends Bylaws to Prevent Exclusionary Practices, 1964	Monford [A.] Orloff, president of Evans Products Company and distinguished local citizen who was Jewish, agreed to apply for membership to the University Club. Orloff's membership was not granted, giving the group of advocates a basis to attempt to amend the bylaws. Turnout was high at a special meeting when the vote took place. Hart recalls a feeling of consternation when unexpectedly a distinguished attorney, Robert McGuire, volunteered to speak after the planned speakers gave arguments in support of the change. To the group's relief, McGuire spoke eloquently in favor of the motion, which ultimately passed.	Orloff, Monford A.	Jews	Discrimination
00:10:51	Judge Gus [J.] Solomon's Efforts to Challenge Exclusion of Jews from Social Clubs, 1960s	Hart describes the discrete and diplomatic campaign that Judge Gus [J.] Solomon carried out for years in attempt to challenge these exclusionary membership practices. When invited to these clubs for special events, Solomon refused to attend and wrote letters to the club and distinguished visitors explaining that he was declining because the club excluded Jewish people from its membership. Hart explains that while he probably talked with Solomon during the efforts to change the bylaws at the University Club, Solomon was not directly involved in the process. Solomon credits the effort at the University Club with changes that took place at other social clubs shortly thereafter.	Social life, 1960s	Jews	Discrimination
00:16:22	Exclusionary Practices at Portland Social Clubs, 1960s	When asked if there was a similar discussion around trying to address the exclusion of women in these organizations, Hart states that there was not. He notes that at times people have approached him about doing something similar to address the exclusion of blacks, but it never took place. Noting that he doubts the University Club had tax-exempt status, he is unaware of legal grounds that they could have used.	Social life, 1960s	Women's issues	Discrimination
00:18:44	Note	The remainder of this audio is a repeat of a previous tape.			

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Acquaintanceship with William O. Douglas, 1930s	Hart recalls taking classes from William O. Douglas (who Hart refers to as "Bill") while a student at Yale Law School, but notes that he did not know Douglas well. The year that Hart spent on the faculty of Yale Law School, 1934-1935, Douglas was in Washington, D.C., having been appointed by Franklin D. Roosevelt to work on an investigation for the Securities Exchange Commission. Although Douglas was good friends and former colleagues with Thurman Arnold, Hart recalls no encounters with Douglas when Hart worked for Arnold in the [U.S. Department of Justice] Antitrust Division in 1938-1939.	Douglas, William O.	Arnold, Thurman	Education - Professors
00:02:47	William O. Douglas as Law Professor, 1931-1934	Strassmaier asks Hart about Douglas' reputation for being hard on his students. Hart does not recall Douglas being harsh or severe in the classroom. Hart talks about reasons Douglas' classes were tough—they covered subject matter that was new to law curriculum and involved cases that were long and complicated. Hart recalls seeing Douglas in the law library pouring over cases at all hours; he produced well-regarded legal articles and was known for his depth, detail, and accuracy.	Douglas, William O.	Education - Professors	Yale Law School
00:05:49	Acquaintanceship with William O. Douglas and Family, 1930s	Hart briefly mentions being acquainted with Douglas' wife, daughter, and son during the year Hart was on the faculty at Yale Law School. Hart reiterates that he did not have close contacts with Douglas when he worked in Washington, D.C. in the antitrust division. Likewise, when Hart returned to Portland to work for Bonneville Power Administration he has no recollection of contact with Douglas during his many trips to Washington, D.C. Hart notes that there may have been contact during these periods that he does not recall.	Douglas, William O.	Law School - Faculty	
00:07:45	Strengthening Relationship with William O. Douglas	Hart notes that it is difficult for him to explain why he began to recall more contacts with Douglas during the late 1940s and 1950s, when he does not recall such contacts earlier. Beginning after Hart returned from World War II, on occasion Douglas contacted him to notify him of interesting visitors to Portland; this resulted in Hart entertaining interesting people, such as the Liberian Ambassador to the United States, in his home. Hart also notes that Douglas was a patient of a Portland dentist to address some serious dental problems; this brought Douglas to Portland from time to time.	Douglas, William O.	Social life, 1940s	Health concerns
00:10:12	William O. Douglas, Divorces and Remarriage, Mid-1930s	Hart adds detail to an earlier discussion of Douglas' divorce from his first wife, Mildred, and remarriage to Mercedes, who was formerly married to Hart's partner, [C. Gerald] "Jebbie" Davidson. Hart believes he represented Mildred in the divorce proceedings, noting that it was a friendly, consensual arrangement. Hart mentions a National Geographic article about Mercedes Douglas and a trip she took with William O. Douglas across Asia; she served as their automobile mechanic during their travels.	Douglas, William O.	Divorce	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"

00:13:56	William O. Douglas' Third Wife, Joan Douglas	Hart speaks of Douglas' third wife, Joan. Hart describes how they met—Joan was a graduate student from Bryn Mawr [College] who had come to Washington, D.C. to interview Douglas for school. Hart recalls meeting Joan; he describes her as “severe looking,” many years younger than Douglas, and pleasant, but not outgoing or easy to get along with.	Douglas, William O.	Marriage	
00:16:20	William O. Douglas' Fourth Wife, Cathy Douglas [Stone]: First Impressions, mid-1960s	Hart invited Douglas to a dinner party at his house with Gus [J.] and Libby Solomon and other people from the legal community. Douglas asked if he could bring a woman who was studying treatment for emotionally disturbed girls, at Marylhurst College. Hart tells how Cathy and W.O. Douglas met at a bar where Cathy worked. Hart speaks about his first impressions of Cathy that night—she was probably twenty, but looked sixteen; she seemed self-conscious, quiet, but proper. Hart describes a notable incident that night—the weight of the liquor bottles on the liquor cart sent them crashing to the ground, breaking them.	Douglas, William O.	Stone, Cathleen Douglas	Social life, 1960s
00:22:19	William O. Douglas' Fourth Wife, Cathy Douglas [Stone]: Trip to Salishan Resort, mid-1960s	Hart describes that on Douglas' next trip out to Oregon, Hart and his wife, Ruth, invited Douglas and Cathy to go to Salishan Resort. The Harts brought their daughter, Martha; Martha was about eighteen—approximately the same age as Cathy. Hart notes that the resort would not serve the group in the cocktail lounge on account of the age of either Martha or Cathy. Once they relocated to a small annex room, the resort served them all their drinks.	Douglas, William O.	Stone, Cathleen Douglas	Alcohol consumption
00:23:39	William O. Douglas' Fourth Wife, Cathy Douglas [Stone]: Marriage in Los Angeles	Hart talks about attending a judicial conference of the Ninth Circuit at Newport Beach, California. Cathy planned to come on this particular year, and arrangements were made for her to room with Hart's daughters; Cathy also sat with the Harts during an evening banquet while Douglas sat at the head table. Cathy left with Douglas for Los Angeles after the banquet. Hart describes learning about the couple's marriage in Los Angeles from reading the newspaper days later. Hart notes the press the couple received after Cathy was introduced to diplomatic and official society; articles called her young and brash and admired her poise.	Douglas, William O.	Stone, Cathleen Douglas	Marriage

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Tape Identification				
00:01:20	Justice William O. and Cathy Douglas: Trips to the Pacific Northwest	Hart describes keeping in touch with the Douglasses during the years that William O. Douglas (who Hart refers to as "Bill") was still on the United States Supreme Court; Cathy Douglas [Stone] attended law school in Washington, D.C. at the time. The couple frequented a cabin home at Goose Prairie, Washington during those years. W.O. Douglas came to Portland for dental work and medical care. Hart notes that W.O. Douglas became increasingly ill. When C. Douglas [Stone] graduated from law school she got a job at a good Washington, D.C. law firm; she ultimately became a partner at the firm.	Douglas, William O.	Stone, Cathleen Douglas	Health concerns
00:04:15	Justice William O. Douglas' Declining Health, 1970s	Hart talks about Douglas as he became increasingly ill. Douglas was one of the first patients treated at Good Samaritan Hospital in Portland to have a device, possibly a pacemaker, installed internally. Douglas asked Hart to be an attesting witness for the execution of a new will; Hart obliged. Hart speaks about a memorial service for his father, Charles Allan Hart, Sr., and Bob [Robert] McGuire; it was put on by federal judges such as Gus [J.] Solomon and John [F.] Kilkenny. This occasion was the last time Hart saw Douglas before his death. Hart describes the difficulty Douglas while attending, on account of his illness.	Douglas, William O.	Hart, Charles Allan, Sr.	Health concerns
00:08:38	William O. Douglas, Jr.	Hart describes W.O. Douglas' son, Bill [William O.] Douglas, Jr. He trained in Paris as a mime and ultimately started a mime school in the vicinity of Wilsonville, Oregon. While in his mid-forties, W.O. Douglas, Jr. had no established employment. Douglas, Jr. asked Hart to see if he could help Douglas, Jr. secure a job at the Portland Zoo as a laborer, due to an interest in animals.	Douglas, William O., Jr.		
00:12:12	Justice William O. Douglas: End of Life, 1970s	Hart discusses the care William O. Douglas received at the end of his life, focusing on the devotion of his last wife, Cathy [Douglas Scott]. She told Hart that during Douglas' final year of life, she sometimes worked a full day at her Washington, D.C. law firm, flew to New York City hospital to spend the night with Douglas, then returned work the following day. Hart spoke of the help Cathy received from Douglas' former wives, Mildred and Mercedes, and his children. After Douglas' death, Cathy remarried a lawyer from Boston and is in a Boston law firm.	Douglas, William O.	Stone, Cathleen Douglas	
00:13:55	Justice William O. Douglas and Politics	In response to Strassmaier's question about what moved Douglas politically, Hart primarily points to things that are a matter of record. Hart describes Douglas as an activist in the economic field and had a realist approach to business and economics. He was a civil libertarian; he strictly enforced first and fourth amendment rights. In politics, Douglas was a supporter of Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal, was a close friend to the Kennedys, and supported Lyndon [B.] Johnson's New Society.	Douglas, William O.	Political views	Civil liberties

00:18:24	Justice William O. Douglas: Personality Profile	Hart states that it is difficult to answer how Douglas may have come to his political attitudes, beyond what one could glean from his record; Douglas never talked to Hart about cases. Hart cannot remember an interaction with Douglas that would speak to his reputation for having a social animus. Hart speculates that his background, as someone from an economically limited family, may have left him with a sour attitude toward the well-established. Hart describes Douglas as generous with his friends, easy and friendly in his manner, but also serious and without a conspicuous sense of humor.	Douglas, William O.	Political views	Socio-economic status
00:23:08	Justice William O. Douglas: Retiring from the U.S. Supreme Court	Hart has no recollection of conversing with Douglas about his reasons for hanging on to his United States Supreme Court position. They may have, in passing, made derogatory comments about [Richard] Nixon. Hart states that he thinks that Douglas pressed it too far, and one could make a strong assumption that Douglas was trying to outlast Nixon; but this was not explicitly expressed between them.	Douglas, William O.	Political views	Nixon, Richard
00:25:02	Gus [J.] Solomon as a People Person	Hart speaks highly of Gus. J. Solomon. He had broad acquaintanceships around the Portland community. He knew people in every walk of life and was warm and cordial to them; he could remember details about people's personal lives. Solomon was well liked.	Solomon, Gus J.		

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Gus J. Solomon: Personal Characterization, Part I	Hart resumes talking about how personable Gus [J.] Solomon is, adding to the discussion examples from his own interactions. Hart also notes a tendency of Solomon's to be short and impatient with lawyers in the courtroom. Hart contrasts Solomon's masterful and careful writing with his difficulty speaking extemporaneously.	Solomon, Gus J.	Extemporaneous speaking	Careers - Judicial
00:04:20	Gus J. Solomon: Personal Characterization, Part II	Solomon has always been interested in politics as an observer, long before he was on the bench. Hart speaks of his support of public ownership in the utility business, his support of civil liberties, and his support of a New Deal approach to business and economics, and his wide contacts with people in the legal community nationally and worldwide.	Solomon, Gus J.	Public power	Political views
00:06:20	Judge Gus [J.] Solomon in the Courtroom	Hart describes what he considers to be a drawback of a system that appoints judges for life—such as is the case with federal judges—as opposed to a system where elections are held; Hart thinks that appointees have a tendency to become autocratic and sometimes tyrannical in the courtroom. With some reluctance, Hart states that Solomon became afflicted with this tendency, earning the enmity (and even hatred) of a percentage of lawyers due to his sarcasm, impatience, and criticisms. Although sometimes unpopular, he was always respected; lawyers came to his courtroom prepared.	Solomon, Gus J.	Careers - Judicial	
00:10:37	Gus [J.] Solomon: Personal Finances	Hart speaks about Solomon's personal wealth. While not affluent, a lucrative family business kept his wealth fairly comfortably fixed. Hart notes that there was a time when the salaries of federal judges were not keeping up with the earning levels of competent lawyers in the community; this did not bother Solomon.	Solomon, Gus J.	Careers - Judicial	Finance - Personal
00:11:57	Gus [J.] Solomon: Family	Hart speaks about the three sons that Solomon had with his wife, Libby. One son is not self-supporting due to severe personality problems; this caused the Solomons concern. Two other sons work in the field of accounting, one in Los Angeles and one in Portland. The Solomons do not see much of their grandchildren in Portland.	Solomon, Gus J.	Family life	Health concerns
00:13:04	Gus [J.] Solomon: Intersection of Professional Pursuits, 1940s-1950s	Hart talks about the extent to which his professional pursuits intersected with that of Solomon's during Hart's Bonneville years and the years they each worked with the Central Lincoln PUD. Hart notes that the two were each busy with their own professional activities to have frequent contact during the Bonneville years; they did not directly collaborate, instead, they were friends who shared common ideas. Hart gives an example of help he received from Solomon as he took over as counsel for Central Lincoln.	Solomon, Gus J.	Public power	Careers - Legal

00:18:45	Judge Gus [J.] Solomon: Integrity	Hart notes that for a period during Solomon's judgeship, Solomon backed off on his willingness to meet openly and have social contacts with lawyers of his acquaintance. This was a departure from how he conducted himself earlier; Hart called his early willingness to do so, "defiant" and in contrast to judges, like James Alger Fee, who feared they would be suspected of forming partnerships. Hart reasons that Solomon knew he could maintain his own integrity, and was prepared to defend himself if questioned.	Solomon, Gus J.	Fee, James Alger	Careers - Judicial
00:21:04	Judge Gus [J.] Solomon: Courtroom Procedures, Part I	Hart discusses changes to court procedures implemented by Solomon and how they were received by lawyers. The changes were burdensome for lawyers because they required more hours of preparation time for trials; this caused lawyers to raise their fees. The changes made trial time shorter and allowed more cases to be handled. Hart weighs the point of view of the judges and the lawyers on this issue.	Solomon, Gus J.	Careers - Judicial	
00:23:58	Judge Gus [J.] Solomon: Courtroom Procedures, Part II	Hart describes the innovative way Solomon carefully prepared for trials to eliminate wasted time and therefore get through more cases. Solomon was a great believer in punctuality; Hart tells the story of how Solomon would convene in the courtroom promptly after lunch and wait in silence, embarrassing a lawyer if he or she was late.	Solomon, Gus J.	Careers - Judicial	
00:26:46	Hart's Experience in Judge Gus [J.] Solomon's Court: Lonnie Shelton Case	Hart begins to describe a case he tried in Solomon's court. Lonnie Shelton was a basketball player from Southern California who was recruited by Oregon State College. Hart notes the NCAA rules that state a college basketball player can retain amateur status for continued college play by staying away from professional basketball activity.	Solomon, Gus J.	Shelton, Lonnie [J.]	Careers - Legal

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Lonnie [J.] Shelton Case: Facts of the Case	A representative from the American Basketball Association (ABA) came to Corvallis during Shelton's junior year at Oregon State College to try to recruit him. The Oregon State coach convinced him to stay, but when Shelton was in Los Angeles for the summer, the ABA representative came to his home and enticed him to sign a contract for professional basketball. In turn, the Oregon State coach convinced Shelton to repudiate the contract and come back to play for him. The NCAA retained Hart to block his play at Oregon State because he had violated their rules and was no longer eligible for amateur play.	Shelton, Lonnie J.	Education - Sports	Professional sports
00:03:46	Hart Faces Judge Gus J. Solomon in Court: Lonnie [J.] Shelton Case	Hart brought a federal court suit on behalf of NCAA against Lonnie Shelton, seeking a preliminary injunction. The case came in a hearing before Judge [Gus J.] Solomon. He notes Solomon's sympathy for Shelton, speculating that it was due to Shelton being black and the underdog in the courtroom. Hart believes he had a vigorous case because an almost indisputable breach of rules took place. Hart describes the peremptory manner in which Solomon denied their motion. Hart recounts a chance interaction between Solomon and himself the following day; Solomon was sarcastic and dismissive.	Shelton, Lonnie J.	Solomon, Gus J.	Careers - Judicial
00:07:12	Lonnie Shelton Case: Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals	Hart describes his experience taking the case to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. The newspapers followed the case closely because basketball season was underway and Shelton was playing well for Oregon State. Judge "Ted" [Alfred T.] Goodwin hinted to Hart that he need not argue the case very hard, but Hart gave a full presentation of their ideas. The court reversed Solomon's decision. He never spoke to Solomon about the case after the reversal.	Shelton, Lonnie J.	Solomon, Gus J.	Goodwin, Alfred T.
00:10:13	Abe Fortas: Yale Law School, 1933	Hart talks about knowing Abe Fortas at law school; Fortas graduated one year ahead of Hart, in 1933. Fortas was editor-in-chief of the Yale Law Journal in 1933 and was the principal manager of the process to decide who would be editor-in-chief the following year; there was disagreement among the staff if he should name Hart or Frank [R.] Strong. Hart was named second in command, but nevertheless worked fairly closely with Fortas that year. Hart lost track of Fortas for a few years after that.	Fortas, Abe	Yale Law School	

00:12:45	Abe Fortas: Under Secretary of the Interior, 1940s	Hart speaks about having close contacts with Fortas during Hart's years at Bonneville Power Administration. At that time Fortas served as Under Secretary of the Interior. They worked as a team on day-to-day matters with Fortas' close friend, Arthur (Tex) Goldschmidt, who worked in the Interior department energy office. During these years Fortas became a close advisor to Lyndon [B.] Johnson. Hart refers to Jessie [H.] Jones' negotiations with Alcoa about construction and operation contracts and the meeting with Fortas and Secretary [Harold L.] Ickes at Crescent Lake on the Olympic Peninsula.	Fortas, Abe	Electric power	World War II - Military production
00:15:56	Abe Fortas: Appointment to United States Supreme Court, 1965	President Johnson appointed Fortas to the United States Supreme Court. Hart reports Fortas' wife resisted the appointment for financial reasons. He notes that the law firm where both Fortas and his wife worked did not put her name in the partnership when Fortas left, even though she was the logical person to take over as a senior partner.	Fortas, Abe	Careers - Judicial	
00:18:00	Abe Fortas: United States Supreme Court Resignation	Hart describes the "terrible episode" that caused Fortas to resign from the Supreme Court; Fortas had continued to counsel a former client who did not have a clear reputation and this was raised as an argument against his nomination for appointment as Chief Justice. Hart notes that Fortas' improper behavior surprised him. Hart talks about writing a careful letter to Fortas, urging him to come out from his obscurity and renew his participation in public life. Hart never received a reply. Eventually Fortas did reemerge and began to practice law in Washington; Hart talks about his interest in the treatment of juvenile offenders.	Fortas, Abe	Careers - Judicial	Careers - Legal
00:21:24	Abe Fortas: Personal Attributes	Hart shares that Fortas was a violinist; his great pastime was playing chamber music. Hart describes Fortas as extremely competent, very private, and sparse in his conversation. Hart notes that he always thought Fortas to be scrupulous in his ethics and integrity; the Supreme Court episode is beyond Hart's understanding.	Fortas, Abe		
00:24:44	Vacancy on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, 1961	Hart discusses a vacancy on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. There had not been anyone from Oregon since Judge [James Alger] Fee's death years before. Many thought that the vacancy should be filled with someone from Oregon. Hart speaks of public and private effort to ensure Gus [J.] Solomon's appointment.	Solomon, Gus J.	Careers - Judicial	

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	1961 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Vacancy: Hart Recommended	Hart continues his discussion from the last tape. He shares that as he was working on efforts to have Gus [J.] Solomon fill the vacancy, Hart was surprised to receive a handwritten note from Bill [William .] Douglas, telling him Douglas spoke to Attorney General Bobby Kennedy about recommending Hart to fill the vacancy. Douglas told Hart to contact Wayne [L.] Morse for his support and assistance, but tell no one else. Hart shared the information with Solomon. Morse was cordial and enthusiastic when Hart spoke with him, but did nothing.	Morse, Wayne L.	Solomon, Gus J.	Douglas, William O.
00:03:40	1961 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Vacancy: Hart not Appointed	Hart explains that in 1961 the vacancy was filled by someone from California. He gives reasons for his assumption that Morse did nothing to support him as a candidate; Hart believes that Morse could have made a difference if he had made an active step, like writing a letter to the Attorney General indicating his support.	Morse, Wayne L.	Careers - Judicial	Political appointee
00:06:16	1961 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Vacancy: Concluding Remarks	Hart speaks about what he knew about the relationship between Morse and Douglas at the time—they purported to have cordial relations. As a way of explaining why Solomon also did not get the appointment, Hart talks about the power of California's large delegation in Congress; it had the biggest share of litigation in the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. He states that, in adherence to Douglas' request, Hart did not marshal support from other political figures like Monroe [M.] Sweetland.	Morse, Wayne L.	Douglas, William O.	Solomon, Gus J.
00:09:15	1963 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Vacancy: Part I	During the 1963 vacancy, Solomon was again the leading candidate from Oregon. Senator Maurine [B.] Neuberger recommended Hart's appointment to fill Solomon's district court seat; Edith Green recommended Jack [John C.] Beatty. Hart describes Beatty's professional background and notes that the Beattys were close socially with Hart and his wife, Ruth. Hart comments on not talking with Morse about this appointment. He also comments on the rapport between the Kennedy administration and Green and some bitterness between Neuberger and Morse. In the end, the Court of Appeals vacancy again went to a judge from California.	Solomon, Gus J.	Beatty, John C.	Green, Edith Starrett
00:13:59	1963 Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals Vacancy: Part II	Strassmaier presses Hart for an explanation for Solomon not being appointed. Again, Hart points to the strength of the California delegation. Hart responds to the suggestion that it could be due to a lack of sponsor. Hart offers his impressions of the situation, noting that Neuberger likely was a sponsor, but was a new senator. Morse was a longtime friend of Solomon's; perhaps his switching of political parties gave him a disadvantage at this time. Green was the inside route to the Administration, notes Hart.	Solomon, Gus J.	Morse, Wayne L.	Neuberger, Maurine B.

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	The Democratic Party, 1960s	Strassmaier indicates that he would like Hart to talk about the political situation in the Democratic Party in 1965; he asks about the relationship between [Monroe M.] Sweetland and Howard [V.] Morgan. Hart begins in the 1950s, giving a profile of both men. Sweetland was a "prominent, effective Democratic party leader." Morgan, together with Phil [Philip Louis] Dreyer, were "young men of great promise" for the Democratic Party—strong, competent, and liberal. Morgan's wife, Rosina, was the daughter of the Corbetts. Hart notes a personal connection between his wife, Ruth, and Rosina and her family.	Sweetland, Monroe M.	Morgan, Howard V.	Democrats
00:03:31	Conflict: Howard [V.] Morgan and Monroe M. Sweetland with Jebbie [Gerald C.] Davidson, Part I	Hart talks about a clash in personalities between Morgan on one side and Sweetland with Davidson on another. He notes that he does not think there was an underlying philosophical or political difference; it was a matter of personalities rather than issues. Hart states he was aligned with Sweetland and Davidson. Hart describes Morgan's harsh demeanor. As Davidson's partner at the time, Hart describes helping Davidson with Morgan's diatribes, noting that Morgan was a bitter, angry man, who stated things in extremes.	Sweetland, Monroe M.	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Morgan, Howard V.
00:06:58	Conflict: Howard [V.] Morgan and Monroe M. Sweetland with Jebbie [Gerald C.] Davidson, Part II	Hart explains that the conflict eventually simmered down, partly because Morgan and Sweetland left Portland. Hart talks about the Morgans' travels by yacht in the Mediterranean and their home in Spain. Jebbie [Gerald C.] Davidson remained in Portland and is still active in the background of the Democratic Party. Hart talks about each of Davidson's wives—Mercedes (who later became Mercedes Douglas, then Mercedes Eichholz), Joan Davidson, nee Kaplan, and Sylvia Davidson, nee Schnitzer.	Morgan, Howard V.	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Sweetland, Monroe M.
00:10:51	Conflict: Howard [V.] Morgan and Monroe M. Sweetland with Jebbie [Gerald C.] Davidson, Part III	In trying to date the personal animosity between the groups, Hart notes that it was happening when Davidson became a partner with Hart in 1956, and probably tapered down in the early 1960s. Hart cannot recall any issues that may have been drawn into the conflict. He recalls helping Davidson draft letters defending Davidson against personal attacks by Morgan. Strassmaier notes a situation between Sweetland and Morse involving pressure to get Morse into the party; Morgan did not like Sweetland's approach. Hart states that while he may have heard about that at the time, he was not involved and cannot remember details about it.	Davidson, C. Gerald "Jebbie"	Morgan, Howard V.	Morse, Wayne L.

00:14:23	Relations among Democrats in Oregon, 1950s and 1960s	Hart tries to remember if Davidson had been involved in Maurine [B.] Neuberger's campaign when Hart was campaign manager; Hart believes Davidson was not. Hart recalls that M. Neuberger herself called Hart to ask him about the position. Strassmaier asks if Morse was affected by the dispute between Sweetland and Morgan; Hart does not think Morse was. Strassmaier asks Hart to comment on early origins of differences between Morse and the Neuberger's (Richard [L.] and Maurine [B.]). Hart makes general remarks about discomfort in the relationship between Richard [L.] Neuberger and Morse.	Morse, Wayne L.	Neuberger, Richard L.	Neuberger, Maurine B.
00:18:24	Hart Decides to Make a Pitch to Fill a Vacancy on the United States District Court of Oregon, 1965	Hart turns to the 1965 campaign. He begins by reviewing his telling of episodes in 1961 and 1963, when there were vacancies on the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. In 1965, when Judge William G. East announced his retirement, Hart decided that he would make a pitch to fill the vacancy. He describes writing letters to Justice Douglas, Senator Morse, and Mercedes Eichholz (formerly married to Davidson and Douglas). Hart describes how Mercedes Eichholz was well-known in Washington, particularly in Democratic circles.	Eichholz, Mercedes H.	East, William G.	Political network
00:23:23	Wayne [L.] Morse's Unwillingness to Support Candidates for Judicial Appointments	Morse's response to Hart's request for support was that he never made any recommendations for judicial appointments. Hart thought it was "beyond belief that Morse wouldn't use the standard procedure for advancing his own political situation and his friends' and supporters' in Oregon." Hart argued that all the senators made recommendations; it was the way the system worked. Hart remarks further on Morse's "high sounding statements," noting that his statements were formally true and backed up by the Constitution. Hart notes that his name was on the results list of a State Bar poll about preferred candidates for Judge [East's] successor.	Morse, Wayne L.	Careers - Judicial	Political appointments

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Conversation with Assistant Deputy Attorney General Ernest Friesen, Fall 1965	Hart describes a trip to Washington, D.C. in November 1965. He made an appointment to see Deputy Attorney General [William] Ramsey Clark, who handled matters of judicial appointments. After talking with Clark, Hart had a longer conversation with Clark's assistant, Ernest Friesen, who described to Hart what he looks for in federal district court appointments. Friesen was familiar with what Hart describes on a previous tape as "federal judge-itis." Friesen explained to Hart why he thinks office practice lawyers make better judges—they are less likely to develop a sense of power; they are slower to become autocratic and difficult for lawyers.	Friesen, Ernest	Political Appointments	Careers - Judicial
00:05:15	Oregon Senators Make Recommendations for U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy	Senator Maurine B. Maurine Neuberger recommended Hart for the appointment to the vacancy on January 17, 1966. This angered Senator Wayne L. Morse. Neuberger was the junior senator; Morse thought it was his privilege as the senior senator to make the decision. Hart received a personal data questionnaire, a searching and lengthy questionnaire sent to all judicial candidates who were under careful consideration. [Robert C.] Belloni was the only other person to receive a questionnaire; Hart states the only way this could happen is if Morse designated Belloni as his first choice.	Belloni, Robert C.	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Morse, Wayne L.
00:08:37	Judicial Appointment Process: Comparison, 1966 and 1986	Hart comments on the substance of the questionnaire compared to what information present-day (1986) judges are asked to provide. He notes that as thorough and searching his questionnaire was, it did not attempt to get comments or commitments from judicial candidates as to their viewpoints on particular legal, constitutional, social, or political issues.	Political views	Careers - Judicial	Political appointments
00:11:25	Press Coverage about Wayne Morse and Threats to Veto the Appointment of Hart to U.S. District Court of Oregon	Hart states that on March 4, 1966, Morse received a phone call from an aide in President Lyndon B. Johnson's office, telling him that the White House was about to name Hart. The aide asked if this met with his approval; Morse indicated that it did not. Press reports indicated that Morse sent word to the chairman of the judiciary committee that he would find the appointment "personally obnoxious," thereby killing it.	Media coverage	Political Appointments	Morse, Wayne L.
00:14:25	Hart Responds to Press Coverage about the Stalled Appointment Process	Hart responds to an accusation that Morse made, quoted in a news article, that Hart never came to his office to talk to him about the appointment. While Hart concedes that this was technically true, he explains that when Hart made an attempt to come to his office, Morse told him he was leaving for Washington, D.C. and suggested they meet at the Portland Airport to talk. Hart rented a bedroom suite at the airport in order to have a late-night conference with Morse before his midnight flight.	Media coverage	Political Appointments	Morse, Wayne L.

00:17:13	U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy: Stalled Process, 1966, Part I	Gus [J.] Solomon pitched the idea that he could take early retirement in order to create a second vacancy on the court so that Morse and Neuberger could each have their pick of appointees. Hart, together with others, strongly opposed this idea. Hart describes additional conversations he had with Clark and Abe Fortas on a trip to Washington, D.C. in April. Solomon brought to Hart's attention a vacancy on the Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, an important court in the federal system. Hart told Solomon that he was interested.	Solomon, Gus J.	Political Appointments	Careers - Judicial
00:22:23	U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy: [Robert C.] Belloni is Appointed	Hart notes newspaper coverage of the stalled appointment process. M. Neuberger told Hart that she recommended him to fill the vacancy on the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. She announced that she did not intend to seek reelection; this precipitated a political scramble in Oregon for her senate seat, which Hart describes. [Mark O.] Hatfield won that race; he promptly announced that he would defer the question of the U.S. District Court of Oregon vacancy to Morse. Judge [Robert C.] Belloni was appointed February 22, 1966.	Belloni, Robert C.	Hatfield, Mark O.	Political appointments

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Correspondence from Hart's Files: [William O.] Douglas and Mercedes Eichholz, 1965	Hart reads from a letter dated October 5, [1965] in which Bill [William O.] Douglas tells Hart he will write Wayne [L. Morse] a letter [regarding his support for Hart as the appointment to fill William G. East's vacancy]. He also reads from a letter from Mercedes Eichholz. She tells Hart that she discussed that matter with Tex [Arthur E.] Goldschmidt (who had and "in" with President Lyndon B. Johnson) and Justice Abe Fortas. She states that she plans to discuss the matter with Wayne [L. Morse] and indicates that she wants to "feel him out" on the subject.	Goldschmidt, Arthur E. "Tex"	Eichholz, Mercedes H.	Douglas, William O.
00:03:45	Correspondence from Hart's Files: Mercedes Eichholz, March 18, 1965	Eichholz wrote Hart again, a week later. She discusses strategy that she learned from talking with Abe [Fortas]. She related her conversation with Wayne [L. Morse], who indicated that he was confident that Hart would be one of the six leading contenders. He told Eichholz that the role of the senators is only to play a negative role, should the president name someone they do not want. Eichholz interprets this to mean Morse was not willing to stick his neck out, but would go along if the president chose Hart—unless, she adds, "he double crosses from too much pressure elsewhere."	Eichholz, Mercedes H.	Morse, Wayne L.	Fortas, Abe
00:06:14	Correspondence from Hart's Files: Monroe M. Sweetland, November 1965	Sweetland called Hart asking for Hart's comments on the other candidates named in the Oregon State Bar poll. Hart reads from his letter in response, where he talks about those he suspects are interested, but not named—they include Jack [C.] Beatty, Hugh [L.] Biggs, Bob [Robert B.] Duncan, [Gordon] Sloan, [Kenneth J.] O'Connell, and Dick [Richardson W.] Nahstoll. Hart comments on the significance of the poll; he describes it as essentially a popularity contest that doesn't carry much weight.	Sweetland, Monroe M.	Careers - Judicial	Political appointments
00:09:54	Correspondence and Press Coverage from Hart's Files: Maurine [B.] Neuberger Recommends Hart, 1966	Hart mentions other items from his file, including a letter from [Ernest] Friesen, an article about [Robert B.] Duncan not seeking the judicial appointment, and letters of support from Portland lawyers. Then Hart reads from a copy of the letter, dated January 1966, that Senator Maurine [B.] Neuberger sent to the Attorney General, recommending Hart to fill the U.S. District Court of Oregon vacancy. Hart then reads from local newspaper coverage of Neuberger's recommendation and the response by Senator [Wayne L.] Morse.	Media coverage	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Morse, Wayne L.

00:14:11	Correspondence from Hart's File: [William O.] Douglas, Wayne [L.] Morse, January 1966	Hart reads from letters from Bill [William O.] Douglas to Hart, from Senator [Wayne L.] Morse to Douglas, and from Hart to Douglas. The letters mention a rumor about attempts by [Robert B.] Duncan's backers to delay filling the court vacancy until after the November election. Also mentioned is Morse's policy of not recommending presidential appointments, except when asked by the president to do so.	Douglas, William O.	Morse, Wayne L.	Duncan, Robert B.
00:18:44	Correspondence from Hart's File: Mercedes Eichholz, Tex [Arthur E.] Goldschmidt, February 1966	Hart reads from the letter Friesen sent when he asked Hart to fill out the questionnaire sent to finalists. Then he reads from a letter from Eichholz, who noted that Morse was sticking to his idea of not making recommendations. Eichholz then talks about getting Goldschmidt to talk to President Johnson about Hart's appointment. Next, Hart reads from a letter from Goldschmidt, indicating that he wrote President Johnson to recommend Hart's appointment.	Eichholz, Mercedes H.	Goldschmidt, Arthur E. "Tex"	Political appointments
00:23:00	Correspondence and Press Coverage from Hart's File regarding Robert B. Duncan	Hart reads from more press articles and correspondence that allude to speculation that the judicial appointment was being held up until after the November election in order to provide an opportunity for U.S. Representative Robert [B.] Duncan. Hart describes letters between Hart and Eichholz and Eichholz and Fortas; Eichholz expressed frustration over the situation.	Duncan, Robert B.	Fortas, Abe	Eichholz, Mercedes H.
00:25:58	Press Coverage from Hart's Files, March 1966: Senator Wayne [L.] Morse	Hart quotes from articles in his files where Morse tried to clarify his position on Hart as the nominee for federal judgeship. In the articles, Morse was reported as saying it was not true that he vetoed Hart's nomination.	Morse, Wayne L.	Political appointments	Careers - Judicial

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Press Coverage of Wayne [L.] Morse's response to Hart's Judgeship Appointment, 1966	Hart reviews newspaper articles that covered Senator Wayne [L.] Morse's alleged response to President Lyndon B. Johnson's appointment of Hart to the vacancy at the U.S. District Court of Oregon created by Judge William G. East's retirement.	Morse, Wayne L.	Media coverage	Political appointments
00:02:25	Correspondence from Hart's Files: Gus [J.] Solomon's Offer to Retire Early	Hart reads from a copy of a letter he sent to Maurine [B.] Neuberger; he told her that he would publically withdraw his name if Solomon decided to retire early to create a second vacancy on the court for him. Hart reads from a letter from Abe Fortas, who shares that he does not support Solomon's idea and tells Hart not to withdraw his name but wait and see what happens with the appointment. Hart recalls a phone call that he had with Bill [William O.] Douglas, who gave his similar advice.	Solomon, Gus J.	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Fortas, Abe
00:04:14	Correspondence and Press Coverage from Hart's Files: Stalemate, [Robert B.] Duncan, Mark O. Hatfield	Hart describes newspaper articles about the stalemate between Neuberger and Morse over their choice of candidate (Hart or Robert C. Belloni), articles covering rumors that the judgeship appointment was being held up in order to leave an opportunity for Duncan, and editorials urging that the vacancy be filled. Hart also describes correspondence from Neuberger telling him that she recommended him for the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. Hart discusses a newspaper article that stated that Hatfield, when he became a senator, would defer to Morse with respect to his pick for the judgeship.	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Duncan, Robert B.	Hatfield, Mark O.
00:08:48	1965 Controversy over U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy: Source of Conflict	Hart discusses his thoughts on what Wayne Morse's motives might have been for allegedly blocking his appointment to the judgeship. Hart reasons that it was as simple as, he did not want Maurine B. Neuberger, the junior senator, to select the federal judge. Hart explains why he does not view it as a personal rejection to him as a candidate. He describes other interactions with Morse that were admiring, friendly, and supportive. He believes he was the victim of a competition between the two senators.	Morse, Wayne L.	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Careers - Judicial
00:11:02	U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy, 1965: Comparison to Previous Years	Hart compares the contest for the judgeship to the situations in 1961 and 1963, when Hart was also hopeful to be selected to fill vacancies on a federal court. The matter in 1961 was entirely confidential, so there was no opportunity for it to develop along the same lines as in 1965. Neuberger also supported Hart in 1963 while Edith [Starrett] Green supported Jack [John C.] Beatty; Hart does not recall Morse being involved at that time. Hart explains why the vacancy never developed in 1963.	Careers - Judicial	Political appointments	

00:11:55	1965 Controversy over U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy: More Sources of Conflict	Hart and Strassmaier discuss the potential impact of Morse's growing distance from the White House over Vietnam. They also discuss the potential of political bargaining on Morse's part. Hart admits to wondering if Morse had any political obligations in Coos County, where Belloni was a circuit judge—but stresses that he has no evidence to suggest this.	Morse, Wayne L.	Johnson, Lyndon B.	Political strategy
00:15:09	U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy, 1965: ACLU Omission on Questionnaire	Hart responds to Strassmaier inquiry about there being no mention of his involvement with the ACLU on his required personal data questionnaire when he was a finalist for the judgeship. Hart states that he can't remember a conscious decision not to include this information; he notes that there would have been little strategic reason to omit it, considering that it was to be reviewed by [William] Ramsey Clark, a quintessential liberal and civil libertarian.	Clark, William Ramsey	Civil liberties	Careers - Judicial
00:16:30	Hart's Ambitions Subsequent to Losing Battle over U.S. District Court of Oregon Vacancy, 1965	Hart talks about the effect the failure of winning the judgeship had on his ambitions and prospects at this stage in his career. He notes that the impatience that people had with Morse may have helped them look on Hart favorably. Hart does not recall discussing the matter with Neuberger after the fact, although he speculates that she felt that Morse's actions were more directed at her than at Hart.	Morse, Wayne L.	Neuberger, Maurine B.	Careers - Legal
00:18:53	Additional Attempts to Secure Federal Judgeship, 1967-1968	Hart briefly discusses two subsequent times he was hopeful about being appointed as a judge to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. He describes an attempt he made in 1967; Hart talked to Morse about his interest, but does not think Morse acted on it. In 1968 Hart received a surprise letter from Ernest Friesen, asking him to fill out a personal data questionnaire for a new vacancy. In the end, the vacancy in 1968 was filled from outside of Oregon.	Morse, Wayne L.	Friesen, Ernest	Political appointments

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Significant Cases, 1940-1953: Emery Bock , Part I	In order to set up a later case that Hart worked on, he describes Portlander Emery Bock, a somewhat disreputable, unkempt, and litigious character who had been convicted of rape in Multnomah County Circuit Court in about 1940. Bock served time and was released on probation. About a year later, Bock brought an action against Multnomah County District Attorney John R. Collier for slander during his trial for the earlier rape case. The Oregon Supreme Court affirmed the case's dismissal in the circuit court.	Collier, John R.	Bock, Emery	Career - Legal
00:04:05	Significant Cases, 1940-1953: Emery Bock , Part II	To give insight into the manners of Judge [James Alger] Fee, Hart describes a new slander case brought by Bock in 1953. Judge Fee would not allow Emery to represent himself, and he appointed Hart to the case after the first appointed lawyer, Tom [Thomas R.] Mahoney, asked to resign. Fee offered the use of the judge's law library to interview Bock due to the fact that Bock smelled bad. Before the case was over, Fee was promoted and replaced with Judge Claude [C.] McColloch. Hart discusses the extent (limited) to which he participated in legal aid work during his career.	Fee, James Alger	Career - Legal	
00:09:14	Significant Cases, 1960s: Terens against Howard—Case Description	Hart describes Columbia River Paper Company's corporate financing—about sixty percent of the company's stock was held by two families, the Leadbetters and the Pittocks; the rest was owned by many Portland residents. Hart describes the company's timber holdings. Hart summarizes the case. The action was brought on behalf of the multiple stockholders. The charge was that Nils [G.] Terens (president and son-in-law of Carolyn Leadbetter), supported by other family members on the board of directors and by their lawyer, Clarence [D.] Phillips, had taken excessive salaries and other kinds of gains.	Finance - Corporate	Career - Legal	
00:14:19	Significant Cases, 1960s: Terens against Howard—Preparing for Trial	Hart describes beginning work on this case. He learned from newspapers that the Columbia River Paper Company had agreed to merge into Boise Cascade Company. If the merger went through, it could frustrate the action against Columbia River Paper Company. Soon after, at a scheduled appearance before Judge [Gus J.] Solomon to set a date for a pretrial conference, the company asked for a postponement and Hart asked to accelerate the date; Solomon sided with Hart. Hart describes rushing to find an expert witness to testify on the appropriate level of compensation.	Finance - Corporate	Career - Legal	

00:19:06	Significant Cases, 1960s: Terens against Howard, 1960s—Trial and Opinion	At the beginning of the trial the counsel for the company asked for a postponement because Terens was ill; Solomon called Terens' doctor and arranged to go to Terens' home over the weekend to get his testimony. Hart describes Solomon's opinion, delivered the following Monday in a full courtroom. Solomon ruled against Terens; this ruling was affirmed by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. By this time the merger with Boise Cascade had gone through and its counsel, Manley [B.] Strayer, aided Hart's team. Hart notes the case was much publicized; many Portlanders still (1986) speak of it.	Finance - Corporate	Career - Legal	
00:23:39	Significant Cases, 1960s: Terens against Howard, 1960s—Final Thoughts	Strassmaier and Hart discuss Columbia River Paper Company's corporate financing and its stock's hidden timber value. Hart states that he never saw a list of stockholders, but he noted that the courtroom was full of prominent people from Portland; they likely were stockholders who stood to gain from the recovery effort at issue in the case.	Finance - Corporate	Career - Legal	
00:27:01	Significant Cases, 1960s: Rose City Transit—Case Introduction	Hart introduces the Rose City Transit case. He briefly mentions the predecessor company, Portland Transit, and a transaction that took place between the two companies in the early 1950s. He describes the 1962 franchise (a contract) that gave Rose City Transit the authority to operate on the city streets, subject to various terms and conditions. The most important provision in this case was that the city would have the right to revoke the franchise for cause, which would give the city the right to purchase the transit facilities.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Transportation - Mass transit	Career - Legal

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Significant Cases, 1969-1974: Rose City Transit—Case Introduction	Hart talks about the background and key issues in the Rose City Transit case. Portland City Council was greatly dissatisfied with a cycle of decreasing ridership and increasing costs at Rose City Transit. In December 1968, the city council invoked its right to terminate the franchise and exercise the option to buy the transit facilities. The company hired Hart's partner, Rupert [R.] Bullivant. In 1969 the legislature authorized the formation of Tri-Met, and the company sued the city and Tri-Met, saying that the city did not have cause for termination. The case centered on the meaning of "terminate for cause."	Portland City Council - 1970s	Bowen, Charles	Transportation - Mass transit
00:05:31	Significant Cases, 1969-1974: Rose City Transit—Circuit Court	Before Hart was on the case, it was tried in the circuit court, which construed the meaning of the phrase in accordance with the city's contention. The city council's reasoning was that as a matter of public good and interest, fare increases could not be allowed to continue indefinitely. Hart joined the case to assist in the appeal to the Oregon Supreme Court.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Transportation - Mass transit	Careers - Legal
00:09:06	Significant Cases, 1969-1974: Rose City Transit—Oregon Supreme Court	Hart describes that the Oregon Supreme Court affirmed the circuit court's opinion. He notes the details about how the opinions were different. The Supreme Court put more emphasis on the consideration that increased fares would make the service economically unavailable to the elderly and the poor.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Economics	Transportation - Mass transit
00:12:09	Significant Cases, 1969-1974: Rose City Transit—Significance of Case	Hart views the significance of the case as illustrating that it is impossible to operate a municipal transit system privately without a public subsidy. He notes that he thinks that public ownership is desirable. Conceding this, he explains why he thought the company was entitled to compensation, based on the facts of the case.	Portland City Council - 1970s	Economics	Transportation - Mass transit
00:14:66	Evangelical United Brethren Looks into Libel Action, 1970s	Hart explains a merger that took place in the 1970s whereby the Evangelical United Brethren (EUB) and the Methodists came together to form the United Methodist Church. While the merger was pending, some Portlanders—ideological descendants of the right-wingers Hart had encountered in the 1930s and 1940s—printed and sent out a circular denouncing some of the EUB bishops as communists. An eastern lawyer asked Hart to look into the prospect of bringing a libel action. Hart recommended that it would be expensive, difficult, and not worth the cost. Former University of Oregon President Arthur [S.] Flemming, a Methodist, recommended Hart to the EUB denomination.	Religion - Methodist	Civil liberties	Flemming, Arthur S.

00:20:45	<i>Pacific Tobacco Company v. American Tobacco Company</i> , ca. 1970	Two drugstore owners, Stanley Hartman and Howard Steinbach, conceived the idea to manufacture a cigarette and call it "Cancer," with the idea that it would frighten people into giving up smoking. Ultimately, Hartman and Steinbach engaged Portland lawyers Roger Tilbury and Henry Kane to sue all the major tobacco companies in the United States using anti-trust laws, saying that the big companies were trying to blow them out of business. Liggett & Myers retained Hart as its counsel. They filed a motion to dismiss, contending the complaint did not state a valid claim under anti-trust laws.	Economics	Business ownership	Healthcare issues
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00:00:00	<i>Pacific Tobacco Company v. American Tobacco Company</i> , ca. 1970	Hart continues discussing this case and describes how it was resolved. Judge [Robert C.] Belloni granted their motion and entered a judgement on behalf of the defendants. While an appeal was pending, the defendant tobacco companies decided to settle the case to avoid the expense of further litigation. He describes the settlement.	Careers - Legal	Healthcare issues	Economics
00:02:05	<i>Portland Retail Druggist Association v. Abbott Laboratories</i> , ca. 1970s: Introduction	Stanley Hartman and Howard Steinbach together with their lawyers, Roger Tilbury and Henry Kane, were behind another antitrust case, <i>Portland Retail Druggist Association v. Abbott Laboratories</i> . Hart describes how the Robinson-Patman Act, an antitrust law, pertains to the case—companies cannot discriminate in price among its customers, except for schools, churches, hospitals, and charitable organizations for their own use. The complaint was that hospitals were buying drugs at discriminatingly low prices and reselling them, in competition with retail druggists, damaging their business.	Economics	Industry - Healthcare	
00:07:03	<i>Portland Retail Druggist Association v. Abbott Laboratories</i> , ca. 1970s: Research, Part I	Hart notes that his firm represented one of the eight pharmaceutical companies the action was brought against. Hart describes investigating how the hospital was using the drugs it purchased. He found that eighty to ninety percent of the patients of the hospital (in-patients, out-patients, and emergency room). The remaining ten percent were made up of take-home drugs, drugs sold to staff members of the hospital, and walk-in patients. The last category made up a very small percentage of the total.	Economics	Industry - Healthcare	Careers - Legal
00:10:14	<i>Portland Retail Druggist Association v. Abbott Laboratories</i> , ca. 1970s: Research, Part II	Hart describes that the action turned on, in part, a consideration of what the proper function of a hospital is within a community. Hart describes his research into the evolution of the modern-day hospital. He explains his reasoning as he claims the concept of what constitutes a hospital's own use has broadened over time.	Economics	Industry - Healthcare	
00:12:53	<i>Portland Retail Druggist Association v. Abbott Laboratories</i> , 1976: U.S. Supreme Court Decision	Hart describes the path of the case until ultimately it came to the United States Supreme Court in 1976. Hart describes the opinion, which includes a broad interpretation of the concept of a non-profit hospital and its role in the community. The Supreme Court broadened the concept of what is for the hospital's own use. After this decision the only litigation that remained covered the rare and minor categories of use; the case was ultimately settled.	Economics	Industry - Healthcare	

00:16:21	<i>Portland Retail Druggist Association v. Abbott Laboratories</i> , 1970s: Strassmaier's Follow-up Questions	Hart talks briefly about national groups that participated in the case and comments on the large size of the case. Hart speculates on the investment in the case by Tilbury and Kane. Hart discusses how the Kaiser hospitals presented a unique situation and raised questions that were not resolved well in the litigation. Hart further explains the purpose of researching changes to the healthcare industry over time. As a way to support the idea that, in modern times, hospitals have broad functions in a community, Hart gives an example of how Emmanuel Hospital in Portland serves the Albina neighborhood.	Careers - Legal	Economics	Industry - Healthcare
00:21:40	Wilson Sporting Goods Company, 1970s	Hart talks about how he goes about handling a situation in which he finds himself representing a defendant whose conduct he does not approve of. He notes a case when Portland Public School District sued Wilson Sporting Goods Company and others for price rigging. Hart discovered the company had been rigging prices. In cases like this, he describes his role as holding the plaintiff's recovery down to a level that is reasonable.	Economics	Careers - Legal	Education - Sports
00:25:50	Federal Public Power Policy through the [Dwight D.] Eisenhower Administration, 1930s-1940s	Hart notes that in 1939, the City of Cascade Locks was Bonneville's first, very small, preference customer. During the 1940s, counties and other localities in Oregon and Washington formed an increasing number of PUDs. He notes that in Oregon the acronym stood for People's Utility Districts and in Washington, Public Utility Districts in Washington.	Public power	Utilities	

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00:00:00	Bonneville Power Administration Customers, 1940s-1950s	The preference customers (the PUDs, the municipals, and the REAs) made up about a third of Bonneville's load. The Direct Service Industries (DSIs), which bought their power directly from Bonneville, made up another third. Aluminum companies (Alcoa and Reynolds) and paper pulp plants were examples. They were high-load factor customers—they operated twenty-four hours a day, every day. Hart explains that the Columbia River was unique compared to other hydroelectric systems because of its constant, firm energy source. After the early 1950s, the Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs), otherwise known as the privately owned utilities, made up another third of Bonneville's load.	Energy	Industry	Public power
00:04:58	Bonneville Power Administration during the Eisenhower Administration, 1950s	Hart talks about the Eisenhower administration's policy of not building more dams or power houses and relying on the private utilities to provide additional growth for the region's industries. During the 1950s, Bonneville required the industrials to buy a portion of their load as interruptible power—power that Bonneville could interrupt sales for, based on if the Columbia's flow dipped below its constant level. Hart explains the friction this caused between Bonneville, the industrials, and the preference customers. At the beginning of the Eisenhower administration in 1953, Bonneville entered into twenty-year contracts with the IOUs; these contracts were set to expire in 1973.	Utilities	Industry	Energy
00:09:15	Changes at Bonneville during the Kennedy Administration: Additional Power Supply, 1960s	Hart begins to talk about the leadership of Charles Luce, the new Bonneville administrator under the Kennedy Administration. Luce persuaded Congress to appropriate funds for and authorize the construction of additional dams. Luce was also instrumental in negotiating a treaty with Canada, which Hart describes. The treaty greatly increased the regional power supply and also permitted the United States to build the Hungry Horse Dam in Montana, which provided yet additional power.	Luce, Charles	Public works	Energy
00:13:39	Changes at Bonneville during the Kennedy Administration: California Intertie, 1960s	Hart describes another event of Bonneville Administrator Charles Luce's administration—the California Intertie. Hart describes the diversity in the power loads between California (increased loads in the summer) and the Northwest (increased loads in the winter). Hart talks about his involvement drafting the Intertie Act, which raised the important issue that the natural resources of a region be used first in the region of origin. The intertie was built at a cost of about seven or eight hundred thousand dollars; Hart states that it has proved to be an extremely valuable addition to the resources of the region.	Schultz, Saul	Luce, Charles	Public works

00:18:12	Bonneville Power Administration: Marketing New Power, 1960s	After quickly summarizing the major events of the Luce's administration at Bonneville, Hart describes how Bonneville took to marketing this new power. In the 1960s there was an effort to develop a new industrial load. This effort was so successful that Bonneville had entered into contractual commitments for the sale of all of this new power by the middle of the 1960s.	Industry	Energy	Economics
00:20:16	Search for Additional Power, 1960s-1980s	Bonneville's twenty-year contracts were ending in 1973 and there was no more hydropower available from the Columbia River system; therefore, in the 1960s there was a search for other sources of power generation. Hart talks about Pacific Power & Light Company's coal plant in Centralia, Washington and Portland General Electric's Trojan Plant, the first nuclear plant in the Northwest. Other private utilities, Seattle's Puget Sound Power & Light Company and Spokane's Washington Water Power Company, each searched for ways to handle the load growth of the late 1970s and 1980s. Bonneville's concern was for the load growth of its preference customers, the publics.	Energy	Utilities	Public power
00:23:12	Hydrothermal Power Plan, 1960s-1970s	Hart talks about the Hydrothermal Power Plan—a result of extensive negotiations in the late 1960s. The plan was a way to integrate the development of thermal and hydro generating facilities. Bonneville planned to continue developing hydro resources and sell excess capacity to the IOUs. Hart discusses the role of the Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)—it planned to build three nuclear power plants to be ready over the course of 1978-1980 to meet the regional load growth for Bonneville's preference agencies. Hart introduces the concept of net billing agreements.	Utilities	Energy	Public power

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Hydrothermal Power Plan, 1960s-1970s: Net Billing Agreements, Part I	Hart describes the obligations of each party—Bonneville, the preference agencies, and Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS)—under the net billing agreements of the Hydrothermal Power Plan. Hart explains how an individual agency's obligation to Bonneville each year would be reduced by the amount of its obligation to WPPSS. In return, Bonneville would get its WPPSS power. He stated that an important feature of the agreement was that Bonneville would grant the offset against Bonneville's bill to the participating utility regardless of whether the participant got any power from the WPPSS plant; therefore, Bonneville took the risk for the failure of the plant's inability to produce.	Public power	Energy	Utilities
00:05:45	Hydrothermal Power Plan, 1960s-1970s: Net Billing Agreements, Part II	Hart explains that an interest expense would begin incurring immediately, but during construction years WPPSS would pay the interest out of additional bond proceeds. There was a specified deadline date after which the individual participants were expected to begin to pay interest; this date was set at a point when it was thought the plant construction would be complete. Construction delays occurred and the plants were not complete by the deadline dates in ca. 1981. Bonneville had to begin paying the interest at this point.	Public power	Public works	Energy
00:08:43	Hydrothermal Power Plan, 1960s-1970s: Summary and Highlights	Hart summarizes some of what he has already said about the Hydrothermal Plan and adds some extra detail. He notes that under the plan, Bonneville would not sell any more power to its present or to new industrial customers; Hart describes certain limited exceptions to this. Hart notes that Bonneville would continue to provide the basic transmission system for the region. He reiterates that the net effect of the plan was to present an integrated regional program that included hydro facilities and thermal facilities.	Public power	Industry	Energy
00:12:11	Bonneville Administrator, Charles Luce	Hart describes the evolution of Charles Luce's career after he left as the administrator of Bonneville in 1965; he became a very successful and prominent businessman. Hart comments on his impression of Luce and his ideas about some of the original concepts of the Bonneville Power Act. Hart believes Luce considered the Bonneville system an attempt to utilize a regional resource for the benefit of all of the people in the region, not to be exploited for corporate purposes; Luce also thought Bonneville should be handled on a careful pay-as-you-go business basis. Hart describes how he came to know Luce.	Luce, Charles	Public power	Economics

00:16:52	Intertie Act, 1965	Hart discusses being a part of the team that drafted the Intertie Act of 1965. Handling the problem of California seeking unlimited access to hydropower in the Northwest was a main concern. Working on behalf of the District Service Industrial customers (DSIs), Hart had a leading role. He worked closely with Kenneth Kasenberg, a member of Bonneville's legal staff. Norman Stoll, a lawyer for the preference agencies, and Hugh Smith, an attorney for [Pacific Power & Light] (PP&L) were also key people on the team. Hart describes working with the senators, [Warren] Magnuson and [Henry M.] Jackson.	Energy	Jackson, Henry M. "Scoop"	Public works
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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Origin of Hanford Nuclear Plant's Electric Generator, early 1960s	Hart describes that the reactor at Hanford Nuclear Plant was designed as a dual purpose reactor—originally built to make plutonium for nuclear bombs, it was also able to produce steam to be utilized for generating electric power. In the early 1960s, Bonneville Administrator Charles Luce sponsored and helped set up arrangements by which Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) was able to complete building a generator on the Hanford reservation. The approximately 700 megawatts produced were transmitted to Bonneville as an augmentation of its power supply.	Public power	Public works	Utilities
00:03:17	Hydrothermal Power Plan, 1960s-1970s: Phase One Summary	Hart summarizes some of his earlier discussion of the hydrothermal plan, as it related to the first three WPPSS nuclear plants; he explains that his purpose was to give background for understanding the catastrophes that came about with the fourth and fifth WPPSS projects. He notes that WPPSS was a Washington municipal program whose members are a group of Washington municipal utilities and Washington PUD utilities. He talks about the ability of phase one of the plan, which covered the contracts and planning for the first three WPPSS plants, to provide for the expected load growth through about 1980.	Public power	Utilities	Energy
00:08:11	Hydrothermal Power Plan, Early 1970s: "Treaty of Seattle," Part I	In the early 1970s the regional power groups faced the problem of considering what to do about load growth in the 1980s. Hart begins to describe factors that contributed to their difficulty deciding on a solution. A solution was urgent because it took ten years to build a nuclear plant. Hart notes that the year 1972 was one of controversy and dispute. Senator "Scoop" [Henry M.] Jackson demanded that the participating groups find a solution, triggering even more intense debates and discussion in 1973. An agreement, the "Treaty of Seattle," was reached at the end of 1973.	Public power	Jackson, Henry M. "Scoop"	Public works
00:12:34	Hydrothermal Power Plan, Early 1970s: "Treaty of Seattle," Part II	Hart notes that one of the biggest sources of controversy during the 1972-1973 period was settling on which party would take on the "dry hole risk." Hart describes the origin of the term, and explains that it described the risk that a plant would be inoperable or otherwise unproductive. Hart reiterates that Bonneville assumed the risk for the first three WPPSS plants. For the next phase, Bonneville could not take it on, mainly due to a complicated tax change. Hart describes ways there was some distribution of risk between the parties, but the public agencies accepted the basic risk.	Public power	Taxes	Energy

00:17:17	Hydrothermal Power Plan, Mid-1970s: "Treaty of Seattle" Rate Schedules	The year 1974 was devoted to drafting rate schedules and contracts by which the "Treaty of Seattle" would be implemented. Hart talks about a delay in the approval process with the Federal Power Commission. He mentions the interim power contract agreement, a letter agreement entered into by all parties in January of 1975 to handle power sales until the Federal Power Commission would approve the new rate schedules on a permanent basis.	Public power	Economics	Energy
00:20:23	United States District Court for the District of Oregon Decision, August 1975	The Federal Power Commission approved the rate schedule on a permanent basis. At this time the U.S. District Court announced a decision on a case that had been pending—the hydrothermal plan was regional plan and was required to be preceded by an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Bonneville had to drop out of phase two of the plan because it could not complete an EIS in time.	Environmental issues	Federal courts	Energy
00:22:33	WPPSS Plants, 1976-1977: Construction and Design Delays	Hart talks about construction delays with the fourth and fifth WPPSS plants. He discusses interim financing by the public utilities; these contracts were ready by the end of the year in 1976. Contracts for the sale of power to be produced by the fourth and fifth WPPSS plants were ready by the first months of 1977. From that point, the design and construction of the plants went forward. Delays and cost overruns continued to be encountered.	Public power	Public works	Utilities
00:26:05	WPPSS Plants, 1980-1981: Crisis	Hart begins to explain factors that led to a time of crisis for the fourth and fifth WPPSS plants. He speaks of the OPEC oil crisis of the early- to mid-1970s. This led to constantly rising interest rates.	Economics	Public power	Energy

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00:00:00	WPPSS Plants, 1980-1981: Crisis Part I	Hart outlines the three factors that produced the crisis with respect to the fourth and fifth Washington Public Power Supply System (WPPSS) plants. The first factor was increased interest costs. The second factor was increasing construction costs; this was due in part to inflation, changes in design made necessary by new safety precautions, and inefficiencies. The third factor is that the regional growth was not occurring at the projected rate.	Public power	Economics	Public works
00:02:57	WPPSS Plants, 1980-1981: Crisis Part II	Hart describes what he means by calling the situation a crisis. Active construction stopped in 1981 and in early 1982 WPPSS management formally terminated construction plans. WPPSS did not have the funds to pay the bonds; this left the bondholders in a disastrous situation, having invested (with interest) close to seven billion dollars with no prospects for repayment. They brought lawsuits in the federal and state courts.	Public power	Federal courts	Energy
00:04:37	WPPSS Plants, 1980-1981: Lawsuits, Part I	Bondholders sued eighty-eight WPPSS participants for recovery on the bonds that now have no value. Hart describes how the "dry hole risk" (assumed mostly by the WPPSS participants) came into play; their defense was slim. The judge ruled on the liability of the Washington participants only; twenty or less of the eighty-eight were from Oregon. The judge ruled that the WPPSS participants were liable.	Public power	Economics	Washington courts
00:07:03	WPPSS Plants, 1980-1981: Lawsuits, Part II	The participants appealed to Washington Supreme Court, which reversed the decision. Hart expresses that the Washington Supreme Court decision was "incredible;" it used legal concepts that were previously unheard of. The decision was a shock to the municipal bond market. The Oregon Supreme Court ruled differently from the Washington Supreme Court with respect to the liability of the WPPSS participants from Oregon. Hart describes decisions of various courts; ultimately, none of the eighty-eight participants were held liable, regardless of state. Hart briefly describes a second action brought by the bondholders against the WPPSS participants; this litigation is still (1986) pending.	Economics	Washington courts	Oregon courts
00:11:49	Hart's Reflections about Regional Load Growth Projections of the 1970s, Part I	To consider the causes of the financial catastrophe, Hart reflects on whether the projections for the regional load growth were done in a prudent and reasonable manner. He describes the reasons he believes that they were.	Economics	Industry	Utilities

00:15:30	Hart's Reflections about Regional Load Growth Projections of the 1970s, Part II	Hart discusses the intertie transmission line between the Northwest and California as a safety valve. He explains why the market for the cheap hydro energy seemed limitless. It seemed reasonable to expect that excess power could always be sold to California.	Public works	Economics	Energy
00:19:05	Hart's Reflections about Regional Load Growth Projections of the 1970s, Part III	Hart reflects on the first major power shortage that the Northwest experienced in 1973. He describes working on curtailment plans, which looked into how a utility could reduce its load. The power shortage emphasized the importance of erring on the side of adequate regional power capacity from the late 1970s and early 1980s and relying on the intertie as a safety valve. Hart reiterates the reasons he believes the projections for regional growth were incorrect. He contrasts the fear of a power shortage people experienced in the 1970s with the surplus of energy the region experienced in the early 1980s.	Energy	Utilities	Public works
00:23:02	Ideological and Political Aspects of WPPSS Crisis: Environmental Concerns	Strassmaier asks Hart to comment on a statement Don Hodel made at the City Club [of Portland] in 1975. Hodel was critical of the environmental movement and its stance on energy production. Hart notes that ever since the first nuclear plants in the region, there had been vigorous, vocal environmental groups saying that the plants were not safe.	Energy	Environmental issues	Public power
00:25:45	Ideological and Political Aspects of WPPSS Crisis: Counter-Argument to the Environmental Concerns	Hart explains the point of view of the proponents of the nuclear plants, who argued that the plants were safe and that there was no other way to produce the amount of energy that society and the economy required. He notes that solar energy and wind energy are not economically feasible.	Environmental issues	Energy	Public power

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00:00:00	Ideological and Political Aspects of WPPSS Crisis: Conservation	Hart talks about the difference of opinion between proponents and opponents of nuclear power with respect to the ability of conservation to solve the anticipated power shortages. The opponents and other environmentalists argued that electric rates could be shaped to discourage residential and commercial use and big industries, like aluminum companies, could be shut down to reduce the expected shortage. Hart describes how these arguments were refuted by those close to the power industry.	Environmental issues	Energy	Public power
00:05:58	Bonneville Administrator Don Hodel: Comments about Environmental Movement, 1975	Hart notes that he knew Don Hodel well. Hart states that Hodel had been goaded into saying the things he did about the environmental movement at the City Club [of Portland] in 1975; Hodel regretted the statements afterward because they lacked moderation and he suffered politically from them.	Hodel, Don	Environmental issues	Public power
00:08:21	Jim [James H.] Weaver's Critique of Aluminum Industry	Strassmaier comments that Jim Weaver was critical of the cost of providing power to the aluminum industry. Noting that he has never met Jim [James H.] Weaver in person, Hart notes from observing him that he seems to be erratic and unpredictable with a limited attention span. Hart describes him as a "rabble-rouser populist." Hart emphatically denies that there was anything like a subsidy to aluminum. In response to Weaver suggesting otherwise, Hart states that Weaver simply didn't know his facts.	Weaver, James H.	Industry	Economics
00:11:15	Technical Aspects of Designing Bonneville's Rates for Electricity Sales	Hart notes that while Bonneville sometimes designed its rates differently for different groups of customers, the general result was the same—it needed to be, otherwise Bonneville would face legal and political problems. He describes two technical concepts in the sale and production of electricity—capacity and the energy that the customer actually uses. He describes how these two concepts factored into a customer's cost per unit. He notes that Weaver failed to grasp this.	Economics	Utilities	Energy
00:16:21	Intertie Act, 1965	Prompted by a question from Strassmaier, Hart reiterates that when the intertie was proposed with California, the Northwest went to Congress for regional preference legislation, which only allowed the transmission of the Northwest's surplus electricity to California. That statute is still (1986) in effect, states Hart.	Public works	Laws and legislation	Utilities
00:18:30	"Treaty of Settle" Negotiations, ca. 1973: Hart's Involvement and Thoughts about Load Projections, Part I	Hart talks about the extent of his involvement in the negotiations for the "Treaty of Seattle." He went to meetings and was involved, but he was not a leading participant. He represented the Direct Service Industries (DSIs). In speaking about his own comfort level with the accuracy of the load projections at the time, Hart describes the process the large utilities followed to determine projections for their residential, commercial, and industrial customers.	Utilities	Industry	Energy

00:23:32	"Treaty of Settle" Negotiations, ca. 1973: Hart's Involvement and Thoughts about Load Projections, Part II	Hart continues to speak about his own comfort level with the accuracy of the load projections at the time. Using his experience with Central Lincoln People's Utility District as an example, Hart describes how the problem of developing load projections is different for a small utility. Even though there were difficulties, the composite regional projections were pretty close year after year. This led Hart to believe they were reliable.	Utilities	Energy	Public power
00:25:09	"Treaty of Settle" Negotiations, ca. 1973: Charges of Secrecy	Hart responds to Strassmaier's inquiry about charges made by political opponents that there was secrecy and an effort to keep the financial impact from the public in the way the "Treaty of Seattle's" negotiations were carried out. Hart notes that most of the meetings were open to the public and there was press coverage. He does not think there was a conscious or unconscious attempt at secrecy. He notes that the issues were so complex that the public found it difficult to follow. The capitalized interest aspect of the plan was not secret; the plant's contracts were public documents.	Energy	News media	Transparency in government

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Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Special Counsel for Central Lincoln People's Utility District, 1970s	Hart talks about his involvement as special counsel for Central Lincoln PUD [People's Utility District]. He reiterates that he had been Gus [J.] Solomon's successor. As special counsel, Hart determined that the PUD could legally execute the documents for the first three WPPSS [Washington Public Power Supply System] plants. In 1976 he received the documents to review for the fourth and fifth WPPSS plants. The important provision in those contracts was the "dry hole" provision (which Hart describes in earlier recordings). Hart confirms that he signed the approving opinion for Central Lincoln PUD to execute its agreement for the fourth and fifth WPPSS plants.	Public power	Careers - Legal	Utilities
00:03:44	Legal Advice sought by WPPSS in Advance of Contracts	Hart notes that when the bondholders (through Chemical Bank) brought their action against the WPPSS participants, they did not sue the local lawyers, like himself, who represented individual participants. Hart summarizes the legal advice that WPPSS received prior to entering into a contract with the "dry hole" provision. Hart identifies Wood Dawson as the specially qualified municipal bond law firm that WPPSS engaged with. In addition, WPPSS had retained a Seattle firm to assist Wood Dawson. Each of the local utilities had their own counsel that issued approving opinions, as Hart did for Central Lincoln PUD.	Careers - Legal	Public power	Utilities
00:07:23	Lawsuits against WPPSS Participants, Part I	Hart explains that when the bondholders (through their trustee, Chemical Bank) brought suit against the WPPSS participants, they also sued the board of directors, city council members, as well as the special counsel law firm in Seattle and the Wood Dawson bond counsel in New York; they did not sue the local counsel, like Hart. The same was true for the second action that is still (1986) pending, regarding fraud. Hart describes a class action lawsuit brought by the bondholders against all of the local counsel for the WPPSS participants, like himself. The bondholders sought to recover their total loss, about seven billion dollars.	Washington courts	Federal courts	Oregon courts
00:12:06	Lawsuits against WPPSS Participants, Part II	Hart describes the malpractice insurance he and the other lawyers had at their disposal. The Oregon State Bar created a liability fund that each lawyer contributed to. In addition, his own law firm had excess coverage from private malpractice insurers. Lawyers defending the local counsel for the WPPSS participants in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho filed a motion to dismiss, contending that the complaint against the local lawyers was inadequate. The case was argued in federal court in April 1986; in June 1986 a federal judge sustained the motion to dismiss.	Careers - Legal	Professional associations	Federal courts

00:15:55	Lawsuits against WPPSS Participants, Part III	Hart describes the federal court's decision. It held that the local lawyer's opinions were only intended as a guide for their own clients, not the bondholders. Hart points out that the Oregon Supreme Court sustained the opinions of the Oregon local lawyers when it held that the WPPSS contracts were valid and enforceable. Hart explains that Judge [William] Browning was assigned to handle all of the WPPSS litigation. The lawyer retained by the state bar was Garr [Michael] King.	Federal courts	Careers - Legal	Oregon courts
00:19:55	Retirement: 1985-1986, Part I	Hart begins speaking about his retirement, which began December 30, 1984. His law firm continues to provide him with an office, secretarial assistance, and a parking space, and he continues to come into the office—only at reduced hours. In 1985 he continued handling some of the firm's law practice. After that, he has handled family affairs and done pro bono work. He states that the two main differences in retirement are his leisurely hours and his lack of feeling any pressure to be productive.	Careers - Retirement	Careers - Legal	
00:24:02	Retirement: 1984-1986, Part II	Hart continues talking about life in his retirement. He and his wife attend concerts and theater at about the same rate as he did when he was working. He participates in some ACLU activities as a member of their board. He follows politics closely, but does not participate.	Careers - Retirement	Civil liberties	Political views
00:27:00	Daniel Schorr and Fred Friendly Anecdote	While Strassmaier photos documents Hart in the scene where they have been recording (his office at KOIN Tower), Hart begins to relate an anecdote involving Daniel Schorr in ca. 1974. He begins by mentioning that he went with his wife and her sister to the Aspen summer festival.	Schorr, Daniel	News media	

SR 1200 Oral History Interview with C. Allan Hart

by Jim Strassmaier

United States District Court Oral History Project

1986 April 15 - 1986 July 22



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Compiled by Sara Paulson

Tape 34, Side 1

1986 July 22

Time Stamp	Title	Synopsis	Keyword	Keyword	Keyword
00:00:00	Daniel Schorr and Fred Friendly Anecdote	Hart continues describing a trip to Aspen with his wife and her sister. When they arrived, they got in touch with a friend, Mercedes H. Eichholz. She and her husband, Robert Eichholz, invited Hart to a cocktail party at their magnificent home on a hilltop overlooking Aspen. Daniel Schorr and Fred Friendly were in attendance; Hart describes the scene with guests gathered around these two interesting and knowledgeable Washington journalists as they made comments, analysis, and projections about what was going to happen in Watergate.	Eichholz, Mercedes H.	Schorr, Daniel	Friendly, Fred