

Now, we have—those against Mr. Rehnquist this morning and this afternoon have spent 9 hours. Originally they were to have 4, but we tried to be as lenient as we could.

Now, those that are for him, as I understand, you will testify more or less for him, we have been going only 30 minutes. But there is no reason to take too much time. If you will present your statement briefly, succinctly and then your questions, and we will allow 10 minutes to each member of this committee to question.

Now, the first is Mr. Maggiore. Mr. Maggiore, do you want to proceed?

#### STATEMENT OF VINCENT MAGGIORE

Mr. MAGGIORE. Yes, sir. My name is Vincent Maggiore.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you speak out now so we can all hear you?

Mr. MAGGIORE. Can you hear me?

I am a native of Ohio. I have lived in Arizona for the greater part of my life, since 1954. I graduated from Ohio State, undergraduate, and I attended Georgetown University Law School.

After graduating from Georgetown, I went to Arizona, and I waited and then passed the bar. I went to work for Ambassador Mahoney in the county attorney's office. But prior to that, I had spent a little time in private practice in Scottsdale, AZ. Then I went to work for the county attorney. And after being there for a period of some 3 years, where I became the chief deputy prosecutor, I then went to the attorney general's office. I stayed there until 1960, and I decided to run for office. I did not win. And that was the last office I attempted to run for.

At the same time that I was losing the county attorney's office, I guess some of the people felt sorry for me, and they elected me precinct committeeman. As precinct committeeman, in the latter part of 1960, I was elected by the committee as the county chairman, the Maricopa county chairman. As the county chairman from late 1960, I was reelected in 1962, and I was the county chairman that was in office at the time all of the problems that you are facing came into being.

I stayed county chairman until 1963. I had resigned at the death of President Kennedy. Senator Hayden requested that I be reelected for a period of time so that a Thomas Murphy could be elected as the county chairman.

At the time I was county chairman in 1962, I was the culprit that caused all of your problems today. I have been a lifetime Democrat, and at the time of the problems as to voting with minorities, and Bethune was caused by me, I thought, as a matter of fact at that time, that there was a little too much activity in the precincts, and I was the one that called the U.S. attorney's office, or I had called the U.S. attorney. I had quite a few assistants at that time. And I am the one that had caused the action that was taken by the U.S. attorney's office.

During this period of time, and I appreciate the seriousness of this today, at no time did anybody come to me and state that Justice Rehnquist had committed any of the acts that I have heard for 2 or 3 days. I feel that I was the party leader—we were not an affluent party, by the way, gentlemen—but I was the party leader and, for sure, all of these things should have come to me.

After the incident in Bethune, I realized that I was not going to get anything done as far as action by the U.S. attorneys office or

action by the sheriff or the—and the police were called also. I felt that I was not going to get anything done.

I think Senator Hatch had stated about certain people that went and took care of the action themselves, as far as this Benson was concerned.

I had some knowledge of the Republican organization, and as far as I can recollect—and I hope you realize that after 25 years it is very difficult to recollect each and every thing that occurred at that time. Too many things have passed.

But what I do recollect was that after Benson was taken care of—and there was a little battle, and I may be—I hope the statute of limitations is broadened, because I may be the one that caused that battle to take place. I told some of my assistants to go and help out, to clear up the situation in Bethune.

I was at Bethune two or three times that day, and I was at other precincts where I thought this activity was not in accordance with the law. During all of this time, I never saw Justice Rehnquist there. I never saw him at any of the other precincts, either.

I came here because of the fact that the FBI had questioned me, and they questioned me back in 1971, also.

In regards to some of the mistakes that were made, which I hope you all understand—and I'm sure you're understanding Senators—that some of the mistakes that were made as regards the particular county headquarters, the county headquarters we had at the time I first took office as county chairman—a nonpaying position, by the way—

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Maggiore, we appreciate what you're saying, but I'm wondering if you could come right to the point concerning Justice Rehnquist. We have other people here to hear—

Mr. MAGGIORE. I have just one more thing to state.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you this. Did you know Justice Rehnquist at that time?

Mr. MAGGIORE. Yes, I did. A casual acquaintance, as an attorney.

The CHAIRMAN. And you were the Democratic chairman at that time?

Mr. MAGGIORE. I was the Democratic Chairman, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there anything you can tell us about him, anything he did, that was improper, unethical, anything of that kind that you know of?

Mr. MAGGIORE. If he did something, it was out of my knowledge at the time, and I was present all day when this occurrence supposedly had taken place.

Let me go a little further. I stopped—shortly afterward, I think it was no more than 1 or 2 days after the incident took place—and I was a little disturbed because I thought the law was archaic and there was really no way you could prove, except from a factual way, whether somebody was violating the civil rights of our citizenry. I'm still bothered by it.

So I stopped—I had written a letter—it's in your record—I had written a letter to the Republican chairman, State chairman, and a copy to Mr. Staggs, and I stated that I was bothered about this procedure because of our position, where we had a lot of minorities in the Democratic party. I thought that something should be done and that we should get together.

A couple of days after the election and the incident in Bethune, I stopped Justice Rehnquist in the street. I told Justice Rehnquist that I was a little disturbed because I felt that there was some deprivation of certain peoples' rights.

Justice Rehnquist—and I'm paraphrasing it—stated at that time that he agreed with me, that there should be something done in regards to protecting people's voting rights, that they were very important.

That's my statement, Senator.

The CHAIRMAN. Thank you very much.

Mr. Cassidy, would you tell us what you know? All of you have been here during this hearing, haven't you?

Mr. CASSIDY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So you know the issues here. It is concerning Justice Rehnquist. Just as briefly as you can relate anything that pertains to that would be helpful.

#### STATEMENT OF EDWARD CASSIDY

Mr. CASSIDY. My name is Ed Cassidy. I retired last year from the Phoenix police department after 29 years. I spent November 6—

The CHAIRMAN. Speak into the microphone as close as you can.

Senator METZENBAUM. Could you start over again? I didn't hear what you said.

Senator LEAHY. Just pull the mike closer to you.

Mr. CASSIDY. My name is Ed Cassidy. I retired from the Phoenix police department last year, after 29 years.

I don't know the Justice, but I did spend all of November 6th, 1962, the election day, at Bethune School. I was called into the school twice over disturbances. Both times a Mr. Wayne Benson, the Republican challenger, was less than tactful—guess that would be the way to describe him. This resulted in arguments with the Democrats that were there. It was over the literacy test. He wanted them to read a portion of the Constitution.

By about 1:30, 2 or 3 o'clock in the afternoon, following the last disturbance, where he alleged he had been assaulted, he asked me for protection to his car. I took him to his car and followed him out of the area, and with him went the problem.

At no time did I ever hear the Justice's name mentioned. I heard no problems regarding anyone, no arguments down there with anyone, except Wayne Benson and the two Democratic challenges.

That's all, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask you, did you see him or know anything that he did that was improper?

Mr. CASSIDY. I wouldn't have known him, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And you had no complaint about him?

Mr. CASSIDY. None whatsoever.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Turner, would you please make your statement. Speak into the machine so we can all hear you.

Mr. TURNER. Thank you, sir.

Mr. Chairman, I have lived in Phoenix, or the Scottsdale area—

Senator METZENBAUM. What's your name, sir?

The CHAIRMAN. William Turner is his name.