

**Do Right and Fear Not: The Story of Reva Beck Bosone, Utah's
First Woman Judge and Member of Congress**

By Leslie Tuft

Women's Legal History
Professor Barbara Babcock

REVA ZILPHA BECK BOSONE

Timeline

1872	The Utah bar admitted its first two women (Phoebe Couzins and Georgianna Snow).
1892	Twenty years later, the Utah bar admitted its third woman.
1895	Reva Beck born April 2 nd in American Fork Utah to Christian and Zilpha Beck.
1915	Graduated from American Fork High School.
1917	Graduated from Westminster Junior College in Salt Lake City, Utah.
1919	Received A.B. from U.C. Berkeley.
1920	September 27, Married Harold G. Cutler.
1920-27	Taught public high school in American Fork, Delta, and Ogden, Utah.
1921	August 30, Divorced Harold G. Cutler, who demanded a “home-type” wife. Reva didn’t qualify.
1927	Resigned from her teaching post to “read law” at the University of Utah. She was one of two women to start with her class.
1929	October 8, Married Joseph P. Bosone, a classmate.
1930	Graduated with a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), the 4 th woman to graduate from the University of Utah College of Law. In March, became the 11 th woman admitted to the Utah bar. Gave birth to her only child, Zilpha Teresa Bosone. Moved to Helper Utah to live with her in-laws, where she started her own law office while her husband finished law school.
1931	Began practicing law with her husband Joseph, newly graduated from law school, as “Bosone and Bosone” in Helper, Utah.

1932	<p>In her first election, elected to the Utah State House of Representatives from Carbon County with “the highest vote received by any candidate for an office in the county.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsored New Deal reform legislation, playing important roles in passing a minimum wage and hour law for women and children (which she considered her most important work in the Utah legislature), and a Utah child labor constitutional amendment. Commended by Francis Perkins (Sec. of Labor under F.D.R., first female U.S. cabinet member) and Eleanor Roosevelt for this work. • Organized the Progressive Bloc, 16 House members who met in secret to discuss issues, and voted as a unit.
1933	<p>Ran for Salt Lake City Commissioner, and lost.</p>
1934-35	<p>Served as officer of the Housewives’ Council of Salt Lake City.</p> <p>Practiced law in Salt Lake City</p>
1934-37	<p>Served as officer of the Consumers’ Welfare League of Utah.</p>
1934	<p>Reelected to Utah State House of Representatives, this time from Salt Lake County.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Became the first woman to serve on, and the first woman chair of the important Sifting Committee (Rules Committee). <p>Elected first woman Democratic Floor Leader, and first woman majority party floor leader in the Utah State House of Representatives.</p>
1935	<p>Ran for Democratic State Chairwoman of Utah, and lost.</p>
1936	<p>Elected Municipal judge – the first woman judge in Utah. Served three 4-year terms.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Started in police and traffic courts, later moving to criminal court. • Instituted extraordinary and unpopular traffic fines to improve Salt Lake’s notoriously dangerous roads. During her first year, traffic cases tripled. • After seeing the same alcoholics cycle routinely through her court, began referring them to Alcoholics Anonymous. Held unpopular view that alcoholism was an illness, and pushed for a government-sponsored “drunk farm” where drinkers who committed criminal offenses could get treatment.
1940	<p>Divorced Joseph Bosone.</p>

WWII	<p>Toured 11 western states to confer with their governors as chairman of the Civilian Advisory Women’s Army Corps. Committee of the Ninth Service Command, to stimulate recruiting.</p> <p>Served on the Salt Lake County Welfare Commission.</p>
1943	Elected to Utah’s Hall of Fame for her work on rehabilitation of alcoholics and juvenile delinquency.
1945	Attended United Nations founding conference at San Francisco as an “official observer.”
1946	<p>Admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court.</p> <p>Hosted a 15 minute weekly radio program on Salt Lake’s local NBC affiliate entitled “Her Honor – the Judge.”</p>
1947	Gave keynote address at the convention of the General Federation of Women’s Clubs.
1947-48	First director of the Utah State Board for Education and Alcoholism.
1948	<p>First woman elected to the United States House of Representatives by the State of Utah. Defeated incumbent William A. Dawson.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joined just 8 other women in the House, and 1 in the Senate. • Served on committee on Public Lands. Tried to encourage Native American self-government by introducing a bill to reduce federal administration of Indian affairs. • Voted against the Subversive Activities and Control and Communist Registration Act and the 1949 Central Intelligence Agency Act. • Became first woman to serve on the House Interior Committee. <p>Principal Speaker at the general session of the National Safety Conference.</p> <p>Taught a refresher course for veterans at the University of Utah Law School.</p> <p>Appeared twice on “America’s Town Meeting of the Air,” a national radio program, speaking on international law, and alcoholism.</p>
1950	<p>Defeated Ivy Baker Priest (later Sec. of Treasury) for reelection to the United States Congress.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Serves as a member of the House Select Committee on Current Pornographic Materials. • Sponsored water projects for the west. <p>600 men and 10 women were practicing law in Utah.</p>

1951	Sent to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands by John R. Murdock, chairman of the House Interior Committee. Became first “outsider” to address the Puerto Rican Constitutional Convention.
1952	Defeated by William A. Dawson in a very negative congressional campaign. Delegate to Democratic National Convention.
1953	Hosted Salt Lake City television program “It’s a Woman’s World” on local NBC affiliate, four times weekly. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The program won the Zenith Television award, a national award for excellence in local programming.
1953-57	Resumed private practice in Salt Lake.
1954	Again defeated in congressional election by William A. Dawson.
1956	Delegate to Democratic National Convention.
1957-60	Served as Legal Counsel for the Subcommittee of Safety and Compensation of the House Committee on Education and Labor.
1961	Appointed judicial officer and chairman of the Contract Board of Appeals for the U.S. Post Office Department, the highest position held by a woman in that department.
1965	Considered for appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court with the resignation of Justice Arthur J. Goldberg.
1968	Retired at age 73. The Utah bar admitted its 50 th woman.
1970	Presented with a Distinguished Service in Government award by U.C. Berkeley. Presented her papers to the Special Collections Department of the University of Utah Marriott Library.
1973	Presented with first annual Susa Young Gates Award for her work in raising the status of women in Utah.
1974	Awarded honorary Doctor of Humanities degree by Westminster College in Salt Lake, at a ceremony where she was the commencement speaker.
1975	Honored in <i>Famous Mothers in American History 1776-1976</i> as one of ten outstanding mothers in the history of Utah.

1976	The Utah bar admitted its 100 th woman!
1977	Received honorary doctorate from the University of Utah. Public television aired a documentary, “Her honor, the Judge,” about Reva’s life.
1983	July 21, died.
2000	900 women practice law in Utah, making up 17% of the active bar. Utah has 14 female state judges (including one on the state supreme court), 1 female federal district court judge, and 1 female bankruptcy court judge.

Do Right and Fear Not: The Story of Reva Beck Bosone, Utah's First Woman Judge and Member of Congress

I. Preface

Reva Beck Bosone spent seven years as a schoolteacher, two terms in the Utah State Legislature, twelve years as a Municipal Court Judge in Salt Lake City, two terms in the United States House of Representatives, and seven years as Chief Judicial Officer and Chairman of the Contract Board of Appeals for the United States Post Office Department. I could not, in a paper of this scope, give in-depth treatment to all of the significant aspects of her career. She was an extremely busy woman, and a prolific writer of letters and speeches, many of which are contained in her papers in the Special Collections Department of the University of Utah's Marriott Library.¹ Apparently, she had a strong opinion on every subject. This paper is an attempt to convey Reva's personality, beliefs, work ethic, and dedication through an examination of her life, with a focus on her political campaigns. I examine the campaigns, largely from her perspective, to illustrate how Reva thought of herself and tried to shape her public image, and contrast that with how others shaped it, and the effects others attempts to shape her image had on her. There are several other very rich and productive periods of her life and career that would have been equally valuable to focus on, and deserve further examination.

II. Introduction

I have been independent all my life. I have never been a sheep—I have always been a leader. . . . It has never made any difference to me what others have thought, I have done those things which I thought were right and good.²

Reva Beck Bosone

Utah’s bar admitted Phoebe Couzins and Georgianna Snow, its first two women, in 1872. Presiding at the ceremony, Utah Supreme Court Justice James McKean asserted that “the legal profession may be made even more honorable by the admission of women to the bar. . . . It strikes us as a novelty gentlemen, but everything in the line of progress is, at some time or other, a novelty.”³ Reva wrote that the “ambition and convictions of the early pioneer women of Utah defied the men in the territorial convention to make them unequal,”⁴ and felt that as a result, Utah’s laws were more favorable to women than those of other states in the union. Indeed, Catharine V. Waite noted in the *Chicago Law Times* that in Utah, “women were admitted [to the bar] on their first application, without anything in the law specially requiring it . . .”⁵ Asserting that women who were trained in the law had a greater responsibility to attain and preserve equality for women because “lawyers have always determined the rights of mankind,”⁶ Reva made the most of her legal training with a long career in public service.

Like most early women lawyers, Reva was a woman of many firsts.⁷ Although she did not face the barriers to entering law school or the bar that many early women lawyers in other states did, her work was important in eradicating false perceptions about women’s capabilities. She led women to see new possibilities for contributions in politics and public life, and created a blueprint for future generations to follow and expand upon. It is fitting to examine Reva through her political campaigns, because in some sense, she was always campaigning. She felt strongly and spoke out about, and fought for many causes, even until her death at age eighty-eight. Reva

had a powerful sense of responsibility, and was charismatic, hard-working, and outspoken in her public life. Privately, she was aware of and deeply sensitive about others' perceptions of her (which made public life difficult at times), naïve about human nature and politics to some extent, and devoted to God and motherhood. Throughout her adult life, she was in constant demand as a public speaker because of her poise, intelligence, and dedication to public service.

III. Reva's Formative Years

Reva Zilpha Beck was born in American Fork, Utah, to Zilpha Ann Chipman Beck and Christian Mateus Beck on April 2, 1895. As the third child of four, and only girl, Reva's early family life greatly influenced her legal career. Dinnertime conversations generally centered on politics and major family issues, and involved all family members. Her parents encouraged her to study politics, and she loved discussing political issues and candidates with her classmates at school. Her father, whom she called a "feminist," dedicated himself to giving her the same advantages as her brothers, and raising all of his children identically, without regard to sex.⁸ Thus she enjoyed significant freedom, responsibility, and influence on family affairs from the time she was a young child.

Reva credited her mother's influence for her achievements throughout her life, explaining "No bouquet has ever been handed to me but that I have thought of my mother. . . . I weep because the bouquet is really for her—not for me; if I'm anything at all, it is because I'm a product of my mother."⁹ Her mother taught her early to "do right, and fear not." One of twenty-six children, Zilpha did not attend school as a child and deeply resented her father's attitudes about educating girls. Zilpha studied independently, and made formal education a priority for her own children. After graduating from American Fork High School in 1915,¹⁰ Reva wanted to

attend the American Academy of Dramatic Art in New York, but Zilpha insisted she graduate from college first. Neighbors were surprised that Zilpha would send her daughter to school, but she replied that too many insufficiently prepared women became widowed and had to support themselves and their children on pennies. Thus, Reva enrolled in Westminster Junior College in Salt Lake City and graduated in 1917, then earned her B.A. from U.C. Berkeley in 1919.¹¹

Spirituality played a strong role throughout Reva's life. As a child, Reva attended a local Presbyterian Church with her mother. Both of her parents came from Mormon pioneer families, but left the religion early in their lives. Nevertheless, Reva maintained a good relationship with the Mormon Church.¹² During her youth, she attended many parties and church activities with Mormon friends, and insisted "their knowing I was not a member of the Church made no difference whatsoever. I cannot disregard their consideration."¹³ As an adult, she apparently did not practice any particular organized religion, but reaffirmed that "faith in divine guidance and . . . faith in a Supreme Being have always been of invaluable assistance in my life—and very definitely in my life as a public servant."¹⁴ Although Reva moved away from Utah after she retired to live with her daughter, she was fiercely loyal, and late in life, wrote "I love my state, the people in it, and the Mormon Church. . . . I've disagreed with the people and the Church but that doesn't change my affectionate regard for both."¹⁵

Reva ran her first campaign, and encountered sex discrimination for the first time, when she decided to run for student body president of her high school. Although she was the first girl ever to campaign for the position, her candidacy was well-received by the students. She thought all of the girls and some of the boys supported her, and presumably she came close to winning, because a few days before the election, the principal called a meeting of the candidates to discuss the "problem." He began with "How can we have a girl president? That just wouldn't be

right,”¹⁶ and proposed installing another student (who wasn’t even running for president) as president, and Reva as vice-president. Reluctantly, Reva accepted, lamenting that there was nothing she could do with “a principal who was not a feminist,”¹⁷ and proceeded, in her own words, to “run the school anyway.”¹⁸

IV. Reva’s Early Career

I am not a pioneer; it is amazing to look back over the years and realize just how easy it was to be elevated into positions that were not supposed to be the places for women.¹⁹

Reva Beck Bosone

Beyond insisting that each child graduate from college, one of the most significant impacts Reva’s mother had on her life came in the form of the admonition, “[i]f you want to benefit mankind, go where the laws are made, because a country is no better than its laws.”²⁰ Indeed, Zilpha emphasized this notion so much, that three of her four children became lawyers, and Reva considered legislating the noblest work.

Initially, Reva wanted to start law school immediately after graduating from Berkeley, but her brother Clarence, a young attorney himself, advised her that clients generally preferred older lawyers, and encouraged her to get some work experience first. So, Reva began teaching high school in 1920. During her early teaching career, she was briefly married to Harold G. Cutler, son of John C. Cutler, Utah’s second governor.²¹ When Reva was in her seventies, she looked back on teaching as the job she loved the most, and her years spent teaching as some of her happiest.²²

Reva taught physical education, English, and drama in American Fork, Delta, and Ogden Utah. From 1923-1927 she taught at Ogden High School, where she served as head of the

Department of Public Speaking, Debating, and Dramatic Arts. Her students consistently won the major prizes at debate tournaments, and the annual plays she produced were popular and critically acclaimed.²³ Students and school administrators loved Reva, she spent most evenings after school counseling students, and received double pay raises every year. When the school issued annual pay raises in the spring of 1927, and the school superintendent insisted she get only one pay raise rather than two that year, Reva decided to start law school that fall.

Miss Reva Zilpha Beck entered the University of Utah College of Law in the fall of 1927, as one of two women in her original class of thirty-six.²⁴ She married a classmate, Joseph P. Bosone, October 8, 1929,²⁵ at the beginning of her third year of law school, and graduated early with a Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) in January 1930.²⁶ She was the fourth woman to graduate from the University of Utah law school, the eleventh woman admitted to the Utah bar²⁷ (in March 1930), and the only woman to graduate with her law school class.

After graduating from law school and practicing for a short time in Salt Lake with her brother Clarence, Reva gave birth to her only child, Zilpha Teresa Bosone, in the fall of 1930. She loved being a mother, and near the end of her life explained “I’m a career woman—but I’d give up everything—and that’s a lot—to be a mother if I had a choice. I should have had more children,”²⁸ Although Reva was very busy with law and politics, she made time to spend with her daughter. As a young child, Zilpha accompanied her mother to many meetings and political events. Indeed, when Reva went to Congress in 1952, Zilpha transferred to a new college, and moved to Washington with her mother, and after she retired in 1968, Reva moved to Kansas, then Virginia, to live with her daughter.

While Joe finished law school in Salt Lake, Reva and her new baby moved to Helper, Utah to live with Joe’s parents. In January 1931, just a few months after Zilpha was born, Reva

opened her own law office in Helper. A woman opening a law office in an immigrant-populated coal mining town caused a lot of curiosity and interest. Initially, Reva was worried that men wouldn't come to her for legal help, but before long, she had clients.²⁹ She lost her first trial defending a Japanese man accused of assault and battery before a justice of the peace, but she won her second case, before a jury, defending two local boys in sexual assault case. At the time, these types of cases were extremely difficult for defendants to win, and friends encouraged Reva to get the help of a prominent male attorney. She refused because she knew if she won, he would get all of the credit, and if she lost, she would take all of the blame.³⁰ The case was extremely well-known in the community, and made Reva a local celebrity of sorts. After Joseph graduated from law school in the spring of 1931, Reva and Joseph began practicing in Helper as "Bosone and Bosone."

Reva's first experience with what she called "smear" tactics came during her first real campaign, the 1932 election, in which she won a seat in the Utah State Legislature. During the campaign, a rumor circulated that a Republican candidate's new wife was a former prostitute. Reva was very disturbed by the lie, and from then on, her campaign speeches began with "There is a story being whispered about Senator Smoot. I want to say here and now it is a lie. If we Democrats can't win on issues and the truth, we shouldn't win."³¹ People felt that a change in government might lead to relief from the depression, and every democratic candidate won.

Reva served two busy terms in the Utah State Legislature, and her accomplishments there could be the basis for a paper of their own. Proclaiming "I was interested only in that legislation which would in my opinion do the most good for the greatest number of people,"³² she worked incessantly, introduced many bills, and gave countless speeches. She was most proud of the minimum wage and hour law for women and children, and the child labor amendment to the

Utah State Constitution, both of which she authored and introduced. The minimum wage and hour law empowered the legislature to fix minimum wages for women and children, prescribe working conditions, and delegate enforcement authority to a commission. FDR also admired the legislation, and sent a telegram to Utah's governor at the time congratulating him on Utah's new minimum wage and child labor law which, he noted, "is one of the most advanced in the country."³³ Additionally, Reva organized the "Progressive Bloc," a group of sixteen like-minded legislators who met in the evenings to discuss legislation, then voted as a group. During her second term, Reva narrowly lost the election for the Speaker of the House, and became the first woman floor leader of the Utah House of Representatives, and Chairman of the powerful Sifting Committee.³⁴

A campaign incident in 1935 illustrates Reva's sensitivity, and should, perhaps, have been a signal of the pain that negative campaigns would cause her. During the race for Democratic State Chairwoman against the incumbent, Ruth Penrose, Reva entered a Women's Central Democratic Meeting late, and sat in the back. For the next several minutes, she sat stunned as she listened to several women denigrate her. Mrs. Penrose finally stopped the women, asserting that Reva had every right to run, and Reva admired her from that day forward. Still, the experience troubled her severely. She recorded in her autobiography, "[y]ou'll never know how all alone I was. I hurt way deep down . . . that was one of the cruelest situations I have ever lived through."³⁵

During the summer of 1935, Reva wanted the appointment to fill the vacant Assistant City Attorney position, but her gender held her back. The city commissioners refused to post a woman as prosecutor at the police station.³⁶ As she spoke to her friend, Samuel R. Thurmond, former Chief Justice of the Utah Supreme Court, about the situation, he grasped her hands and

said “Reva, I want you to run for Salt Lake City Judge—then go right on up to the Supreme Court of the United States.”³⁷ So, Reva ran for Municipal Judge in 1936 and won. When she took the bench, the other three Municipal Court judges gave Reva her choice of which court to preside over. She chose the police and traffic court, which most judges see as undesirable because she “realized it was the court that touched the lives of the most people.”³⁸

Reva spent twelve years on the bench in Salt Lake City, and served on all four municipal courts. She is best known though, for her work on the police and traffic court. When she came to the bench, Salt Lake City had a terrible traffic safety record, and Reva revolutionized the system, and significantly improved the situation. She imposed a fine of twenty-five dollars for running a stop sign when the average monthly salary was only sixty-five dollars. She created a mandatory traffic school because she observed that most offenders didn’t know the traffic rules. Salt Lake saw public outcry about her policies at first, but as results started to become apparent, the media, the police, and the public grew to love and respect her. Further, she observed habitual alcoholics, and became convinced that they had a disease rather than a moral problem. She began referring violators to AA, and proposed a “drunk farm” to help recovering alcoholics obtain useful work and dry out. Through this work, Reva came to be known as a national expert on safety and alcoholism.

It was also during her time on the bench that Reva Bosone reluctantly divorced Joseph for infidelity. She explained “[n]o one knows unless she lived through it, what it means to lose faith in the husband one loves—and I was in love with my husband.”³⁹ Joe begged her not to go through with it, but Reva was resolute, and it took her many years to get over him. Not surprisingly, she threw herself into her work.

V. Congressional Campaigns

At no time in my legislative experience have I been concerned with whether or not bills were popular, unpopular, or controversial. If I believed in them, I didn't care what others thought. I shall have to admit that that is a poor attitude provided one wants to be re-elected.⁴⁰

Reva Beck Bosone

The rumor noose does not burn your throat; it sears your soul. It does not break your neck; it breaks your heart. It does not choke off your breath; it strangles your faith in your fellow man. . . . It does not sally forth boldly like a highway bandit; it slips around like a thief in the night.⁴¹

Reva Beck Bosone

In 1948, Reva campaigned for a seat in the United States House of Representatives against the incumbent, William A. Dawson, who she would also face in the 1952 and 1954 elections. In retrospect, the campaign was relatively uneventful. Later Reva speculated that “he didn't fear me too much since the campaign was . . . an honorable one.”⁴² Interestingly, the background sheet Reva distributed during the election, and while she was a member of Congress, claimed that she was a widow.⁴³ Utah's second congressional district elected Reva by a two-to-one margin in the landslide that carried Truman in, and she joined nine other women in the eighty-first Congress.⁴⁴ The other Utah Congressmen were Senators Elbert D. Thomas (D), and Arthur V. Watkins (R), and Representative Walter K. Granger (D).⁴⁵

Reva's 1950 election campaign was similarly civilized. She ran against another woman, Ivy Baker Priest, who later served as United States Treasurer. Reva had received letters from home asking her to protect the elderly from poverty because of medical expenses, so she introduced a medical insurance bill into the House that she characterized as similar to automobile insurance.⁴⁶ The federal government would collect taxes for the insurance, and individuals would be responsible for a fifty dollar deductible on medical expenses and a twenty-five dollar

deductible on dental expenses per year. Expenses above the deductibles would be covered by the federal government. Reva claimed she “dropped it into the hopper” to give the committee an idea to examine other than the Truman administration’s plan that proposed federal coverage of all medical expenses.⁴⁷ Based on this plan, Ivy used socialized medicine as her main campaign issue against Reva. Reva countered with a denial that she advocated socialized medicine, and her own explanation of her proposal.

At one point in the campaign, Emily Smith, Reva’s good friend and daughter of the President of the Mormon Church at the time, George Albert Smith, called Reva and told her there was a letter circulating that questioned her character and insinuated that she advocated gambling, horse racing, and prostitution. Reva said she was not worried about it, after all, she knew there was nothing wrong with her character, and Emily replied that she had better get concerned, and that Reva was “the most naïve person [she had] ever known.”⁴⁸ The letter had the names of all of the congressional candidates with lines drawn through most of the democrats’ names, including Reva’s. It apparently originated with some members of the Mormon Church, and looked on its face as if it the Church leaders endorsed it. Emily’s father had the local newspaper print a statement explaining that the Church took no position on political candidates, and the whole affair blew over. Reva won the election, and for her second term in Congress, she joined seven other women in the House, and one in the Senate.⁴⁹

When Reva went to Congress in January 1949, she attended the Woman’s National Press Club Dinner, and established the beginnings of her reputation in Washington as a charismatic legislator. The Congresswomen were the guests at the event, and each gave a one or two minute speech to introduce themselves. Reva hadn’t thought about what to say, and when she unexpectedly had to speak first, she did an impromptu imitation of a drunk appearing in her

courtroom. Later she reflected, “I didn’t realize it at the time, but for the four years I was in the Congress, those two minutes paid off. They opened the doors to inner offices wherever I went. My greeting was always, ‘I remember you. I heard you at the Press Women’s dinner.’”⁵⁰ She was known as “Judge” from then on. During her second term, she sang a few bars of “The Old Gray Mare Ain’t What She Used to Be,” on the floor of the house to introduce a speech advocating price controls on meat, and calling the eighty-second a “horsemeat Congress.”⁵¹ She went on to explain that one of her constituents had sent her a can of dog food with a tag which read, “Dear Member of Congress: Unless we have some worthwhile controls, we all will be eating this kind of food.”

Judge Bosone was involved with a lot of varied work while she was in Congress. She served there just as energetically as she had in the Utah legislature and on the bench, and later recalled averaging about five speeches per week.⁵² She was the first woman on the House Interior Committee, and she worked on issues including eliminating federal wardship of Native Americans and other Indian affairs, Bureau of Reclamation water projects, mines and mining, highway safety, alcoholism, controlling pornography, national health insurance, public works legislation, social security, minimum wage, foreign affairs, conservation of natural resources, and many others. Drawing on her work as a judge, President Truman named Reva a member of the President’s Highway Safety Conference to replace Judge Florence Allen.⁵³

Reva had a strong sense of responsibility to her constituents, and refused to work on her autobiography or give extra speeches for payment, like so many other Congresspersons. Her mother had told her to do a good job, and “the glory would take care of itself.”⁵⁴ All of her time belonged to her constituents, and she asserted that “[n]othing should motivate a candidate for public office except service.”⁵⁵

In 1952, William A. Dawson challenged Reva for his former congressional seat, in a very negative campaign. Early in the election year, Reva considered running for the United States Senate, until Walter Granger, a Democrat who served with her in the House of Representatives, announced his candidacy for senator. Before she made her final decision and announced on April tenth, that she would defend her House seat, a “reliable source” warned her that Senator Watkins, the Republican incumbent, feared her opposition, and his office had something to discredit her in the election.⁵⁶ At the time, she didn’t take the threat very seriously, because in her mind, she had not done anything wrong.

A few weeks later, on May twenty-first, Reva received a telephone call from a Mr. Steele of the *New York Herald Tribune*. He asked her if two of her staff members, Virginia Rishel and Gayle Snow, had made contributions to her 1950 campaign, and she replied that they had, and that the contributions had been listed on her campaign contribution affidavit and filed with the State Capitol in Utah, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Mr. Steele informed her that employee contributions to campaign funds, of any sort, violated the federal Corrupt Practices Act, and that he believed thirty or forty other Members of Congress had unwittingly violated the act. Additionally, he told Reva that he had been “tipped off” to the story.⁵⁷ Fulton Lewis, a radio commentator who Reva referred to as the “hatchet man for the Republican National Committee in Washington,”⁵⁸ reported five times over the next few weeks that Judge Bosone had accepted “kickbacks” from employees and violated the Corrupt Practices Act, and, allegedly, he distorted the facts of her two divorces.⁵⁹

Reva later recalled that during the summer of 1950, her assistant Virginia Rishel prepared a campaign contribution affidavit for Reva to sign, and asked if it was okay to list a contribution that she and Ms. Snow wanted to give.⁶⁰ Reva replied that it was, and signed the affidavit.

Unfortunately, as Judge Bosone was packing up her chambers in Salt Lake in 1948, she threw away the copy of the Corrupt Practices Act Congress has sent to her, because she didn't have time to read it, and reasoned she wasn't corrupt. If she had read it, she would have known that the act forbids even voluntary employee contributions to political campaigns. As it turned out, the money had never been spent in the campaign. Reva's employees had left it in the safe in her congressional office, and a lawyer friend of Reva's from the House of Representatives who had offered to help her investigate the situation, found it there.⁶¹ Allegedly, two employees from Senator Watkins' office had noticed the problem in 1950 when the Salt Lake newspapers printed each candidate's campaign contributions, and intended to use the information near the end of the 1952 senatorial campaign, when it would have been too late for Reva to respond, but a member of the Republican National Committee leaked the information.⁶²

To Reva's relief, on May 27, Attorney General McGranery directed the FBI to investigate her case. She was certain the investigators would exonerate her. Indeed, in October, Attorney General McGranery wrote to Robert Collier, chief counsel, House Committee on the Judiciary, explaining that

[t]he violation which occurred here, if any, was not such a violation as should be presented. The conclusion is based, among other things, on the fact that there was not an intentional violation; the contributions were voluntarily disclosed by Mrs. Bosone; the persons involved were not solicited and made voluntary contributions; and that all persons involved are in a situation where they cannot be compelled to testify . . ."⁶³

Nevertheless, Reva spent much of the campaign explaining herself and denying corruption charges. She continually expressed her confidence in the Utah voters' abilities to discern the source of the accusations, and emphasized that the spirit of the Corrupt Practices act was meant to prevent *in*voluntary employee contributions. Many of her campaign speeches and letters focus on the Fulton Lewis accusations. Typical letters to constituents assert "I have done

nothing wrong and I have every confidence that the outcome will be in my favor,”⁶⁴ and ask why someone perpetrating an illegal kickback would list it on a public document to be published in newspapers.

Conversely, she also enjoyed warm support from many constituents, and friends in Washington. One Constituent reassured her, “I do not know of a single instance where anyone has been influenced to lower your standing in his or her estimation”⁶⁵ and “Frank L. Chelf, a fellow member of Congress and chairman of the subcommittee in the house investigating Reva’s case, sent her the following telegram:

Oftimes during the white heat of a political campaign when one’s opponent is desperate for issues he seeks to drag into debate the honesty, integrity and character of a candidate. The Attorney General has ruled that for good cause and valid reasons no official action will be taken in your case. Officially I have supported the Attorney General’s ruling. Personally I can say your legion of friends in the House of Representatives who have served with you and who know you best, believe in your honesty, integrity and ability as a member of Congress.⁶⁶

What Senator Watkins’ office and Fulton Lewis started, Bill Dawson finished. Barney Flannagan, Reva’s friend and future staff member met Bill Dawson on the street in 1952, and tried to warn Reva that he had sent out negative signals, and was going to run a negative campaign. Reva replied “come on . . . Bill’s an honorable man.”⁶⁷ She considered him a friend, since during the summer of 1951, he wrote to her, “I have had enough of politics for the present and am perfectly satisfied to do my part as a state employee . . . as to the political outlook, you may be interested in a Republican’s viewpoint. I believe your record has been pretty well received by most people I have talked to except those who are prejudiced.”⁶⁸

Dawson’s 1952 campaign accused Judge Bosone of being a communist sympathizer, a violator of the Corrupt Practices Act (in accordance with the Fulton Lewis accusations), and unladylike in Congress. He urged votes for “[r]eal loyalty, real honesty, real Americanism, and

real dignity.”⁶⁹ As evidence of her unladylike manners in Congress, Dawson cited her singing of “The Old Gray Mare Ain’t What She Used to Be” on the floor of the house, and alleged that she threatened to punch another Congressman.⁷⁰

To illustrate Reva’s left leanings, he publicized the fact that the CIO approved of thirteen of her votes in Congress. Further, on the day before the election, too late for Reva to respond, Dawson’s campaign placed large ads in the city’s newspapers with a doctor in uniform pointing his finger and accusing “Mrs. Bosone” of trying to “clamp” the “Communitic scheme” of socialized medicine “on every citizen in America,” asking “why you haven’t told the voters of Utah that socialized medicine was originally established to make the people feel obligated to the government” and “strengthen centralized political control,”⁷¹ and asserting that “You, Reva Beck Bosone, have sold your heritage to the Kremlin.”⁷²

Further, Dawson ridiculed Judge Bosone’s subcommittee hearing attendance. When Reva first went to Congress, other members told her to go to each subcommittee meeting each morning and report to be counted on the roll, then leave and go the one she wanted. She refused to engage in such a “dishonest procedure,” and attended the subcommittee meeting each morning where the subcommittee was taking a vote or discussing a controversial topic.⁷³ Reva alleged that Dawson knew she was in a hearing each day, but deliberately misled the public about her attendance.

Although she speculated that Bill Dawson probably would have won the 1952 election on Eisenhower’s coattails without the “smear” campaign,⁷⁴ Reva spent all of her time in the 1952 campaign on the defensive. She expressed shock and disappointment at the type of campaign Dawson was running, then explained her singing on the floor of the house, continued to deny and explain the Fulton Lewis allegations, and explained her views on communism, socialized

medicine, and her thirteen allegedly communist votes. “By all means” she agreed, “we must beware of Communists and must strike down any of them we find in government,”⁷⁵ but, she asserted, Dawson was not fairly characterizing her votes. For example, she explained that one vote concerned a bill that favored giving the Tidelands oil wealth to three states, rather than create a new source of revenue for schools in all states, three votes were for tighter price controls, and one extended social security. Further, she defended her position among twenty in Congress who voted against an anti-subversion bill that could have made it illegal to disagree with the party in power,⁷⁶ and alleged that several members of Congress had approached her afterward and admitted they didn’t have the courage to face the allegations during an election, and vote against a bill they knew was too strong.

Right before the election, she accused Dawson of resorting to “cool, deliberate, outright lies,” and emphasized that she had “never by word or inference attacked [her] opponent’s character.”⁷⁷ Near the end of the campaign, a disgruntled constituent wrote to Reva complaining, “I am so disgusted with this campaign that I cannot promise anything . . . the campaign seems to me that . . . we are trying to run the government of the United States from an insane asylum . . . at present I won’t promise to vote at all.”⁷⁸ Dawson won the election, and Reva felt refreshed when she realized that she was free from the innuendo and character attack that had plagued her for the past six months.

After the election, in early 1953, Reva began hosting a weekly half-hour television program on Salt Lake’s local NBC affiliate called “It’s a Woman’s World,”⁷⁹ Allegedly, a Republican women’s organization held a meeting, and decided to find a way to get Reva’s program off of the air. Each sponsor received a call from a woman every day of the program,

misrepresenting Reva's on-air comments to insult the sponsor.⁸⁰ Eventually the sponsors considered the harassment a matter of course, but the behavior disturbed Reva.

In 1954, Reva decided to seek a seat in the House of Representatives again. Her opponent in the democratic primary was Warwick (Rick) C. Lamoreaux. In her autobiography, Reva asserted that "In my experience up to 1954 I had never been aware of discrimination because of sex. In this campaign I felt it for the first time."⁸¹ Lamoreaux's campaign slogan was "congressional work is a man's job." Reva reasoned that her record could not be attacked openly, so she assumed this was the only way to get to her. Regardless, there was no "smear" in Reva's mind, and she and Rick came out of the election friends.

Reva overwhelmingly won the primary, and she claimed that winning with such a large vote was "one of the worst things that ever happened to [her]."⁸² She asserted that it frightened William A. Dawson, and the fight was on, the "meanest" she could imagine. She hoped that this campaign against Dawson would be better than the last, and tried to prepare herself for the worst.

The 1954 smear campaign consisted mainly of rumors and lies about the Judge circulating throughout Salt Lake City, with official campaign smear literature coming only at the end. Several minority groups heard rumors that she was against each one. For example, she attended the Women's Legislative Council of Utah County meeting, where she spoke about the Colorado River Project. After she drove home, a Jewish Rabbi friend of hers called. A woman leader in the community allegedly stopped by and told him that she had spent her speaking time at the meeting berating Jews.⁸³ Further, Reva explained that "the general propaganda seemed to be that I was an alcoholic—that I never appeared on the floor of the House of Representatives that I wasn't "high" or intoxicated—that I gave the wildest parties in my apartment in Washington and got the drunkest in the lot."⁸⁴ One story alleged that Reva had a son who she

beat so much that he became retarded and had to be sent away to a special school. The day before the election the newspaper had large ads accusing her of advocating socialized medicine, and radio ads again misrepresented her subcommittee attendance in Congress.

Until the 1954 election, Reva felt as if she could solidly count on the women to support her. That year, they seemed to turn against her. “Even in my own party,” she commented, “there were those who jumped on any story to cast a shadow on me.”⁸⁵ She felt a cold reception when she spoke at the Salt Lake Council of Women, a friend overheard the woman sitting in front of her comment “Imagine sending a woman of her reputation back to Congress.”⁸⁶ Another friend of Reva’s entered an elevator in a Salt Lake City hotel a month before the election, and heard one man say to another “the way to whip Bosone is to ruin her name with the women.”⁸⁷ Just before the election a radio ad asked Reva in all women’s voices, “Why? Why? Why?” and then rehashed the issues of the thirteen votes in line with the CIO, the alleged unladylike conduct, and the Fulton Lewis accusations the from the 1952 campaign.⁸⁸ Later, Reva reflected, “I’ve always wondered what part feminine jealousy played . . . I hope I am wrong. Women have a tough time getting very high in this world. Each woman who makes it builds it for the next woman who tries.”⁸⁹

VI. Life after the “Smear” Campaigns

My advice to anyone, especially a woman, is not to run for public office unless you are willing to take a lot of abuse. I know that some have found the highway of public life a broad one, virtually paved with velvet and lined with roses. But some have had to come up the hard way, and you had better be prepared for that way before you start at all.⁹⁰

Reva Beck Bosone

Reva took the politics against her very personally, and the “smear” campaigns deeply affected her. She believed that politics is an honorable profession, except when we make it otherwise with deceit and dishonesty. She wrote a lot about the 1952 and 1954 elections, her associated feelings, and the unfortunate lessons they taught her about human nature:

Its amusing to look back to when I was a girl. I thought people meant what they said and said what they meant. I believed that if a thing were right, people would recognize it and support it. I believed that everyone had sympathy for his fellow man in his sufferings. I believed that every nice person was a good person . . . and had I remained a school teacher I still would have believed in the foregoing, for by nature I am naïve. . . . Well, I still want to believe in people.”⁹¹

Her own conscience always “held a club over [her] head,”⁹² and she would not have considered lying about or attempting to disgrace an opponent. Thus, she found it so difficult to realize that what she called “smear” tactics actually occurred. After the 1952 election, she noted “I am a human being and exceedingly sensitive,”⁹³ and years later, she lamented that the shock of dealing with lies and innuendos “never quite wears off.”⁹⁴ During the Fulton Lewis accusations, she would wake up in the night upset, wondering how people could distort her honest acts and misrepresent her character, complaining “no one will ever know how terrible those days were.”⁹⁵ Nevertheless, Reva was consoled by her assumption that when a party resorts to twisting the truth, the victim must be unassailable on issues and public record.⁹⁶ In a letter to an old college friend, she expressed that even those negative campaign experiences “are part of the flavor of life, which gives one broad understanding and sympathy.”⁹⁷

After the 1954 election, Reva moved to Washington and became the legal counsel to the House Subcommittee on Education and Labor, where she served for about three and one half years. On February 21, 1961, President John F. Kennedy announced the appointment of Reva Beck Bosone as the first woman Chief Judicial Officer and Chairman of the Contract Board of Appeals for the United States Post Office.⁹⁸ On September 22, 1967, just months before she retired, Reva ad-libbed a speech at a luncheon in Washington attended by about 1200 people, and wrote to a friend “There was wild applause and a standing ovation for five minutes. I bowed and bowed and bowed . . . I have never in my life had such an ovation—it was simply tremendous and I was overwhelmed . . . maybe I won’t just fade away—I’ll go out with a blaze.”⁹⁹ She was truly in her element. She served there until she retired in 1968 at the age of seventy-two. She died an eighty-eight year old fireball in 1983.

RESEARCH LEADS

Reva Beck Bosone :

1. The Special Collections Department at the Marriott Library, University of Utah, contains Reva's papers. The collection includes: Correspondence beginning in 1927; Autobiography and several biographical sketches; Congressional Records 1949-1952; Congressional Quarterlies; Speeches as Chief Judicial Officer; Newspaper articles; Radio Speeches; Magazine articles about Judge Bosone; Miscellaneous articles and speeches by others relevant to her interests; U.S. Post Office Department Decisions she made; Invitations; Photographs; Publications; Scrapbooks; and Campaign materials. There is a lot of material in these papers that I didn't get to. Most of the materials pertain to her political life. There are many possibilities for interesting papers on many aspects of Reva's life including her teaching career, her work in the Utah State Legislature, her tenure as Judge, her work in the United States Congress, or how she combined her career and family life.
2. The Special Collections Department at the Marriott Library, University of Utah, also contains William A. Dawson's papers. A much longer work could be done on her campaigns with Dawson, or perhaps an examination of the campaigns from his perspective. There is enough information for an interesting paper on the 1952 campaign alone.
3. In 1971 a public television station aired a documentary on Reva's life entitled "Her Honor the Judge" that I did not track down.

4. Bosone's niece, Beverly Beck Clopton, wrote a biography on her in 1980. I don't know where she is, but she has studied Reva's life extensively, and knew her personally, and may have more information on Reva's personality and personal life.

Other early Utah women lawyers :

5. Reva's papers include an undated list of women lawyers in Utah and the dates they were admitted to the Utah bar. (The list appears to have been written about 1949.) The ones listed that were admitted before Reva are Mrs. Agnes Swan Bagley (May 13, 1912), Mrs. Josephone Chase Bradshaw (October 1, 1920), Mrs. Frank Evans (June 13, 1925), Miss Rebecca Garelick (June 10, 1924), Mrs. Beryl B. Meyers (February 25, 1925), Mrs. Edith R. Lawrence-Cooper (April 14, 1925), Mrs. Camille Stohl Pembroke (October 16, 1926).
6. A few years ago, the Utah State Bar Association had a dinner honoring the first 100 women lawyers in Utah. They printed a short biography for each woman, and this could be a great starting point for finding other subjects.
7. The Utah State Archives has links to the University of Utah and Brigham Young University's Special Collections Departments, and also other archival and manuscript repositories in Utah. See www.archives.state.ut.us/referenc/other.htm for a list of some of these libraries and contact information.

8. The Utah State Archives also has a volume entitled *WOMEN LEGISLATORS OF UTAH 1896-1993*, which includes short biographies of women involved in Utah's political life, several of which were also attorneys.

9. The Utah History Information Center gave me an entry on Margaret Beall Connell in a book called *HISTORY OF THE BENCH AND BAR IN UTAH* (Interstate Press Assoc., 1913). She was born in Ohio, and studied law at the University of Utah. She was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Utah in 1908, and Idaho in 1911, and later practiced in Los Angeles. The book might also be a good resource for other early women lawyers in Utah. Other early Utah women lawyers I came across include Phoebe Couzins, Georgianna or Georgia Snow (first two admitted to Utah bar), Josephine E. Kellogg (third admitted to Utah bar), Mary Alice Meagher, and a Ms. Seare (graduated from the U. of U. law school in 1932, and co-founded Utah's first all-woman law firm).

ENDNOTES

¹ Reva Beck Bosone Papers, Special Collections Division, Marriott Library, University of Utah [hereinafter RBB papers].

² Letter from Reva Beck Bosone, to her niece, Kathleen Brandon (Oct. 16, 1964) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

³ Sheila R. McCann, *Utah Bar was Elusive for 1st 100 Women*, SALT LAKE TRIBUNE, Jan. 11, 1998.

⁴ Reva Beck Bosone, Excerpts from Speech to Women Lawyers, Baltimore (April 2, 1949) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁵ Catharine V. Waite, *Admission of Women to the Bar*, CHICAGO LAW TIMES, 1887, at 86.

⁶ Bosone, *supra* note 4.

⁷ She claimed to be the first woman to try a rape case in Utah, to try a murder case in Utah, to run for Speaker of the House in the Utah Legislature, first woman Floor Leader of a Majority Party in the Utah Legislature, first woman on Utah's Revenue and Taxation Committee, first woman on Utah's House Sifting Committee, first woman chairman of Utah's House Sifting Committee, first woman Judge in Utah, first alcoholism state board director in the nation, first president of Utah Municipal Judges Association, first woman elected to the United States Congress from Utah, first woman member of the U.S. House Interior Committee, one of two first women give the Memorial Day Address to the annual Joint Session of Congress, first outsider to address the Constitutional Convention in Puerto Rico, first woman Judicial Officer and Chairman and member of the Contract Board of Appeals for the United States Post Office Department, among others. Juanita Irva Heath Walton, *Reva Beck Bosone: Legislator, Judge, Congresswoman*, Appendix II (1974) (unpublished Masters thesis, University of Utah) (on file with the University of Utah Marriott Library).

⁸ Reva Beck Bosone, *High Peaks and Low Valleys*, 2 (undated, but probably written in the late 1960s) (unpublished autobiography [hereinafter autobiography], contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁹ *Id.* at 76.

¹⁰ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 7.

¹¹ UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH CATALOGUE 1928-1929 (1929).

¹² The 1954 Congressional election was the only time she felt like being a non-Mormon in Utah had mattered in her political career. Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 203.

¹³ *Id.* at 2.

¹⁴ Letter from Reva Beck Bosone, to Len Lesourd, of *Guideposts Associates, Inc: A Spiritual Publication for all Faiths* (August 20, 1951) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

¹⁵ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 1.

¹⁶ *Id.* at 9.

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Reva Beck Bosone—She’s Still Outspoken*, DESERET NEWS (Salt Lake City) Mar. 27, 1973, at 16-A.

¹⁹ Reva Beck Bosone, speech, *A Salute to Men* (1977) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

²⁰ BEVERLY B. CLOPTON, *HER HONOR THE JUDGE: THE STORY OF REVA BECK BOSONE* 19 (1980).

²¹ She was married to Cutler from September 27, 1920 until August 30, 1921, and realized very early the marriage would not be happy. Walton, *supra* note 7, at 12. Interestingly, her autobiography omits her marriage to Cutler.

²² *Id.* at 14 (citing Interview by Juanita Irva Heath Walton with Reva Beck Bosone, Salt Lake City, Ut. (Oct. 26, 1973) [hereinafter interview]).

²³ *Id.* at 15.

²⁴ UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, *supra* note 11.

²⁵ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 23.

²⁶ UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, *UNIVERSITY OF UTAH CATALOGUE 1931-1932* (1932).

²⁷ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 23.

²⁸ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 39.

²⁹ *Id.* at 40.

³⁰ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 27.

³¹ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 51.

³² *Id.* at 73.

³³ Telegram from Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to Governor Blood of Utah (April 11, 1933) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

³⁴ Today, commonly known as the Rules Committee.

³⁵ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 80.

³⁶ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 90.

³⁷ Letter from Reva Beck Bosone, to the Utah County Recorder (July 26, 1965) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

³⁸ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 57 (citing Walton, interview, *supra* note 21). *See also* Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 81.

³⁹ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 113.

⁴⁰ *Id.* at 58.

⁴¹ Reva Beck Bosone, speech, Hanged by the Rumor Noose (undated) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁴² Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 133.

⁴³ Reva Beck Bosone, Background of Judge Reva Beck Bosone: Utah-2nd Congressional District (undated) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁴⁴ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 105.

⁴⁵ *Id.*

⁴⁶ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 178.

⁴⁷ *Id.*

⁴⁸ *Id.* at 182.

⁴⁹ UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, WOMEN'S BUREAU, WOMEN IN THE 82ND CONGRESS (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁵⁰ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 143.

⁵¹ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 133.

⁵² *Id.* at 130.

⁵³ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 89.

⁵⁴ *Id.* at 59.

⁵⁵ *Id.* at 67.

⁵⁶ Reva Beck Bosone, Campaign speech (1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁵⁷ Reva Beck Bosone, Campaign papers (1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁵⁸ Letter from Reva Beck Bosone, to Tom, a constituent (August 19, 1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁵⁹ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20 at 201.

⁶⁰ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 178.

⁶¹ Bosone, Campaign papers, *supra* note 57.

⁶² CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 206.

⁶³ *Id.* at 207-08.

⁶⁴ Letter from Reva Beck Bosone, to Constituent (June 11, 1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁶⁵ Letter from a constituent, to Reva Beck Bosone (July 31, 1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁶⁶ Telegram from Frank L. Chelf, Member of Congress (Oct. 15, 1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁶⁷ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 211.

⁶⁸ Letter from William A. Dawson, to Reva Beck Bosone (July 13, 1951) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).

⁶⁹ William A. Dawson, Communism, Corruption and the Bosone Record (contained in the William A. Dawson papers, Special Collections Division, Marriott Library, University of Utah [hereinafter WAD papers]).

⁷⁰ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 141.

⁷¹ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 217.

-
- ⁷² William A. Dawson, Campaign literature (contained in WAD papers, *supra* note 69).
- ⁷³ Reva Beck Bosone, untitled (undated) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).
- ⁷⁴ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 195.
- ⁷⁵ Reva Beck Bosone, Campaign Speeches (1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).
- ⁷⁶ *Id.*
- ⁷⁷ *Id.*
- ⁷⁸ Letter from constituent to Reva Beck Bosone (Oct. 8, 1952) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).
- ⁷⁹ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 220.
- ⁸⁰ *Id.*
- ⁸¹ However, a cursory examination of Judge Bosone's life reveals clear sex discrimination several times before this campaign. Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 202.
- ⁸² *Id.* at 203.
- ⁸³ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 224.
- ⁸⁴ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 204.
- ⁸⁵ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 221.
- ⁸⁶ *Id.* at 225.
- ⁸⁷ Bosone, Hanged by the Rumor Noose, *supra* note 41.
- ⁸⁸ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 148.
- ⁸⁹ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 205.
- ⁹⁰ Bosone, Hanged by the Rumor Noose, *supra* note 41.
- ⁹¹ *Id.* at 201.
- ⁹² Reva Beck Bosone, untitled (undated) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).
- ⁹³ Bosone, Hanged by the Rumor Noose, *supra* note 41.

⁹⁴ Bosone, autobiography, *supra* note 8, at 196.

⁹⁵ *Id.* at 178.

⁹⁶ CLOPTON, *supra* note 20, at 223.

⁹⁷ Letter from Reva Beck Bosone, to College Friend (June 1, 1964) (contained in RBB papers, *supra*, note 1).

⁹⁸ Walton, *supra* note 7, at 154-55.

⁹⁹ Letter from Reva Beck Bosone, to Norma (Oct. 5, 1967) (contained in RBB papers, *supra* note 1).