50th Anniversary
of the
James L. Watson
U.S. Court of International Trade Building
One Federal Plaza
New York, New York

Alfred Easton Poor; Kahn & Jacobs;
and Eggers & Higgins
AN ACT

To amend the Public Buildings Act of 1949 to authorize the Administrator of General Services to acquire title to real property and to provide for the construction of certain public buildings therein by executing purchase contracts; to extend the authority of the Postmaster General to lease quarters for post-office purposes; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

TITLE I—GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION

Sec. 101. The Public Buildings Act of 1949 is amended by (1) redesignating section 411 thereof as section 412, and (2) inserting, immediately after section 410 thereof, the following new section:

"Sec. 411. (a) Whenever the Administrator of General Services determines that (1) the needs for space for the permanent activities of the Federal Government in any particular area cannot be satisfied by utilization of any existing property suitable for the purpose then owned by the Government; and (2) the best interests of the United States will be served by taking action hereunder, he is hereby authorized to obtain and provide space for the accommodation of activities of the Government in the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States (including Guam), except for the accommodation of activities of the Post Office Department, by negotiating and entering into purchase contracts, the terms of which shall not be less than ten nor more than twenty-five years and which shall provide in each case that title to the property shall vest in the United States at or before the expiration of the contract period and upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions stipulated in each of such purchase contracts. Such terms and conditions shall include provisions for the application to the purchase price as of the beginning of the first year included therein of installment payments made thereunder including provision for the exchange of surplus real property or real property which may become surplus as a result of such agreement, where the Administrator determines that the best interests of the Government in economy and efficiency of operation will be served. Every purchase contract entered into pursuant to this title shall provide for equal annual payments for the amortization of principal with interest thereon and the Administrator shall not enter into any such contract unless the amount of the annual payment required by such contract plus the aggregate of the annual payments required by all other purchase contracts entered into during the same fiscal year do not exceed the specific limitations on such payments which shall be provided in appropriation acts. Provided, That prior to July 1, 1955, a limitation of not to exceed $1,000,000 is hereby established for such purpose.

"(b) The Administrator of General Services is authorized to exercise the powers granted in this section with respect to existing properties, including those for which conversion, additions, extensions, or remodeling may be required, and properties upon which construction is to be subsequently effected in pursuance of the terms of applicable purchase contracts.

"(c) The Administrator of General Services is authorized to enter into agreements with any person, partnership, corporation, or other public or private entity, to effectuate any of the purposes of this section; and is further authorized to bring about the development and improvement of any land owned by the United States and under the control of the General Services Administration including the demo-

July 22, 1954
United States Senate Hearings related to lease-purchase projects under the Public Buildings Purchase Contract and Post Office Department Property Act of 1954.

April 27, May 16, June 14, July 21, 26 and 29, 1955
New York State L. 1957, ch. 744 amending the state tax law to exempt property owned by the United States purchased for use as public buildings pursuant to Pub. L. No. 83-519.

February 15, 1957
SITE WANTED

FEDERAL BUILDING SITE FOR CUSTOMS COURT AND FEDERAL OFFICE BUILDING IN CITY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK

The General Services Administration solicits proposals for the sale or donation to the United States of a site for a Customs Court and Federal Office Building in the City of New York, New York.

APPROXIMATE AREA AND BOUNDARIES OF SITE:
A site with a minimum width of 100 feet and fronting on a principal street is required. The area of the site may vary from 71,000 square feet to 90,000 square feet. Sites within the area bounded by West Broadway, Folsom Street, Moore Street to Park Row and Moore to Beekman Street and on the north by Wall Street, or fronting on this perimeter, will be considered.

HOW, WHEN & WHERE TO MAKE OFFERS

Owners of parcels aggregating less than the site specified but to which adjoining parcels may be added to produce a site of the required size are encouraged to offer such parcels in response to this solicitation for proposals. Proposals will be received by the General Services Administration, Bid Opening Room, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson Street, New York, N.Y. until 2:00 P.M. Eastern Standard Time, Monday, March 18, 1958, at which time they will be publicly opened and read. Proposals and instructions concerning the submission of proposals may be obtained at the Business Service Center. Owners may submit their own proposals. Proposals submitted by agents must be accompanied by documentary evidence of authority. Only a single copy of any proposal is necessary.

The right is reserved to accept any proposals and to reject any and all offers. Notice is hereby given that sites other than those offered in response to this invitation will be considered. All proposals may be rejected and a site which is deemed more advantageous to the Government than any site offered, may be acquired by negotiation or condemnation.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
PUBLIC BUILDINGS SERVICE
ACQUISITION AND DISPOSAL DIVISION
250 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK 13, N.Y.
Telephone: ALCusique 6-4300, Ext. 220

NEW YORK TIMES, February 21, 1958
Vast U. S. Office Building
Planned at Foley Square

Would Be Second to the
Pentagon—Cost Set
at $68,062,000

By WAYNE PHILLIPS

The General Services Administration announced yesterday the selection of a site west of Foley Square here for the largest Federal office building outside Washington.

The announcement, made in Washington, said that the building would face, across Foley Square Park, the present Federal and county courthouses.

A spokesman for the agency said it would probably be the

NEW YORK TIMES, November 24, 1958
The Largest Outside Washington; Construction May Start in 1960

The country's largest Federal office building outside Washington will be built on Foley Square, the General Services Administration announced yesterday.

It will provide more than 1,500,000 square feet of gross floor space which will be used by the United States Customs Court and ten other agencies. Congress has appropriated $66,062,000 for the project. The exact cost will not be known until plans are drawn during the coming year. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, General Services Administrator, said in Washington yesterday that construction might start in the spring or summer of 1960.

The building will stand on an 80,000-square-foot site bounded on the east by Lafayette St., on the north by Worth St. and on the south by Duane St. Its block will extend west about half way through the block between Elk St. and Broadway.

At present, small office buildings—many of them housing lawyers—and a parking lot occupy the area. These will be purchased by the government before they are torn down.

In announcing the selection of this site, Mr. Folsom said:

"The decision to locate New York's new Federal building on Foley Square is an important step in developing this area into a true government center. . . . The people of New York may rest assured that the G. S. A. will have contracted a building in keeping with the importance and prestige of the nation's largest city."

Across the square from the site are the Federal Court House and the State Supreme Court. The State Office Buildings and Criminal Court lie just to the north on Centre St.
Government and Court officials reviewing architectural designs.
Seated left to right:

Standing left to right:
Richard J. DeMarco, Chief Deputy Clerk, James J. Coleman, Chief Deputy Marshall, Dante A. Robilotti, Marshall
United States Customs Court Judges review and discuss blueprints for the new courthouse.
THE BUILDING COMMITTEE

CHIEF JUDGE PAUL P. RAO,
CHAIRMAN

JUDGE MORGAN FORD

JUDGE SCOVEL RICHARDSON

SENIOR JUDGE MARY H. DONLON
Judges review details for Federal Plaza.
H. R. 7645

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

August 25, 1909
Ordered to be printed with the amendment of the Senate

AN ACT
To provide for the construction, alteration, and acquisition of public buildings of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

2 That this Act may be cited as the Public Buildings Act of 1909.

3 That no public building shall be constructed except by the Administrator, who shall construct such public building in accordance with this Act.

4 That the Administrator is authorized to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, donation, exchange, or otherwise,

5 Calendar No. 548
S. 2261
[Report No. 540]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

June 11, 1907
Mr. Chaney (for Mr. Pendleton, Mr. McNamar, Mr. Nutter, Mr. Scott, Mr. Corbin, Mr. Martin of Pennsylvania, Mr. Cole of South Dakota, Mr. Keneally, Mr. Gross, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Russell) introduced the following bill which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Works

June 22, 1907
Reported by Mr. Chaney, without amendment

A BILL
To amend and extend the Public Buildings Purchase Contract Act of 1904, as amended, the Post Office Department Property Act of 1904, as amended, and to require certain distribution and approval of new public building projects, and for other purposes.

1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

2 That section 411 of the Public Buildings Act of 1904, as amended, 35 Stat. 176, as added by the Act approved July 22, 1954, 68 Stat. 518, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

3 (a) The proviso at the end of subsection (a) reading
Public Buildings Act of 1959
(Pub. L. No. 86-249)
Allowed for the acquisition and demolition of real property to clear the way for the new United States Customs Court.

September 9, 1959
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room Name</th>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Closet Size</th>
<th>Toilet Size</th>
<th>Secretary Size</th>
<th>Law Clerk Size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Judge's B'oom &amp; 3</td>
<td>30'x40'</td>
<td>6'x8'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>4'x8'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse Room</td>
<td>10'x40</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Facilities</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refuse &amp; Wash</td>
<td>10'x40</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Facilities</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refuse &amp; Wash</td>
<td>10'x40</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refuse Room</td>
<td>10'x40</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Facilities</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Judiciary Room</td>
<td>20'x40</td>
<td>8'x20'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refuse Room</td>
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<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toilet Facilities</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7'x10'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jury Room</td>
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<td>11'x20'</td>
<td>5'x7'</td>
<td>3'x6'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jury Room 5th floor of Office Building

Library Cont'd

Space Allocated

Rev. Prints - 4-4-60

Spaces Allocated

U. S. Customs Court Bldg

Rev. Prints - 4-4-60

Spaces Allocated

April 4, 1960

Handwritten space allocation notes.
A SCARE IN THE SQUARE—Nathan R. Ginsberg in Foley Square with a picture of the Federal Office Building he hopes will not be built on the corner at right. Mr. Ginsberg is chairman of the Architects Council Civic Center Committee, which has appealed to President Kennedy to stop the project.

Juggernaut in Foley Square

By John Megson

A proposed Federal Office Building in Foley Square—second in size only to the Pentagon—would be an "architectural monstrosity," deeming future generations of New Yorkers of this "ugly bodega" in the City Hall district, and bringing a "malignant growth" to southwest Manhattan Civic Center.

While making this declaration yesterday, the Architectural Council of New York City said it had appealed to President Kennedy and other public servants to halt the $1.5 billion Federal project.

Mr. Ginsberg, who has shown a zeal for civic causes when not the chairman of the city's Social Services Commission, told the council: "We have a mandate from Congress to build this building, and we have to build it. But that was before the letter was dispatched to President Kennedy."

Nathan R. Ginsberg, an architect and chairman of the council's Civic Center Committee, said he had appealed to President Kennedy on the basis of the council's recent report calling for an improvement in Federal architectural standards, and a "generation of development of human scale" and full co-operation with local communities.

Mr. Ginsberg said it was vital that the 11-story building until many hundreds of thousands of people live in the area, until the adoption of a master plan for the Civic Center.

The Board of Estimates in February is expected to be ready late in August. Mr. Ginsberg said yesterday it will be a comprehensive study of all buildings present and proposed, and stable conditions in the Civic Center area.

Site Being Cleared

Plans for the Federal Office Building were completed in January. Mr. Ginsberg said the GSA has taken title to the property and awarded contracts for the building and the site will not be sold until the project is completed.

The proposed Federal building will be built between William and Duane Sts., facing Foley Square. Opposite it is the United States Court House. Its central section will require crucial parts of the Civic Center and Foley Square, and will accommodate an approach plan and fountain. The Board of Estimate in February has recommended the council's master plan for the Foley Square-Civic Center district.

The architects' master plan also contains a vast enlargement of City Hall Park into a pedestrian place, with the proposed new Civic Office Building situated on the southwestern edge, on the site of the old "newspaper row" on Park Row.

The master plan was drawn up for the council by Mr. Ginsberg to demonstrate the need for an integrated design to present a "thriving foreshadowing Civic Center." Among the groups that have joined the council in backing for a plan to all "residential" groups in the area, until the adoption of a master plan, for the Civic Center of Manhattan.
Ground shot showing previous view of Duane Street, pre-demolition.
Digging Shifts Foley Sq. Land, 10 Buildings Will Be Evacuated

Risk Caused by Work on New Federal Office Structure — Notice Upsets Tenants

By THOMAS P. RONAN

The United States Government notified tenants in 10 buildings in the Foley Square area yesterday to vacate them because they were settling as a result of excavation and foundation work on the new Federal Office Building.

In notices delivered by hand, the tenants were requested to vacate the buildings for their own safety, and to permit the start of demolition. They were asked to get out as soon as possible, and “in any event” by midnight May 9.

The notices were distributed by employees of the General Services Administration, which is responsible for Government buildings, immediately after Federal Judge Charles Metzner had signed an order giving the Government title to the buildings.

of the site of the new 41-story office building. Linked to this building by a glass-enclosed corridor will be an eight-story custom courthouse jutting eastward into Foley Square on the Duane Street side.

In a statement issued in

NEW YORK TIMES, May 1, 1964
Stephen A. Russo, Thomas P. Hughes, and Vincent King of G.S.A. point to the newly erected Customs Court sign.

August 25, 1964
Demolition begins in Foley Sq. move

Demolition has begun on the first of 11 buildings that had been endangered by foundation work for the new Federal Office Building to be constructed at Foley Square.

The buildings, on the east side of Broadway between Duane and Worth Streets, are to be demolished under a $295,200 contract. The General Services Administration announced yesterday that the contract had been awarded to the Drachman Demolition Company, Inc., of Long Island City—the lowest of nine bidders. The work is to be completed in about four months.

Demolition began Tuesday on the interior of 320 Broadway, the largest of the buildings. The last tenant moved out of the 16-story building Saturday.

A spokesman for the G.S.A. said demolition of the other buildings would start as soon as they are evacuated. The court-ordered deadline for evicting all tenants is Nov. 1.

The Broadway frontage was acquired by the Federal Government in April, when the buildings were found to be endangered by foundation work on the Federal site. But evictions were delayed by court action brought by tenants and building owners.

New York Times, August 27, 1964
This photograph taken from Broadway shows where Pearl Street had to be closed off because of the huge area the new United States Customs Court and Federal Office will occupy.
Looking north from Duane Street and Broadway shows activity going on as usual while demolition of building is in progress.

October 16, 1964
Looking west from United States Courthouse at Foley Square shows demolition of older building in progress.

October 26, 1964
Crane removing a section of framework from an old 17-story building.

January 7, 1965
Meeting discussing the status and progress of the construction.

April 22, 1965
Gas mains being relocated on Lafayette Street because of the closing of Elk and Pearl Streets.
The bare foundations after the demolition is removed from site.
Building Din Again Fills Foley Sq.

But New Plea Casts a Cloud Over Plans

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

Work has been resumed on the $60 million Federal office building at Foley Square after an enforced shutdown that will delay completion of the structure by at least a year.

Construction had to be halted last April 22 when office buildings along Broadway abutting the site began to crack and sag as blasting, excavating and pile driving for the new structure proceeded.

With the buildings declared unsafe, the Federal Government had to buy the properties and raze them. But first there was a court fight challenging the action, and then the tenants had to be relocated. Ten months rolled by with nothing but a big gaping hole to show that a project was under way.

Pile-driving and earth-moving machinery was thundering again yesterday even as demolition continued along Broadway. Between Worth and Duane Streets, right up to Lafayette Street, big steel piles, on which foundations for the 41-story office building will rest, stuck from the ground like candles on a birthday cake.
Groundbreaking Ceremony for One Federal Plaza.
Judges view steam loader at construction site.
Ground shot showing the exposed base for the new building.
Ground shot of materials needed for the foundation of the new United States Customs Court.
Early foundation work for the new building.
Early courthouse foundational work.
Crane installing foundation supports.
Steel pile waiting to be driven into the foundation.
A special sonic pile driver brought to construction site. This was one of three in the entire United States.

March 31, 1964
Shoring is put in place to support building contiguous to the Federal property.

November 19, 1963
Cranes installing support beams for the new United States Customs Court.
Early construction of the building frame.
Architectural blueprints for Courtroom No. 4.

November 11, 1965
The exposed frame of the new United States Customs Courthouse.
Work on plaza of new United States Customs Courthouse continues.

April 6, 1966
Construction of the passageways that will connect the United States Customs Court and Federal Office Building.

July 18, 1966
Ground view of outer frame of United States Customs Courthouse.
A new mural is installed on the first floor of the United States Customs Court.

This mural is still in place today.
Early view of plaza construction.
A view of the plaza area of the United States Customs Court under way.

December 12, 1967
Work on the plaza for the new United States Customs Court.
Aerial shot of near-complete plaza work.
Aerial view of nearly completed courthouse.

February 14, 1968
Aerial shot showing the nearly completed plaza.
Early tests of the fountain as the plaza nears completion.
MEMORANDUM TO ALL JUDGES

FROM: Judge Scoovel Richardson

Pursuant to a request from Chief Judge Paul F. Rau, I prepared a list of items which might be placed inside the copper box which is to be sealed in the cornerstone of the United States Customs Courthouse June 17, 1966. Enclosed herewith are:

1. List of items.

2. List of Judges and Chief Judges of the United States Customs Court from 1926 to the present. Also included are Clerks and Marshals of the United States Customs Court from 1926 to the present.

3. Brief History of the United States Customs Court.


The copper box along with all of the other items proposed to be included, except the letters from President Lyndon B. Johnson and Administrator Lawson B. Knott, will be shown to the Judges at the meeting June 14th.

Scoovel Richardson
Judge.

June 13, 1966

Memorandum to all judges listing the items to be placed in the Cornerstone time capsule.

June 13, 1966
Cornerstone Ceremony of the new United States Customs Courthouse

Seated in front row left to right:

Judge James L. Watson, Judge Frederick Landis, Judge Philip Nichols, Jr., Judge Scovel Richardson, Judge Mary H. Donlon, Chief Judge Emeritus Webster J. Oliver, Court reporters Alan B. Dunst, Richard Portas

June 23, 1966
Cornerstone ceremony.

June 23, 1966
PROGRAM
ON THE OCCASION OF THE
LAYING OF THE CORNERSTONE
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

JUNE 23, 1966, 11 A.M.
FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT
PAUL P. RAO, Chief Judge

JUDGES
WEBSTER J. OLIVER .......Chief Judge Emeritus
MORGAN FORD
MARY H. DOWLING
SCOVEI RICHARDSON

SENIOR JUDGES
CHARLES D. LAWRENCE .... DAVID J. WILSON

HONORABLE DAVID J. WILSON ........ Presiding
Senior Judge, United States Customs Court

FIRST U.S. ARMY NEW YORK BAND ........ National Anthem

RT. REV. MGR. PATRICK F. RAFTERY ........ Invocation
representing His Eminence Francis Cardinal Spellman
Archbishop of New York

J. BRADLEY COLBURN, ESQUIRE ........ Remarks
President, Customs Bar Association

HONORABLE JOHN W. DOUGLAS ........ Remarks
Assistant Attorney General of the United States

SELECTION BY THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY NEW YORK BAND

HONORABLE WILLIAM TRUE DAVIS ........ Remarks
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

CONGRESSMAN EMMANUEL CELLER ........ Remarks
Chairman, House Judiciary Committee

HONORABLE ROBERT F. WAGNER ........ Remarks
Former Mayor of the City of New York

SELECTION BY THE FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY NEW YORK BAND

HONORABLE LAMSON B. KNOTT, JR. ........ Remarks
Administrator of General Services

MR. JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK ........ Laying of Cornerstone and Address
Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

HONORABLE PAUL P. RAO ........ Concluding Remarks
Chief Judge, United States Customs Court

THE RT. REV. CHARLES F. BOYNTON, D.D. ........ Benediction
representing the Rt. Rev.lorice W. B. Donegan
The Episcopal Bishop of New York
Cornerstone Ceremony press release.

June 23, 1966
Justice Tom C. Clarke lays the cornerstone of the United States Customs Court. Looking on are: Mayor Robert F. Wagner, Judge Frederick Landis, Chief Judge Paul P. Rao and Judge James L. Watson.

June 23, 1966
Designating the Court’s new address as One Federal Plaza.

September 13, 1967
November 6, 1967

Hon. Carl S. Stutman  
Counsel to the Vice Chairman  
City Council of New York  
City Hall  
New York, N. Y. 10007

Dear Mr. Stutman:

Chief Judge Paul P. Yao has asked me to communicate with you with reference to Int. No. 523 of October 24, 1967, concerning the naming of Federal Plaza. In this connection, I should like to call to your attention the fact that the word "plaza" should be capitalized in the title and wherever else it appears in the proposed legislation as indicated on the enclosed copy.

It also appears that the Plaza will include the Federal Office Building which is presently in the process of construction and the one which is contemplated. Therefore, the Western boundary should be indicated as Broadway, rather than as specified in the proposed local law. I should appreciate your modifying the Bill in the respects indicated.

Thank you for keeping the Court advised as to the progress of this law.

Sincerely,

Howard Basler, Clerk

Enclosure
LOCAL LAWS
OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FOR THE YEAR 1968

No. 7

A LOCAL LAW

To amend the administrative code of the city of New York, in relation to street name (Federal plaza, borough of Manhattan.)

As is enacted by the Council as follows:

Section 1. Section 94-50 of the administrative code of the city of New York is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 94-50 Manhattan: change certain street names. The following street name is hereby designated as hereinafter indicated:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Name</th>
<th>Old Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal Plaza</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arm bounded on the north by Worth street, on the south by Greene street, on the east by Lafayette street and on the west by Broadway.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

§ 2. This local law shall take effect immediately.

The City of New York, Office of the City Clerk, 1968;

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a local law of The City of New York, passed by the Council on January 3, 1968 and approved by the Mayor on January 22, 1968.

HELMAN KATZ, City Clerk, Clerk of the Council.

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO MUNICIPAL HOME RULE LAW SECTION 37

Pursuant to the provisions of Municipal Home Rule Law Section 37, I hereby certify that the enclosed local law (Local Law 7 of 1968, Council Hist. No. 52, Print Nos. 420-441) contains the correct text and:

Received the following vote at the meeting of the New York City Council on January 3, 1968; thirty-three (33) affirmative votes.

Was approved by the Mayor on January 22, 1968.

Was returned to the City Clerk on January 23, 1968.

J. LEON RANKIN, Corporation Counsel.

January 3, 1968
January 22, 1968

MR. MAYOR, ON BEHALF OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT AND ITS CHIEF JUDGE, PAUL P. RAO, I WISH TO EXPRESS OUR THANKS TO YOU, THE BOROUGH PRESIDENT OF MANHATTAN, THE POSTAL OFFICIALS AND THE CITY COUNCIL OF NEW YORK FOR PASSING A BILL GIVING THE NAME FEDERAL PLAZA TO THE AREA BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, WORTH, LAFAYETTE AND DUANE STREETS. MR. MAYOR, WE INVITE YOUR FAVORABLE ACTION ON THIS BILL.

Plaza work almost complete.

May 8, 1968
Blueprint of the first floor entranceway.

June 26, 1968
The United States Customs Court

is pleased to announce that it has

moved to its new courthouse

at

One Federal Plaza

New York, N. Y. 10007

July 15, 1968

(212) 264-2800
THE NEWMAN IMPORTING CO. v. UNITED STATES

Rubber articles

United States Customs Court, Third Division

Protests 65/17562, etc., against the decision of the collector of customs at the port of Los Angeles

(Judgment for plaintiff.)

Decided July 15, 1968

Gladt d'Tablo for the plaintiff.

Edwin L. Weiss, Jr., Assistant Attorney General, for the defendant.

RICHARDSON and LANDIS, Judges

RICHARDSON, Judge: The protests enumerated in the schedule of protests annexed hereto and made a part hereof were submitted to the court for decision upon a stipulation which reads:

IT IS HEREBY STIPULATED AND AGREED by and between counsel for the plaintiff and the Assistant Attorney General for the United States that the items marked "A" and initialed WGC (Import Specialist's Initials) by Import Specialist W. G. Cornthwaite (Import Specialist's Name) on the invoices covered by the protests enumerated in Schedule "A" attached hereto and made a part hereof and assessed with duty at 12.5 per cent ad valorem under Item 772.75 TSUS, consist of rubber motor boats similar in all material respects to the merchandise the subject of Andrew Gussin & Co. v. United States, C.D. 3167, wherein the Court held that said articles were dutiable under Item 696.05 TSUS at 4 per cent ad valorem.

IT IS FURTHER STIPULATED AND AGREED that the record in C.D. 3167 be incorporated in the record of the above protests and that said protests be submitted on such record and this stipulation, the protests being limited to the items marked "A" as aforesaid.

Accepting this stipulation as evidence of the facts and upon the authority of the case cited therein, we hold that the claim in the protests herein that the items of merchandise marked "A" and initialed WGC by Import Specialist W. G. Cornthwaite on the invoices covered by said protests are dutiable under the provisions of Item 696.05 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States at the rate of 4 per cent ad valorem is sustained. As to all other claims and merchandise the protests are overruled.

Judgment will be entered accordingly.
Chief Judge Paul P. Ran
United States Customs Court
One Federal Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10007

August 21, 1968

Dear Paul:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter of today to Leo Hunter in regard to the plaque in the Customs Court. I understand from him that the small plaque memorializing Justice Clark’s dedication of the cornerstone has already been ordered by the regional office of the General Services Administration and that they have taken the responsibility for the design of the lettering of this inscription.

When I get clearance from the G.S.A. on the other two plaques I can have the order placed.

You stated to me on the telephone the other day that you would write me a letter giving me the exact wording of all the inscriptions so that we may be assured that our design is not crossed with your wishes.

Sincerely,

Alfred Easton Poor
Unveiling of the dedication plaque.

October 5, 1968
New Customs Courthouse Dedicated

Former Associate Justice Tom C. Clark of the United States Supreme Court (second from left) and Chief Judge Paul P. Rao of the U. S. Customs Court (left) unveil a plaque in lobby of the new U. S. Customs Courthouse at 1 Federal Plaza, Manhattan during dedication ceremonies. At right are Judges Morgan Ford and James L. Watson of the Customs Court. The plaque was one of the three unveiled during the ceremonies. Justice Clark now is the Director of the Federal Judicial Center in Washington, D. C.
Customs Courthouse Is Opened

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger dedicated the United States Customs Courthouse here yesterday, praising the building's design and calling it an "inspiration" to the people who worked there.

The Chief Justice, noting that cases from the court rarely reach the Supreme Court, added personal note in talking to its judges. "You give us no cases," he said, "and no trouble."

A second speaker at the ceremonies was former Associate Justice Tom C. Clark of the Supreme Court, one of the original sponsors of a bill now before Congress that would modernize the Customs Court's procedure.

He too praised the court building—designed by Kahn & Jacobs, the office of Alfred Easton Poore and Egger & Higgins—and gave Chief Judge Paul P. Rao most of the credit for the building's completion.

The new courthouse, eight stories of glass and concrete rising from the west side of Foley Square, was actually completed in 1968. But the furnishings were not completed then—the huge gold eagle in the ceremonial courtroom was installed only last Saturday—and as a result the dedication was postponed until yesterday.

The courthouse is the first for the 44-year-old Customs Court, the arbiter of all tariff disputes between importers and customs agents. Until 1968, the judges held their hearings and trials on the top floor of a dilapidated warehouse on Varick Street.

So yesterday, as the judges and the customs lawyers gathered to celebrate their new home, there was a mood of anticipation mixed with reminiscing.

"A friend of mine thought we worked down on the docks," said Otto Kinzel, president of the Association of the Customs Bar. "It wasn't quite that bad, but almost."

Judge Rao put it this way: "At last, in the long, distinguished history of our court, we are finally installed in our own quarters."

Attorney General John N. Mitchell had been expected to participate in the dedication, but, as Judge Rao explained, President Nixon asked Mr. Mitchell to attend yesterday's conference of Governors in Washington. Mrs. Mitchell came to the ceremonies in place of her husband; she did not speak, however.

NEW YORK TIMES, May 12, 1970
HONORARY COMMITTEE

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THE JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

cordially invite you to attend the

DEDICATION

of the

UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURTHOUSE

by

HONORABLE WARREN E. BURGER
Chief Justice of the United States
and
HONORABLE JOHN N. MICHIEL
Attorney General of the United States
HONORABLE TOM C. CLARK
Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States (Ret.)
HONORABLE JOHN J. ROONEY
Representative in Congress from New York

on Monday, the 11th day of May, 1970, at 10:30 A.M.
in Courtroom 282, One Federal Plaza, New York City

CHIEF JUDGE PAUL P. BAII
JUDGE MORGAN FORD
JUDGE ROBERT B. RICHARDSON
JUDGE FREDERICK LANDIS
JUDGE JAMES L. WATSON

Senior Judges

JUDGE CHARLES B. LAWRENCE
JUDGE DAVID J. WILSON
JUDGE MARVIN H. DONOHUE

R.S.V.P.
Seated left to right:
United States Customs Court Judges stand outside of recently completed Customs Courthouse.

May 11, 1970
May 11, 1970

DEDICATION CEREMONIES OF THE NEW U.S. CUSTOMS COURTHOUSE
May 11, 1970

Seated left to right: Rabbi Harold I. Sapirstein, Temple Emanuel; Hon. Alfred P. Murrah, Director, Federal Judicial Center; Hon. William D. Ruckelshaus, Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice; Hon. John J. Rooney, Congressman, New York; Hon. Warren E. Burger, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of the United States; Hon. Paul H. Rees, Chief Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. Tom C. Clark, Former Justice, United States Supreme Court; Rt. Rev. J. Stuart Weir, Suffragan Bishop of New York; Hon. Morgan Ford, Judge, United States Customs Court and Hon. Scovel Richardson, Judge, United States Customs Court.

Standing left to right: Hon. Joseph E. Lombardi, Chief Clerk, United States Customs Court; Hon. Edward D. Re, Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. David J. Wilkin, Senior Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. Bernard Newman, Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. James L. Watson, Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. Herbert N. Maketz, Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. Charles D. Lawrence, Senior Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. Samuel M. Rosenstein, Judge, United States Customs Court; Hon. Mary H. Donlon, Senior Judge, United States Customs Court and Hon. Dante A. Robilotti, Marshal, United States Customs Court.

Picture of the Judges in the 8th floor library during the Dedication Ceremony.

May 11, 1970

AMERICAN REVIEW, Vol. VI, No. 11, Summer 1970
Picture of the gallery during the Dedication Ceremony.

May 11, 1970

AMERICAN REVIEW, Vol. VI, No. 11, Summer 1970

Seated in front row left to right: Hon. Charles H. Silver, Consultant to the Mayor of the City of New York; Mr. Otto Kinzel, President of the Customs Bar and to the far right is the wife of the Attorney General of the United States, Mrs. John N. Mitchell.
