

Grace Kanode Vickers Llewellyn Bliss (1901 - 27 Jan 1958)

The Washington Post, May 11, 1934, p. 13

Brains Get Clients Out of Jail, but Clothes Help Sway Juries, Says Woman Lawyer Another Attorney Deplores Jurists' Disinterest in Dress Still Another, Anonymous by Request, Says Tailored Clothes Give Her Competent Feeling That She Is Competing With Men on an Equality Basis

Dress in ultrafeminine fasion, say some women lawyers. Severely Tailored clothes are the only things suitable for a courtroom, say others. Juries are impressed by nice clothes, is one opinion. Competence is the Only thing that counts, is another.

This is the fifth in a series of six articles about clothes and their Relation to "women who do things."

By Irene Hasbrook

"It's not eyes, nor lips, nor legs, or clothes nor anything else but gray matter – that's all a person who cares about in a lawyer when he's in jail and wants to get out."

In jail, yes. But how about in court?

"Why, just offhand, I don't believe I've ever been in court without somebody, some man, complimenting me on what I was wearing. Indeed they do notice your clothes."

Marie McCathran, woman attorney, spoke with emphasis, rapped the desk with her pencil, leaned back in the swivel chair.

Not Like Mae West

"It's not that a lawyer should dress like Mae West or anything of the sort. But it's better to receive favorable comment on your clothes than to attract attention by being carelessly dressed. Don't you think?"

Some women lawyers swing hard to the opposite opinion. They seem to have a "we're asking no favors" complex, to move with a chip of femininity on their shoulders.

"I want to compete with men on their own ground. I wear tailored suits when I'm in court, tailored suits with plain shirts and ties. In this way I do not stand out in a courtroom full of men as being conspicuously feminine, and I can attend to my business more competently for knowing this."

She said her say in a clear voice, then affixed the P.S. she wished to remain anonymous.

Dean Grace Hays Riley, of Washington Law School, had something to offer on the matter. She approves tailored clothes for courtroom wear, thinks fashion novelties are a mistake and duly deplores red nail polish as all good deans should. She said she'd never seen any red nails in action before the bench.



FOOT BLANK PHOTO.
A SMARTLY dressed and competent young woman, Attorney Grace Kanode, as she leaves the District Supreme Court House, where she is legal aid to Chief Justice Wheat. She'll tell you emphatically clothes are important.

She can find some if she looks around. One of the most attractive and competent young women pursuing the profession of law in Washington wears hers jauntily wherever she may go, to parties or to court.

“And until the New Deal passes a law I’ll go on wearing them. I mean, whose nails are they anyway?”

She’s another one of the numerous retiring lady lawyers. Would I please not use her name – “we get too much publicity as it is. Of course you can do anything you want with what I’ve said. But that won’t do any good, will it, as readers will think you’ve invented it yourself.”

Now the readers’ belief in the authenticity of the thing is well shaken, the remainder of her remarks will be noted.

Those Run Down Heels

“Women lawyers definitely do not pay enough attention to their clothes. They seem to think it unprofessional or something. The shoes you see around, for instance – awful, some of them. All rundown at the heels and just generally dreadful. And being well shod is such an essential for any lady, whether in a profession or anywhere.

“Also it doesn’t demonstrate any legal ability to go around looking shall we say, rather unwashed. Do they? You should see some of them. And uncombed, too. After all, neatness is an axiom nearly all men regard punctiliously and I hardly see how women can do less.”

There was lots of panning, but some raise to relieve it. She considered some lawyers did extremely well in the matter of dress and appearance. “They look well groomed and smart. They’re neither too frilly nor too tailored.”

She cited Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt. The lawyer who has argued more cases before the Supreme Court of the United States than any other woman attorney, goes in for black and white. Usually black, relieved with white, not prints.

Miss Grace Kanode, aid to Chief Justice Wheat, of the District Supreme Court, has sparkle and dash and wears clothes as they should be worn. Her offering was, “I wish women lawyers would shake off the idea none but Jezebels use cosmetics.”

A tytorney Burnita Shelton Mathews, of the blue eyes and sweet voice, remarked on the short sleeve problem.

“When it’s hot weather I wear them in my office, but I always put on a jacket before going to court. I heard a woman lawyer was called down once by a judge for appearing in brief sleeves – I guess it was justified. I believe she was rather fat.”

The Washington Post, July 31, 1934, p. 10

Grace Kanode Is Married to Harry Vickers

Couple Will Live in D.C. After Wedding Trip to Canadian Rockies

The wedding of Miss Grace Kanode and Mr. Harry F. Vickers took place yesterday morning at 10 o’clock in the District Courthouse in the chambers of Justice Peyton Gordon, who performed the ceremony. A few close friends were present including the uncle of the bride, Mr. Melvin Hazen, Commissioner of the District.

The bride wore a smart ensemble of navy blue crepe fashioned on tailored lines, with a new oversize beret of navy blue. She wore a large shoulder bouquet of purple orchids. Miss Kanode has been making her home in Washington for several years, where she has been secretary to Chief Justice Alfred A. White, of the District Supreme Court.

Mr. Vickers, who is a civil engineer, is from Detroit, but now makes his home in Washington. The couple left immediately after the brief ceremony for a wedding trip through the Canadian Rockies, and on their return will be at home at the Shoreham.

The Washington Post, May 27, 1937, p. 5

Seeks Divorce

Mrs. Vickers Alleges Cruelty in Suit Against Manufacturer

Mrs. Grace Kanode Vickers, attractive brunette secretary to Chief Justice Alfred Adams Wheat, of the District Court, yesterday filed suit here against Harry F. Vickers, wealthy Detroit manufacturer, for a limited divorce on the grounds of mental and physical cruelty.



The Vickers were married July 30, 1934, by Justice Peyton Gordon of District Court. They resided in the Shoreham Hotel, according to the suit, and two days afterward Vickers brought a prior wife, Mrs. Nell M. Vickers, to call at their apartment in Detroit. Acts of alleged cruelty in Detroit, New York City and Washington were cited by Mrs. Vickers in her complaint, which was filed by Henry I. Quinn, a member of the District School Board.

Mrs. Vickers said that her husband had accustomed her to a high standard of living and she asked that he be compelled to support her in the style which his wife should have.

The Washington Post, October 18, 1939, p. 5

Making Marriage Her Career

Mrs. Grace Kanode Vickers, law secretary to Chief Justice Wheat of the United States District Court, yesterday gave up her career to become the

bride of Paul Parkes Llewellyn, retired head of the Interstate Iron & Steel Co. The Rev. James Shera Montgomery, chaplain of the House, performed the ceremony in the Chapel of the Methodist Building. The bride is the niece of District Commissioner Hazen.

The Evening Star, October 18, 1939, p. 23

Mrs. Grace Vickers Becomes Bride of Mr. Llewellyn

Mrs. Grace Kanode Vickers, daughter of Mrs. Albert H. Kanode and the late Mr. Albert H. Kanode of this city, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. Paul Parkes Llewellyn of Upperville, Fauquier County, Va. Mr. Llewellyn is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Silas J. Llewellyn of Evanston, Ill. The ceremony was performed at 4 o'clock by the Rev. James Shera Montgomery in the chapel of the Methodist Building here, in the presence of the immediate families.

The bride, a native Washingtonian, attended school here, and was graduated from National University. She is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia, as well as the United States Supreme Court. Before her marriage, Mrs. Llewellyn was legal assistant to Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat of the

District Court, and has been active in the international field, particularly in matters concerning nationality and citizenship.

Mr. Llewellyn, who attended Mercersberg Academy and Yale University, is well known throughout the United States as a business executive, and was associated with the steel business in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn will make their home at Pen-Y-Bryn, near Upperville, Va.

The Washington Post, October 18, 1939, p. 14

The Hunt Country

By Nina Carter Tabb

Mrs. Grace Kanode Vickers Married to Paul Llewellyn at Washington

Of wide interest in both Virginia and the Capital was the wedding of Mrs. Grace Kanode Vickers and Paul Llewellyn which took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the chapel of the Methodist building in Washington. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Albert Kanode, of this city, and the late Mr. Kanode.

The bride was graduated from George Washington University and is a member for the bar admitted to practice before the Supreme Court. She is legal assistant to Alfred A. Wheat, Chief Justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia who attended the ceremony.

Mr. Llewellyn is from Chicago but has lived in Fauquier County, Va., for the past ten years. He attended Mercersberg Academy and was graduated from Yale University. Mr. Llewellyn has been engaged in farming on his place Pen-Y-Bryn near Rectortown, where he raises purebred Angus cattle.

Dr. James Shera Montgomery, Chaplain of the House of Representatives, officiated. There were no attendants. The bride wore a gray suit by Mainbocher trimmed in dyed fox. She wore a matching creep waist clipped with sapphire a gift of the bridegroom, which matched her engagement ring.

Among those attending the ceremony were the bride's sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allen; Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen, uncle of the bride; the bridegroom's sister, Mrs. Howard Stone, of Chicago, and Mrs. Charles Goodrich, also of Chicago. Others attending the wedding were Mrs. Charles F. Carusi, Miss Irene Trux, Albert Kanode, brother of the bride, of Baltimore; Mrs. Clarence L. Schmidt, Maj. And Mrs. Turner Witshire, of Middleburg, and Col. And Mrs. John Butler, of Rectortown.

There was a small reception at the Mayflower Hotel after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Llewellyn left for San Francisco. They will return to Virginia by way of Chicago. They plan to make their home at Pen-Y-Bryn.

(numerous articles document her activities in "Hunt country" society)

The Evening Star, March 20, 1946, p. A3

Three District Women Help in Preparing For Jap War Trials

Tokyo, Mar. 19 – Four American women lawyers, including three from Washington, are participating in preparations for the war crimes trials of Hideki Tojo and others of Japan's biggest wartime leaders.

Their duties include assisting in the interrogation of prisoners, analysis of documents for evidence, and advising Chief Prosecutor Joseph B. Keenan as assistant counsels.

All graduates of American law schools, they include:

Mrs. Virginia Bowman of Washington, daughter of Mrs. Grace Kline, Riverdale, Md.; law degree of Southeastern University, Washington; member of District of Columbia Bar. She is secretary of the Executive Committee of the International Prosecution Section.

Miss Lucille Brunner of St. James, Minn., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph H. Brunner, law degree from Southeastern U., formerly with Criminal Division, Department of Justice.

Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn of Washington, an associate in law practice in Washington for 10 years of former Secretary of State Robert Lansing; delegate to The Hague in 1937 and recently representative of the Women's Bar Association at a conference on international law at Santiago, Chile.

Miss Bettie Renner, 1720 Twenty-first street N.W., Washington, formerly in the Criminal Division, Department of Justice, where she worked on cases involving treason, espionage, sabotage and censorship violations; in 1944 a delegate of the Federal Bar Association and of the Women's Bar Association at the Inter-American Bar meeting in Mexico City.

The Evening Star, September 27, 1946, p. 20

Woman Aide in Jap War Trials Glad to Be Back in Washington

Mrs. Llewellyn Given Much Attention by Press in Tokyo

Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn, Washington attorney who was the only woman prosecutor at the Japanese war criminals trial in Tokyo, arrived at Union Station today, delighted to get home even in the middle of a meat shortage.

"No trouble in Japan during my year's stay on that point," she explained. "We were fed with military supplies."

Asked about the progress of the trial of the top 28 Japanese leaders, she replied, "The ethics of my profession preclude any statement about a case pending its final determination. I have nothing to say except that the trial is proceeding most satisfactorily indeed."

Mrs. Llewellyn made the trip back from Japan on an Army transport in eight days and came across the country from California by train.

In Japan, she admitted, she received much attention because she was the first woman prosecutor the Japanese had seen – and she arrived in the country soon after Gen. Douglas MacArthur had established the franchise for Japanese women.

The Japanese press took delight in interviewing her and describing her to their readers. One Japanese reporter's version of an interview opened this way: "In her prosecutor's room, wrapping up her body of small build in a black dress, she was reading the documents on the Manchuria problems. When she was visited by the newspapermen and cameramen, she greeted them smilingly and she showed herself to be a courteous gentlewoman and an agreeable Madame Prosecutor."

Mrs. Llewellyn went to Japan on a special War Department assignment to collaborate with other prosecutors in preparing the case against the war criminals. When she presented her case relating to Japanese military aggression in Manchuria from 1928 to 1945, she became the first woman in history to appear before an international military Commission.

A graduate of the National University School of Law, she was associated with former Secretary of State Robert Lansing in the practice of law and subsequently was employed in the chief justice's office at the United States District Court here.

"My present plans are a little vague," she said. "However, I wouldn't be surprised if I returned to the Orient on another War Department assignment later on. Right now I'm interested in a hot bath."

She was met at the station by her mother, Mrs. Albert Kanode, and his wife, both of Baltimore and a group of close friends.

Whatever happens, Ms. Llewellyn is convinced she impressed the Japanese, a conviction supported by another Tokyo newspaper clipping which described her as "the only American female prosecutor with gentle, delicate features which we least expected from a woman of such a profession."

The Evening Star, October 9, 1946, p. B3

About Washington

By Hope Ridings Miller

Most sought-after speaker on the current Capital scene is a woman who won't talk. Not, anyway, about the subject on which she has been concentrating the past year – the Japanese war criminals' trials in Tokyo.

She is Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn, Washington attorney who was the only woman prosecutor at the trials and the first woman in history to appear before an international military commission. Recently returned from the Japanese capital, she has been besieged with requests to speak before innumerable Washington groups. "I can't talk about the trials," she has said recently, "nor can I express any opinion as to what their outcome will be. All I can say is that they are proceeding satisfactorily."

Mrs. Llewellyn was in Japan on a special War Department assignment to help prepare the case against the war criminals. Her arrival there incidentally, was close on the heels of granting of the franchise for Japanese women. In a word, Tokyo was more "woman-conscious" than ever in its history, and it was only natural that the only woman prosecutor was the center of much interest. Japanese women watched her closely wherever she went, took special note of her clothes, asked her about postwar life in the Occidental world.

The patience of the people in Tokyo impressed Mrs. Llewellyn. Waiting in long queues for food, clothing, or orders of the day, they never seemed resentful of the time consumed. On her arrival, she was somewhat surprised to see that nine out of ten persons on the street wore surgical masks – to help protect them from diseases rampant in the war-torn city.

Like everyone else who has watched Gen. MacArthur in action in Tokyo, Mrs. Llewellyn was enthusiastic in her praise of him. "Americans have every reason to be extravagantly proud of him," she said. "No one in the world could do the job more effectively."

The Register-Republic (Rockford, IL), December 25, 1946, p. 14

Washington Letter

By Jane Eads

Washington (AP) – Grace Kanode Llewellyn who is extremely good-looking and dresses beautifully, is in her element at any of the capital's social functions.

She was equally "at home" in the solemn war ministry building, a few blocks from Emperor Hirohito's palace in Tokyo. It was there the international military tribunal for the Far East tried Premier Tojo and 26 other topflight war-accused.

She was a member of the prosecution staff, believed the first woman ever to serve on a military tribunal.

Her colleagues report she "presented in excellent style" a part of the prosecution's case before the tribunal – that part relating especially to Japanese military aggression in Manchuria from 1928 to 1945 involving the major criminals.

This energetic woman, whose prematurely graying hair is tinted the faintest blue to match her sparkling eyes, first went to Japan in the early part of December, 1945.

Born in Washington, she had already made a name for herself as a lawyer in this country.

A 1931 graduate of the National University School of Law, she was admitted to practice before the Supreme court in 1935. For 10 years she was connected with the law firm once headed by former Secretary of State Robert Lansing.

She is a member of the nationality and immigration committee of the American Bar association and has worked diligently to help bring about a codification of nationality laws for this country.

In 1937 she was a delegate to the international law conference at the Hague. Just before setting off for Japan she represented U.S. women lawyers at a conference on international law at Santiago, Chile. After traveling 16,000 air miles in South America, she returned just in time to repack her bags before leaving for Japan.

"I went for four months and stayed 10," she says.

Miss Llewellyn likes clothes. Her wardrobe for the Japanese junket include four Hattie Carnegie day suits and four dressy dinner suits, mostly trimmed with beads and sequins.

She appeared in court hatless in a smart but simply fashioned long-sleeved black dress relieved only with costume jewelry.

She entertains beautifully and has a reputation for being a most thoughtful hostess. She has a great deal of poise and can always be counted on for saying the right thing at the right time.

She counts her appearance before the tribunal as one of the most thrilling experiences of her colorful career.

The Washington Post, February 17, 1948, p. 2

Mrs. Grace Llewellyn

Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn, local Portia who hit the news again yesterday when her missing jewels were "found" or "returned," is no stranger to the local press.

Socialite daughter of Mrs. Albert H. Kanode in nearby Silver Spring, and a woman attorney admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court, she long has been a familiar on the local scene.

The high point in her career was reached when she served as a member of the prosecution staff at the trial in Tokyo of Japan's wartime Premier Hideki Tojo and 26 other Japanese accused of war crimes.

Mrs. Llewellyn was married in 1934 to Harry F. Vickers, a Detroit manufacturer, and subsequently divorced. She married Col. Paul Llewellyn of Upperville, Va., in 1939 and divorced him in 1943.

Mrs. Llewellyn, who was the niece of the late Melvin C. Hazen, one time D.C. Commissioner, worked for the State Department during World War I, later served as office manager for former Secretary of State Robert Lansing and as legal assistant to Chief Justice Alfred A. Wheat.

The Washington Post, February 17, 1948, p. B1

Mrs. Llewellyn's \$7000 Worth Of Jewelry All Safe

"Recovered," "returned" and "no loss by larceny" all meant that Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn yesterday had her \$7000 worth of jewelry back.

The two former assistant prosecutor in the Tokyo war crimes trials brushed off further questioning of her own report to police that the jewelry was missing after a house party Friday at her apartment, 2800 Woodley rd. nw.

Police marked down their official version of "no loss by larceny," they explained, when Mrs. Llewellyn "indicated" she found her five rings in a bag in a closet of her apartment yesterday.

Mrs. Llewellyn first told a reporter the rings had been "recovered;" amended this to "returned" when asked how it happened that neither she nor police had been able to find them in separate searches of the apartment, and ended up with "no comment" when pressed for details.

The Washington Post, March 22, 1948, p. B5

Mrs. Llewellyn Gives Luncheon

Conversation centered around Japan when Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn, only woman lawyer who was a member of the Tokyo War Trials, entertained with a gala luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel

Saturday. Guest of honor was Mrs. Edward K. Burns, the former Miss Frances E. Casey, who was married here recently at St. Thomas Apostle Church. Miss Casey and Mrs. Llewellyn entered Japan together two months after General MacArthur arrived there.

Among the guests at the luncheon were Miss Betty Renner, Miss Virginia Bowman, Miss Lucille Brunner, Miss Peggy Denny, Mrs. Worth McKinney, Mrs. Alva Brewer, Miss Babs Lincoln and Miss Hannah Kato.

The Evening Star, October 31, 1950, p. 28

Mrs. Grace Llewellyn Wed

Of particular interest is the announcement today of the recent marriage of Mrs. Grace Kanode Llewellyn, daughter of Mrs. Albert Kanode and the late Mr. Kanode, and Mr. Henry Nelson Bliss.

The ceremony took place at the Calvary Methodist Chapel in Frederick, Md., October 10, and was attended by close friends of the couple.

Mrs. Bliss, a niece of the late District Commissioner Melvin C. Hazen, is a well-known attorney here and was Assistant Prosecutor at the Tokyo war crimes trials. A native of Washington, she was educated here and received her law degree in 1931 from National University. She was admitted to the District Bar in 1932 and admitted to practice before the Supreme Court in 1935.

Mr. Bliss is an executive of the Aluminum Co. of America. He is a graduate of Oberlin College, a member of the Board of Trade, a 32 degree Mason, and a member of the University Club.

The couple will make their home here.

The Washington Post, February 28, 1955, p. 3

Couple Held On Charge of Being Drunk

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nelson Bliss were arrested on a charge of being drunk in a public place by Arlington County police Saturday night.

Bliss is a retired executive of the Aluminum Company of America. His wife, Grace Kanode Llewellyn Bliss, is an attorney who was an assistant prosecutor in the Tokyo war trials.

The couple was held several hours by Arlington police, and on their return home, reported to police that their house had been ransacked during their absence.

Lieut. W. Lynn Smith said Pvt. C.R. Koneczny was investigating a report of an illegally parked truck near the Bliss home, 2701 N. Brandywine st., Arlington, Saturday evening, when Bliss approached.

Smith said Bliss was arrested for being drunk. When Mrs. Bliss left her house to inquire about her husband, she also was arrested on the same charge, Smith said.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Bliss denied being intoxicated and said they were outraged at police treatment. Mrs. Bliss said she was put in handcuffs for the trip from her home to the police station.

The couple was released after Attorney Charles Pratt posted \$10.75 collateral for each. A hearing is scheduled for 9:30 a.m. today in Arlington Court.

Bliss said the door of his home was open and the house had been "ransacked" when he and his wife returned from jail. He said a picture and a clock were missing. Smith said a full report will be made to the county manager today.

The Evening Star, March 7, 1956, p. A-25

A Thought for Today

Lenten Reflections on Favorite Stories

From the Bible by People You Know

By Grace Kanode Llewellyn, Washington Attorney

Mountains have been an important part in the history of mankind. Not only have they been a barrier for protection but a refuge for security.

From the famous crossing of the Pyrenees and the Alps by General Hannibal (B.C. 218-202) and Genghis Khan, who built his own famous Wall in the 13th Century to the present day men seek to climb the highest mountains for adventure and aggression.

However, one of the earliest references to mountains is in the Book of Genesis. The Lord was about to destroy the two wicked cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. Lot was advised by the angels to flee to the mountain for safety and in his flight not to look back. But his wife did look back “and she became a pillar of salt.”

The lesson of this story to me is that to have the true faith in God we should follow always His teachings and precepts and have confidence in Him.

When I was in Japan as Assistant Prosecutor trying the Japanese warlords, including Premier Tojo, in that capacity it was a tremendous assignment appearing before 11 nations in five languages – and I needed the help of the Supreme Being. Each morning before leaving the hotel, upon arising I would go to my window facing the East and looking at the beauty of the rising sun would think of the famous words in the 121st Psalm –

“I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help. My help cometh from the Lord, which made heaven and earth.”

I would then proceed with my daily tasks with confidence, knowing He would not fail me.

Bliss, Grace Kanode Llewellyn. On Monday, January 27, 1958, at her residence, 2701 Brandywine st., Arlington, Va., Grace Kanode Llewellyn Bliss, wife of the late Henry Bliss, daughter of Mrs. Florence I. and the late Albert H. Kanode, sister of Esther Allen of Silver Spring, Md., and Albert E. Kanode of Towson, Md. Services at the S.H. Hines Co. Funeral Home, 2901 14th st. n.w., on Thursday, January 30, at 11 a.m. (parking facilities). Interment Congressional Cemetery.

The Washington Post, January 29, 1958, p. B2

Grace Bliss, Prosecutor In War Trials, Dies at 56

Grace Kanode Llewellyn Bliss, 56, believed to be the first woman ever to figure in the proceedings of a military tribunal, died Monday at her home, 2701 N. Brandywine st., Arlington.

Mrs. Bliss served as a member of the prosecution staff at the trial in Tokyo of Japan's wartime Premier, Hidoki Tojo, and 26 other Japanese accused of war crimes.

Born in Washington, she was a graduate of the National University Law School and a member of the District and Virginia Bars and the bar of the Supreme Court.

Mrs. Bliss was the daughter of the late Albert H. Kanode and Mrs. Kanode, and a niece of the late District Commissioner, Melvin C. Hazen.

Back in Washington, Mrs. Bliss continued her career as a practicing attorney until a few years ago, when she became ill. Her husband, Henry Nelson Bliss, died in 1956.

She is survived by her mother, Mrs. Albert H. Kanode, and a sister, Mrs. Charles G. Allen, both of 909 Highland drive, Silver Spring, and a brother, Albert E. Kanode of Baltimore.

Services will be held at 11 a.m. Thursday at the S.H. Hines Funeral Home, 2901 14th st. nw., with burial in Congressional Cemetery.

Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews of United States District Court and Judge Mildred Reeves of Municipal Court are among honorary pallbearers selected by the District Bar Association and the Women's Bar Association.