



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**HUGO BLACK**

**PART 1 OF 1**

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, El Paso

DATE: July 21, 1949

SUBJECT: STERLING BLACK - MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

This is to record the fact that STERLING BLACK, the youngest son of U.S. Supreme Justice HUGO BLACK, is presently residing at Los Alamos, N.M., where he has recently accepted employment with the Legal Division of the Atomic Energy Commission, Los Alamos, N.M. According to WILL HARRISON of the Santa Fe New Mexican, STERLING BLACK recently received his law degree from Columbia Law School, New York, New York.

The above information is being furnished to the Bureau for any purpose it might serve.

hoh:ush

RECORDED 117  
INDEXED 01

70 5/8-1

1949

1949

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 2**

**DATE - 6/30/51**

**COMMUNICATION - Knoxville letter to FBIHQ**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

Paragraph 1 - One deletion for (b)(7)(D) to protect identity of confidential source. Fight deletions for (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D) to protect the privacy of an individual as well as the identity of the source providing the information.

Paragraph 2 - One deletion for (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D) to protect the privacy of an individual as well as the identity of the source providing the information.

Paragraph 3 - Two deletions for (b)(7)(C) and (b)(7)(D) to protect the privacy of an individual as well as the identity of the source providing the information.

DIRECTOR, FBI

6/30/51

SAC, KNOXVILLE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUSTICE HUGO BLACK  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

[REDACTED] who is a confidential plant informant of this office, advised on 3/23/51 that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had been afforded a polygraph examination and had admitted prior membership in the Ku Klux Klan in 1928.

This matter was not reported to this office by AEC Security and subsequently, a review of [REDACTED] file was made by an agent of this office, and the file was found to contain a letter from [REDACTED]

This letter contained a statement to the effect that, in explaining his reaction to the question of having withheld information from [REDACTED] Stated that he was a member of the Ku Klux Klan in 1928 (Junior Organization); that he was a neighbor of HUGO BLACK in Alabama at that time; but that he is not now a member of the Klan, having gotten out when BLACK did. It is noted that [REDACTED] lists a present address of [REDACTED] and states he has resided there since July, 1943. From January, 1941, to July, 1943, he resided at [REDACTED] and from 1936 to 1941, he resided at [REDACTED]

The above information is being submitted to the Bureau under instant caption for the confidential information of the Bureau, in view of the information furnished by [REDACTED] under polygraph examination to the effect that JUSTICE HUGO BLACK was formerly a member of the Ku Klux Klan in Alabama.

A copy of this letter is being furnished to Birmingham in order that the AEA - A investigation of [REDACTED] may be reopened for further investigation to establish [REDACTED] prior membership in the Ku Klux Klan.

JAP:bk  
116-35418  
cc: Birmingham

162-90517-  
NOT RECORDED  
JUL 28 1951

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL

52 AUG 9 1951

97

ORIGINAL FILED IN

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 3**

**DATE - 3/12/52**

**COMMUNICATION - Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd memo**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

Paragraph 1 - Two deletions for (b)(7)(D) to protect the identity of a confidential source.

Paragraph 2 - Two deletions for (b)(7)(D) to protect the identity of a confidential source.

Paragraph 3 - One deletion for (b)(7)(D) to protect the identity of a confidential source.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: March 12, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: HUGO BLACK  
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson

Ladd

Clegg

Glavin

Harbo

Rosen

Tracy

Harbo

Mohr

Tele. Room

Nease

Gandy

[REDACTED] is presently being developed as a Bureau informant particularly in regard to Ku Klux Klan activities. [REDACTED] has been active in Klan activities as far back as the 1920's and has furnished considerable information concerning individuals active in the Klan.

[REDACTED] has stated that he had been a close boyhood friend and schoolmate of U. S. Supreme Court Justice, Hugo Black, who was also raised in Clay County, Alabama. [REDACTED] stated that he was present when Black was sworn into the Klan as a member of the Robert E. Lee Klavern in the 1920's.

Efforts are being made to utilize [REDACTED] as an Informant in connection with the investigation regarding the death of Harry T. Moore, at Mims, Florida.

RECORDED-14

INDEXED

EX-2

MAR 13

JH

LSP:ret

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 4**

**DATE - 6/17/55**

**COMMUNICATION - FBIHQ airtel to Washington Field Office**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 0**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

The entire page was withheld to protect information currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652. Exemption (b)(1) is cited for this deletion.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 5**

**DATE - 7/8/55**

**COMMUNICATION - Director, FBI to Deputy Attorney General**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 0**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

The entire page was withheld to protect information currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652. Exemption (b)(1) is cited for this deletion.



**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 6**

**DATE - 6/22/55**

**COMMUNICATION - Director, FBI to Deputy Attorney General**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 0**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

The entire page was withheld to protect information currently and properly classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652. Exemption (b)(1) is cited for this deletion.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 7**

**DATE - 6/11/57**

**COMMUNICATION - A. Rosen to Mr. L. V. Boardman memo**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

Office N

2 • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE: 6/11/57

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: JUSTICE HUGO BLACK  
U. S. SUPREME COURT  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

With reference to the attached radio message from the Los Angeles Office referring to information furnished by an informant concerning Justice Black, this matter was discussed with SAC J. F. Malone in Los Angeles. He was instructed to immediately take steps to determine the background of the individual who furnished the information, to interview the individual, get a signed statement from him and pin him down because this story sounds highly improbable. Nevertheless, we must check it out to see if there is any possible Federal violation; consequently, he is to take the necessary steps to pin the informant down and also verify his credibility.

He is to furnish the results of his inquiry to the Bureau for further consideration.

RECORDED-7

18 JUN 14 1957

AR:LS

(6)

EX 115

12

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 8**

**DATE - 6/11/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Radiogram from SAC, Los Angeles to Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 3**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

Page 1 - Four deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2 - Fourteen deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals.

Page 3 - Seven deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals.

13

## DECODED COPY

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

☒ Radio☐ Teletype

URGENT 6-11-57

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 110405

JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, U.S. SUPREME COURT, INFORMATION CONCERNING. [REDACTED] WHO IDENTIFIED HIMSELF AS A PRIVATE DETECTIVE FROM MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, PHONED THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE JUNE 9, 1957 AND STATED THAT HE WAS RESIDING AT THE HAYWARD HOTEL, LOS ANGELES, AND HAD JUST ARRIVED THIS WEEK FROM FLORIDA WHERE HE WAS A FRIEND OF A JUDGE WHOM HE DECLINED TO IDENTIFY. THIS JUDGE WAS IN LOS ANGELES 2 MONTHS AGO AND WAS QUOTE 'ROLLED' UNQUOTE FOR APPROXIMATELY \$2,000 AFTER HAVING A DATE ARRANGED THROUGH THE ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB. [REDACTED] SAID HE WAS HERE TO GET EVIDENCE ON THIS CLUB AND WOULD THEN REFER IT TO THE FBI. ON JUNE 10, 1957 [REDACTED] PHONED AGAIN AND STATED THAT HE HAD JOINED THE ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB USING A PHONY CHECK TO OBTAIN EVIDENCE. [REDACTED] CONTINUED TO DECLINE TO IDENTIFY THE JUDGE BUT LATER IDENTIFIED HIS CLIENT AS JUSTICE BLACK. HE RELATED THAT ACTUALLY BLACK APPROXIMATELY 10 DAYS AGO CAME TO LOS ANGELES ON PRIVATE BUSINESS AND ON THE PLANE MET A GIRL WHO IDENTIFIED HERSELF AS A DAUGHTER OF A JUDGE AND WHO STATED THAT SHE WAS EMPLOYED BY THE ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB, A GROUP THAT ARRANGED PARTIES AND DATES. UPON ARRIVAL IN LOS ANGELES THIS GIRL INVITED BLACK TO VISIT HER RESIDENCE LOCATED IN THE 6600 BLOCK ON MARYLAND DRIVE WHERE SHE INTRODUCED BLACK TO A SISTER. THEY HAD SEVERAL DRINKS AND THEN HAD DINNER AT THE PRIME RIB RESTAURANT ON LA CIENEGA BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES, THEN RETURNED TO THE RESIDENCE WHERE THEY HAD MORE DRINKS. BLACK ALLEGEDLY CLAIMING THAT HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER HE WAS DRUGGED OR GOT DRUNK BUT PASSED OUT AND WHEN HE CAME TO HE WAS MISSING \$2,800 AND A DIAMOND RING VALUED AT \$9,000 WHICH BLACK HAD PURCHASED FOR \$3,700 AT A PUBLIC SALE AND WHICH HE HAD INSURED THROUGH LLOYDS OF LONDON AT HARRISBURG, PA., FOR \$5,500.

RECORDED-79

JUN 14 1957

INDEXED - 79

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

# DECODED COPY

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Radio

☐ Teletype

PAGE TWO:

BLACK WAS WORRIED ABOUT THE RING AS IT COULD BE TRACED TO HIM AND WOULD PROVE EMBARRASSING SO HE TELEPHONED [REDACTED] IN MIAMI BEACH WHO LATER MET BLACK IN JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA, AND FURNISHED DETAILS. [REDACTED] CLAIMED TO HAVE DONE QUOTE OFF THE RECORD UNQUOTE INVESTIGATIONS FOR BLACK IN 1948. HE FURTHER STATED THAT BLACK RESIDED IN SUITLAND, MARYLAND, AND WAS THE FATHER-IN-LAW OF AN ATTORNEY AND FRIEND OF [REDACTED] IN MIAMI BEACH, [REDACTED] FURTHER CLAIMED IN PAST TO HAVE FURNISHED INFO TO SA JOSEPH PIERRE OF THE MIAMI OFFICE. [REDACTED] SAID THROUGH PROCESS OF ELIMINATION HE LOCATED THE GIRL WHO HAD BEEN WITH JUDGE BLACK, [REDACTED] THROUGH THE SOCIAL CLUB AND TOOK HER AND HER 3 YEAR OLD DAUGHTER TO THE MOULIN ROUGE RESTAURANT IN HOLLYWOOD ON THE P.M. OF JUNE 9, 1957. WHILE THIS GIRL AND HER DAUGHTER WERE AWAY FROM THE TABLE HE LOCATED AND TOOK THE DIAMOND RING FROM HER PURSE WHICH RING HE MAILED SPECIAL DELIVERY ON JUNE 10, 1957, TO A BONDSMAN BY THE NAME OF GOLDSTEIN ON NORTHEAST 2ND STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. TO BE RETURNED TO THE JUSTICE. HE SAID THAT THIS BONDSMAN WAS THE SAME ONE WHO HAD BONDED JUDY KAPLAN. [REDACTED] CLAIMED THAT WHILE AT THE MOULIN ROUGE HE PURPOSELY ATTEMPTED TO PAY HIS BILL WITH A POSTDATED PHONY CHECK SO THAT THE POLICE COULD BE CALLED AND THE GIRL IDENTIFIED. HOWEVER THE GIRL RAN OUT AND LATER ON THE EARLY A.M. OF JUNE 10, 1957, MET HIM AT THE HAYWARD HOTEL WITH HER DAUGHTER AND [REDACTED] CLAIMED HE TOOK THE TWO TO THEIR HOTEL AND THERE OBSERVED THAT THEIR BAGS WERE PACKED. CONSEQUENTLY HE CALLED A LOCAL PRIVATE DETECTIVE AND HAD LEARNED THROUGH THE LATTER THAT ANN O'NEIL HAD ARRANGED FOR [REDACTED] AND DAUGHTER TO GO TO LAS VEGAS ON THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD ON JUNE 10, AT 3:30 P.M. [REDACTED] CLAIMED THAT HE WAS STANDING BY EXPECTING TO BE ARRESTED ON THE PHONY CHECK CHARGES AND THAT HE EXPECTED TO ATTEMPT TO EXPOSE THE ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB AS A CALL HOUSE AND WOULD SUBPOENA [REDACTED] AND EXPOSE HER AS A CALL GIRL. [REDACTED] SAID AS A RESULT

# DECODED COPY

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Radio

☐ Teletype

PAGE THREE:

OF THE POLICE INCIDENT AT THE MOULIN ROUGE HE HAD BEEN CALLED BY SEVERAL ATTORNEYS AT HIS HOTEL WHO WERE REFERRED TO HIM BY THE ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB, ONE OF WHOM SAID HE WAS REPRESENTING JERRY GEISLER, A PROMINENT HOLLYWOOD ATTORNEY. [REDACTED] SAID LATER ON JUNE 10, 1957, HE HAD JUST RECEIVED A CALL FROM ANN O'NEIL WHO ADVISED HIM THAT IF HE DID NOT BRING HER \$500 AT 8:00 P.M. TONIGHT THAT SHE WAS GOING TO SIGN A COMPLAINT AGAINST HIM WHICH COULD RESULT IN HIS GETTING UP TO 5 YEARS IN JAIL. [REDACTED] SAID THAT WHILE HE HAD CONSULTED AN ATTORNEY WHOM HE DID NOT IDENTIFY HE DID NOT INTEND TO DO ANYTHING AND EXPECTED TO BE ARRESTED MOMENTARILY. [REDACTED] WAS VERY RELUCTANT TO IDENTIFY JUDGE BLACK AND REQUESTED EXTREME CONFIDENCE. HE CLAIMED HE HAD BEEN INVESTIGATING THE ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB FOR 8 MONTHS AT THE REQUEST OF A LAWYERS ASSOCIATION IN MIAMI BEACH AND THAT THE BLACK EPISODE WAS INCIDENTAL. NO INVESTIGATION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED, AND THE VERACITY OF [REDACTED] CLAIMS HAS NOT BEEN VERIFIED, ALL INFO HAVING BEEN FURNISHED TELEPHONICALLY. [REDACTED] REGISTRATION AT HAYWARD HOTEL VERIFIED AS [REDACTED] BY UNIDENTIFIED PHONE CALL. ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB HAS A PHONE LISTING AT 155 NORTH VERMONT AVENUE, LOS ANGELES. NO IDENTIFYING DATA LOS ANGELES INDICES ON [REDACTED] OR ANN O'NEIL SOCIAL CLUB TO DATE. BUREAU WILL BE FURNISHED FURTHER INFORMATION WHEN RECEIVED. NO INVESTIGATION BEING CONDUCTED. *W.H.*

RECEIVED:

3:26 AM RADIO

3:35 AM CODING UNIT RB

*2-19-57. 2 to [illegible]*

If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 9

DATE - 6/14/57

COMMUNICATION - Los Angeles to Director Airtel

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 9

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 9

Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:

Page 1 - Seven deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual. Two deletions for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of a source providing information.

Page 2; Paragraph 1 - Three deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals.

Page 2; Paragraph 2 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2; Paragraph 3 - Three deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2; Paragraph 4 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2; Paragraph 5 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 3; Paragraph 1 - Four deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 3; Paragraph 2 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals. Two are Special Agents of the FBI.

Page 3; Paragraph 4 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an FBI Agent.

Page 3; Paragraph 5 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an FBI Agent.



Page 4 - Seven deletions for (b) (7) (C); five to protect the privacy of an individual and two to protect the privacy of FBI Agents.

Page 5; Paragraph 1 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 5; Paragraph 2 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals, one an FBI Agent.

Page 5; Paragraph 3 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals.

Page 5; Paragraph 4 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of four individuals, one individual was an FBI Agent.

Page 5; Paragraph 5 - Eight deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals, one individual was an FBI Agent.

Page 5; Paragraph 6 - Eleven deletions: One for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an FBI Agent, the other ten for (b) (7) (C) and (b) (7) (D) to protect the privacy of two individuals as well as the identity of one individual supplying information on the other.

Page 6; Paragraph 1 - Five deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals, one an FBI Agent. Two of those deletions are also for exemption (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of one individual supplying information on the other.

Page 6; Paragraph 2 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals, one an FBI Agent.

Page 6; Paragraph 3 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an FBI Agent.

Page 6; Paragraph 4 - Six deletions for (b) (7) (C), four to protect the privacy of one individual and two to protect the privacy of two FBI Agents.

Page 6; Paragraph 5 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 6; Paragraph 6 - Three deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals.

Page 6; Paragraph 7 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 7; Paragraph 1 - Three deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 7; Paragraph 2 - Fifteen deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of four individuals. Three of the deletions are also for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of a source supplying information on an individual.

Page 7; Paragraph 3 - Seven deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals. One of those deletions are also for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information.

Page 8; Paragraph 1 - Four deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals.

Page 8; Paragraph 2 - Nine deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of three individuals. Two of those deletions are also for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information on another individual.

Page 8; Paragraph 3 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 8; Paragraph 4 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 9; Paragraph 1 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 9; Paragraph 2 - One deletion for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

**AIRTEL**

F B I

Date: 6/14/57

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-4401) **PERSONAL ATTENTION:**  
**ASSISTANT DIRECTOR**

RE: JUSTICE HUGO BLACK **ALEX ROSEN**  
U. S. SUPREME COURT;  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re: Los Angeles radiogram 6/10/57; Los Angeles teletypes 6/11/57; Bureau teletype to Los Angeles 6/12/57 and telephone call to Los Angeles from Assistant Director ALEX ROSEN 6/11/57.

On the afternoon of 6/11/57 [REDACTED] was interviewed by agents of the FBI in his hotel room. It was noted that [REDACTED] would not answer telephone call to his room and the key to the room was in the box indicating that he was not in his room; however, when [REDACTED] Hotel Hayward, 206 West 6th Street, Los Angeles unlocked the door to Room 524, it was noted that [REDACTED] was lying on the bed partially undressed. [REDACTED] claimed that he had been asleep. [REDACTED] was interrogated in his room for approximately 3 hours. He produced identification cards which disclosed that he had been employed in the Miami Beach area at the Vanderbilt Hotel as of 6/26/53 and at the Sea Isle Hotel, 5/16/55, these identification cards having been issued by the Miami Police Department, on the above-respective dates. He also had Chauffeur's License [REDACTED] showing an expiration date of 10/1/55 in the name of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] also had business card bearing the name of [REDACTED] Miami Police Dept., Miami Beach. He also possessed a State of New Jersey automobile Driver's License [REDACTED] issued 2/9/54 in the name of [REDACTED]

3 - Bureau  
1 - Los Angeles

LEW:dw  
(4)

RECORDED-57

Mr. Rosen

JUN 14 1957

Approved: John E. Malone Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

█████ gave several conflicting stories about his occupation but finally admitted that he had been a chef or fry cook all of his adult life and that was his primary occupation, although he had worked part-time under cover as a private detective, claiming affiliation with the Dade County Investigators, a private agency operated by ██████ in Miami Beach where her husband, ██████ is employed by Dade County in their crime laboratory.

█████ had other documents in his possession disclosing that he had been a member of the Southern California Cooks Association, Local 468 at 720 South Lake Street, Los Angeles and that he had also been employed in restaurants in the Los Angeles area.

█████ did not appear to be intoxicated, although it was noted that a partially filled glass which appeared to contain possible intoxicating beverages was sitting on the dresser. ██████ claimed that he had two drinks earlier in the day in a bar in the hotel. It was also observed that ██████ had an empty one-half gallon wine bottle and an empty quart vodka bottle in his room. Also observed were two empty bottles bearing labels disclosing that they had contained a cough syrup which contained the ingredient of codein.

Also observed in the room were numerous loose photographs of nude and semi-nude women, numerous magazines dealing with nude women, photographic magazines and it appeared that ██████ was considering going into the business of photographing nude models. Also observed were several racing forms and pari-mutual tickets.

█████ when first questioned, stuck to the original story that he had furnished the Los Angeles Office by telephone on 6/9 & 10/57, however, finally admitted that all of the information concerning Justice BLACK which he had furnished was entirely false and claimed that he had furnished same in order to conceal the identity of the real judge involved, which he maintained was a Federal judge who lived at Miami, Florida. He repeatedly refused to disclose his identity without consulting his attorney. ██████ agreed to sign a statement to the effect that the story that he had told concerning Justice HUGO BLACK was absolutely untrue but declined to sign a statement stating that the information he had furnished regarding BLACK did not apply to a Federal judge.

The following signed statement was taken from [REDACTED] in which two corrections were made. [REDACTED] first claimed that he had been representing a lawyers association in Miami Beach but then claimed that it was not an association but a private individual. He also maintained that he was not sure that he had ever worked for Justice HUGO BLACK but was unable to elaborate on this statement and wanted to insert the phrase that he had never worked for BLACK to his knowledge. When asked to write in his own handwriting at the end of this statement that he had read the above pages and that the statement was true and correct, [REDACTED] said that he could not write but could print as indicated on the statement. [REDACTED] also claimed that he had not had any formal education beyond the second grade.

"Los Angeles, Calif.  
June 11th 1957

[REDACTED] make the following voluntary statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). I have been advised that I do not have to give this statement and that I have a right to call an attorney and that this statement could be used against me in a court of law.

"I was born November 12, 1922 at St. Louis, Missouri, I am a cook by occupation, but am currently unemployed.

"On June 10th, 1957 I called the Los Angeles FBI office by phone and advised agent [REDACTED] that I was a private detective from Miami Beach, Florida and was in Los Angeles representing a pvt indivul in Miami Beach, and trying to make a case against the Ann O'Neil Social Club, 155 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles. Certain female employees of the social club were reported to me by my clients to have "rolled them" for money and I intended to attempt to expose their club as a "call house of prostitution."

"I told agent [REDACTED], over the phone, that Justice HUGO BLACK, of the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D. C., was one of my clients, that I had done investigative work for him in 1948 and that Justice BLACK had come to the Los Angeles area by plane about 10 days ago, had met a girl on this plane who was employed at Ann O'Neil's

Social Club. Furthermore Justice BLACK had dated this girl while in Los Angeles on private business and had got drunk or was drugged and was "rolled" for \$2800.00 and a diamond ring insured for \$5500.00.

"I wish to state at this time on June 11th, 1957, that the above story I told about Justice HUGO BLACK is absolutely untrue, and I do not know Justice HUGO BLACK and I have never worked for him to my knowledge but used his name to cover for another Federal Judge in Florida to who the above story concerning Justice BLACK actually applies. I decline to identify this judge until I discuss the matter with my attorney.

"The statment of 2 pages is true.

[REDACTED]  
"Witnessed:

/s/ [REDACTED] Special Agent, 6/11/57,  
Federal Bureau of Investigation, Los Angeles  
[REDACTED] Special Agent, Federal Bureau  
of Investigation, Los Angeles, Calif. -  
June 11th, 1957."

[REDACTED] was questioned as to whether he had ever been arrested and he stated that he had been arrested by the FBI in Michigan in about 1947 and had been kept in jail for about 17 days and then released, explaining that he had rented a van from a rental firm and had a contract to this effect but had taken the van from Washington, D. C. to Michigan and when the judge found out the true facts he dismissed the case. He denied any arrests in the Los Angeles area. He stated that he had been questioned by the police in Miami and Jacksonville for invasion of private property in connection with his detective work but had not been booked. He did not furnish any further details.

Concerning whether or not [REDACTED] had been in a mental institution or any institution, [REDACTED] stated that he was in the Army Air Force during World War II stationed at Andrews Field as a gunner. He furnished his serial number from memory as [REDACTED]. He entered in 1943 and was discharged in February of 1946. He claimed that he developed an enlarged heart while in the service and spent 28 months at the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D. C. recovering during which time he was stationed in the Forrest Glen section of the hospital.

[REDACTED] had two small printing devices in his room which he stated he used in printing menus and also he had done some work as an automobile salesman in Miami Beach for Leo Adeeb Chevrolet Company and also for Rhoades Erskine Chevrolet, Beverly Hills, California. He claimed to have been in the Los Angeles area about 7 or 8 months.

[REDACTED] said that he had been contacted by an agent of the FBI in Miami by the name of [REDACTED] and that he had furnished him information.

Among the numerous names and addresses which [REDACTED] had among his personal effects, the majority of which he described as automobile sales prospects, was the name of [REDACTED]

On 6/12/57, the Miami Office was requested by phone to confirm [REDACTED] connections with [REDACTED] and also verify employment with the Sea Isle Hotel and the Dade County Investigators. Also to contact SA [REDACTED].

Later on 6/12/57, SA [REDACTED] phoned and advised that he had interviewed [REDACTED] on 9/30/55 re an ITSMV case. [REDACTED], then employed as a car salesman at Miami Beach, was helpful to the FBI and the police department in furnishing information and was not involved himself. [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that he was acquainted with [REDACTED] and described [REDACTED] as unreliable, stating that [REDACTED] had been arrested numerous times by the Miami Beach Police Department on drunk charges and released. [REDACTED] was employed as a cook [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] said that [REDACTED] stated that he did not know [REDACTED] and did not recognize a photograph of [REDACTED] claiming that he had received a call from [REDACTED] 6/10/57 and [REDACTED] gave a fantastic story about being in trouble in Los Angeles. [REDACTED] stated he had appeared before a Los Angeles judge on Monday and that the judge had appointed [REDACTED] of Miami Beach to come to Los Angeles and team up with prominent Los Angeles attorney JERRY GEISLER to help defend [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is of opinion [REDACTED] appeared to be drunk and incoherent and wanted [REDACTED] to come to Los Angeles to help him. [REDACTED] finally hung up on [REDACTED] and said that the latter did not mention anything about a judge being in trouble.

██████████ said that ██████████ owner of Dade County Investigators, stated that ██████████ never employed by or known to this company which ██████████ had owned for the past four months, for whom ██████████ had previously worked four years and had access to all files and records.

██████████ advised that the Miami Police Dept., Identification Records disclosed that ██████████ was born 11/12/22, Russellville, Arkansas.

There are no Federal judges who sit at Miami Beach according to ██████████ however, some may live there as it is two miles from Miami where Federal Court sits.

██████████ was interviewed at his hotel room by Supervisors ██████████ and ██████████ at 10:00 p.m. on 6/11/57. ██████████ was confronted with the inconsistencies developed by the Miami Office. ██████████ had a hostile attitude and refused to admit that any information he had given, except that about Justice BLACK, was false. He was questioned re his motives about furnishing false information to the FBI and he refused to comment. ██████████ appeared to be of low mentality and not to be rational on many points.

██████████ was advised in clear and certain terms that furnishing false information to the FBI could not be tolerated.

The hotel management advised that ██████████ who had been at the Hayward Hotel since 5/20/57, had been paying his bills but had been in a room without a bath at \$15 a week rental and made numerous telephone calls. The log revealed calls to both the Los Angeles Police Dept., and the aforementioned call to ██████████ ██████████ had been observed to leave the hotel about 4:30 or 4:45 a.m., by the night clerk, each morning; the time of his return had not been established.

On 6/12/57, hotel management advised that ██████████ left the hotel at 11:00 a.m. on this date and in view of the fact that he owed a \$15 bill, including phone calls, they had locked him out of the room. As of 6/14/57, he had not returned and the hotel had rerented the room and was holding his personal effects which had little practical value.



The records of the Beverly Hills Police Dept., 6/13/57 disclosed that [REDACTED] was arrested 4/30/57 when observed drunk on the street. He claimed last employed as a chef by [REDACTED]. He listed his father as [REDACTED]. He had \$8.68 when arrested, was unable to pay the \$15 fine and served three days in jail.

[REDACTED]  
Ann O'Neil Social Club, 155 South Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, advised 6/13/57 that her club had been victimized for services in the amount of \$25 on 6/9/57. She said that she was not present when [REDACTED] came in and that he had been handled by a part-time employee, [REDACTED].

[REDACTED] was not too intelligent on business manners and accepted a check which was not made out properly. She added that [REDACTED] had arranged for [REDACTED] a date with a girl named [REDACTED], who was not a regular member of her club but who happened to call in at this time and who was known to another social club. [REDACTED] was reported to have a small daughter who was taken with her and [REDACTED] when the group went to the Moulin Rouge Night Club in Hollywood on Sunday evening, 6/9/57. [REDACTED] called the club (ANN O'NEIL's) and advised that [REDACTED] had run up a \$40 check at the Moulin Rouge and had tried to give a check in payment and that she had been abandoned when the police were called and was forced to take a taxi to her hotel. [REDACTED] stated that she had attempted to get in touch with [REDACTED] but that she was reported to have gone to Las Vegas within the past few days. [REDACTED] made a telephone call but was unable to secure a forwarding address on [REDACTED] at this point.

[REDACTED] stated that she had been busy when [REDACTED] came into the social club on 6/9/57 but that he was neatly dressed and appeared to be sober, although he acted a little odd. She said that she had never taken a check before and she did not examine the one [REDACTED] gave her too closely and later found out that it had the incorrect date of May, 1957 on it and it was made payable to cash and drawn on the Wilshire and Mariposa Branch, Bank of America, Los Angeles in the amount of \$25. She said that she had originally given [REDACTED] the telephone number of one [REDACTED] who had called in while he was there but that [REDACTED] had not showed up at [REDACTED] hotel.

LA 62-4401

as scheduled for 6:00 p.m., 6/9 /57 and that [REDACTED] had called back and that [REDACTED] who had just called in, was referred to him. [REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] claimed to have been an attorney visiting here from Dallas, Texas.

[REDACTED] Managing Director of the Moulin Rouge, 6230 Sunset Blvd., Hollywood, stated that his firm had been victimized in the amount of \$40.87 by [REDACTED] on the evening of 6/9 /57. He said [REDACTED] appeared to be in the company of a young girl who had a small child and they appeared to be a family. [REDACTED] asked if it would be permissible to write a check for the dinner and was assured by [REDACTED] Security Officer that it would be providing he had local credentials and it was on a local bank, although no credentials were exhibited at this point. [REDACTED] and his party proceeded to run up a bill in the above amount and then he offered a check for \$60 which [REDACTED] refused to accept. Then a check was made for the exact amount of \$40.87 drawn on the Bank of America, Wilshire and Mariposa Branch which [REDACTED] signed. [REDACTED] told a story about him being a private detective from Miami Beach and was here working on a case which involved a client being rolled by a girl working out of the Ann O'Neil Social Club. This story explained his lack of local identification data. The check was no good.

On 6/12/57, the facts of this case were discussed with AUSA LLOYD F. DUNN who advised that the original allegation had concerned a Justice of the Supreme Court, although BLACK's name was not mentioned and that later the allegation concerned an unidentified Federal judge. DUNN stated that in his opinion the facts would not warrant any prosecutive action under Section 1001, Title 18 as the false information was not of a sufficient material fact to bring about a successful prosecution in this area. He pointed out that Federal judges, in order to be impeached, usually had to be accused of a serious crime and that in a more prosecutive-minded area than Los Angeles, prosecution might be warranted but that he felt the case would be weak for the Southern California District, particularly in view of the apparent questionable mental status of [REDACTED]

Per request in Bureau teletype of 6/12/57, continued attempts will be made to locate [REDACTED] and interview him UACB.

LA 62-4401

The Moulin Rouge Restaurant and the Hollywood Police Department are currently considering filing a check charge against [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] has no arrest record at the Los Angeles Police Department or the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Office.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 10**

**DATE - 6/18/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Airtel to SACs, Los Angeles and Miami  
from Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**Four deletions on the entire page for (b) (7) (C) to  
protect the privacy of an individual.**

JUNE 18, 1957

AIRTEL

RECORDED-57

PERSONAL ATTENTION

EX-117 62-90518-5  
SACS, LOS ANGELES (62-4401)  
MIAMI

JUSTICE HUGO BLACK  
U. S. SUPREME COURT  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurairtel 6/14/57.

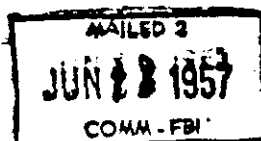
Page 2 of reairtel reflects that [REDACTED] refused to disclose the identity of the Federal judge in Miami that he was referring to without consulting his attorney. When [REDACTED] is again interviewed, you should endeavor to ascertain the identity of his attorney and continue your efforts to have [REDACTED] identify the Federal judge in Miami. All statements from [REDACTED] should be reduced to writing and interested offices advised of his allegations.

It is noted that reairtel sets forth considerable information of interest to the Miami Division; however, no copy was designated for that office. You should immediately furnish Miami a copy of reairtel.

Keep Bureau advised of pertinent developments.

HOOVER

CB:rec  
(7)



Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Mail Room

67 JUN 26 1957

700-32 1323

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 11**

**DATE - 6/12/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Teletype to Los Angeles from Headquarters**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

**Three deletions on the entire page for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.**

JUNE 12, 1957

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

SAC, LOS ANGELES

JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, INFORMATION  
CONCERNING. REURRADS JUNE ELEVEN AND TWELVE LAST. REINTERVIEW  
[REDACTED] AND PIN HIM DOWN RE ALLEGATION INFORMATION APPLIES TO  
"A FEDERAL JUDGE IN MIAMI." DETERMINE IDENTITY OF JUDGE.  
IDENT RECORD BEING FURNISHED AMSD. SHOWS ARREST AS DRUNK,  
BEVERLY HILLS PD APRIL THIRTY, FIFTYSEVEN, SENTENCED THREE  
DAYS AND FIFTEEN DOLLARS FINE. [REDACTED] HAS FURNISHED FALSE  
INFORMATION. DIRECT EFFORTS TOWARD POSSIBLE PROSECUTION  
UNDER TITLE EIGHTEEN, SECTION ONE THOUSAND AND ONE. KEEP  
BUREAU ADVISED.

HOOVER

EHH:bsw

(3)

RECORDED - 91

NOTE:

Los Angeles radiogram 6-12-57, reported no further investigation  
being conducted. [REDACTED] fabricated a story about Justice Black  
being "rolled" in Los Angeles. When confronted alleged the story  
applied to a "Federal Judge in Miami." Teletype necessary to have  
matter promptly resolved.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

COPIES DESTROYED

159 NOV 24 1964  
67 JUN 26 1957

MAIL ROOM

JUN 12 1957

TELETYPE

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 12**

**DATE - 6/11/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Radiogram from Los Angeles to Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 2**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

Page 1 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2 - Ten deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.



**DECODED COPY**

Tolson ☒  
 Nichols ☒  
 Boardman ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☒  
 Parsons ☒  
 Rosen ☒  
 Tamm ☒  
 Trotter ☒  
 Nease ☒  
 Tele. Room ☒  
 Holloman ☒  
 Gandy ☒

☒ **Radio**

☐ **Teletype**

**URGENT 6-11-57**

**TO DIRECTOR**

**FROM SAC, LOS ANGELES 120225**

**ATTENTION: ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN...**

**JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, U.S. SUPREME COURT, INFORMATION CONCERNING. [REDACTED] INTERVIEWED TODAY AND AFTER EXTENSIVE QUESTIONING IN SIGNED STATEMENT ADMITTED ALL INFORMATION FURNISHED CONCERNING BLACK COMPLETELY FALSE. STATED HOWEVER INFORMATION APPLIES TO A FEDERAL JUDGE FROM MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA, WHOM HE REFUSES TO IDENTIFY. MIAMI REQUESTED TELEPHONICALLY TO CHECK OUT IDENTITY AND BACKGROUND OF [REDACTED] ON RECEIPT INFORMATION FROM MIAMI, BUREAU WILL BE FURTHER ADVISED.**

**RECEIVED: 6-11-57 11:32 PM RADIO**

**6-12-57 12:03 AM CODING UNIT RB**

**CC: MR. ROSEN  
 AND THE  
 INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION**

**RECORDED-116**

**Mr. Rosen**

**JUN 27 1957**

**JUN 19 1957**

*If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.*

who stated he was private detective from Miami Beach Fla., telephoned Los Angeles Office 6/10/57, saying he was friend of Justice Black, US Supreme Court, and that Black had recently been "rolled" of about \$2,000.00 in Los Angeles after having a date arranged through the Ann O'Neil Social Club. [redacted] claimed he was investigating the club to get evidence on it to turn over to FBI. He indicated his client was Justice Black.

Investigative Division instructed Los Angeles to determine background of [redacted] obtain signed statement; pin down any possible violation within our jurisdiction; and verify credibility of [redacted]

[redacted] has now admitted story is false insofar as it related to Black but states Miami Beach Federal Judge was victim of "rolling." [redacted] declines to identify this judge. Investigation at Miami Beach reflects [redacted] has made numerous false statements regarding his background.

Identification Division is furnishing criminal record of [redacted] to Los Angeles. Los Angeles is being instructed to again interview [redacted] and pin him down re "Miami Federal Judge" to whom his story allegedly applies. Also, point out to [redacted] that he can be prosecuted for furnishing false information to FBI.

Since [redacted] is unreliable and fabricated the information re Justice Black, no dissemination of this information is being made to the Department.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 13**

**DATE - 6/12/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Radiogram from Los Angeles to Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

Eight total deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of three individuals. One of those deletions was also for (b)(7)(D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information.

f

# DECODED COPY

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
 Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

☒ **Radio**

☐ **Teletype**

**URGENT 6-12-57**

✓ **TO DIRECTOR**

**FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 120725**

FA  
 ATTENTION ASSISTANT DIRECTOR ROSEN...  
 JUSTICE HUGO BLACK, U. S. SUPREME COURT, INFO CONCERNING. OVED  
 MIAMI DETERMINED NUMEROUS STATEMENTS OF [REDACTED]  
 UNTRUE. NOT EMPLOYED DADE COUNTY INVESTIGATORS, MIAMI BEACH,  
 FOR 10 YEARS AS CLAIMED; NOT KNOWN TO [REDACTED]  
 [REDACTED] KNOWN TO [REDACTED], MIAMI BEACH PD,  
 AS BEING UNRELIABLE. ARRESTED SEVERAL TIMES MIAMI BEACH PD  
 FOR DRUNK, NUMBER [REDACTED] FBI NUMBER [REDACTED] REIN-  
 TERVIEWED ON BASIS MIAMI INVESTIGATION AND REFUSED TO ADMIT  
 ABOVE DISCREPANCIES. REFUSED TO GIVE REASON FOR FALSE INFOR-  
 MATION RE JUSTICE BLACK, OR TO ELABORATE FURTHER. DETAILED  
 AIRTEL AND COPY SIGNED STATEMENT BEING FORWARDED 12TH INSTANT.  
 DUE TO NUMEROUS FALSEHOODS OF [REDACTED] TO DATE NO FURTHER INVESTI-  
 GATION BEING CONDUCTED. BUREAU REQUESTED TO CHECK IDENTIFICATION  
 RECORDS.

RECEIVED:

4:58 AM

RAD

RECORDED-116

INDEXED

5:12 AM CODING UNIT

EBU

62-90512-8  
 JUN 19 1957

CO: MR. ROSEN  
 AND SUPERVISOR  
 INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

Called Ident

By

*[Signature]*  
 SISOAM

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Trotter

60  
 If the intelligence contained in the above message is to be disseminated outside the Bureau, it is suggested that it be suitably paraphrased in order to protect the Bureau's cryptographic systems.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 14**

**DATE - 6/21/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Radiogram from SAC, Los Angeles to Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

**Four total deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of an individual.**

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 15

DATE - 6/21/57

COMMUNICATION - Airtel from Los Angeles to Headquarters

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 4

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 4

Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:

Page 1; Paragraph 2 - Three deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals. Also one of the deletions are for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information.

Page 1; Paragraph 3 - Eleven deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals. Also four of those deletions are also for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information.

Page 2; Paragraph 1 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2; Paragraph 2 - Six deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals. Three of those deletions are also for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information.

Page 2; Paragraph 3 - Three deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of two individuals. One of those deletions were also for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information.

Page 2; Paragraph 4 - Three deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2; Paragraph 5 - Two deletions for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 2; Paragraph 6 - Four deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of two individuals.

Page 3; Paragraph 1 and up to "June 20, 1957" - Four deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 3; Paragraph 2 - Three deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of three individuals, two are FBI Agents.

The last three deletions on the bottom of page 3 are for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of three individuals, two are FBI Agents.

Page 4; Paragraph 1 - One deletion for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 4; Paragraph 2 - Five deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of two individuals. One deletion is also covered by (b)(7)(D) to protect the identity of an individual supplying information.

Page 4; Paragraph 4 - Three deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

Page 4; Paragraph 5 - One deletion for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of an individual.

**AIRTEL**

F B I

Date: JUNE 21, 1957

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL  
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-4401)  
SUBJECT: JUSTICE HUGO BLACK  
U. S. SUPREME COURT  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

PERSONAL ATTENTION  
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR  
AL ROSEN

ReBuairtel dated 6/18/57, Los Angeles airtel to Miami dated 6/19/57, and Los Angeles radiogram to Bureau dated 6/21/57.

On 6/19/57, [REDACTED] Hotel Hayward, Los Angeles, advised that [REDACTED] had not returned for his personal belongings and the hotel was still holding them for payment of hotel room rent. He had no idea where [REDACTED] might be located.

On basis of statements previously made by [REDACTED] that he had formerly been employed as a cook at an unidentified restaurant near the bus depot in downtown Los Angeles, inquiry of cafes in vicinity of bus depot disclosed from [REDACTED] on 6/20/57, [REDACTED] Los Angeles, that [REDACTED] had been employed as a cook [REDACTED] for a period of three weeks and terminated on 6/8/57. [REDACTED] said that on 6/19/57, [REDACTED] appeared at the cafe seeking work and left an address of Room 32, Floyd Hotel, Los Angeles, telephone MADison 9-0896. [REDACTED] had been referred to a possible job at the [REDACTED] Los Angeles, by one of the cooks [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED]

3 - BUREAU  
2 - MIAMI  
1 - LOS ANGELES

RECORDED - 4

LFW:blg  
(6)

**AIRTEL**

JUN 25 1957

60 JUN 23 1957

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_ Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge



Inquiry on 6/20/57, at [REDACTED] disclosed [REDACTED] unknown and had not applied for a job.

[REDACTED] Floyd Hotel, 549 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, stated [REDACTED] had originally registered at this hotel on 5/4/57, and left on 5/20/57. He returned on 6/15/57, and was currently occupying Room 32 and his rent was paid until 6/22/57. [REDACTED] said that he observed [REDACTED] sitting around the lobby late at night and thinks he probably slept in the lobby two nights before he registered on 6/15/57. [REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] stated that he was expecting a telegram and was using the hotel as his address.

[REDACTED] said that during his former stay at the hotel he recalled [REDACTED] making extensive telephone calls to the Los Angeles Police Dept., Los Angeles, attempting to learn why the Los Angeles Police Dept. was holding some acquaintance of his [REDACTED] on a check charge.

[REDACTED] was not in his room at approximately 2:00 p.m. on 6/20/57, but appeared at the hotel at approximately 8:55 p.m. He stated he had been working since 9:00 a.m., 6/20/57, at [REDACTED] Los Angeles, as a fry cook. [REDACTED] said he fully expected to be arrested for furnishing false information to the FBI. He stated that he did not want to talk in his room and said that he would be willing to accompany agents to the Los Angeles FBI Office.

[REDACTED] was interviewed at approximately 9:05 p.m. at the Los Angeles Office. He was advised that he should either furnish the identity of the Federal judge in Florida that he alleged was involved in this matter, or sign a written statement to the effect that no Federal judge was involved at any time. [REDACTED] said that he would sign a statement to the effect that no Federal judge had been involved at any time, but would make no further statement as to why he had furnished this false information to the FBI. He declined to discuss further phases of this matter.

[REDACTED] said that he had never actually consulted an attorney on this matter but intended to use an attorney whom he had known in the past, [REDACTED] He said that [REDACTED] lived in Beverly Hills, Calif., but had an office in Hollywood, Calif. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] still claimed that he had talked to prominent attorney JERRY GEISLER of Hollywood, Calif., over the phone and that GEISLER, or someone from the latter's office, had returned a call to the Hayward Hotel when [REDACTED] was out.

The following signed statement was secured from [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
"Los Angeles, Calif.  
"June 20th 1957

[REDACTED] make the following voluntarily statement to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who have identified themselves to me as Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. I have been advised that I do not have to make a statement and that I have a right to consult an attorney and that any statement I do make can be used against me in a Court of Law.

"I wish to state at this time that the previous statement I gave the Federal Bureau of Investigation on June 11th 1957 was to the effect, that even though the original information I furnished to the Federal Bureau of Investigation by telephone June 10th concerning Justice HUGO BLACK was absolutely untrue and false, I stated that this information actually applied to a Federal Judge in Florida. I wish to state further on this date June 20th 1957 that the whole story I furnished previously about a Federal Judge being involved is not true and never was true and actually no Federal Judge was involved at any time. I do not wish to make any explanation as to why I furnished this information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in the first place.

"I have read the above statement of one and a 3rd pages and it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"Witnessed by

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent, F.B.I., Los Angeles  
June - 20th 1957

[REDACTED]  
Special Agent, FBI, Los Angeles  
June 20, 1957"

██████████ left the Los Angeles Office at 9:38 p.m.,  
6/20/57.

██████████ Attorney, advised on 6/19/57, that he was not representing ██████████ did not know him, had never heard of him, and voiced the opinion that ██████████ was probably using his name. He stated that it was possible ██████████ could have called his office and a call would have been returned to him by one of his assistants; however, it had not come to his attention. Furthermore, his switchboard operator was, as of this time, unable to identify ██████████

On 6/21/57, the subsequent developments in this matter were discussed with AUSA LLOYD DUNN, the latter stating that the additional facts did not alter his original opinion in the case and he declined prosecution.

At no time during the investigation to locate ██████████ or during the interviews with various persons was the name of Justice BLACK or any other Federal judge disclosed. All interviews were conducted under the pretext that this office was merely attempting to locate ██████████ and interview him under a matter of mutual importance to ██████████ and this Bureau. Likewise, AUSA DUNN was not advised of the identity of Justice BLACK.

██████████ was admonished during the interview for his furnishing false information and was advised that actions such as this could lead to prosecution in Federal Court. He was further advised that any such action as this in the future would certainly lead to prosecution and would be vigorously pursued by this Bureau. He stated that he was now aware of this and that he had learned his lesson and hoped that he would not be prosecuted for this violation. He was advised that prosecution was a matter for the USA, and that this Bureau could not, at the time of interview, advise him as to the decision of the USA.

No further action being taken by Los Angeles, UACB.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 16**

**DATE - 6/23/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Newsclipping from "The Washington Star"**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

June 25, 1957

# British Communist Paper Praises Justice Black

LONDON, June 22 (AP).—London's Communist Daily Worker praised United States Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black today in the newspaper's "profile of the week." The unsigned short biography of Justice Black said:

"Victims of McCarthy during America's dark years of prejudice and persecution have been consistently defended by Justice Hugo Lafayette Black . . .

"Unknown negroes, the tragically well-known Rosenbergs, aliens and deportees, radical professors, trade unionists and Communist leaders have heard the voice of Justice Black speak out for their rights as laid down by the American Constitution".

The paper quoted from a number of Justice Black's decisions and underlined that he "wanted all 14" Communists acquitted in the Supreme Court's decision this week to free five and send for retrial nine convicted California Communists.

"What sort of man is this," asked the Daily Worker, "who for 20 years on three Mondays

a month hands down judgments on appeals on every conceivable point of law, and whose dissenting opinions on behalf of the rights of man will remain longer in men's minds and more thumbed in the law books than many majority opinions?"

The Daily Worker said he was named Hugo after "the great French radical writer Victor Hugo whose book his mother was reading when he was born."

It said Justice Black joined the Ku Klux Klan "as a Southern lawyer seeking advancement in politics," and that opponents of Franklin Roosevelt's New Deal exploited his membership in the Klan from which he resigned.

"A lesser man would have been destroyed," said the Communist Party organ, "but Black calmly rode the storm and remained to write court opinions, which show him as the champion of every human right denied by the Klan."

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BRANLEY

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The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

44 JUL 2 1957

Date JUN 23 1957

66 JUL 3 1957

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 17**

**DATE - 6/25/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Director to SAC, Los Angeles**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

SAC, Los Angeles (62-4401)

June 25, 1957

Director, FBI

JUSTICE HUGO BLACK,  
U. S. SUPREME COURT,  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Reurrad 6-21-57.

Any information developed during the course of your inquiry that would be of value to the local authorities should be immediately furnished to them. Insure Miami receiving all information developed in this matter.

EHH:fds  
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COMM: FBI  
JUN 25 1957  
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HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 18

DATE - 6/29/57

COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "The Washington News"

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:

No exemptions claimed.



# Justice Black Is Reversing Sen. Black

By **MARSHALL McNEIL**

Shipp-Howard Staff Writer

Hugo Black who, as Supreme Court Justice joined recently in criticizing methods of a House investigation, is the same Sen. Hugo Black who was widely condemned about 20 years ago for his conduct of a free-wheeling Senate quiz of lobbyists.

Indeed, one of Sen. Black's investigating operations got into court. A Federal bureau used to help him gather evidence was used by the local U. S. Court of Appeals to have violated the law.

And while the court did not criticize or attempt to interfere with the Black committee, it expressed the hope that evidence illegally gathered would not be used by it.

Old-timers here recalled the Black lobby investigation as a result of the Supreme Court's decision June 17 in the Watkins case. The high court upheld Mr. Watkins' right to refuse to "snitch" on associates who might have been communists. He was freed of contempt of Congress.



Justice Black

The Congressional Record of 1936 shows Sen. Black spoke approvingly of the action of a much earlier Congress holding in contempt another man who refused to "snitch" on lobbying associates.

## PAPERS DEMANDED

The Black investigation of 1935 was aimed at lobbying by private utility companies against the holding bill. The Senator demanded from the two telegraph companies copies of messages they sent from Feb. 1, 1935, to Sept. 1, 1935.

The companies balked. So the committee went to the Federal Communications Commission for help.

The late William Randolph Hearst, newspaper publisher, sued, claiming his rights had been invaded. He accused the Black committee and the FCC of conspiring to under the First, Fourth and Fifth amendments.

The commission filed an "opposition," saying its examination of messages in the telegraph offices had been completed prior to the filing of the suit and that no further investigations were planned.

Mr. Hearst's allegations were not denied.

## HEARST WON

The trial court upheld Mr. Hearst and the Appellate Court took jurisdiction, eventually holding that the commission acted illegally.

It said that "a dragnet seizure of private telegraph messages, as alleged in the bill, whether made by persons professing to act under the color of authority from the Government or by persons acting as individuals, is a trespass which a court of equity has power to enjoin."

The court conceded it had no authority to require the Black committee not to make use of the telegrams it got thru FCC, "even tho the method of obtaining them was an invasion of appellant's rights."

"If a court could say to the Congress that it could or could not use information in its possession," the court said, "the independence of the legislature would be destroyed and the constitutional separation of powers of Government invaded."

The court assumed in conclusion that the Senate would "not use its proceeds in disregard of appellant's rights."

In March, 1936, the Congressional Record shows, Sen. Black spoke in defense of the rights of senatorial investigating committees.

At another point, Sen. Black told the Senate:

"Here is the story behind the summoning of the telegrams: We have already established by evidence that two companies have been burning their records. . . . This committee also found, as other committees have found, that if it wanted to obtain evidence with reference to the thing it was charged with investigating, it must get it before those whom it was investigating had had a chance to destroy the evidence."

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BAUNGARDNER

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44 JUL 2 1957

Date JUN 29 1957

64 JUL 10 1957

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 19**

**DATE - 7/3/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Airtel from SAC, Los Angeles to Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

Three deletions on the entire page which are all for (b) (7) (C) to protect the privacy of one individual.

P JUL 8 1957

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Date: 7/3/57

Mr. Tolson	
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Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Trotter	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

- Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_ (Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (62-4401)

ATTENTION: IDENTIFICATION  
DIVISION

RE:

FBI No. [REDACTED]

INFORMATION CONCERNING

HUGO [REDACTED]  
Re Bureau letter, dated 6/27/57.

Remove stop placed 6/20/57. [REDACTED] has been located in  
Los Angeles, interviewed and case closed.

4 - Bureau

1 - Los Angeles

LFW:BLH

(5)

RECORDED - 96

INDEXED - 96

Approved: [Signature]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 20**

**DATE - 10/31/58**

**COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "The Houston Press," 7-14-58**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

# Justice Hugo Black's Batting Average on Reds

By GENE WORTSMAN

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer  
WASHINGTON, July 14—Justice Hugo Black has been accused of favoring the Communists in all 71 cases to come before him on the U. S. Supreme Court since 1943.



WORTSMAN

Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, expressed alarm over Black's performance as well as that of the court since Earl Warren became chief justice in 1954. Eastland said: "Seventy-one times (Black) voted to sustain the position advocated by the Communists, and not one vote or one case did he decide to the contrary."

"It is hard for me to believe that the government, or the states, the Department of Justice, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the congressional committees, the United States district courts, and United States circuit courts of appeal were always wrong when it comes to Communists."

**IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS**, Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.), in a desk-banging demonstration, denounced Eastland's 2½-hour speech as "one of the most serious attacks on the judicial process under the Constitution of the United States I have ever heard."

Morse said it was a travesty upon the principles of logic to intimate that the jurists turned themselves into pro-Communist judges simply by their court decisions. Morse declared:

"Thank God for a Supreme Court which has the courage in hours of hysteria to hold true to the basic rights of



JUSTICE HUGO BLACK

freedom guaranteed each citizen by the Constitution."

**IN HIS SPEECH**, Eastland cited cases since 1943 and showed how each justice voted.

Justice William O. Douglas participated in 69 cases and sustained the Communist side on 66 occasions, said Eastland.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, third member of the court who has served continuously since 1943, participated in 72 cases and ruled with the Reds on 56 of them, against them on 16.

Eastland said 17 justices have served on the court since 1943 and participated in Communist cases.

Only two others—Frank Murphy and Wiley B. Rutledge—did as Black did and supported the Communists on each of the cases in which he took part.

But Murphy and Rutledge each sat in on only four decisions.

Former Justice Stanley F. Reed, who President Eisenhower first picked to head the Commission on Civil Rights, has the third best record per-

centagewise in opposing the Reds among the justices who participated in more than 20 cases.

Reed ruled against the Communists 40 times and for them on 14 occasions.

Ex-Justice Sherman Minton opposed the Reds 35 times, backed them 10 times.

And the late Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson ruled against then 23 times compared to nine decisions in their favor.

The present chief justice, Earl Warren, has sided with the Communists 36 times and opposed them only three times.

Other members of the present court show:

Harold H. Burton, 32 for and 37 against; Tom C. Clark, 18 for and 33 against; John M. Harlan, 20 for and 14 against; William J. Brennan, 18 for and 2 against; Charles Evans Whitaker, 4 for and 7 against.

Said Eastland:

"What concerns me, and is of vast concern to the American people is the pattern that has been developing and made clear by these facts and figures..."

Sen. Eastland cited cases to prove that—

"When delay is necessary to help the Communist cause, the court delays... When suppression would help the Communist cause, the court has suppressed... When preemption would help the Communist cause, the court has preempted... When invention would help the Communist cause, the court has invented... When misstatement would help the Communist cause, the court has misstated."

"...Always it has been the Communist cause which has benefited from the Supreme Court."

The other three former court members voted:

Robert H. Jackson, 11 for and 20 against; Marian Fiske Star twice against; and Owen Roberts, twice against.

THE HOUSTON PRESS  
7/14/58  
Houston, Texas

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133 OCT 31 1958

*Handwritten signature and notes:*  
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**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 21**

**DATE - 8/12/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "Washington News"**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

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number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

Black, on FDR Appointee

## 20 Years as a Justice

By GENE WORTSMAN

Scripps-Howard Staff Writer

A SUPREME COURT JUSTICE, once a member of the Ku Klux Klan, was nominated to the court 20 years ago today by President Roosevelt.

There are those who say the resurgence of the Klan in recent years in the South stems partly from the decisions of Hugo L. Black, now 71.

If Justice Black is aware of this criticism, he shows no signs of it.

Neither does he indicate awareness of the significant changes which have come over him during his 20 years as an Associate Justice.

A native of Clay County, Alabama, Mr. Black's nomination from the U. S. Senate to the bench kicked off a storm of protest back in 1937.

For one thing, he was a member of the Congress which voted pay raises to the justices. Some critics claimed it would violate the U. S. Constitution for him then to accept appointment to that bench. Mr. Black was a pro-labor Senator.

His nomination caused Republic Steel Corp. to hire a private detective to turn up something about Mr. Black which might bar his appointment.

This officer found that Mr. Black had belonged to the KKK.

Yet within five days of his nomination, Mr. Black was confirmed by the Senate, 63-16.

He personally took no part in the controversy about his KKK membership until Oct. 1, 1937, three days before he joined the bench.

In a nationwide radio broadcast, Mr. Black admitted he had been a Klansman but said he later resigned and had never used or kept an unsolicited membership card given him after nomination to the Senate.

BECAUSE of his part in the Supreme Court school desegregation ruling of 1954, his critics say Justice Black contributed to the rebirth of the Klan in the South.

Opponents attack him on other fronts, too.

On Feb. 28, 1937, for instance, he condemned the Supreme Court for rewriting the U. S. Constitution. He said the court philosophy was that the Constitution is what the court majority says it is.



JUSTICE BLACK

"I . . . believe it is time to stop these judicial usurpations," he declared.

Yet today Justice Black is accused of participating in this same procedure as a member of the court.

Justice Black doesn't let deunciations bother him.

AT 71, he could retire at full salary of \$35,000 a year, but has shown no inclination to do so. He enjoys visits with his children and grandchildren.

His backers have been satisfied with his service on the bench. They know he has been praised for his courage, damned for his policies, and noted for his independence of spirit. His opinions have been among the most important in the past 20 years.

Among them were those to uphold the Government's right to intern West Coast Japanese-Americans during World War II; to stop union leader James C. Petrillo from forcing radio stations to hire extra musicians, and to outlaw use of public school buildings for religious instruction.

GIR 11

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11 AUG 1957

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Date AUG 12 1957

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 22**

**DATE - 9/13/57**

**COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "Washington Post" and  
"Times Herald"**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

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**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



# Justice Black, Secretary Married in Alexandria

By Phil Casey  
Staff Reporter

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black and his secretary, married at his Alexandria home in a ceremony that came as a surprise to many of their friends and associates, held a brief, good-natured reception yesterday—for some persistent photographers.

Strolling through the picturesque garden behind his colonial home at 619 S. Lee st., the 71-year-old Justice posed grinning with his bride, the former Elizabeth Seay DeMeritte, 49, his secretary for more than two years.

They were married at 5 p. m. Wednesday by the Rev. A. Powell Davies of All Souls Church (Unitarian) in Washington, after Justice Black quickly obtained a marriage license at the Alexandria Courthouse.

## 2d Marriage for both

It was the second marriage for both. Justice Black's first wife died in 1951. They had been married 30 years. The new Mrs. Black was divorced some years ago from Fred E. DeMeritte of Fairfield, Ala.

Present at the ceremony were Hugo Black Jr., a Birmingham, Ala., attorney; Martha Josephine Black, the Justice's daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. DeMeritte of Silver Spring, son and daughter-in-law of the bride, and Jane E. Seay, mother of the bride.

The bride worked for 15 years in United States District Court in Birmingham. She said she came to Washington after Hugo Black Jr. told her his father needed a secretary.

Explaining that they had no plans for a wedding trip, the Justice, senior member of the Supreme Court bench in point of service, said he would be on hand Oct. 7 for the beginning of the term. He was appointed in 1937.

## Duties Expanded

A photographer asked who would be boss in the Black household. "Well, she's been running the office, anyway," Justice Black said, "and I thought she might as well run the house." He instructed his wife, a handsome, black-haired and dark-eyed woman: "Smile, like you do when I give orders in the office."

Answering another question, he said, "Well, she says she can cook, but that hasn't been established yet." Mrs. Black settled the issue:

"Justice Black has the most wonderful cook," she said. "I'll rest on her laurels."

Mrs. Black wore a two-toned gray dress and gray shoes, with flowers at her shoulder.

The silver-haired Justice, clad in a gray suit, black shoes, white shirt and dark tie, sang a little tune as he and his bride strolled through the garden at the photographers' behest.

"As your feet go tap, tap, tapping, and your fingers gaily snapping," he sang.

"Shakespeare?" asked a photographer.

"No, that's a jingle from my school days in Clay County, Ala," Justice Black said.

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New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ 1957

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 23**

**DATE - 9/13/57**

**COMMUNICATION -**    Newsclip from "Washington Post" and  
                         "Times Herald"

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

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 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

## Justice Black Is Married

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black yesterday married his secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth Seay Demeritte, in a quiet

Alexandria ceremony. He is 71. She is 49. Justice Black's first wife died in 1951. Story on Page A12.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 24**

**DATE - 9/16/57**

**COMMUNICATION - United Press release**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

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**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
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**No exemptions claimed.**

GIR 14

Mr. Tolson ☒  
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Mr. Boardman ☒  
Mr. Belmont ☒  
Mr. Mohr ☒  
Mr. Parsons ☒  
Mr. Rosen ☒  
Mr. Tamm ☒  
Mr. Trotter ☒  
Mr. Nease ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Mr. Holloman ☒  
Miss Gandy ☒

UP63

(BLACK)

ALEXANDRIA, VA.--SUPREME COURT JUSTICE BLACK WAS MARRIED TO HIS SECRETARY LAST NIGHT IN A PRIVATE CEREMONY AT HIS HOME HERE.

THE 71-YEAR-OLD JURIST AND HIS BRIDE--THE FORMER MRS. ELIZABETH S. DEMERITTE--KEPT THE WEDDING QUIET AND NEWS OF THE CEREMONY LEAKED OUT ONLY TODAY. THE BRIDE HAS SERVED AS BLACK'S SECRETARY FOR ABOUT 18 MONTHS.

THE WEDDING WAS WITNESSED ONLY BY MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY.

MRS. BLACK IS THE DAUGHTER OF MR. AND MRS. JAMES E. SEAY, FORMERLY OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA. SEAY WAS A BIRMINGHAM SURGEON.

THE MARRIAGE WAS BLACK'S SECOND. HIS FIRST WIFE, JOSEPHINE FOSTER, DIED IN 1951. BLACK HAS THREE CHILDREN.

MRS. BLACK HAS TWO CHILDREN BY AN EARLIER MARRIAGE.

BLACK, A FORMER ALABAMA SENATOR, WAS APPOINTED TO THE SUPREME COURT BY PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT IN 1937. HE IS ONE OF THREE ROOSEVELT APPOINTEES STILL SITTING ON THE HIGH BENCH.

9/12--JR 1201P

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141 SEP 15 1957

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 25**

**DATE - 3/19/61**

**COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "The Worker"**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 2**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

# Justice Black Warns of "Government by Intimidation"

**FOLLOWING** are excerpts from the dissenting opinion to the U. S. Supreme Court 5 to 4 decision affirming the contempt convictions of Frank Wilkinson and Carl Braden, who had been active in the movement seeking to abolish the House Un-American Activities committee.

The dissenting opinion was written by Justice Hugo L. Black and was concurred in by Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justice William O. Douglas.

In my view, the majority by its decision today places the stamp of constitutional approval upon a practice as clearly inconsistent with the Constitution, and indeed with every ideal of individual freedom for which this country has so long stood, as any that has ever come before this court.

I think it clear that this case involves nothing more nor less than an attempt by the Un-American Activities Committee to use the contempt power of the House of Representatives as a weapon against those who dare to criticize it.

The clear thrust of the majority decision's sweeping abdication of judicial power is that the committee may continue to harass its opponents with absolute impunity so long as the "protections" of Barenblatt (the Su-

preme Court decision in the Lloyd Barenblatt case) are observed.

The first such "protection" relates to the question of whom the committee may call before it. Is there any limitation upon the power of the committee to subpoena and compel testimony from anyone who attacks it?

On this point, the majority, relying upon the fact that at a previous hearing the committee was told by a paid informant that petitioner (Wilkinson) was a Communist and upon statements by the committee's counsel to the effect that the committee had information that petitioner had been sent to Atlanta by the Communist party, says simply: "It is to be emphasized that the petitioner was not summoned to appear as the result of an indiscriminate dragnet procedure, lacking in probable cause for belief that he possessed information which might be helpful to the subcommittee."

Significantly, the majority does not say just how much its "emphasis" on this point is worth, if anything.

Thus, for all that appears, in the majority opinion, there is no assurance that the committee will be required to produce any information at all as a prerequisite to the exercise of its subpoena and contempt powers.

Assuming for the sake of argument, however, that such a requirement will be imposed, it then becomes relevant to inquire as to just how much this requirement will mean in terms of genuine protection for those who in good faith wish to criticize the committee.

That inquiry is, to my mind, satisfactorily settled by a look at the facts on this case. So far as appears from this record, the only information the committee had with regard to petitioner was the testimony of a paid informant at a previous committee hearing. The only evidence to the effect that petitioner was in fact a member of the Com-

munist party that emerges from that testimony is a flat conclusory statement by the informant that it was so. No testimony as to particular happenings could rationally be based was given at that hearing.

When this fact is considered in conjunction with the fact that petitioner was not accorded the opportunity to cross-examine the informant of the protection of the statute permitting inspection of statements given to the FBI by paid informants, it seems obvious to me that such testimony is almost totally worthless for the purpose of establishing probable cause.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

5/16/61

1/11/61

Peterson  
March 17

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker P. 5 \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
Date 3-17-61

66 MAR 29 1961

NOTED  
MAR 20 1961

In the atmosphere existing in this country today, the charge that someone is a Communist is so common that hardly anyone active in public life escapes it. Every member of this court has, on one occasion or another, been so designated. And a vast majority of the members of the other two branches of Government have fared no better.

If the mere fact that someone has been called a Communist is to be permitted to satisfy a requirement of probable cause, I think it plain that such a requirement is wholly without value. To impose it would only give apparent respectability to a practice which is inherently in conflict with our concepts of justice and due process.

The other such "protection" afforded to critics of the un-American Activities Committee under these decisions is included in the majority's so-called balancing test. Under that test, we are told, this court will permit only those abridgements of personal beliefs and associations by committee inquiry that the court believes so important in terms of the need of the committee for information that such need outweighs the First Amendment rights of the witness and the public.

For my part, I need look no farther than this very case to

see how little protection this high-sounding slogan really affords. For in this case the majority is holding that the interest of the committee in the information sought outweighs that of the witness and the public in free discussion while, at the same time, it disclaims any power to determine whether the committee is in fact interested in the information at all.

The truth of the matter is that the balancing test, at least, as applied to date, means that the committee may engage in any inquiry a majority of this court happens to think could possibly be for a legitimate purpose whether that "purpose" be the true reason for the inquiry or not.

Thus, in my view, the conclusion is inescapable that the only real limitation upon the committee's power to harass its opponents is the committee's own self-restraint, a characteristic which probably has not been predominant in the committee's work over the past few years.

The result of all this is that from now on anyone who takes a public position contrary to that being urged by the House Un-American Activities Committee should realize that he

runs the risk of being subpoenaed to appear at a hearing in some far-off place, of being questioned with regard to every minute detail of his past life, of being asked to repeat all the gossip he may have heard about any of his friends and acquaintances, of being accused by the committee of membership in the Communist party, of being held up to the public as a subversive and a traitor, of being jailed for contempt if he refuses to cooperate with the committee in its probe of his mind and associations, and of being branded by his neighbors, employer and erstwhile friends as a menace to society regardless of the outcome of that hearing.

With such a powerful weapon in its hands, it seems quite likely that the committee will weather all criticism, even though justifiable, that may be directed toward it. For there are not many people in our society who will have the courage to speak out against such a formidable opponent.

If the present trend continues, this already small number will necessarily dwindle as their ranks are thinned by the jails. Government by consent will disappear to be replaced by government by intimidation because some people are afraid that this country cannot survive unless Congress has the power to set aside the freedom of the First Amendment at will.

I can only reiterate my firm conviction that these people are tragically wrong. This country was not built by men who were afraid and it cannot be preserved by such men. Our Constitution, in unequivocal terms, gives the right to each of us to say what we think without fear of the power of the Government. That principle has served us so well for so long that I cannot believe it necessary to allow any governmental group to reject it in order to preserve its own existence. Least of all do I believe that such a privilege should be accorded the House Un-American Activities Committee.



**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 26**

**DATE - 3/21/61**

**COMMUNICATION - N. P. Callahan memo to the Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

UNITED STATES (

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: MARCH 21, 1961

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages A1808-A1810. Congressman Scherer, (R) Ohio, extended his remarks to include an article written by Forrest Davis, Washington columnist for the Cincinnati Enquirer, entitled "Supreme Court and Congress Uphold HUAC." Mr. Davis stated: "If one strings along with Alan Barth, Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, Congressman James A. Roosevelt (Democrat, California), Carl Braden, and Frank Wilkinson, the House Un-American Activities Committee is a sorry and dangerous institution. Mr. Barth is an editorialist on the Washington Post who lectures around the country against the HUAC and once wrote a book expressing similar misgivings about the FBI's smelling out of Soviet spies and domestic seditionists."

Original filed in: 66-1131-1929

62-90518-  
NOT RECORDED  
102 APR 6 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for MARCH 20 1961 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

APR 7 1961 /mc

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 27**

**DATE - 6/14/61**

**COMMUNICATION - U.P.I. Teletype**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

Tolson ☒  
 Belmont ☒  
 Mohr ☐  
 Callahan ☐  
 Conrad ☐  
 DeLoach ☒  
 Evans ☐  
 Malone ☐  
 Rosen ☒  
 Sullivan ☒  
 Tavel ☐  
 Trotter ☐  
 Tele. Room ☐  
 Ingram ☐  
 Gandy ☐

*DeLoach*

UPI-77

ADD 1 KEFAUVER-COURT, WASHINGTON (UPI-59)  
 THE WHITE HOUSE SAID IT HAS RECEIVED NO NOTIFICATION FROM JUSTICE  
 BLACK THAT HE INTENDS TO RETIRE.  
 PRESS SECRETARY PIERRE SALINGER, ASKED ABOUT THE KEFAUVER-  
 BLACK REPORT, SAID "IF JUSTICE BLACK INTENDS TO RESIGN, HE HAS NOT  
 INFORMED US OF HIS INTENTION YET."  
 6/14--TS1227PED

JUN 16 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

58 JUN 27 1961

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 28**

**DATE - 8/1/65**

**COMMUNICATION - Director to SAC, Tampa Airtel**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

**Four deletions for (b)(7)(C) to protect the privacy of an individual.**

8/1/65

Airtel

1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Eddy  
1 - Mr. Brant

To: SAC, Tampa

From: Director, FBI

[REDACTED]  
Clearwater, Florida  
INFORMATION CONCERNING

Captioned individual telephonically contacted the Bureau during the evening of 7/31/65 and advised there is a "conscription" going on by telephone. She related family members and friends have been advised to call Clearwater telephone number 446-9197 and upon doing so receive a recorded message which is damaging to former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and Justices Warren and Black.

*Hugan*  
Tampa should promptly contact [REDACTED] for any additional information, determine full circumstances; and if facts constitute a violation under our jurisdiction, furnish results to the Bureau under appropriate caption.

NOTE: Call received by Supervisor Dan A. Brant, 10:00 p.m., 7/31/65. Bureau indices reflect a [REDACTED] shown in 1958 as the mother of [REDACTED] a member of the U.S. Marine Corps, who was questioned in connection with membership in cited groups including the KKK.

DAB:bsn  
(6)

62-90578-  
NOT RECORDED  
200 AUG 9 1965

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_

49  
69 AUG 13 1965

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

19 AUG 9 1965

F.I.D. (INFO)

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 29**

**DATE - 3/2/61 (incoming letter) - 3/10/61 (our outgoing letter)**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter to Director enclosing a letter written  
to Justice Black by a third party**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 3**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

EX 101

RA

62-107811-X

March 10, 1961

REC-6

~~62-90518-13~~

James D. Thompson

Mrs. James D. Thompson  
11140 Northwest 59th Avenue  
Hialeah, Florida

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

The letter dated March 2, 1961, from you and Mr. Thompson, has been received, and I want to thank you for your interest in sending me a copy of your letter to the Honorable Hugo Black.

In view of the concern you expressed relative to subversive forces in our country today, I am enclosing material on the subject of communism available for general distribution by the FBI.

Sincerely yours,



John Edgar Hoover  
Director

**Enclosures (7)**

What You Can Do To Fight Communism  
How To Beat Communism  
Press Release 12-22-60  
Director's Speech 10-18-60  
Series from Christianity Today  
Expose of Soviet Espionage  
Communist Target--Youth

NOTE: Correspondents are not identifiable in Bufiles.

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DCL:mb

(3)

MAR 17 1961

APR 13 1961

62-107811-X  
MAR 10 1961  
FBI  
dcl

286  
KURE

DW

se



11140 N. W. 59th Avenue  
Hialeah, Florida  
March 2, 1961

Mr. John Edgar Hoover  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed is a carbon copy of a letter which we have written to Justice  
Hugo Black of the United States Supreme Court.

We would be happy to learn of any action taken.

Sincerely,

*Mr. & Mrs. James D. Thompson*  
Mr. and Mrs. James D. Thompson

*NP Brief*

*An*

EX 101

62-107811-X

REC-6 ~~62-90518-13~~

MAR 14 1961

CORRESPONDENCE

*mmh*  
*sub 3-10-61*  
*del 1/2*  
ENCLOSURE  
*25*

11140 N. W. 59th Avenue  
Hialeah, Florida  
March 2, 1961

Justice Hugo Black  
Supreme Court Building  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Our country is in grave danger. We know this and you know this. A good many of the American people are aware of it, but they don't know what to do about it. This danger exists, predominately, here in our own country, through the subversive activities of the communist party.

Our legislators do not seem to be able to enact laws which will hold up under the scrutiny of the Supreme Court. Each decision to convict known communist leaders of contempt of Congress is reversed by your group. Until two days ago when the conviction of Frank Wilkinson and Carl Braden was upheld, these persons were going free to continue their subversive activities. Since you were numbered among those in favor of reversing this court decision, we assume that you feel that the present laws are not sufficient to convict these persons of any felony.

Perhaps the answer to our problem could be this: As members of the highest court in the land you are the ultimate in interpretation of our laws. Could not you and the other Supreme Court justices tell us, the people, or at least our representatives in Congress what kind of law we must enact which will stick—which will not be reversed by an appeal; and at the same time will not "sacrifice individual freedom of religion, speech, press, assembly and petition to governmental control"? We must have some action to stop communist activity within our country.

The American people are apathetic only because they feel that their hands are tied. If you could help prove to them that there is still hope for our government, through control of these persons who are working to control us, you would find that the people will come through as they always have in times of emergency.

Mr. Justice, we are loyal American citizens who believe in God and country. We know that God will care for us and everyone else who trusts in Him. But our concern is for the here and now as well as the hereafter. We pray that God will guide you in your decisions, so that we may preserve the United States of America as the "land of the free".

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. James D. Thompson

cc: Francis Walters  
John Edgar Hoover

62-107811-4  
ENCLOSURE

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 30**

**DATE - 8/25/65**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter to Mrs. Hugo Black from Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

August 25, 1965

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Mrs. Hugo L. Black  
619 South Lee Street  
Alexandria, Virginia

Dear Mrs. Black:

I was delighted to see you and  
your grandsons this morning and hope we will  
have an opportunity to visit again soon. As  
mementos of the occasion, enclosed are copies  
of the photograph made in my office which I  
thought you might like to have.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3) *autographed*

REC-71

EX 105

RLR:eab  
(4)

19 AUG 27 1965

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

66 SEP 1 1965

MAIL

TELETYPE UNIT

AUG 25 3 36 PM '65  
FBI  
READING ROOM

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 31**

**DATE - 8/25/65**

**COMMUNICATION - M. A. Jones to Mr. DeLoach memo**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Tolson ☒  
Belmont ☒  
Mohr ☒  
DeLoach ☒  
Casper ☒  
Callahan ☒  
Conrad ☒  
Felt ☒  
Gale ☒  
Rosen ☒  
Sullivan ☒  
Tavel ☒  
Trotter ☒  
Tele. Room ☒  
Holmes ☒  
Gandy ☒

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 8-25-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: MRS. HUGO L. BLACK  
MEET WITH THE DIRECTOR

Mrs. Hugo L. Black, wife of U. S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Black, accompanied by her two grandsons, Dean DeMeritte, age 6, and James W. Black, age 7, were introduced to the Director at 10:30 a. m. today by SA Donald R. Morris, Crime Records Division.

During a very cordial interview, the Director personally explained many of the mementos and statuary that grace his office. Mr. Hoover offered Mrs. Black's grandsons their choice of model missiles from the Director's collection in his outer office. Dean chose a Gemini model and James selected a Thor model, and both boys were obviously completely thrilled with these gifts.

A photograph was taken by the Bureau photographer, and the Director stated that three copies would be sent to Mrs. Black. This is being handled separately. Mrs. Black took candid snapshots of the Director talking with her grandsons.

After visiting the Director, the group was conducted on a very special tour of Bureau Headquarters, and Mrs. Black expressed many times her admiration for the work of the Director and the FBI. She asked that her sincere appreciation be extended to Mr. Hoover for the many courtesies shown them.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Tour Room  
1 - Miss Holmes  
1 - Miss Gandy

DRM:ucs  
86 SEP 8

EX-101

REC-67

SEP 1 1965

CRIME RESEARCH

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 32**

**DATE - 9/1/65 (outgoing letter) - 8/25/65 (incoming letter)**

**COMMUNICATION - Incoming letter from Mrs. Hugo Black  
and our reply to that letter**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 3**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

September 1, 1965

REC 1162 - 70518 - 16  
EX 105

Mrs. Hugo L. Black  
619 South Lee Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

aka, Elizabeth Black

SEP 1 1 57 PM '65  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
FBI

Dear Mrs. Black:

I received your letter of August 25th and want to thank you for your thoughtfulness in writing as well as for the kind sentiments extended in behalf of Justice Black. I am certainly glad to know of your pleasure with the pictures and that of your grandsons with the models of the Thor and Gemini space craft.

You may be assured the complimentary comments you expressed mean a great deal to me, and I will indeed convey your remarks to Special Agent Morris.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 30  
SEP - 2 1965  
COMM-FBI

- 1 - Tour Room - Enclosure
- 1 - M. A. Jones - Enclosure  
Attention Special Agent Donald R. Morris
- 1 - Personnel File of Special Agent Donald R. Morris - Enclosure

NOTE: Mrs. Black is the wife of Supreme Court Justice Black. She and her two grandsons toured the Bureau and met the Director on 8-25-65.

DFC:mel (6)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Loach \_\_\_\_\_  
per \_\_\_\_\_  
cham \_\_\_\_\_  
id \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

REC'D [initials]

SEP 5 1965 MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

August 25, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Dean, Jimmy, and I are at a loss for words to thank you for our fabulous day at the F.B.I - The crowning thrill in a day of treats, surprises, and learning came a few minutes ago when the three autographed pictures arrived by special messenger - We do appreciate everything so much -

The models of the Thor and Gemini space craft you gave them will always be treasured by the boys. If they can keep their hands off long enough, I'm sure they will be proudly showing the models to their own grandchildren some day - I have impressed them with the importance of taking good care of these treasures because of the eminence of the gentleman who presented them. They will learn more and more as they grow older of the vital role the gentleman has played in American history.

Please thank Special Agent Morris for us. The boys fell in love with him; he was so patient and interesting in his presentation.

My husband sends his best -

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Black

REC 1 62-70012  
EX 105 12 SEP 7 1965

COPY:cb

August 25, 1965

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Dean, Jimmy, and I are at a loss for words to thank you for our fabulous day at the F.B.I. - The crowning thrill in a day of treats, surprises, and learning came a few minutes ago when the three autographed pictures arrived by special messenger - We do appreciate everything so much -

The models of the Thor and Gemini spacecraft you gave them will always be treasured by the boys. If they can keep their hands off long enough, I'm sure they will be proudly showing the models to their own grandchildren some day - I have impressed them with the importance of taking good care of these treasures because of the eminence of the gentleman who presented them - They will learn more and more as they grow older of the vital role the gentleman has played in American history -

Please thank Special Agent Morris for us. The boys fell in love with him; he was so patient and interesting in his presentation -  
My husband sends his best -

Sincerely, Elizabeth Black

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 33**

**DATE - 10/25/65**

**COMMUNICATION - Memo from F. J. Baungardner to W. C. Sullivan**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 2**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page number as follows:**

**All the deletions on the two pages are for (b) (7) (D) to protect the identity of an individual who provided information to the FBI.**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: October 25, 1965

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Mohr  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
KLAN INVESTIGATIONS  
RACIAL MATTERS (KLAN)

1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
1 - Mr. Rosack

Information has been furnished by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in the event the Committee forces him to submit Klan membership records, such records will show that former President Harry S. Truman and Chief Justice Earl Warren had been members of the Klan.

[REDACTED] the Klan robe worn by Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black during the period of his Klan membership be sent [REDACTED] for formal presentation to the Smithsonian Institution.

Bureau files indicate that according to "The Man from Independence," by Jonathan Daniels, former President Truman paid a \$10 membership fee to the Klan in 1924 when he was running for county judge. On this occasion Truman was asked to pledge that he would not hire Catholics. He replied that he would not make such a pledge and was reported to have taken his \$10 membership fee back. Truman is depicted in the book as having taken the initial action in an effort to garner votes. Truman on October 26, 1944, publicly denied the charge that he once was a klansman.

The September, 1941, issue of "Current Biography" indicates Justice Black was a member of the Robert E. Lee Klan Number 1, Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, from September 11, 1923, until July 9, 1925. This is based on a series of articles which had appeared in the Pittsburgh "Post-Gazette." Black reportedly resigned on the eve of his campaign for the democratic nomination of United States senator. He was reportedly welcomed back into the Klan and made a life member on September 2, 1926. Black has publicly admitted Klan membership.

There is no information in Bureau files to indicate that Chief Justice Warren was a member of any Klan group.

[REDACTED] Chief Justice Warren was the leader of a small, local Klan group for several years but could furnish no additional details.

TPR:jmw (7)

Enclosure sent 10-26-65

CONTINUED OVER  
14 OCT 28 1965

Memorandum Baumgardner to Sullivan  
RE: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES  
KLAN INVESTIGATIONS  
157-5

[REDACTED]

It is believed that the above information relating to Klan membership on the part of prominent individuals should be furnished to the Department.

[REDACTED]

RECOMMENDATION:

That the attached letter to the Attorney General with a copy for the Deputy Attorney General be approved and sent.

11/16  
wcp  
OK  
[Signature]  
✓

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 34**

**DATE - 11/1/65**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from the Director to  
Mrs. Hugo L. Black**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

November 1, 1965

Mrs. Hugo L. Black  
619 South Lee Street  
Alexandria, Virginia

*Wash. Post*

*Hugo L. Black*

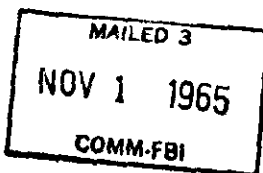
*1-1*  
*111*

NOV 1 2 07 PM '65  
FBI  
READING ROOM

Dear Mrs. Black:

Enclosed are three copies of the November, 1965, issue of "The Investigator," the employee publication of the FBI, which I thought your grandsons and you might like to have. It contains on page 14 the photograph which was taken in my office during your visit to FBI Headquarters.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosures (3)

REC-70  
EX-103  
NOV 2 1965  
*62-40518-17*  
*OK*  
*WPH*

NOTE: Address and salutation per Director's letter of 8/25/65.

- LeRo*
- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
  - Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
  - Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
  - DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
  - Casper \_\_\_\_\_
  - Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
  - Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
  - Felt \_\_\_\_\_
  - Gale \_\_\_\_\_
  - Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
  - Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
  - Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
  - Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
  - Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
  - Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
  - Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

NOV 1 1965  
F16  
JUN 1965  
TYPE UNIT ☐

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 35**

**DATE - 11/11/65**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from Mrs. Hugo Black to the Director**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



MRS. HUGO L. BLACK  
619 SOUTH LEE STREET  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

November 11, 1965

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, FBI  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Thank you very much for the three copies of the November, 1965, issue of "The Investigator," which you sent me, containing the pictures of my grandsons and myself made with you on the occasion of our August visit to the FBI.

I have forwarded a copy to each of the boys and I know they will be delighted to have them as another memento of their visit.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely,

*Elizabeth Black*

Elizabeth Black

*Mrs. Hugo L. Black*

*(11) ...*

EX-112

REC-19

NOV 15 1965

*no act*  
*Spad*

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 36**

**DATE - 8/18/67**

**COMMUNICATION - Memo from J. E. Hoover regarding  
Justice Black**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

9:27 a.m.

August 18, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. DE LOACH  
MR. BISHOP

Justice Hugo Black called and said about a year ago I gave his wife a thorough spoiling about our exhibits down here and they now have his son and his wife and three children. He asked if I could arrange to get somebody with them so they would get something like Mrs. Black had before. I said I would arrange a special tour for them. He said they could come in at 10:30 this morning.

Justice Black stated he had told them they could go up to the Supreme Court and go from there in a taxi. He indicated he thought there was no place to park here and I told him there was not, that parking is banned on the Avenue.

I told Justice Black to have them come directly to my office in the building; that I will personally meet them and have a special tour for them.  
remarked

Justice Black again how spoiled Mrs. Black was by her tour. I said I was delighted that she could come down and that we will take good care of this group, too.

Mr. Bishop has been instructed to have a Special Agent conduct this party on a special tour.

REC- 58 62-90518-19  
Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

6 AUG 18 1967

John Edgar Hoover  
Director

SENT FROM D. O.	
TIME	10:00
DATE	8/18/67
BY	JEH

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JEH:rm (6)

79 AUG 22 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 37**

**DATE - 8/18/67**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from J. E. H. to Hugo L. Black**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

August 18, 1967

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Hugo L. Black  
Associate Justice of the  
Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C. 20543

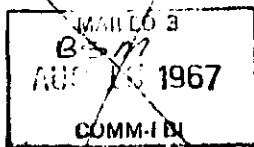
My dear Mr. Justice:

I wanted you to know how much I enjoyed  
seeing your son, his wife, children and Mr. Schulhofer  
in my office this morning. Enclosed is a copy of the  
photograph made at that time which I thought you might  
like to have. I am also enclosing one for Mr. Schulhofer.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (2)



GTQ:emm (7)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

54 AUG 25 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

REC 5F

EX-115

90518-2  
AUG 22 1967

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 38**

**DATE - 8/21/67**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from Hugo Black to J. E. Hoover**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington 25, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE HUGO L. BLACK

August 21, 1967

Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Hoover:

This letter is to express my sincere appreciation for your courtesies to my son, his family, and my clerk, Stephen Schulhofer on the occasion of their recent visit to your Department. Every one of them came home expressing pleasure at the opportunity you gave them.

With my kind regards and good wishes, I am

Sincerely,

*Hugo L. Black*  
Hugo L. Black

EXP. PROC.

AUG 23 1967

*Think also for the pictures which arrived after dictating above.*

P. S. Thanks also for the pictures which arrived after dictating above.

HLB

REC-21

AUG 28 1967

50  
1 1967

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 39**

**DATE - 3/26/68**

**COMMUNICATION - N. P. Callahan to the Director memo**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 3-26-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Hugo Black

Pages E3264-E3265. Senator Hansen, (R) Wyoming, commented on a speech delivered by Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Hugo Black, at Columbia University in New York pointing out that Black "has long had an outstanding reputation as a defender of individual constitutional rights." Mr. Hansen went on to state "All Americans have the right, under our Constitution, to write and speak their minds. Thus only can reason and fresh ideas determine policy. But this is very different from mass displays of force. Mass demonstrations, said Mr. Justice Black, can and should be legally regulated, so that they do not interfere with the rights of others. Street marching, though in support of an idea, is not speech. Words, Mr. President, not disruptive force, should sway a democratic government." Mr. Hansen requested to have printed in the Record a report from the Washington Sunday Star on Justice Black's lecture.

Page E2210. Congressman Evans, (D) Tennessee, stated "Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court, in a recent lecture at Columbia University, gave his views on the matter of judicial review and the scope of judicial discretion. Justice Black said that he subscribes in the doctrine of judicial review when constitutional questions are involved but he denounced the arrogation to the judiciary of lawmaking power constitutionally vested in the Congress." He included excerpts from the speech as published in the Washington Star.

REC-59

NOT RECORDED

46 APR 4 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 3-25-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Original filed in:

66-1731-3266

98

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 40**

**DATE - 7/17/68**

**COMMUNICATION - SAC, Birmingham to Director Airtel**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

FBI

Date: 7/17/68

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (62-0)

SUBJECT: SUPREME COURT JUSTICE  
HUGO L. BLACK  
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION CONCERNING

On 7/17/68, Mr. PERRY HUBBARD, Attorney at Law, Tuscaloosa, Alabama, contacted the Tuscaloosa Resident Agency asking whether or not any protection could be afforded Justice BLACK on his visit to Tuscaloosa, Alabama, 7/19/68, for the Alabama State Bar Association meeting.

It was tactfully explained to Mr. HUBBARD that the FBI does not afford protection to any person and that the appropriate people to contact in this matter would be the local and state law enforcement agencies.

No further action being taken by Birmingham in this matter unless information is received indicating possible harm to BLACK and in that case the Bureau and appropriate law enforcement agencies will be immediately notified.

3 - Bureau  
1 - Birmingham  
ELW:jam  
(4)

REC-21

JUL 20 1968

C. C. - Bishop

CRIME RESEARCH

Approved: JHG  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

56 JUL 29 1968

100

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 41**

**DATE - 1/28/69**

**COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "The Baltimore Sun"**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

# BLACK ACCUSES COURT ON POLICE

Warns Colleagues Against  
Hobbling Law Enforcement

By OSWALD JOHNSTON

(Washington Bureau of The Sun)

Washington, Jan. 27—Justice Hugo L. Black, generally reckoned in the forefront of the Supreme Court's recent controversial restructuring of the nation's criminal law, angrily accused his colleagues today of hobbling police with "obfuscatory language" and legal "technicalities."

"It seems to me it's time for us to sit up and take notice, where we are going and what for," the Court's 82-year-old senior member warned during a 20-minute lecture from the bench.

## Harlan For Majority

Justice Black's anger was provoked by a 5-to-3 ruling in which the Court reaffirmed a five-year-old holding that police requests for search warrants must be detailed. The court used the holding to upset the gambling conviction of a St. Louis man.

Justice John Marshall Harlan, generally regarded a conservative in criminal law decisions, spoke for the majority.

His opinion, based largely on the specific facts of the particular case before the Court, stressed that the decision broke no new ground, but rather put in practice a principle the court enunciated in 1954.

## No Probable Cause

Specifically, the Court ruled that a police application for a search warrant violates constitutional safeguards if it is based on nothing more specific than "casual rumor" in the underworld or an anonymous, undetailed tip.

Even the presence of an independent investigation, carried out in this case by FBI agents, is not enough to endow the warrant request with the "probable cause" the Fourth

Amendment requires. Justice  
Justice Abe Fortas, another

reputed libertarian, was also a dissenter. He specifically dissociated his remarks from Justice Black's angry attack on the majority, however, and followed Justice Harlan in basing his argument on the specific fact of the case.

In a third dissent, Justice Potter Stewart noted briefly that he agreed with Justices Black and Fortas that the search warrant in today's case should have been upheld.

## Reconsideration Urged

Justice Byron R. White, another conservative, said in a separate opinion that he joined the majority with misgivings, urging that the court's 1964 standard governing search warrants be reconsidered in a broader context.

Justice Harlan, nominally the main speaker in today's case, and Justice Fortas, the first dissenter to speak, both agreed in muted tones that "reasonable men may differ with complete reasonableness" in a case they likewise agreed was "troublesome and vexatious."

When Justice Black launched into his attack, at times reading from his dissent and at times elaborating on it extemporaneously, the other justices sat virtually motionless.

## "Massive Escalation"

He denounced the decision as "massive escalation" of the 1964 ruling on which it was based. At one point he provoked murmurs from his colleagues with a suggestion that the lower court judges reversed by today's decision should have been upheld because "they too are lawyers and judges, and much closer to the practical, everyday affairs of life than we are."

The Supreme Court, sitting in Washington and "a thousand miles away," should not try to "supervise the evidence on which the magistrate reached his conclusion," Justice Black said.

He quoted with approval an Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals judge who complained, at an earlier stage of this case, of "increasingly technical burdens" placed upon police by "decisions that appear to relentlessly chip away at the ever narrowing area of effective police operation."

Robson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Conviction Set Aside

The ruling sets aside the gambling conviction, three-year prison sentence and \$5,000 fine given William Spinelli, of Olivette, Mo.

He was convicted on the st. 13th evidence seized from a St. Louis apartment which FBI agents had spotted him visiting regularly.

The warrant granted to make the crucial search was based partly on that surveillance, partly on an anonymous and undetailed tip from an informer and partly on a declaration that Spinelli was "known" to the FBI "as a bookmaker, an associate of bookmakers, a gambler and an associate of gamblers."

The Washington Post  
Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington)

The Sunday Star (Washington)

Daily News (New York)

Sunday News (New York)

New York Post

The New York Times

The Sun (Baltimore)

The Daily World

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

Examiner (Washington)

JAN 28 1969

Date

FEB 4 1969

NOT RECORDED

FEB 13 1969

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 42**

**DATE - 12/5/68**

**COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "The Washington Evening Star"**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

DAVID LAWRENCE

# Black Clarifies the Right of Protest

Associate Justice Hugo Black of the Supreme Court of the United States seemed at first glance to have broken a precedent when on Tuesday night he allowed himself to be interviewed on the CBS television network and discussed a number of constitutional questions. But, actually, he was doing what every justice has done in the past when they have lectured before college audiences of law students.

Because of their technical nature, such lectures have not gotten wide publicity. Black, in fact, merely delivered on television a law "lecture," and put it in simple language.

Perhaps the most important statement he made was his declaration that protestors or demonstrators do not have an inherent right to use streets or public places. He said that such a concept assumes that "the only way to protest anything is to go out and do it on the streets — that is not true."

Then he added: "It never has been true. We've had a government where people have been protesting against one another—having elections, having different religious meetings at different places, having different parties meeting at different places — all through history. I've never said that freedom of speech gives people the right to tramp up and down the streets by the thousands, either saying things that threaten others, with real literal language, or that threaten them because of the circum-

stances under which they do it. I've never said that.

"Bill Douglas (Associate Justice William Douglas) and I both expressed our view on that about 25 years ago, in which we said that the 1st Amendment protects speech, and protects writing, and protects assembly. But it doesn't have anything that protects a man's right to walk around and around and around my house if he wants to, fasten my people — my family — up in the house, make them afraid to go out of doors, afraid that something will happen."

Black was reluctant to express an opinion on the riots which occurred in Chicago during the week of the Democratic National Convention because cases might come before the Supreme Court involving those same disorders, and the court would have to pass upon them. But, speaking in general terms, he said:

"Now, the Constitution doesn't say that any man shall have a right to say anything he wishes, anywhere he wants to go. That's agreed, isn't it? ... It does not say that people shall have a right to assemble to express views on other people's property."

When asked if he meant "government property," Black answered: "Why, certainly—that's not theirs ... It belongs to the government as a whole."

During the last few years, there have been "demonstrations" in the Supreme Court

building and in other government buildings, including the Capitol itself. Black said:

"The government would be in a very bad fix, I think, if the Constitution provided that the Congress was without power to keep people from coming into the Library of Congress and spending the day there, demonstrating or singing, because they wanted to protest the government. I don't think they could. They've got a right to talk where they have a right to be under valid laws."

What Black has said may or may not percolate down through the militant groups who seem to feel that they have the right to demonstrate by using "sit-ins" and "lie-ins" and that they may use the streets or public parks at will to assemble or state their protest marches.

Evidently Black's idea is that no citizen has the right to misuse government or private property by interfering with the rights of others. This means that city governments hereafter probably will find themselves backed up by the courts if they deny permits to groups for marches or assemblies on the streets which are likely to result in violence. There are plenty of places for mass meetings—stadiums, auditoriums and convention halls—where the right of free speech can be fully exercised and protests loudly proclaimed without damaging the lives or property of other citizens in the community.

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Examiner (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_

DEC 5 1968

Date \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED

176 JAN 16 1969

57 JAN 17 1969

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 43**

**DATE - 4/17/70**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from Hoover to Mrs. Black and  
4-7-70 letter from Mrs. Black to Hoover**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 3**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



62-90518-24

April 17, 1970

REC-22

Elizabeth Black

Mrs. Hugo L. Black  
619 South Lee Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

D.C.

Dear Mrs. Black:

It was indeed thoughtful of you to write and comment as you did in your letter which I received on April 14th. I enjoyed seeing you and meeting your family and am pleased to learn that they and the young journalism students found their tour of our facilities interesting. It is encouraging to receive letters such as yours and you may be assured that my associates share my appreciation for your very generous remarks.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. Bishop - Enclosure

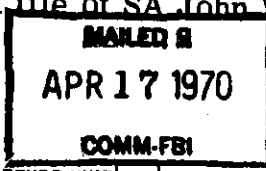
Personal attention: Bring to the attention of Special Agent John W. O'Beirne.

1 - Tour Room - Enclosure

NOTE: Correspondent is the wife of Supreme Court Justice Black who took a special tour of the Bureau on April 2nd. She was accompanied by her niece and her husband and nine journalism students. Mrs. Black and her family and the accompanying students met the Director prior to taking the tour. On April 2nd she was furnished a photograph autographed to her and her family by the Director. SA O'Beirne is assigned to the Crime Records Division.

1 - Personnel file of SA John W. O'Beirne - Enclosure

DMW:jmb (5)



- Tolson
- DeLoach
- Walters
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Soyars
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

59 APR 28 1970

TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson ✓  
 Mr. DeLoach ✓  
 Mr. Casper ✓  
 Mr. Callahan ✓  
 Mr. Conrad ✓  
 Mr. Felt ✓  
 Mr. Gale ✓  
 Mr. Rosen ✓  
 Mr. Sullivan ✓  
 Mr. Tavel ✓  
 Mr. Soyars ✓  
 Tele. Room ✓  
 Miss Holmes ✓  
 Miss Gandy ✓

Mrs. Hugo L. Black  
 619 South Lee Street  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22314  
 April 7, 1970

*J. Adams*

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am very grateful to you for the splendid color photo of you, the Lippert's and myself. It came today and I assure you it will be a cherished photograph to us all and that it will serve to recall a most exciting experience of a morning at the F.B.I.

Mr. O'Bierne gave us an excellent tour, especially interesting to the nine young journalism students of Dr. Lippert, who accompanied the family on the tour.

Mrs. Lippert is my only niece, and I was especially anxious to make her trip a memorable one. Meeting you, and the tour of the F.B.I. was a highlight. I am indeed appreciative of your generosity of taking time off from your busy schedule to greet us and have pictures made.

62-90518

Sincerely,

CA

Elizabeth Black

COPY:nm

APR 14 1970

REC-22

62-90518-58

3 APR 22 1970

8/9/70

Mrs. Hugo L. Black  
619 South Lee Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

April 7, 1970

Dear Mr. Hoover,

I am very grateful to you for the splendid color photo of you, Mr. Lippert and myself - It came today and I assure you it will be a cherished photograph to us all and that it will serve to recall a most exciting experience of a morning at the F.B.I.

Mr. O'Brien gave us an excellent tour, especially interesting to the nine young journalism students of Dr. Lippert, who accompanied the family on the tour -

Mrs. Lippert is my only niece, and I was especially anxious to make her trip a memorable one - Meeting you, and the tour of the F.B.I. was a highlight - I am indeed appreciative of your generosity of taking time off from your busy schedule to greet us and have pictures made -

Sincerely, Elizabeth Black

8/9ma

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 44**

**DATE - 6/5/70**

**COMMUNICATION - Memo from Hoover regarding Presidents  
phone conversation**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 3**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

Page 2 - One deletion of three lines of the last  
paragraph for exemption (b)(1). This was withheld  
to protect information currently and properly  
classified pursuant to Executive Order 11652.

9:04 AM

June 5, 1970

0 SUPERVISOR - C.A.A.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON  
MR. DE LOACH  
MR. ROSEN  
MR. BISHOP

The President called. He stated he wanted to ask me if there is the death penalty for the hijackers. I told him there is, I think, a death penalty if there is bodily harm to an individual. The President said that is not enough and shouldn't there simply be the same thing that we have in the Lindbergh law -- death penalty for anybody who hijacks a plane. I told him I would be in favor of it, but as he knew, the Lindbergh law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court so we no longer have that. The President said, put it on this and let the Court declare it unconstitutional. I said I have felt so long that what we do so often in the Executive branch, is to try to read the mind of the Supreme Court and we ought to take some of these cases to the Supreme Court when they occur and let them take the responsibility.

The President said the thing now is -- if they do bodily harm -- but of course, this character is crazy, he understands, but nevertheless we should certainly ask for the death penalty. I said I would think so, and let his own attorney plead insanity and let a psychiatrist examine him and the court decide. The President said the whole thing of the death penalty is they would not be doing this if this hung over them and it takes the court a few years to declare it unconstitutional.

I said I have been strongly in favor of capital punishment and the President said he was with me. I told him the Solicitor General told me the other day that he received a call from the Chief Justice asking him to prepare a brief on capital punishment to be submitted to the full term of the court. I said the court has several cases involving capital punishment and I would imagine the court is going to be 5 - 6. The President said, "To knock it out completely?" I told him I would not be surprised unless we can get another vacancy to be filled by a real man. The President said if we get one, we will do it.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
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Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JH:edm (8)

XEROX  
JUN 9 1970

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

70 JUN 11 1970 F430

REC-84

SENT FROM D. 95
TIME 11:20 AM
DATE 6-5-70
BY J.P.

JUN 9 1970

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

**Memorandum for Messrs. Telson, DeLoach, Rosen, Bishop**

**June 8, 1970**

I said we have had the same problem in obscenity; the current court will not declare obscene even that which is raw obscenity. I said we made several raids in Washington and New York and got some of the most extreme obscene material ever seen and these will be tried locally. I said the Solicitor General is anxious to have one of those cases carried to the Supreme Court. The President commented they might reverse one of the other cases. I said cases have gone up before from Customs or the Post Office Department of the Inspectors sending money and buying material themselves and the Court frowns on this as entrapment. I said these things we had were for sale in stores or being brought down to Washington from New York and I am urging prompt trial in the District Court and then it can be appealed to the Supreme Court. The President said to tell the people in Justice to get some publicity out on that; that the country is sick of that crap they see in the newstands. The President said he is no prude, but "my God," this stuff they are doing now -- that's what is getting kids on dope and everything else. The President continued that (Justice) Douglas had an article in one of those magazines. I said he did - a magazine that is pornographic. I said the attitude of (Justices) Douglas and Black is they won't look at a pornographic motion picture like "I Am Curious - Yellow." The President asked if he had Jerry Ford call me, would I fill him in on this; that he is a good man. I told him I would.

The President said on the capital punishment thing, he is for it, if I am asked, and he is going to tell (Egil) Krogh and the "legal eagles" to get hold of Justice and get something up; that the way he figures it, you should have capital punishment for anybody who hijacks a plane as that is no prank, and "if they commit bodily harm" that is not going to do the job. I agreed with him. The President continued that the way it is, if they do bodily harm, that is too late, and I commented the person is dead.

[REDACTED]

but one fellow was tried in Florida and the Assistant United States Attorney

**Memorandum for Messrs. Tolson, DeLoach, Rosen, Bishop**

**June 6, 1970**

appealed to the Judge for leniency and the United States Attorney later went into court and repudiated the appeal of the Assistant United States Attorney, but we have some Assistant United States Attorneys who are not worth a damn, and my feeling is the only deterrent is tough law enforcement. The President said he could not agree more. I said like cases where policemen are killed in a shoot-out and they generally end up with life sentences and in Federal Court that means 4 to 5 years. The President said "or 7," and I said they are released for parole in 1/3 of the term. The President commented that when he sees that motion picture of ours, "The FBI Story," and they say they get life, it means 7 years.

The President said if I could stir up this thing on capital punishment and obscenity, he is for it and if I see they are not doing something, to let him know, as he is going to ride herd on these.

Very truly yours,

J. E. H.

**John Edgar Hoover**  
**Director**

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 45**

**DATE - 3/8/71 (outgoing Bureau letter) - 3/1/71 (incoming letter)**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from Mack Parker with enclosure  
and Bureau letter reply**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 3**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



March 8, 1971

EX-109

REC-68

62-114165-X3  
~~62-40518-25~~  
~~62-114165-25~~

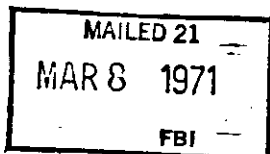
Mr. Mac Parker  
Route 4, Box 194  
Joplin, Missouri 64801

Dear Mr. Parker:

Thank you for your letter of March 1st and its enclosures. It was good of you to write and comment as you did and I appreciate your furnishing your views. My associates and I are pleased the activities of this Bureau meet with your approval and we hope our endeavors will continue to merit your support.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



NOTE: We have had prior correspondence with Mr. Parker and we wrote him in November, 1970, expressing appreciation for his commendation of the Director. His enclosures included a newspaper clipping regarding Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black and a copy of the Ten Commandments.

FMG:jls (3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Boyers \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAY 14 1971 KKR

RECEIVED-10720H

MAR 11 1971

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

MR. MACK PARKER  
RT. 4 BOX 194  
JOPLIN, MO.  
64801

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover  
Washington D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I note by the press-that the wolves are after you in the same desire for their own EGO, for they have evaded the long and honorable general course of action, that raised the F.B.I to a very prominent place in the law enforcement world, and caused known hardened criminals to veer away from any Federal Law violation after you were appointed head of the F.B.I. I am sure that very few will believe the poison darts of your enemies, will have very little if any loss of the respect that the great public now hold of you and the F.B.I.

I am reminded of an article I read years ago about a man that was slandered in a news paper by his enemies, he contacted an aged judge who was retired and stated the slander that was directed at him. The elderly Judge hesitated few moments, and then gave a master piece of the results of the slander. This was the report. "I won't read the article, I will read the article, but won't pay any attention as to the slander. I will read the article and will note the slander-but will not talk about the slander. I will read the slander, and gossip about it. But don't pay any attention to them-For they have no influence." I doubt that even I will believe the slander directed against you by the wolves for your great law enforcement since-1924 is known and respected by untold millions of our people.

I pray that you will be at the helm of the F.B.I. as long as the Hon. Hugo L. Black who is past-85.

Sincerely

*Mack Parker*  
Mack Parker

P.S. Enclosed the article of Hugo L. Black, and the IX and X Commandments. That your enemies should study.

We had a battle here in Missouri to prevent the violation of the laws of privacy as expressed in the 10 Amendments or Bill Of Rights. By the Highway Patrol and other Officers, we obtained help from Officials in Washington, and the final act. the Attorney General came on TV and stated that. "He would see to the enforcement of the laws of privacy, and the net result, the Highway Patrol and other Officers have rarely violated this edict, they have been informed." That when a person is in his automobile-this is the same as in his home, and a Search Warrant is required before a search can be justly made, we are often not by the laws of our land, but by the whims of men.

EX-109

REC-68

ENCLOSURE

XEROX

17 MAR 8 1971

EXP. PROC.

3/31/71

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN



SOON TO BE 85 — Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, who will celebrate his 85th birthday Saturday, relaxes in his office Thursday during an interview. — (AP Wirephoto.)

ENCLOSURE

62-114165-X3

62-90518-25

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 46**

**DATE - 6/25/71**

**COMMUNICATION - D. J. Dalbey to Mr. Tolson memo**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: 6/25/71

FROM : D. J. Dalbey

SUBJECT: MRS. HUGO L. BLACK  
SPECIAL TOUR OF THE BUREAU

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Beaver \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

At 9:10 a.m., 6/25/71, Mrs. Hugo L. Black, wife of Associate Justice Black of the United States Supreme Court, telephoned the Director's Office and requested a tour of the Bureau for her two granddaughters (teenage children of Hugo L. Black, Jr., of Miami) Margaret and Libby Black, and said that she would accompany them.

Mrs. Black and her granddaughters were met in the Director's Office by Special Agent James L. Williamson of the Office of Legal Counsel and were afforded a special tour of the Bureau. Mrs. Black stated that while she has previously visited the Bureau, she looked forward to each opportunity to bring her relatives so that they can see firsthand the responsibilities and work of the Bureau. Mrs. Black was most complimentary concerning the Director and the courtesies extended to her.

## RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. Dalbey
- 1 - Mr. Williamson

JLW:tak  
(5)

EX-109

REC-13

62-90518

JUL 11 1971

F449  
55 JUL 9 1971

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 47**

**DATE - 6/25/71**

**COMMUNICATION - Telephone record in Director's Office  
regarding Mrs. Black's call**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

DO-6  
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
9:10AM June 25, 1971

MR. TOLSON \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. SULLIVAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. MOHR \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. BRENAN, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CASPER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. DALBEY \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. FELT \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. GALE \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. ROSEN \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. TAVEL \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. WALTERS \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. SOYARS \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. BEAVER \_\_\_\_\_  
MR. JONES \_\_\_\_\_  
TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS HOLMES \_\_\_\_\_  
MRS. METCALF \_\_\_\_\_  
MISS GANDY \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs. HUGO BLACK, wife of the  
Supreme Court Justice, telephoned  
and asked if she and her two Black  
granddaughters, MARGARET and  
LIBBY BLACK, can come to the  
Bureau this morning between 9:45  
and 10:00 a.m. and go on a Flag  
tour of the Bureau.

Mrs. Black was told that a very  
special tour of the Bureau would  
be arranged for her and her  
granddaughters and that arrangements  
would be made for her to park in the courtyard.

They will come to the Director's Reception Room at  
approximately 9:45 a.m.

There was no request to meet the Director.

1 - Miss Holmes  
1 - Tour Room

ret

Memo D.D.C.  
The Tolson  
6/25/71, J.L.W.:lch

55 JUL 9 1971

JUL 14 1971

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 48**

**DATE - 9/7/71 and UPI teletype of 9/3/71**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter to Hugo L. Black from J. Edgar Hoover  
and UPI teletype**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 2**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



September 7, 1971

Honorable Hugo L. Black  
Associate Justice of the  
United States Supreme Court  
United States Naval Hospital  
National Naval Medical Center  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

My dear Mr. Justice:

I certainly was sorry to learn that it was  
necessary for you to enter the hospital and hope this note  
finds you resting comfortably. You have my best wishes  
for a quick and complete recovery.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bufiles disclose cordial relations with Justice and Mrs. Black.  
Address per call to Bethesda Naval Hospital.

JWD:nb (3)

REC-53

EX-102

SEP-8 1971

ENCLOSURE

55 SEP 16 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

UPI-15

(JUSTICE BLACK)

WASHINGTON--HUGO L. BLACK, APPOINTED TO THE SUPREME COURT BY PRESIDENT FRANKLIN DELANEY ROOSEVELT IN 1937, IS BEING TREATED FOR UNRECHIEVED REASONS AT ST. PETERSBURG HOSPITAL.

BLACK, THE DISTRICT JUSTICE OF THE NINE-MEMBER COURT IN 1937, YEARS OF SERVICE, HAS BEEN TROUBLED WITH SPINAL ARTERIOSCLEROSIS AND PAINFUL RHEUMATISM, ACCORDING TO FAMILY FRIENDS. THE CAUSE OF THE HOSPITALIZATION WAS NOT ANNOUNCED.

HUGO BLACK JR., THE JUSTICE'S SON RECENTLY FLEW FROM ST. PETERSBURG TO WORK ON "SOME PAPERS" IN WASHINGTON, ACCORDING TO FAMILY FRIENDS.

573-5733 5421

*Let to Black  
9-27-71  
JWD:mt*

*6/82*

12-90518-28

123

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 49**

**DATE - 9/20/71**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from J. Edgar Hoover to Hugo L. Black**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

September 20, 1971

PERSONAL

Honorable Hugo L. Black  
Associate Justice of the  
Supreme Court of the United States  
United States Naval Hospital  
National Naval Medical Center  
Bethesda, Maryland 20014

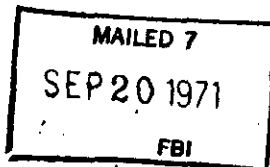
My dear Mr. Justice:

All of us in the FBI were indeed sorry to learn that the Supreme Court is losing one of its most distinguished members. You can take pride in your long and dedicated career and your outstanding contributions to the legal profession will serve as an inspiration to those who follow you on the bench.

I am certain your decision to retire was a most difficult one, but I know your friends and admirers over the world will agree that you have earned your leisure. I want to extend my very best wishes to you for all possible success in any future endeavors, and I trust you will not hesitate to let me know whenever I can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



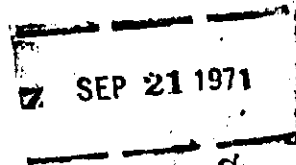
NOTE: Cordial relations with Justice Black. Address per prior correspondence to him. WFO determined he is still confined at Bethesda and his wife and son are with him.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

JCW:mls (3)

REC-53

EX-104



57 SEP 28 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 50**

**DATE - 9/25/71**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from Mr. Hoover to Mrs. Black**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller, E.S.	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	✓

September 25, 1971

Mrs. Hugo L. Black  
619 South Lee Street  
Alexandria, Virginia 22314

Dear Mrs. Black:

I was deeply saddened by the news of the Justice's passing and offer my heartfelt sympathy to you.

The country has lost a wise and prudent leader. The indelible mark he made on our society by his long and distinguished service on the Supreme Court will insure for him his rightful place in the history of our great Nation. His full and fruitful life was dedicated to the best interests of all citizens and I do hope you will find solace in the knowledge that we share your sorrow.

If there is any way in which I can be of help please let me know.

Sincerely yours,

NOTE: Bufiles disclose cordial relations with Justice and Mrs. Black. A letter was sent to Justice Black on 9/20/71 upon his retirement. Mrs. Black has toured the Bureau on several occasions and has met and been photographed with the Director. Home address per Bufile.

REC 25

AWT:scl (3)

Tolson	_____
Felt	_____
Sullivan	_____
Mohr	_____
Bishop	_____
Miller, E.S.	_____
Callahan	_____
Casper	_____
Conrad	_____
Dalbey	_____
Cleveland	_____
Ponder	_____
Rosen	_____
Tavel	_____
Walters	_____
Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____

51 OCT 1 1971

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

62-70518-30

SEP 28 1971

Mailed 9/25/71 2P

WBS

125

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 51**

**DATE - 1/16/72**

**COMMUNICATION - Letter from Mrs. Black**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 2**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2**

Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

Mr. Tolson ☒  
 Mr. Belmont ☒  
 Mr. Rosen ☒  
 Mr. Mohr ☒  
 Mr. Bishop ☒  
 Mr. Miller, E.S. ☒  
 Mr. Callahan ☐  
 Mr. Casper ☐  
 Mr. Conrad ☐  
 Mr. Dalbey ☐  
 Mr. Cleveland ☐  
 Mr. Ponder ☐  
 Mr. Bates ☐  
 Mr. Waikart ☐  
 Mr. Walters ☐  
 Mr. Soyars ☐  
 Tele Room ☐  
 Miss Holmes ☐  
 Miss Gandy ☐

January 16, 1972

Dear Mr. Hoover,

With deep gratitude, I acknowledge the letters you wrote in regard to Hugo's retirement and death -- I was able to read your very nice letter to him about his retirement and it pleased him.

I miss him more than I can tell you, but I shall try not to dwell on my great loss, but, instead, remember the fourteen years of happiness I had with this warm and wonderful man.

It was very kind of you to write, and I apologize for the tardiness of my reply.

With best wishes to you, I am

Sincerely

Elizabeth Black

619 South Lee St.  
 Alexandria, Virginia 22314

COPY:nm

EXP. PROC.  
 JAN 19 1972

REC-60

JAN 21 1972

58 FEB 3 - 1972

62-40518

Handwritten notes and signatures at the bottom right of the page.



January 16, 1912

Dear Mr. Hoover,

With deep gratitude I acknowledge  
the letter you wrote in regard  
to Hugo's retirement and death.

I was able to read your very  
nice letter to him about his  
retirement and it pleased him.

I miss him more than  
I can tell you, but I shall  
try not to dwell on my great  
loss but, instead, remember  
the joy and years of happiness  
I had with this warm and  
wonderful man.

It was very kind of you  
to write, and I apologize for  
the tardiness of my reply.  
With best wishes to you,

I am

Sincerely,

Elizabeth Black  
Weymouth, Oregon 2234

Elizabeth Black

(B) Documents #52 through #54 are from an Extortion investigation file wherein Justice Black was a victim.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 52**

**DATE - 4/4/69**

**COMMUNICATION - Director to SAC, Denver with enclosure**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 5**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 5**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

SAC, Denver

4/4/69

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
Attn: Mr. Dixon  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. McKinnon

UNSUB;  
ANONYMOUS LETTER CONTAINING POSTMARK 3/12/69  
DENVER, COLORADO  
MAILED TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES  
EARL WARREN, WILLIAM ORVILLE DOUGLAS  
AND HUGO LEFAYETTE BLACK  
EXTORTION

Enclosed for each office are Xerox and true copies of a communication which is anonymous and a copy of the envelope used to mail it bearing the postmark as shown in caption directed to the victims.

Inasmuch as this communication contains veiled threats, Denver promptly bring it to the attention of appropriate USA for a prosecutive decision under the Federal Extortion Statute. Denver & WFO advise appropriate local authorities concerning the receipt of this communication by the victims.

This letter was received at the home of Mrs. U. S. Secret Service as an enclosure to their memo dated 3/28/69. The original is being examined in the Laboratory and you will be advised of results.

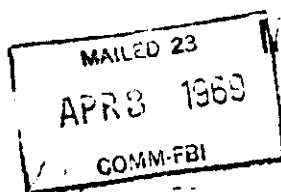
Submit results in form suitable for dissemination no later than 4/15/69.

Enclosures (3)

2 - WFO (Enclosures 3)

CRM:ms  
(8)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



MCT-37

REC-78

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

49394

51 APR 15 1969

19 APR 4 1969

RECORDED

19 APR 4 1969

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

NOTE:

By communication 3/25/69 U. S. Secret Service forwarded a letter mailed from Denver, Colorado, to the victims. The communication terms the victims communists and criticizes them for overturning the conviction of Dick Gregory. It contains veiled threat to the victims. U. S. Secret Service in their communication stated the original letter was received from U. S. Capitol Police on 3/24/69. The communication from Secret Service does not state if the victims are aware of the existence of it. The Liaison Section, therefore, will insure that the victims' offices are put on notice with regard to this communication. Results will be furnished to victims' offices when received.

The Lab is requested to conduct appropriate examination concerning the original communication and furnish the results to DN & WFO. The Ident Div. is requested to conduct appropriate latent fingerprint examination and advise the same offices the results.

Dear Fellow Comrade,

We are glad to see where you  
stand up for your "Comrade"  
Dick Gregory, and continued  
his convictions! At least  
you communist stick & stick  
together! We'll be grateful  
when you are fit to remove  
your kind from this earth and  
D hope it won't be long.  
It's just to bad as well  
as you Ray let cannot  
run wild among your  
filthy cruds!

A Non Communist Raylayer  
praying for your  
F. F. Vassantoni

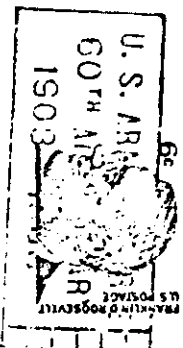
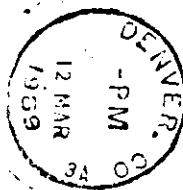
Ray  
3-27-69

19394 -1

ENCLOSURE

*arrived*

*Comunicato on Supreme Court  
of Wisconsin - Handwritten - Black  
Washington, D.C.*



*8-17-69*

*136*

TRUE COPY

Dear Fellow Comrade,

Was glad to see where you stood up for your "Comrade"  
dick gregory, and overturned his conviction! At least  
you communists stick & stink together! Will be grateful  
when God sees fit to remove your kind from this earth,  
and I hope it wont be long. Its just to bad an Oswald  
or James Ray ect cannot run wild among you filthy crudsi.

A Non Communist Taxpayer  
praying for your Assassinations

TRUE COPY

7 - 49394 - /  
ENCLOSURE

137



**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 53**

**DATE - 4/11/69**

**COMMUNICATION - FBI Headquarters Lab Report to SAC, Denver  
with enclosures**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 12**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 12**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON D. C.

1 - Mr. Eisker

To: FBI, Denver (9-New)

Date: April 11, 1969

Re: UNSUB; ANONYMOUS LETTER CONTAINING  
POSTMARK 3/12/69 DENVER, COLORADO  
MAILED TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES  
EARL WARREN, WILLIAM ORVILLE  
DOUGLAS AND HUGO LAFAYETTE  
BLACK - VICTIMS  
EXTORTION

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

FBI File No.  
Lab. No.

11  
3  
1

Examination requested by:

Bureau

Reference:

Enlet to Denver 4/4/69

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Remarks:

You will be advised separately regarding the latent fingerprint examination of specimens Q1 and Q2 at which time these specimens will be forwarded to the Denver Office for retention.

REC 25

MAILED 3  
APR 11 1969  
COMM-FBI

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

4 APR 16 1969

- Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - Denver (9-New) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- 2 - Washington Field Office (9-New) Enclosures (2) (2 Lab report)
- JSL:SS (8)

60 APR 22 1969

TELETYPE UNIT

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

139

REPORT  
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

To: FBI, Denver (9-New)

Date: April 11, 1969

Re: UNSUB; ANONYMOUS LETTER CONTAINING  
POSTMARK 3/12/69 DENVER, COLORADO, MAILED  
TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES EARL WARREN, WILLIAM  
ORVILLE DOUGLAS AND HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK - VICTIMS  
EXTORTIONFBI File No.  
Lab. No. D-690404071 LEAvailable in Bureau  
Specimens received 4/4/69.

- Q1 Envelope postmarked "DENVER, CO 3A PM 12 MAR 1969"  
bearing handwritten address "Communists on Supreme Court &  
Warren - Douglas - Black Washington, D.C."
- Q2 Accompanying one-page handwritten letter beginning "Dear  
Fellow Comrades, Was glad to see where....."

## Result of examination:

Specimens Q1 and Q2 were searched through the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification; copies have been added thereto.

No watermark, indented writing, or other significant feature was observed in specimens Q1 and Q2 which would indicate the immediate source of this material.

Physical characteristics of these specimens have been recorded and are being retained in the Laboratory for possible future reference.

The submitted evidence has been photographed and is temporarily retained.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

140

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Re: UNSUB; ANONYMOUS LETTER  
CONTAINING POSTMARK 3/12/69  
DENVER, COLORADO, MAILED TO SUPREME  
COURT JUSTICES EARL WARREN,  
WILLIAM ORVILLE DOUGLAS AND  
HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK - VICTIMS  
~~EXTORTION~~ EXTORTION

FILE # 9-43394-2  
Lab. # D-690404071 LB

Examination requested by: Bulet to Denver 4/4/69

Examination requested: Document-Fingerprint

Date received: 4/4/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Lisker

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Envelope pm. "DENVER, CO 3A PM 12 MAR 1969" bearing  
hw. address "Communists on Supreme Court % Warren -  
Douglas - Black Washington, D.C." Commrades,
- Q2 Acc. one-page hw. letter beg. "Dear Fellow ~~Commrade~~, Was  
glad to see where ....."

RETURN EVID....

2cc: Denver

2cc: WFO 9-7-69

*Submitted to  
Lab. for  
4/11/69*

141

SAC, Denver

4/4/69

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Sullivan  
Atten: Mr. Dixon  
~~1 - Mr. Conrad~~  
1 - Mr. McKinnon

UNSUB,  
ANONYMOUS LETTER CONTAINING POSTMARK 3/12/69  
DENVER, COLORADO  
MAILED TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES  
EARL WARREN, WILLIAM ORVILLE DOUGLAS  
AND HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK  
EXTORTION

690404071

Enclosed for each office are Xerox and true copies of a communication which is anonymous and a copy of the envelope used to mail it bearing the postmark as shown in caption directed to the victims.

Inasmuch as this communication contains veiled threats, Denver promptly bring it to the attention of appropriate USA for a prosecutive decision under the Federal Extortion Statute. Denver & WFO advise appropriate local authorities concerning the receipt of this communication by the victims.

This letter was received at the Bureau from U. S. Secret Service as an enclosure to their memo dated 3/25/69. The original is being examined in the Laboratory and you will be advised of results.

Submit results in form suitable for dissemination no later than 4/16/69.

Enclosures (3)

2 - WFO (Enclosures 3)

CRM:md  
(8)

STANDARDIZATION  
E 81

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

APR 3 4 22 PM '69

RECEIVED - COMBUD

RECEIVED - FBI  
FBI  
RECEIVED - FBI  
RECEIVED - FBI  
RECEIVED - FBI

INDEX - LAB FILES

NOTE:

By communication 3/25/69 U. S. Secret Service forwarded a letter mailed from Denver, Colorado, to the victims. The communication terms the victims communists and criticizes them for overturning the conviction of Dick Gregory. It contains veiled threat to the victims. U. S. Secret Service in their communication stated the original letter was received from U. S. Capitol Police on 3/24/69. The communication from Secret Service does not state if the victims are aware of the existence of it. The Liaison Section, therefore, will insure that the victims' offices are put on notice with regard to this communication. Results will be furnished to victims' offices when received.

The Lab is requested to conduct appropriate examination concerning the original communication and furnish the results to DN & WFO. The Ident Div. is requested to conduct appropriate latent fingerprint examination and advise the same offices the results.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

NO LAB FILE

Re: UNSUB; ANONYMOUS LETTER  
CONTAINING POSTMARK 3/12/69  
DENVER, COLORADO, MAILED TO  
Supp COURT JUSTICES EARL WARREN,  
cWILLIAM ORVILLE DOUGLAS AND  
HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK  
~~EXTORTION~~ EXTORTION

9-49394-2  
File # D-690404071 LB  
Lab. #

Examination requested by: Bulst to Denver 4/4/69

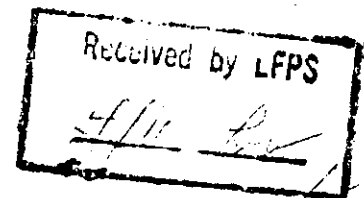
Examination requested: Document-Fingerprint

Date received: 4/4/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Lisker

Q1 & Q2 LFP 4/4/69  
- Pls return to Denver  
gala



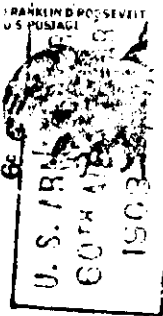
Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Envelope pm. "DENVER, CO 3A PM 12 MAR 1969" bearing  
hw. address "Communists on Supreme Court % Warren -  
Douglas - Black Washington, D.C."
- Q2 Acc. one-page hw. letter beg. "Dear Fellow Comrads, Was  
glad to see where ....."

Q1 & Q2 to Denver with LFPS ref 4-11-69  
WCF

RETURN FVID....  
2cc: Denver  
2cc: WFO

*Warren*

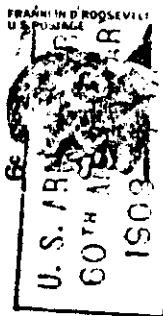


*9-4-59*

*Communiste on Supreme Court  
of Warren - Douglas - Black  
Washington, D.C.*

D-690404071 Q1 LB

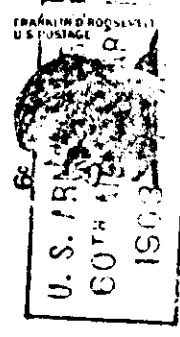




*Communiste on Supreme Court  
of Warren - Douglas - Black  
Washington, D.C.*

D-690404071 Q1 LB

*Amesbury*



*Communist on Supreme Court  
of Warren - Douglas - Black  
Washington, D.C.*

D-6904040/1 Q1 LB

**RR**

1302

1302

1302

D-690404071 Q1 LB

ADJ

D-1-0404071 Q2 LB

RECEIVED  
SUPREME COURT, U.S.  
MARSHAL'S OFFICE

1969 MAR 14 AM 10:52

Dear Fellow Comrade,

We're glad to see where you  
stood up for your "Comrade"  
Dick Gregory, and overturned  
his convictions! At least -  
you communist stick v stick  
together! Will be grateful  
when I see fit to remove  
your kind from this earth and  
D hope it won't be long.  
It's just to bad an overall  
or Jane Fayer let cannot  
run wild among you  
filthy cruds!

A Non Communist Taxpayer  
praying for your  
~~for~~ aspirations

Aug  
8-24-69

D-690404071 Q2 1B

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 54**

**DATE - 4/16/69**

**COMMUNICATION - FBI Headquarters Lab Report to SAC, Denver  
with enclosures**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 8**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 8**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



# FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

## REPORT

of the

## IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

### LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

REC-31

9-11374-3

YOUR FILE NO.

FBI FILE NO.

LATENT CASE NO. A-5204

April 16, 1969

TO: SAC, Denver

11-  
3-  
1-

UNSUB.;

ANONYMOUS LETTER CONTAINING POSTMARK

3/12/69

RE:

DENVER, COLORADO

MAILED TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., WILLIAM ORVILLE DOUGLAS

AND HUGO LAFALETTE BLACK;

LATENT FINGERPRINT

REFERENCE: Telet to Denver 4/4/69

EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Bureau

SPECIMENS: Envelope, Q1  
Letter, Q2

The listed Q specimens are described in the laboratory report, which is being furnished separately.

Three latent fingerprints of value for comparison were developed on the outside of envelope, Q1 and one latent fingerprint of value for comparison was developed on the letter, Q2. No other latent prints of value were developed.

The latent fingerprint on Q2 was searched in the single fingerprint file, but no identification was effected.

Q1 and Q2 are enclosed.

Enc. (2).

MAILED 3  
APR 16 1969  
COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

53 APR 28 1969

2 - WFC

WCB:mfh

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

THIS REPORT IS FURNISHED FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover, Director

APR 17 1969

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

NO LAB FILE

Recorded: 4/11/69 2:45 p.m. Laboratory Work Sheet

Received: 4/11/69/pa

Re: UNSUB; ANONYMOUS LETTER  
CONTAINING POSTMARK 3/12/69  
DENVER, COLORADO, MAILED TO

File # 100-413413-4-3  
Lab. # D-690404071 LB

SUPREME COURT JUSTICES EARL WARREN,  
WILLIAM ORVILLE DOUGLAS AND  
HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK ~~EXTORTION~~  
~~EXTORTION~~ EXTORTION

LC# A-5204

Examination requested by: Bureau (Re Bulet to SAC, Denver) 4-4-69

Examination requested: Document-Fingerprint Date received: 4/4/69

Result of Examination:

Examination by: Lisker  
Bowman

*No latent prints of value visible on ninety nine  
percent S.H. 414 of 414 to 110  
300 pp of ... for comparison ...  
100 pp of ...  
... to ...*

Specimens submitted for examination

- Q1 Envelope pm. "DENVER, CO 3A PM 12 MAR 1969" bearing  
hw. address "Communists on Supreme Court % Warren -  
Douglas - Black Washington, D.C."
- Q2 Acc. one-page hw. letter beg. "Dear Fellow Comrades, Was  
glad to see where ....."

RETURN EVID....

2cc: Denver

2cc: WFO

Examination completed 3:10 PM 4/15 Dictated 4/15  
Time Date Date





TREASURY DEPARTMENT  
UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

(yellow)

Date: March 25, 1969

BY LIAISON G.M. McLeod

TO : Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Attn: Special Agent Rachner  
FROM : JAMES J. ROWLEY, DIRECTOR  
SUBJECT: Unknown Subject

Attached is a letter addressed to "Communist on Supreme Court", postmarked Denver, Colorado, dated March 12, 1969. The original letter was received from the U.S. Capitol Police on March 24, 1969.

It is not associated with any case which has been investigated by this Service. An investigation is not being conducted by this Service, and if one is conducted by your Bureau, may we be furnished with the results.

REC-37

9-1-1

3

APR 21 1969

6K

ENCLOSURE

Attachments

Letter from unknown subject

TRUE COPY

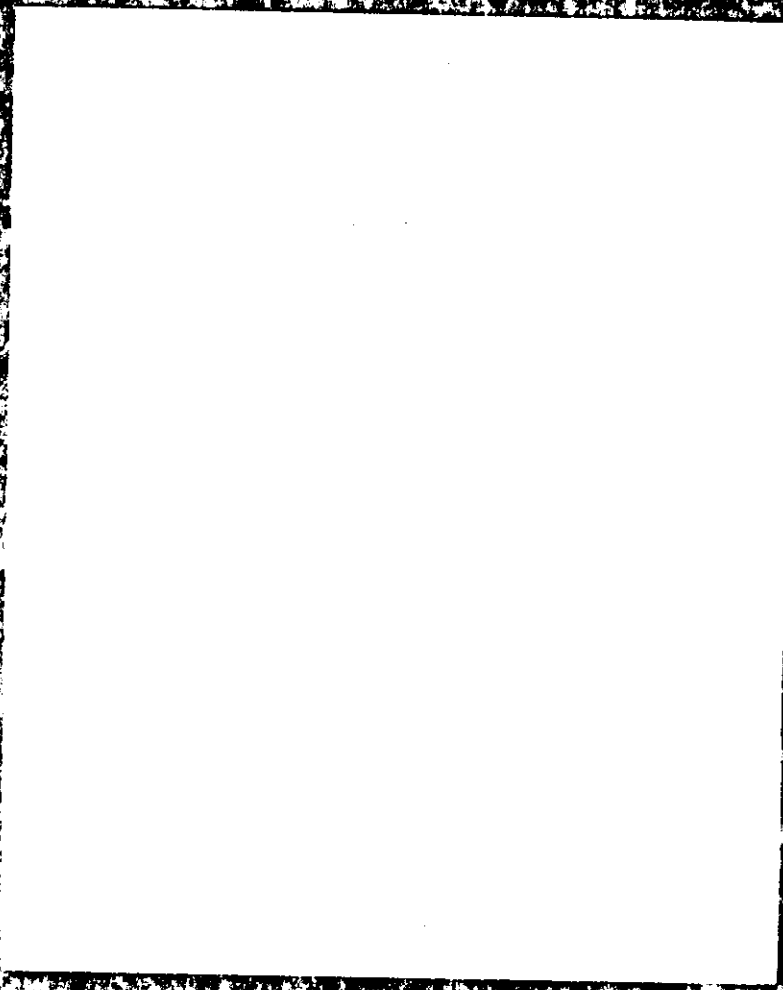
Dear Fellow Commrade,

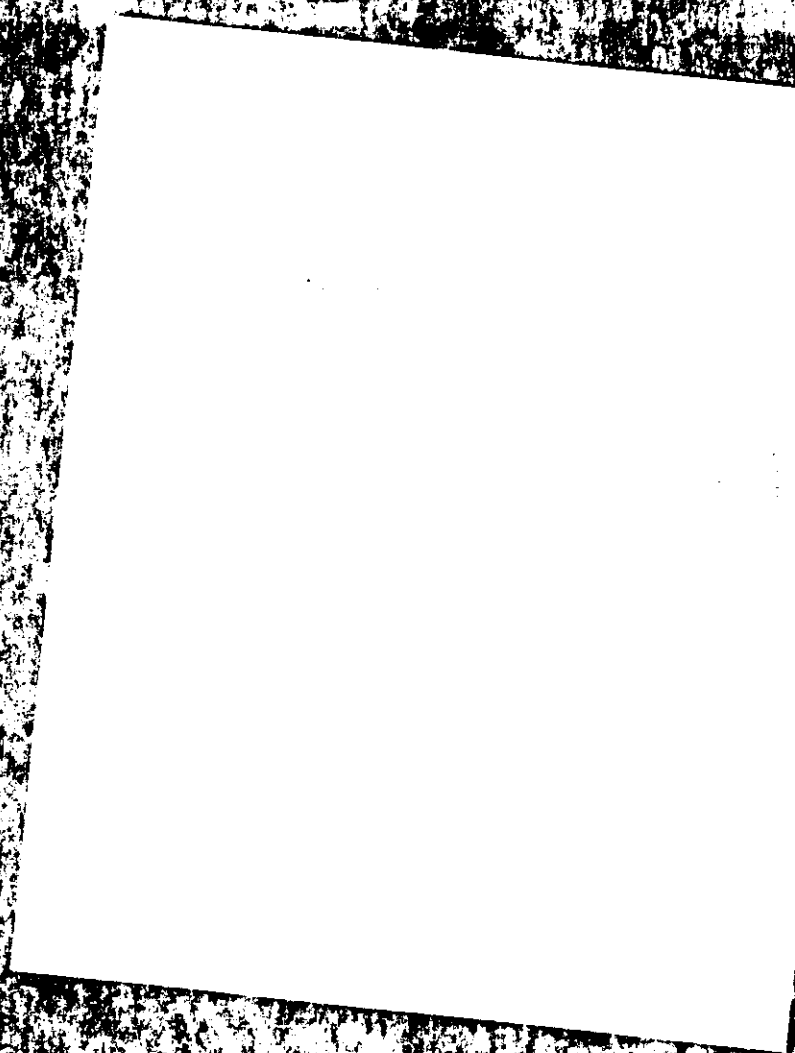
Was glad to see where you stood up for your "Comrade"  
dick gregory, and overturned his conviction! At least  
you communists stick & stink together! Will be grateful  
when God sees fit to remove your kind from this earth,  
and I hope it wont be long. Its just to bad an Oswald  
or James Ray ect cannot run wild among you filthy cruds!

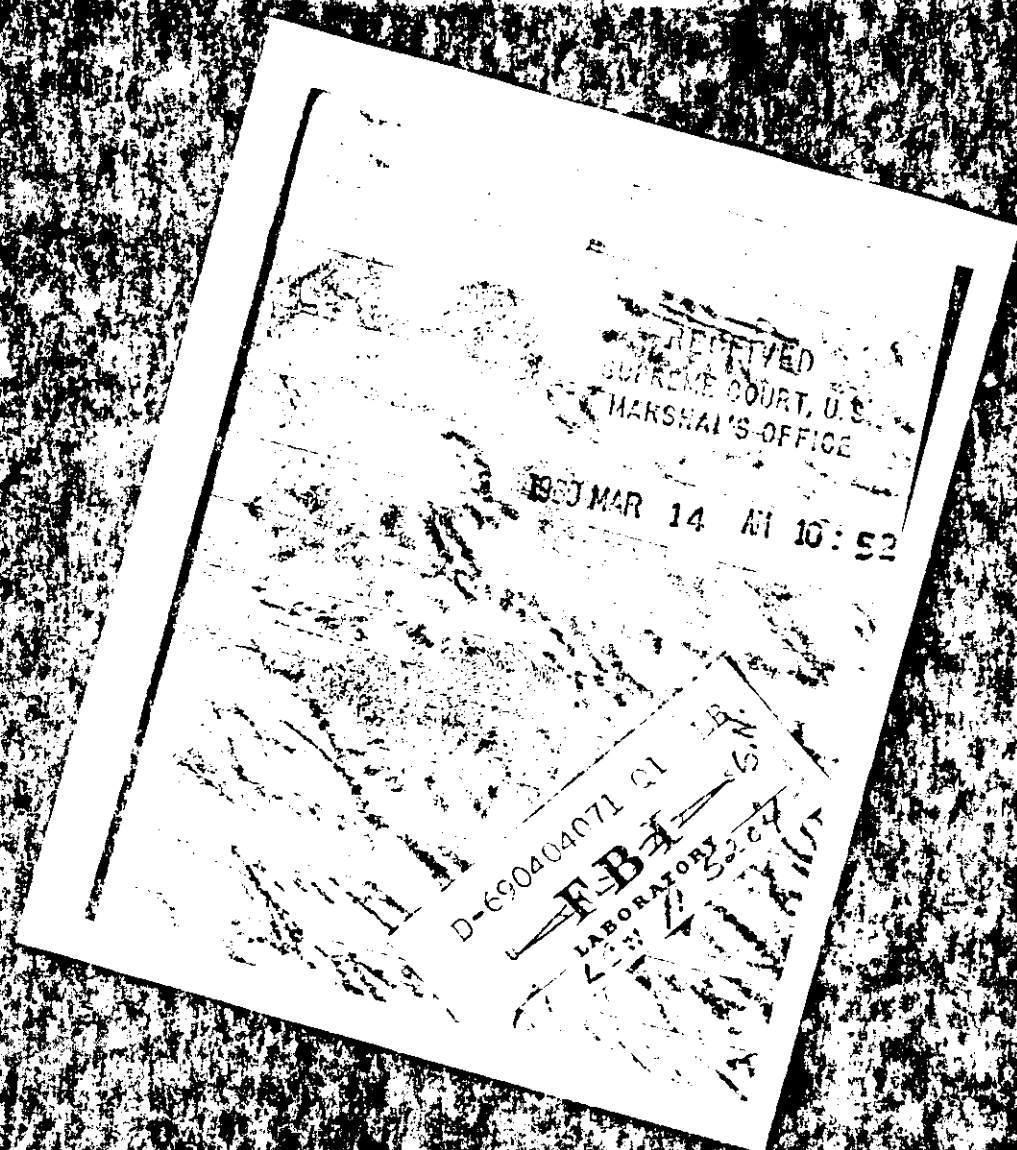
A Non Communist Taxpayer  
praying for your Assassinations

TRUE COPY

9-11-73  
ENCLOSURE







RECEIVED

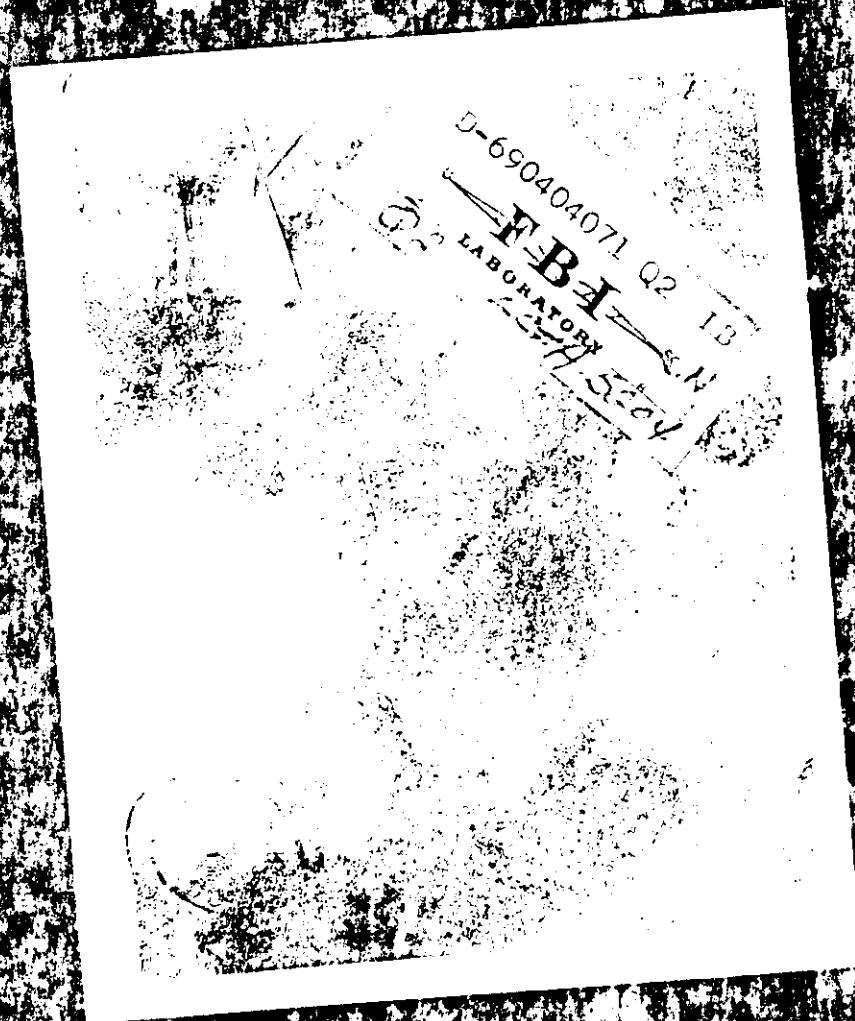
SUPREME COURT, U.S.  
MARSHAL'S OFFICE

1960 MAR 14 AM 10:52

D-690404071 Q1

FBI  
LABORATORY

328





(C) Documents #55 through #56 are from an "Alleged Assault of a Federal Officer" file wherein Justice Black was a victim.

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 55**

**DATE - 5/9/52**

**COMMUNICATION - Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd memo**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 2**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**



# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

DATE: May 9, 1952

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: HUGO LAFFAYETTE BLACK  
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE  
ALLEGED ASSAULT ON FEDERAL OFFICER

## PURPOSE:

To record information received from R. Reikowski of the Washington Post indicating that "someone had taken a shot at Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black."

## DETAILS:

Reikowski of the Washington Post advised that he had information indicating "someone had taken a shot at Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black." This was supposed to have occurred at Justice Black's residence in Alexandria.

SAC Johnson, Richmond, was contacted and he advised, he had no information regarding this alleged incident. He was instructed to make inquiry at Alexandria to verify or disprove this allegation.

Above allegation was referred to Inspector McGuire, who advised as follows: if allegation was verified and Richmond furnished no information reflecting a desire of Justice Black to keep this matter quiet, it would be satisfactory to advise Washington Post that we were making an inquiry into this matter to determine whether a Federal violation existed.

As a result of the call to Richmond, SA W. P. Linstomb, Senior Resident Agent at Alexandria called and advised that he had checked with Russell Taves, Superintendent of Police, and found that no shooting had occurred at Justice Black's immediate residential area and the only information in possession of the police department was an inquiry made by C. J. Violanti (PH) of the Washington Post, in this regard. The police department further indicated that Violanti (PH) or some other Post Reporter had gone to Black's residence, prowled around a bit and found that the house was completely closed up and dark.

cc: Mr. Nichols

RAA:bjl

MAY 10 1952

RECORDED  
INDEXED

V

## RECOMMENDATION:

4

✓

24

**HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK**

**DOCUMENT - 56**

**DATE - 5/9/52**

**COMMUNICATION - Mr. Rosen to Mr. Ladd memo**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES - 1**

**TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1**

**Deletions from this document are listed by page  
number as follows:**

**No exemptions claimed.**

## Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: REPORT OF ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO  
SHOOT JUSTICE HUGO BLACK

DATE: May 9, 1952

ASAC Howard Fletcher from the WFO called the Bureau with further reference to the confused report which a Washington Post newspaper reporter gave to the Bureau indicating that someone had taken a shot at Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court.

Mr. Fletcher stated that inquiries by the Washington Field revealed that at 9:30 last night, Mr. Rutledge, clerk in the Chambers of Judge Black, entered the Judge's office and turned on the light. He heard a noise near the ceiling and saw a small hole in the glass the size of the lead in a lead pencil.

He called the building guards and they looked around and in turn, called Metropolitan Police Officers. The police located small splinters of glass, observed the small hole, but found no bullets. The sound of a gun was not heard. The hole was 14 feet above the floor and the observation was made that possibly someone had shot a B-3 gun at the window. Justice Black was not present at the time, and no one was injured.

Fletcher furnished this data for the Bureau's information and the Washington Field Office is taking no further action.

cc: Mr. Nichols

FLP:dwl

MAY 10 1952

25

(D) Documents #57 through #85 are references to plaintiff's subject, Hugo L. Black, described as cross references. More specifically, Hugo Black's name was indexed in the "main" files of other individuals or organizations because of his association, contact, or sometimes the mere mention of his name.

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 57

DATE - 5/6/36

COMMUNICATION - Memo for Mr. Tolson from T. D. Quinn

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

TDQ:A

May 6, 1936

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Maigler, Secretary to Senator Black of Alabama, telephoned and wanted to know if the Director had found it possible to appear at the Sheriffs' & Peace Officers' Convention to be held in Montgomery, Alabama, on May 13, 14 and 15. He stated that the people in Alabama were most anxious to hear the Director and also to see him and wanted the Director to know the Senator would consider it a personal favor if he could attend this meeting.

I informed the Secretary that on account of Mr. Hoover's present commitments it would be impossible to accept this kind invitation and pointed out to him that in connection with certain major cases personally handled by the Director it has been necessary to cancel engagements made of long standing. He stated he appreciated the situation and stated that the Bureau did an excellent piece of work, particularly the Director, in apprehending "Public Enemy No. 1".

Respectfully,

T. D. QUINN

RECORDED

INDEXED

MAY 21 1936

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 58

DATE - 5/2/36

COMMUNICATION - Memo for the Director from T. D. Quinn

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.



Federal Bureau of Investigation

U. S. Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

May 2, 1936.

TDQ:RCL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR.

The Secretary to Senator ~~Black~~ telephoned and stated that the Senator was hoping Mr. Hoover would be able to accept the invitation extended to him to appear as a speaker before the Alabama Peace Officers Association during their convention which would be held this month and that the officials of the association had communicated with the Senator and solicited his assistance in endeavoring to have the Director accept.

I told the Secretary that I would be only too glad to convey his congratulations to Mr. Hoover upon his return to the office, but that I doubted seriously whether he would be able to accept the invitation to speak in view of certain developments in major cases.

Respectfully,

T. D. Quinn.

RECORDED & INDEXED

MAY 14 1936

MAY 14 1936

ROBERT  
JOSEPH

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 59

DATE - 8/12/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo from Office of the Director

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

August 12, 1937

2<sup>45</sup> pm

Mr. Chichester in the Department  
advised me that Sen. Black's name  
was submitted to the Senate early  
this afternoon for the Supreme Court  
vacancy.

st

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

Mr. Tolson

Mr. Clegg

Mr. Coffey

Mr. Egan

Mr. Glavin

Mr. Ladd

Mr. Nichols

Mr. Rosen

Mr. Tracy

Mr. Carson

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Connelley

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Connelley

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Connelley

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

Mr. Gurnea

Mr. Connelley

Mr. Mumford

Mr. Hendon

Mr. Quinn

Mr. Nease

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 60

DATE - 9/18/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo from E. A. Tamm

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

EAT:MC

September 13, 1937.

Time: 9:43 A.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Colonel Gates of the Department called and inquired as to what information, if any, the Bureau has with reference to an informant being killed in Alabama with regard to the inquiry as to Senator Black's being a member of the ~~Ku~~ Klux Klan.

I told him the Bureau has absolutely no information on this matter and if any inquiry is received from any newspaper man as to whether Sprigle, of the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, was called to Washington at the request of the Bureau, concerning his articles on this matter, he can deny this rumor in the Director's name.



E. A. TAMM

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

62-21585-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
OCT 1 1937	
FBI - ALBANY	

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 61

DATE - 9/17/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo from E. A. Tamm

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

EAT:MC

September 17, 1937.

Time: 4:47 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILE

Mr. Allen Dibble of the Universal Press called with reference to the allegation that Spregal, of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette, author of stories about Senator Black's being a member of the Ku Klux Klan, is to be called to the Bureau for a conference with reference to the alleged situation in which his principal source of information was an informant in Alabama who had been killed by a railway train under mysterious circumstances and inquired as to whether the Bureau did ask Spregal to come to Washington for a conference and if the Bureau did conduct any investigation in connection with Spregal's articles of possible violence to his informant.

I told him that the Bureau cannot make any comment with regard to these matters.

  
E. A. TAMM

RECORDED  
INDEXED

62-27515-8

7

171

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 62

DATE - 9/16/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo from Mr. Tolson

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.



**Federal Bureau of Investigation**  
**United States Department of Justice**  
**Washington, D. C.**

WRG:MAM

Date September 16, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Baughman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Dawsey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Foxworth \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Joseph \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Lester \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Schilder \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Former Special Agent Richard Finkel called me this afternoon and stated that he had been advised by a friend of his that the Washington Evening Star and the Washington Times were contemplating publishing certain criticisms of the Attorney General and the Director for failure to ascertain former Senator Black's connection with the Klu Klux Klan before he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Finkel stated that this information had come to him confidentially. He did not know the name of the employee on the Star who was supposed to have given the information out, but said he would ascertain it if possible and let me know. I thanked Finkel for the information.

RECORDED

INDEXED

Signature

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 63

DATE - 9/23/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo from E. A. Tamm to the Director

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

**Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.**

EAT:RP

September 23, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

✓  
Drew Pierson called at my office on September 17, 1937, and stated that the newspapers were considerably concerned about a story to the effect that the Bureau had asked one Spiegel, a representative of the Pittsburgh Post Gazette, to proceed to Washington. since Spiegel was the newspaper man who originated the stories about Senator Black being a member of the Ku Klux Klan. According to Pierson, Spiegel claims his key witness in the Black story has been killed by a train under very mysterious circumstances in Alabama.

I subsequently discussed this situation with you and then by telephone contacted Mr. Pierson at his home, informing him that the Director desired to inform Pierson personally and confidentially that Spiegel had not been called to the Bureau; that the Bureau had never heard of the man and was not, as a matter of fact, conducting any investigation into the alleged membership of Senator Black in the Ku Klux Klan.

Respectfully,

  
E. A. Tamm.

7  
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INDEXED

62-2758 11

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

ONE

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 64

DATE - 9/24/37

COMMUNICATION - Letter from Director to Boake Carter  
and a transcript of Carter's Broadcast

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

copy

JEH:HCB/t

September 24, 1937.

Mr. Boake/Carter,  
1622 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Boake:

I do want to take this opportunity to express to you my profound appreciation of your staunch defense of the FBI in connection with the Justice Black situation, as related during your broadcast last Wednesday evening. I was in California listening to you, and you can't imagine the feeling of warmth that swept over me as your familiar voice came over the air, expressing your confidence in the FBI just as the unfounded criticism referred to is appearing in the press. I am indeed grateful to you for taking this opportunity to squelch some of that criticism.

Hoping to see you soon, and with very best regards, I am

Sincerely,

SPECIAL DELIVERY

Mailed 9/26 from New York.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

ENCLOSURE  
WES

62-47537-12

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following is an excerpt from the broadcast of Boake Carter,  
September 22, 1957. 6:45 p.m.

Well, in the last week or so there has been a growing editorial criticism directed against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is based in general upon these lines: That the FBI must be a pretty poor outfit if, after investigating the record of Mr. Justice Hugo Black, they gave him a clean bill of health and then to have a newspaper man come along and make some very startling revelations about the new Associate Justice and his alleged connection with the KKK. That criticism has been based on absolutely no knowledge of facts. This was made clear today by Attorney General Cummings in Washington. His attention was drawn to these criticisms of the Department of Justice, but he flatly declared today that the Department of Justice had made no investigation of Hugo Black either before or after Mr. Roosevelt named the ex-Senator to the High Court, and this editor is in a position to know beyond the question of a doubt from other and equally reliable sources direct that whatever may have occurred within the Attorney General's Office, at least no request was ever made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine Mr. Black's qualifications, and as those close to the picture say, the FBI cannot be blamed for any negligence regarding Mr. Black, for it not only didn't investigate him, but wasn't asked to investigate him. \*Whatever the politics followed, the FBI is usually requested by the Attorney General to make a report on the candidates for Federal Judgeships, U. S. District Attorneys, U. S. Marshals, and other similar offices coming under the Department of Justice's jurisdiction. This has been a standing practice for many years but it would be the height of impertinence for the Department of Justice to blandly investigate Supreme Court Justices, for the Supreme Court is an independent body with no connection whatsoever with the Department of Justice. As Mr. Cummings pointed out, no investigations were ever made of any of the present members of the Supreme Court with the exception of the Associate Justice Stone and only then when he was a candidate for the Attorney Generalship and not for the Court. Thus, in the light of the facts, it becomes clear that to blame the FBI for not presenting the facts of Mr. Black's purported Klan connections is unwarranted and misdirected for the reason that the FBI was not even requested to make any such investigation in the first place.

\* The recording was very indistinct here and the first part of this sentence is not written verbatim.

62-275-512

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 65

DATE - 9/22/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo for Mr. Tamm from the Director

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

JEL:GAN

September 22, 1937.

Time - 6:45 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Boak-Carter Broadcast.

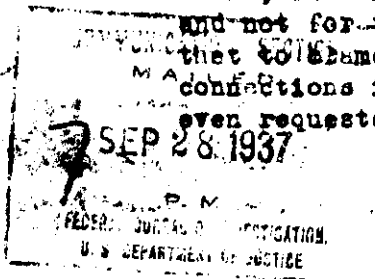
The following is an excerpt from the above broadcast that pertains to this Bureau:

"During the past week or so there has been a brewing editorial criticism against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is based in general upon these lines: That the FBI must be a pretty poor outfit if after investigating the record of Mr. Justice Hugo Black and give him a clean bill of health and then having a newspaper man come along and make some very startling revelations about the new Associate Justice and his alleged connection with the KKK. That criticism has been based upon absolutely no knowledge of facts. This was made clear today by Attorney General Cummings in Washington. His attention was drawn to these criticisms through the Department of Justice, but he made it clear today that the Department of Justice had made no investigation of Hugo Black either before or after Mr. Roosevelt named the ex-Senator to the high court, and this editor is in a position to know beyond the question of a doubt from other equally reliable sources tonight that whatever may have occurred within the Attorney General's Office, at least no request was ever made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine Mr. Black's qualifications, and as those close to the picture say, the FBI cannot be blamed of any matters regarding Mr. Black. For it not only did not investigate him, but wasn't asked to investigate him. The policy followed by the FBI is usually at the request of the Attorney General's office. The FBI investigates the applicants for Federal Judgeships, U. S. District Attorneys, U. S. Marshals and other similar offices coming within the Department of Justice. It would be the height of impertinence for the Department of Justice to blandly investigate Supreme Court Justices, for the Supreme Court is an independent body with no connection whatsoever with the Department of Justice. As Mr. Cummings pointed out, no investigations were ever made of any of the present members of the Supreme Court, with the exception of Associate Justice Stone, and only then when he was a candidate for the Attorney Generalship and not for the Court. Thus, in the light of the facts, it becomes clear that to blame the FBI for not presenting the facts of Mr. Black's Klan connections is unwarranted and misdirected, inasmuch as the FBI was not even requested to make any such investigation in the first place."

RECORDED & INDEXED

Very truly yours,

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.





HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 66

DATE - October, 1937

COMMUNICATION - October term of Supreme Court of U. S.  
for 1937

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

RECEIVED  
RES. DIV.

# SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. —, Original.—OCTOBER TERM, 1937.

Ex parte Albert Levitt,  
Petitioner.

Motion for leave to file a petition for an order requiring Mr. Justice Black to show cause why he should be permitted to serve as an Associate Justice of this Court.

[October 11, 1937.]

PER CURIAM.

af

The grounds of this motion are that the appointment of Mr. Justice Black by the President and the confirmation thereof by the Senate of the United States were null and void by reason of his ineligibility under Article I, Section 6, Clause 2, of the Constitution of the United States, and because there was no vacancy for which the appointment could lawfully be made. The motion papers disclose no interest upon the part of the petitioner other than that of a citizen and a member of the bar of this Court. That is insufficient. It is an established principle that to entitle a private individual to invoke the judicial power to determine the validity of executive or legislative action he must show that he has sustained or is immediately in danger of sustaining a direct injury as the result of that action and it is not sufficient that he has merely a general interest common to all members of the public. *Tyler v. Judges*, 179 U. S. 405, 406; *Southern Railway Company v. King*, 217 U. S. 524, 534; *Newman v. Frizzell*, 238 U. S. 537, 549, 550; *Fairchild v. Hughes*, 258 U. S. 126, 129; *Massachusetts v. Mellon*, 262 U. S. 447, 488.

The motion is denied.

NOT RECORDED

NOT RECORDED

275

gm

**SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

No. —, Original.—OCTOBER TERM, 1937.

Ex parte P. H. Kelley, } Motion for hearing on the title of Mr.  
Petitioner. } Justice Black as a member of this  
Court.

[October 11, 1937.]

PER CURIAM.

The motion is denied. *Ex parte Albert Levitt*, decided this day.

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 67

DATE - 10/4/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo from L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

LBN/AEK

October 4, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

It is believed that you and the Director would be interested in the following incident depicting the ethics of the press in getting news.

On the afternoon of September 29, 1937, while proceeding from Mt. Vernon to Quantico, Virginia, with several photographers and representatives of the press, Mr. Roger Hawthorne of the Associated Press noticed an AP photographer at the point where the road from Mt. Vernon intersects with the Richmond Highway. In view of the fact that Mr. Hawthorne had instructed a photographer to accompany him to Quantico, he got out of the car and went back to talk with him, and upon his return to the car advised that the local editor of the AP, a photographer, and other individuals had secured a Virginia State Trooper to stop the car of Mr. Justice Hugo Black which was supposed to pass there at any time en route from Norfolk to Washington. It was planned to have the officer stop Mr. Justice Black's car, whereupon the editor would attempt to interview him and the photographer would photograph him.

The writer could not resist asking Mr. Hawthorne what he would do if he were in Mr. Justice Black's place, whereupon Mr. Hawthorne replied that he would stamp on the accelerator and "go like Hell."

Respectfully,

*L. B. Nichols*  
L. B. Nichols.

*This certainly shows  
how low some press  
representatives have sunk.*

RECORDED

INDEXED

62-7585-15

X.

*FILED*

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 68

DATE - 10/11/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo from L. B. Nichols to Mr. Tolson

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

LEE:DLS

October 11, 1937.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Recently Robert S. Allen published an article in the September 25, 1937 issue of the Nation, entitled, "Who Exposed Black?" In this article Allen asserts that Paul Block, "a Hearst stooge" of the North American Newspaper Alliance and certain other interests hired a private detective named Frank Prince, with offices on Fifth Avenue in New York City, and it was Prince who dug up the material on which the Black Klan articles were based, which were syndicated through the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, according to an item which appeared in the New York Evening Journal-American under date of September 29, 1937. Max D. Steuer, counsel for Paul Block, demands Robert S. Allen to retract this article.

During the International Association for Identification Convention the writer overheard Mr. Dibble of the United Press, and Mr. Roger Hawthorne of the Associated Press discussing this, and during their conversation Mr. Dibble stated that Allen had himself out on a limb, and would probably get his skins skinned before this was over.

This is being submitted as a matter of interest to the Director and yourself.

Respectfully,

L. B. Nichols.

RECORDED

~~INDEXED~~

62-27585-16	
OCT 14 1937	
TOLSON	WATSON
TRACY	GLAVIN
ROSEN	COUGHLIN
NEASE	QUINN
STANLEY	WILLIAMS
WHELAN	WYATT
WILLIAMS	WYATT

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 69

DATE - October, 1937

COMMUNICATION - October term of Supreme Court of U. S.  
for 1937

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 0

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

This document is a duplicate copy of Document 66  
and has been released.



HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 70

DATE - 9/24/37

COMMUNICATION - Letter from Director to Boake Carter  
and a transcript of his broadcast of  
9/22/37

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

JEH:ECB/b

September 24, 1937.

Mr. Boake Carter,  
1622 Chestnut Street,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Boake:

I do want to take this opportunity to express to you my profound appreciation of your staunch defense of the FBI in connection with the Justice Black situation, as related during your broadcast last Wednesday evening. I was in California listening to you, and you can't imagine the feeling of warmth that swept over me as your familiar voice came over the air, expressing your confidence in the FBI just as the unfounded criticism referred to is appearing in the press. I am indeed grateful to you for taking this opportunity to squelch some of that criticism.

Hoping to see you soon, and with very best regards, I am

Sincerely,

Signed  
(J. Edgar Hoover)

SPECIAL DELIVERY

1 ENCL.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

162-35663-217

SEP 28 1937

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FILE

Mr. Nathan	.....
Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Baughman	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Coffey	.....
Mr. Crowl	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Foxworth	.....
Mr. Glavin	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Hottel	.....
Mr. Lester	.....
Mr. McGuire	.....
Mr. Naughton	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

mailed  
9/26  
from  
New York

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-27585-12

195

The following is an excerpt from the broadcast of Boake Carter,  
September 22, 1937. 6:45 p.m.

Well, in the last week or so there has been a growing editorial criticism directed against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is based in general upon these lines: That the FBI must be a pretty poor outfit if, after investigating the record of Mr. Justice Hugo Black, they gave him a clean bill of health and then to have a newspaper man come along and make some very startling revelations about the new Associate Justice and his alleged connection with the KKK. That criticism has been based on absolutely no knowledge of facts. This was made clear today by Attorney General Cummings in Washington. His attention was drawn to these criticisms of the Department of Justice, but he flatly declared today that the Department of Justice had made no investigation of Hugo Black either before or after Mr. Roosevelt named the ex-Senator to the High Court, and this editor is in a position to know beyond the question of a doubt from other and equally reliable sources direct that whatever may have occurred within the Attorney General's Office, at least no request was ever made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine Mr. Black's qualifications, and as those close to the picture say, the FBI cannot be blamed for any negligence regarding Mr. Black, for it not only didn't investigate him, but wasn't asked to investigate him. \*Whatever the politics followed, the FBI is usually requested by the Attorney General to make a report on the candidates for Federal Judgeships, U. S. District Attorneys, U. S. Marshals, and other similar offices coming under the Department of Justice's jurisdiction. This has been a standing practice for many years but it would be the height of impertinence for the Department of Justice to blandly investigate Supreme Court Justices, for the Supreme Court is an independent body with no connection whatsoever with the Department of Justice. As Mr. Cummings pointed out, no investigations were ever made of any of the present members of the Supreme Court with the exception of the Associate Justice Stone and only then when he was a candidate for the Attorney Generalship and not for the Court. Thus, in the light of the facts, it becomes clear that to blame the FBI for not presenting the facts of Mr. Black's purported Klan connections is unwarranted and misdirected for the reason that the FBI was not even requested to make any such investigation in the first place.

\* The recording was very indistinct here and the first part of this sentence is not written verbatim.

62-35663-217

196

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 71

DATE - 9/22/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo for Mr. Tamm from the Director

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

19

P  
Y  
JEH:GAN

September 22, 1937.

Time - 6:45 P.M.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TAMM

Re: Doak-Carter Broadcast.

The following is an excerpt from the above broadcast that pertains to this Bureau:

During the past week or so there has been a brewing editorial criticism against the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and it is based in general upon these lines: That the FBI must be a pretty poor outfit if after investigating the record of Mr. Justice Hugo Black and give him a clean bill of health and then having a newspaper man come along and make some very startling revelations about the new Associate Justice and his alleged connection with the KKK. That criticism has been based upon absolutely no knowledge of facts. This was made clear today by Attorney General Cummings in Washington. His attention was drawn to these criticisms through the Department of Justice, but he made it clear today that the Department of Justice had made no investigation of Hugo Black either before or after Mr. Roosevelt named the ex-Senator to the high court, and this editor is in a position to know beyond the question of a doubt from other equally reliable sources tonight that whatever may have occurred within the Attorney General's Office, at least no request was ever made to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to examine Mr. Black's qualifications, and as those close to the picture say, the FBI cannot be blamed of any matters regarding Mr. Black.. For it not only did not investigate him, but wasn't asked to investigate him. The policy followed by the FBI is usually at the request of the Attorney General's Office. The FBI investigates the applicants for Federal Judgeships, U. S. District Attorneys, U. S. Marshals and other similar offices coming within the Department of Justice. It would be the height of impertinence for the Department of Justice to blandly investigate Supreme Court Justices, for the Supreme Court is an independent body with no connection whatsoever with the Department of Justice. As Mr. Cummings pointed out, no investigations were ever made of any of the present members of the Supreme Court, with the exception of Associate Justice Stone, and only then when he was a candidate for the Attorney Generalship and not for the Court. Thus, in the light of the facts, it becomes clear that to blame the FBI for not presenting the facts of Mr. Black's Klan connections is unwarranted and misdirected, inasmuch as the FBI was not even requested to make any such investigation in the first place."

Very truly yours,

RECORDED & INDEXED

John Edgar Hoover,  
Director.

62-35663-218

SEP 23 1937

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 72

DATE - 6/11/46

COMMUNICATION - Newsclip from "Washington News"

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

# Jackson Black Feud May Bring Congressional Probe of Court

Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Egan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Pennington \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

United Press

The unprecedented spectacle of open warfare between two members of the U. S. Supreme Court today hurled Congress into a feud involving Justices Robert H. Jackson and Hugo L. Black.

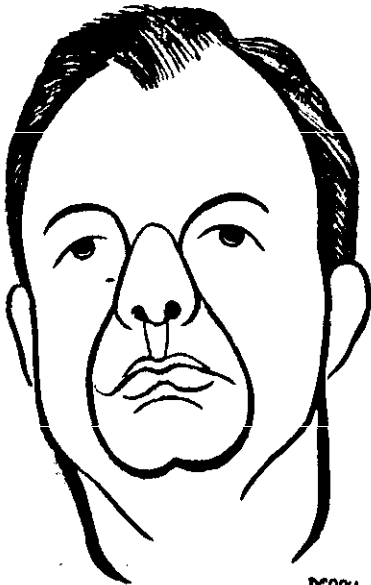
It raised the possibility of a congressional investigation and public linen-washing such as the staid old court never has experienced since it was founded in 1789.

The ramifications conceivably could involve impeachment proceedings against one or both of the brawling members of the nation's highest tribunal. And it could stall the pending nomination of Fred M. Vinson to be chief justice.

The feud between Justices Jackson and Black had been smoldering with unofficial congressional cognizance for more than a year. An angry blast by Mr. Jackson, questioning his associate's judicial policy if not his honor, brought it forcefully into the open.

## NO COMMENT

Mr. Black received the news with stony silence. So did members of President Truman's official family.



Donny

MR JACKSON

Congress should have facts

Congress, despite stunned indignity that a Supreme Court justice would shatter the traditional serenity with public charges against a colleague, reacted vocally.

There were demands for an investigation into the entire factional strife between New Dealers and conservatives on the high bench along with the personal vendetta between the two members. Mr. Black, acting chief justice, heads the New Deal bloc. Mr. Jackson often votes the conservative line.

## HERE'S THE LINEUP

Charging that the private war among the justices goes as far as impeaching "the reputation of the court for nonpartisan and unbiased decision," Mr. Jackson named the feud lineup as:

On Black's side: Associate Justices Stanley F. Reed, William O. Douglas, Frank Murphy and Wiley Rutledge.

On Jackson's side: Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter and former Justice Owen J. Roberts.

## WON'T DELAY

Some Congressmen expressed fears that unless the matter is solved swiftly and completely it may jeopardize public faith in the court set up in the Constitution as the model of impartial jurisprudence.

Chairman Pat McCarran (D., Nev.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee said Mr. Jackson's charges "naturally will be looked into." He saw no reason, however, why the committee shouldn't act as scheduled this week on the Vinson nomination.

Mr. Jackson loosed his blast against Justice Black from Nuremberg, Germany, where he has been serving as war crimes prosecutor. He cabled copies to the Senate and House Judiciary committees.

## PORTAL-TO-PORTAL PAY

His complaint was based principally on the fact that Black participated in a court decision in 1945—involving the

famed Jewell Ridge, Va., coal company "portal to portal" mine pay case.

Mr. Jackson felt that Mr. Black should have disqualified himself since the United Mine Workers Union, successful litigants in the case, was represented by Black's former law partner, Crampton Harris of Alabama.

The deep-seated difference between the two associate justices was evident at the time. But a recent column by Doris Fleson in The Washington Star on President Truman's problem in filling the chief justiceship was the final straw that evoked Mr. Jackson's outburst.

## PRESIDENT'S DILEMMA

It credited a Senate source with quoting Mr. Truman to the effect that "Black says he will resign if I make Jackson chief justice and tell the reasons why; Jackson says the same about Black."

Mr. Jackson withheld comment until Mr. Vinson's nomination because, he said, he didn't want to be put in the position of pleading for the post. He stressed that his statement should in no way be considered an objection to the selection of Mr. Vinson.

But, he said, he wanted to set the record straight in regard to his own feud with Mr. Black and particularly to denounce the charge that he had voiced any threats to the President.

## TIME FOR FACTS

"If war is declared on me I propose to wage it with the weapons of the open warrior, not those of the stealthy assassin."

Mr. Jackson said he made no charge that Mr. Black's participation in the coal case involved "lack of honor."

EX-2

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SEP 3 1946

WASHINGTON NEWS

Page



**MR. BLACK**  
*In stony Silence*

It was rather a "question of judgment as to sound judicial policy," he declared.

#### DECISION IN QUESTION

Mr. Jackson recalled that when defeated litigants in the coal case requested a rehearing last year and asked that Mr. Black be excluded from participation because of his past relations with the opposing attorney, the court argued about the decision to be rendered.

All agreed that the petition should be denied and that there was no judicial power to disqualify a court member.

Mr. Jackson wanted the decision written so it would set forth clearly the fact that altho the court was unanimous in denying a rehearing, it wasn't unanimous on the question of Mr. Black's participation under the circumstances. He said Mr. Black



**Mr. Murphy**



**Mr. Rutledge**



**Mr. Reed**



**Mr. Douglas**



**Mr. Roberts**



**Mr. Frankfurter**

*Lined up for Justice Black*

*On Jackson's side*

wanted a simple denial which would not draw attention to his participation or the other circumstances.

"There may be those who think it quite harmless to encourage the employment of a justice's former law partners to argue close cases by smothering the objections which the bar makes to this practice," Mr. Jackson said. "But in my view such an attitude would soon bring the Court into disrepute."

His statement also indicated—by reference to "my future work on the Court"—that he has no intention of resigning now.

Congressional leaders believed that if Mr. Jackson had any intention of leaving the Court he would have submitted a resignation, along with his formal statement. Former Senate colleagues of Justice Black likewise doubted that he would quit under fire. His status appeared to hinge principally on the gravity with which Congress views Mr. Jackson's charges.

"It is high time these stories of feuds cease to be mysteriously and irresponsibly set out and that Congress had the facts," he said.

If any impeachment proceedings do

result from the affairs, it would be thru cumbersome machinery provided in the Constitution. Impeachment proceedings against a Supreme Court justice must be initiated by the House and tried by the entire Senate.

Only once has impeachment action been taken against a member of the High Court. That was in 1803 when Associate Justice Samuel Chase was accused of misconduct in the trial of persons charged with violating the sedition law. He was acquitted by the Senate after a trial that lasted from Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805.



HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 73

DATE - 5/22/36

COMMUNICATION - Memo for the Director from E. A. Tamm

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

May 22, 1936.

Time -

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR

Senator Black telephoned me and said that he has just received a letter from a cousin of his in Hot Springs, which makes some very serious charges against an attorney in Arkansas who is also a United States Commissioner. He wanted to send this letter to the Bureau for analysis so that we might determine what should be done under the circumstances.

I suggested to Senator Black that if he forwards this letter to you under personal and confidential cover, you would be glad to look the matter over and determine if there is anything this Bureau can do under the circumstances.

Respectfully,

E. A. TAMM.

RECORDED

INDEXED

JUN 18 1936

201

EAT

62-29157-3830X

*Richard Tamm, 5/22/36  
Senator Black  
The letter is right  
R. Tamm*

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 74

DATE - 7/7/36

COMMUNICATION - Memo for The Attorney General from  
Director, FBI

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.



HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 75

DATE - 3/8/37 and 2/22/37

COMMUNICATION - Letter to Senator Black from Harold Nathan  
and letter from Senator Black to  
The Attorney General

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

LMC:MC

~~9-1662~~

March 8, 1937.

RECORDED

62-28915-3382

Honorable Hugo B. Black,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am in receipt of your communication of  
February 22, 1937, by reference from the Attorney General,  
concerning the status of the investigation with reference  
to certain charges made by Dr. Homer A. Wright against  
United States Commissioner C. Floyd Huff and others at  
Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Kindly be advised that an investigation of this  
matter is being conducted at the present time, and I will  
be pleased to inform you of further developments upon the  
completion of same.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best  
regards, I am

Sincerely yours,  
For the Director,

Harold Nathan,  
Assistant Director.

Mr. Nathan  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Gurnea  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

RECEIVED  
MAR 10 1937  
FBI  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. Baughman  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Dawsey  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Foxworth  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Joseph  
Mr. Lester  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Schaefer  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Tracy  
Miss Gandy

Hon. Homer Cummings,  
The Attorney General,  
Department of Justice,  
Washington, D. C.

[illegible]

In his letter to me, Mr. Hoover stated that he had furnished all of the information contained in my letter to the Attorney General with a request that he be advised whether investigation on the part of the Special Agents of the Bureau is desired. He stated that he would advise me further as to the developments in the matter.

Your courtesy will be appreciated if you will advise me whether an investigation was undertaken in the matter, and if not, full information as to the reason investigation was not made in order that I may be enabled to reply to Dr. Wright.

Sincerely yours,

15

HUGO L. BLACK

INDEXED

03-23915-3863

# ALPHABETIC INDEX OF NAMES

1937

100

TAM

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 76

DATE - 3/6/35 - 3/4/35 - 2/25/35

COMMUNICATION - 3 letters: One from Director to Hollums;  
One from Hollums to Director;  
One from Hollums to Senator Hugo Black

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 4

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 4

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.



TDQ:RCL

March 6, 1935.

DED

Mr. E. L. Hollums,  
Chief of Police,  
Birmingham, Alabama.

My dear Chief:

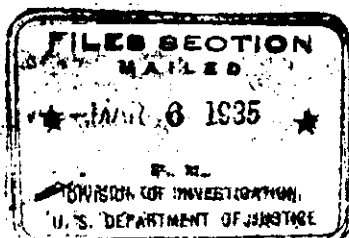
I desire to acknowledge receipt of a copy of your letter dated February 25, 1935 addressed to the Honorable Hugo Black, U. S. Senator from Alabama, and to express not only my official, but my personal thanks for the great interest which you have shown with regard to the Special Agents of this Bureau.

The very friendly expressions contained in your letter concerning the welfare of Special Agents mean a great deal to me and I trust that in the not too far distant future some equitable plan may be devised that will adequately protect the families of those Agents called upon to sacrifice their lives in the line of duty.

Again thanking you for your interest in the Bureau and with expressions of my high esteem and best personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Nathan .....  
Mr. Tolson .....  
Mr. Baughman .....  
Mr. Clegg .....  
Chief Clerk .....  
Mr. Glavin .....  
Mr. Ladd .....  
Mr. Nichols .....  
Mr. Rosen .....  
Mr. Tracy .....  
Miss Gandy .....  
.....  
.....  
.....



62 SEP 18 1947

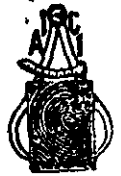
21



E. L. HOLLUMS, CHIEF OF POLICE  
C. L. MULLINS, ASST. CHIEF  
E. A. LYONS, INSPECTOR

# DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

CITY OF  
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.



BUREAU OF IDENTIFICATION  
M. E. McDUFF, SUPT.  
G. C. GILES, CHIEF OF DETECTIVE

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

March 4, 1935.

J. E. Hoover, Director,  
Bureau of Investigation,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Refer to copy of my letter to Senator Hugo L. Black of  
February 25. I quote below Senator Black's reply:

"Your letter of February 25th received. I have always favored some kind  
of relief for the widows of administrative officers killed in the  
actual performance of their duty. I fully agree with the ideas  
expressed in your letter of February 25th.

"If the law in this regard is changed, however, it should come as a  
recommendation from the Department of Justice. They have heretofore  
taken care of those officers who were actually killed.

"With kind regards, I am

Sincerely your friend,  
(S) Hugo Black.

This is for your information.

Yours very truly,

*E. L. Hollums*  
CHIEF OF POLICE.

ELH:lf

MAR 8 - 1935

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

66-2523-5912  
DIVISION OF  
MAR 7 1935  
POLICE DEPT.  
BIRMINGHAM

*Letter  
Chief  
Hollums  
3/6  
+ 3/6*

Mr. Ne  
Mr. To  
Mr. Ba  
Mr. Ba  
Chief  
Mr. Cl  
Mr. Co  
Mr. Ed  
Mr. Eg  
Mr. Ha  
Mr. Ke  
Mr. Le  
Mr. Qi  
Mr. Sc  
Mr. Sn  
Mr. Ta  
Mr. Tr  
Miss G

February 25, 1935.

Hon. Hugo Black,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

Within the last twelve, or eighteen months several Federal Agents in the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice have been killed by bandits while acting in their line of duty, caused perhaps by their increased activities under the result of new legislation passed by the Congress.

The deaths of these officers, occurring as they did, quite naturally caused the question to be asked among peace officers, and particularly among members of this department, whether or not that branch of the Federal Government's law enforcement agencies was protected with pensions for the widows and children. The answer is No, they are not protected.

Knowing you as I do and that you have had first hand knowledge while acting in the capacity of Prosecuting Attorney of Jefferson County, of the hazardous occupation of officers of the law and knowing, furthermore, that your sympathy and friendship towards officers of the law is generally recognized by all of us whose privilege it is to know you, the thought has occurred to me that this is an opportune time for the enactment of such legislation as would provide a pension for the widows, children and other dependents of those agents of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice. At the same time providing a pension for disability and retirement, after long years of faithful service, to the man in this line of work, and fortunate enough to live beyond the age of usefulness.

If one of the bills that should be enacted into law, the field from which these agents are recruited, such as lawyers and accountants, would be greatly enlarged.

RECORDED

MAR 8 - 1935

ROLSON  
MAR 8 - 1935

MAR 11

#2. Hugo Black, continued:

I trust you will give this subject the thought and consideration it deserves, with the hope that you will come to a decision and introduce the bill in the Senate of the United States, to fulfill this great need.

Assuring you of my continued friendship and well wishes, I am

Yours cordially,

*E. J. Hoover*  
CHIEF OF POLICE.

ELH:lf

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 77

DATE - September, 1941

COMMUNICATION - "Who's News and Why"

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 5

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 5

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

*7 Fibs*  
*6-14-43*  
*J. Edgar*

~~PROPERTY OF~~  
~~FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~  
~~U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE~~

# CURRENT BIOGRAPHY

WHO'S NEWS AND WHY

Vol. 2 No. 9 September 1941

The H. W. Wilson Co., New York



**BISHOP, WILLIAM AVERY—Continued**

Ohio, where Bishop served as member of a British air mission, that he wrote his first book, *Winged Warfare* (1918). He then recruited in Canada and instructed in England until the spring of 1918.

Back in France, with a price on his head, Billy Bishop kept on flying his silver machine with its easily-recognized blue snout into and out of tight places. Once his squadron actually lost eleven planes out of eighteen in one day. In May 1918 he formed his own squadron, No. 85, picking the cream of the pilots from the English, the Canadian and the United States Air Forces. But the next month the General Staff decided he was too valuable to run further risks, and he was given 12 days in which to prepare to leave for London to do administrative work and help with recruiting.

Up to that time Bishop had shot down the startling total of 45 German planes. In the next twelve days he shot down twenty-five more—a larger number than the entire RAF had downed during the first month of the War—five of them in two hours on his last day as a pilot! When Billy Bishop finally signed on as a first grade staff officer (lieutenant colonel) on the Canadian General Staff his record showed 72 enemy aircraft destroyed, 170 battles fought in mid-air, 10 well-earned decorations. The King suggested this time: "There are no more letters we can put after your name, so I suggest we put some before it, and call you 'Archbishop.'"

In the period between the two Wars Bishop mingled business and flying. First he went to the United States and traveled through the country lecturing, but he soon returned to England, where he lived for 10 years, "prominent in financial and polo circles." In 1922 this skilled airman, who during the War had once fallen 4,000 feet in a burning plane and who had often limped back home in his plane with scores of bullet holes in its fuselage, came nearer to losing his life than he ever had before. Injured in a civil flying accident, he nearly lost his sight; the plastic surgeons had to go to work on him; and, once restored to health, he did not pilot a plane for 12 or 13 years.

In 1931 Bishop came back to Canada to become vice-president of the McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, Montreal, one of Canada's largest companies. (His business career has included successful operations in investment banking, and he is a director of the English Electric Company of Canada.) By this time he had also attained the honorary rank of group captain in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and soon he was wanting to fly again. He asked a friend to lend him a ship. As he tells it: "In 13 years they'd made new rules in my game—had made flying a science. There was only one thing to do—I had to learn flying all over again."

After a few lessons from an expert, Bishop was as confident as ever. In 1936 he was promoted to the rank of Air Vice-Marshal, in 1938 to Air Marshal—and in August 1938 he was made a member of the Honorary

Air Advisory Committee to the Minister of National Defense. He had previously written that Canada's aviation policy was one of "drifting," and had urged training an extensive air personnel and building machines of the best quality. Now he was to take an active part in carrying out his own advice. After Canada joined Great Britain in declaring war against Germany, on September 8, 1939 Bishop was called up for active service with the Royal Canadian Air Force, and not long afterward he was given the office of Director of Air Force Recruiting.

Today Bishop is "a short man with very blue eyes and a closely cropped mustache" whose formerly sandy hair has thinned out and grizzled, while his earlier slimmness has given place to some increase in girth. Quentin Reynolds (see sketch March issue) calls him "an intelligent, cultured gentleman, a *bon vivant*, an extraordinary host, one of the keenest businessmen in Canada." His wife collects china dogs; his own "collection" hangs on his library walls, and includes the blue-snouted propeller of 1918 days and the wing tip of Richtofen's plane. In his library might also be found another book he has written since that War with Rothesay Stuart-Wortley: *The Flying Squad* (1927). Among his most treasured possessions is a book presented to him by the Berlin Aero Club at a banquet in 1928, when Bishop, as their guest, was photographed with Goering (see sketch August issue). In it Goering and others have inscribed "greetings to a competitor from the other side."

Riding, golf, polo and tennis are Billy Bishop's sports. Of the usual Canadian winter doings this amazing man says: "No. I can't skate. It hurts my shins. As for skiing—say, I don't know where those fellows get the courage. The falls you take. I shiver every time I see one of them go down. I'd be scared stiff to try it!"

**References**

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Halstead, I. Wings of Victory p131-7 1941

Kiernan, R. H. Captain Albert Ball 1933

Who's Who

Who's Who in Canada

**BLACK, HUGO (LA FAYETTE)** Feb. 27, 1886- Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court

Address: b. Supreme Court Bldg, Washington, D. C.; h. Birmingham, Ala.

Hugo Black took his position as Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court in August 1937 after one of the most bitter and vigorous discussions of all time, after "an orgy of vituperation." Today lawyers and laymen alike are praising his "succinct, lawyer-like and pointed opinions" on this court, the "clarity, power and perspicacity of his dis-sents."



The New York Public Library  
HUGO BLACK

The man who holds one of the highest legal positions in the land never finished secondary school, never completed an undergraduate course at college. Hugo La Fayette Black was born in Harlan, Clay County, Alabama and spent the first five years of his life on a farm there, the next fifteen in the county's metropolis of Ashland, where his father and mother, William La Fayette and Martha Ardellah (Toland) Black, ran a general store. Summers he worked, winters he attended a "primitive" sort of academy called Ashland College. When his older brother, who was a doctor, decided that Hugo should become a doctor, too, he fell in with his wishes enough to complete a two-year medical course in one year at the University of Alabama. Then he decided to become a lawyer, switched over to the University's law school and in 1906 received his LL. B.

He went back to Ashland and opened a law office over a grocery store. Since the town's population of 500 didn't allow for much legal business, it was rather a relief to Black when the grocery store burned down and gave him an incentive for moving on to Birmingham. In Birmingham business was better. Black made connections with the trade-unions, representing the miners' union in its first Alabama strike and the carpenters' union in an important suit, and built up a general practice as well. Then, in 1910, he received his first judicial experience. Elected a police court judge, for 18 months he spent his mornings in a hot dingy courtroom disposing of defendants, mostly Negro, "hauled in for shooting craps, loafing, fighting and connubial incompatibility." His next public position was that of solicitor for Jefferson County, Alabama and lasted from 1915 to 1917.

After the War, during which Black served as a captain in the 81st Field Artillery and

as adjutant in the 19th Artillery Brigade, he settled down to private law practice in Birmingham and to home life with Josephine Patterson Foster, whom he married in 1921. Although Raymond Clapper has called him "a failure as a country lawyer," others have vouched for his ability in cross examination technique (his was always "the soft question which provokes the wrathful answer"), for his uncanny knowledge of the law's loopholes, for his success.

In 1926 Black decided to campaign in the primaries for the Senate seat of Oscar Underwood, who had announced his retirement. John Bankhead, since elected to the Senate, and three others decided to do the same thing. Undiscouraged, Black climbed into his Model T Ford and stumped the State, dressed in a wrinkled suit, sleeping at the home of any farmer who would put him up, speaking at every crossroads store "the right words to win both Ku Klux Klan" and A F of L support. This support won him the nomination and eventually the election.

Black made news in his first year in the Senate just once: he was "among those present" at one of Coolidge's famous White House breakfasts. The rest of the time he studied routine, made himself familiar with legislative business and kept discreetly silent. When he had thoroughly prepared himself he began to battle to restore Muscle Shoals to public operation—his first Senate speech was on this. He went on to fight with Senator Norris of Nebraska against the utility interests.

It wasn't until Roosevelt was elected, however, that he came into his own. During Roosevelt's first term Black voted for each of the 24 major measures of the New Deal program and consistently supported all labor legislation. He himself presented a bill in the Senate for a 30-hour week and got it passed, although it never became law in its original form. Instead it was incorporated in part into the NRA, which Black, incidentally, denounced, one of the few men in the Senate "who had the acumen and vision to perceive precisely what the NRA was and what it would be."

From the 30-hour-week fight, Black threw himself into the problem of merchant marine subsidies. He had been working on this ever since 1928, when he had held up an appropriation bill carrying Coolidge's salary in an attempt to force into it an amendment to limit the salaries of Shipping Board officials to \$10,000 a year. In 1930 he again investigated the whole question of subsidies and by 1933 was conducting a full-fledged investigation. Sensational headlines resulted from his hearings. He wrung out testimony "by convincing those who take the stand that he already has the facts but merely wishes them confirmed for the record out of the mouths of the witnesses."

As Raymond Clapper described it then, "armed with stacks of letters and documents, Senator Black sits back easily in his chair, puffs slowly on his cigar, rolls his large open eyes quite innocently and with a wise smile



**BLACK, HUGO—Continued**

undertakes to refresh the memory of a squirming witness." The disclosures of the Black committee were startling. Contributions from taxes, it was proved, "in great part found their way into the pockets of profiteers, stock manipulators, political and powerful financial groups, who never flew a plane, who never invented an engine, who never improved an airplane part. Huge subsidies paid by the government to build up a merchant marine have been diverted from that channel and have been largely spent in high salaries, extravagant expense accounts, highly paid lobbyists and huge dividends."

After "almost singlehandedly saving the Administration from defeat" in the Utility Holding Company fight of 1935, Black went on to stir up even larger headlines as head of the Senate Lobby Investigating Committee. This work wasn't new to him, for the late Senator Caraway of Arkansas had asked him to become a guest on his lobby committee back in 1929. Black plunged in with enthusiasm; not long afterward he was accused of violating the Fourth Amendment and severely taken to task by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. He had ordered the Postal Telegraph and Western Union Companies to comb their files for all wires which smacked of high pressure lobbying methods and later had subpoenaed the complete telegraphic correspondence of more than 1,000 specified persons and groups. More than 5,000,000 wires were piled up, and with them the wrath of the newspapers, those being investigated, the public and the courts. Black's rejoinder was to call it all "a gross and malicious campaign of misrepresentation."

During Black's last year in Congress he drove the Wages and Hours Bill through the Senate at great risk to his own political neck, for his sponsorship aroused violent reactions among Alabama employers who would have made a determined effort to defeat him if he had run for a third term. Every weekday, in office hours from 10 to 2 and on Saturdays from 10 to 1, he met his constituents. Between sessions he rented a house in Birmingham and traveled around his own and neighboring states on speaking tours. But all this came to an end on August 12, 1937 when President Roosevelt nominated him for the position of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Senator Ashurst asked for the Senate's unanimous consent. Senator Johnson objected, and a senatorial precedent to confirm the nomination of any member to office without reference to committee was shattered. Objections flew. Emphasis was placed on the fact that he was a partisan litigant rather than a calm, impartial weigher of opposing arguments; on his lack of judicial experience. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., found him insufficiently "tolerant, liberal and judicial in his view of the religious faiths and racial equality of his fellow citizens"; *Commonweal* called the President's choice "an unfortunate impulse of the moment"; fellow Senators brought up legal technicalities against his appointment. Only the liberals and liberal magazines like *The Nation*, which once called him

"a passionately sincere humanist guided throughout by his understanding of the fundamental truth of the new militant liberalism," applauded the choice. Yet Black received his commission and, unknown to the public, on the same day took his oath as Associate Justice. Then he sailed for Europe.

Less than a month later Ray Sprigle, a reporter for the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette*, wrote a series of six articles for that paper and the North American Newspaper Alliance in which he showed that Black had joined the Robert E. Lee Klan Number One, Invisible Empire, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan on September 11, 1923 and resigned on July 9, 1925 on the eve of his campaign for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator; that he had been welcomed back and made a life member on September 2, 1926 and given a gold "grand passport." The outcry was almost unanimous. Black had "betrayed" Roosevelt, it was said; the whole was "a deplorable episode without precedent or parallel in the history of this Republic"; and Hugh Johnson asked: "What difference does it make if Hugo Black is a uniformed Kluxer? . . . It was plain from his record that he is a born witch burner—narrow, prejudiced and class conscious." Black had his defenders, however. The *New Republic* explained Black's joining of the Klan as the error of years back, unimportant today; Max Lerner called it "simply a piece of political behavior," necessary for his election, and stated firmly: "Hugo Black is no Klansman. Everything that he has stood for in his 11 years in the Senate runs counter to what the Klan has stood for."

Black himself said nothing from abroad and Roosevelt told the press: "I know only what I have read in the papers." Black returned to explain his actions in a radio speech. It began with a discourse on religious liberty and continued: "I did join the Klan. I have resigned. I never rejoined. . . I have never considered and do not now consider the unsolicited card given to me shortly after my nomination to the Senate as a membership of any kind in the Ku Klux Klan. I never used it. I did not even keep it."

Black took his seat on the Supreme Court, his first official act to hear two separate but similar motions which challenged his right to the office. It was expected that from then on Black would go slowly, give himself a chance to mellow. He didn't. Although the cases assigned to him in his first year on the Court were small in number and narrow in issue, he managed to distinguish himself as a loud, lusty and lone dissenter. In less than eight months on the bench he had given out thirteen dissents. This was lauded by the *New Republic* as a sign of liberalism; by the late Paul V. Anderson as revealing an attitude that "may well guide the Court out of the metaphysical wilderness into which it has wandered."

Marquis Childs, however, stated in magazine articles that Black's dissents were notable less for their liberalism than for their tech-

nical incompetence and went on further to say that Black's legal training and experience had been revealed as painfully unequal to his position on the nation's highest tribunal. His opinions, he stated, often had to be rephrased by colleagues to conform to Court standards. He himself had been unable to carry his share of routine work; his presence had been "an acute discomfort and embarrassment" to the other justices. Raymond Clapper collaborated this in his newspaper column, and the *Daily News* went so far as to say that Supreme Court members "had hitched up their judicial robes and in dignified fashion were in the process of putting the slug on their colleague." Denials then flooded the pages of newspapers, magazines, law periodicals. Walton Hamilton, professor of law at Yale, said Black had "courage almost to the point of audacity," praised his "eminently lawyer-like opinions" and prophesied that Black would be "an outstanding figure in the history of the court," for he "brings a breath of fresh air into a rather musty courtroom." Harold C. Havighurst of Northwestern University supported Hamilton, insisting with him that the dominant distinction between Black and his fellow jurists was his "insistence upon reality."

The controversy died down in the course of time, even though in 1941 Justice Black is still a frequent dissenter. Some of his decisions have been notable: in February 1940 he delivered a decision, freeing four Negroes who under torture had confessed to crimes, which was called "far and away the most direct, sweeping and brilliantly written application of the 14th Amendment to human rights that has come from our highest Court"; for this and for another denouncing the exclusion of Negroes from trial jury panels Black's name was added to the Honor Roll of Race Relations by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature in the New York Public Library in 1941. Later, in April 1941, he voted that Negroes had a right to receive equal train accommodations with whites.

In February 1941 Black had the triumph of participating in a Supreme Court decision certifying the constitutionality of the child labor provisions of the Wages and Hours Law which he had helped to get passed. In that same month he vigorously protested a Felix Frankfurter (see sketch June issue) decision upholding the right of state courts to issue injunctions against picketing "set in a background of violence." Somewhat removed from these cases was his opinion in March 1941 outlawing agreements by which manufacturers of hats and dresses sought to eliminate style "piracy" by registering new creations and penalizing anyone copying the designs.

There are many today who believe that Black is a "legislator among judges"; many who now agree with Walton Hamilton's summing up of his decisions: "There is no verbal display of priestcraft, no strutting of the

higher pyrotechnics, no triumphant victory over difficulties of the jurist's own creation. Instead a recitation of the facts, a sharp definition of the issue, an argument that turns not to right or left but marches straight to its goal—and the trick is done. All the cases are disposed of deftly, simply, certainly, in accordance with justice and common sense."

Black, who was once a great joiner, former Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Alabama and member (to his later sorrow) of almost every organization that asked him to join, doesn't go out much now except on family jaunts with Mrs. Black and their three children or to spend an occasional evening with a fellow justice or an Administration friend. He dislikes games and drinking and is reported to be happiest when reading works on history and economics at home.

#### References

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- Newsweek 2:17 N 11 '33 por; 7:21 Mr 14 '36 por; 10:7-9 Ag 21 '37 pors
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- Univ Chicago Law R 8:20-41 D '40
- Lerner, M. Ideas Are Weapons p254-66 1939
- Who's Who in America
- Who's Who in Government
- Who's Who in Law
- Who's Who in the Nation's Capital

**BOLLES, STEPHEN** (bols) June 25, 1872—July 8, 1941 Republican Representative in Congress from Wisconsin; foe of New Deal and the La Follettes; veteran newspaper editor who had been a journalist since 1890.

#### References

- Who's Who in America
- Who's Who in Journalism

#### Obituaries

- N Y Times p21 J1 9 '41 por

**BOWERS, CLAUDE G(ERNADE)** (bou-érz) Nov. 20, 1878(?)—United States Ambassador to Chile; historian  
Address: Department of State, Washington, D. C.

In the fall of 1939, when Claude G. Bowers sailed for Chile to become United States Ambassador there, it was with the hope that he would "be able further to contribute toward the mutual understanding and growing feeling of our friendship not only with Chile but all South American republics." Ambassador Bowers is far from being the usual career diplomat. Until 1933, when he was appointed Ambassador to the Spanish Republic, he had been known as a "newspaperman, editorial writer, historian and speech maker." An authority on Jefferson and on Jackson, he has also been called "the greatest living practitioner of what for want of a

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 78

DATE - 9/16/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo for Mr. Tolson

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

copy  
WRG:MAM

Date September 16, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Former Special Agent Richard Finkel called me this afternoon and stated that he had been advised by a friend of his that the Washington Evening Star and the Washington Times were contemplating publishing certain criticisms of the Attorney General and the Director for failure to ascertain former Senator Black's connection with the Klu Klux Klan before he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Finkel stated that this information had come to him confidentially. He did not know the name of the employee on the Star who was supposed to have given the information out, but said he would ascertain it if possible and let me know. I thanked Finkel for the information.

RECORDED

INDEXED

/s/ WRG

Signature

ORIGINAL FILED IN

94-6121-33

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
FBI - NEW YORK	

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 79

DATE - 10/1/36 - 9/26/36 - 9/21/36

COMMUNICATION - Director's letter to Senator Black;  
Senator Black's letter to Director;  
Letter from Duncan to Hoover

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

October 1, 1936.

RECORDED

Honorable Hugo L. Black,  
United States Senator,  
Birmingham, Alabama.

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter dated September 26, 1936, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter dated September 21, 1936, addressed to me by Dr. L. M. Duncan, President of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Alabama, extending an invitation to address the annual dinner of the senior class which is to be held at a date to be selected between October 19 and November 6, 1936.

I want you to know that I am sincerely appreciative of the invitation which Dr. Duncan extended to me and it would give me a great deal of pleasure to address the students of this Institute. I have found it necessary, however, to advise him that because of my present commitments, I must disregard my personal desires and decline the interesting engagement.

I have advised Dr. Duncan that I shall be very glad to designate another official to give the address if he so desires.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

CC BIRMINGHAM
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
OCT 2 - 1936

*Handwritten signature and initials*

HUGO L. BLACK, ALA., CHAIRMAN  
 ROYAL S. COPELAND, N. Y. WILLIAM E. BORAH, IOWA  
 DAVID I. WALKER, MASS. JESSE H. METCALF, R. I.  
 LOUIS MURPHY, IOWA ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, JR., WIS.  
 ELBERT D. THOMAS, UTAH JAMES J. DAVIS, PA.  
 JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.  
 VIC DONAHUE, OHIO  
 RUSH D. HOLZ, W. VA.  
 SCOTT McLOFTIN, FLA.

KENNETH HAIGLER, CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
 EDUCATION AND LABOR

252 Federal Building  
 Birmingham, Alabama  
 September 26, 1936

Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Miss Gandy	

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,  
 Division of Investigation,  
 Department of Justice,  
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed you will please find copy of letter dated September 21, 1936 addressed to you by Dr. L. M. Duncan, President of our Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Alabama, which is self-explanatory.

I hope you can come to Alabama and wish to join Dr. Duncan in extending a cordial invitation to address the senior class at Auburn at their annual dinner.

With kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Hugo L. Black*  
 HUGO L. BLACK.

*ack  
 10-1-36  
 1-36*

encl.

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 INDEXED

OCT 6 1936

91-1-650-4
SEP 28 1936
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TOLSON
RES. DIV.

1 ENCL W

*Handwritten notes and signatures at bottom left.*

*Handwritten initials "NH" at bottom center.*

Alabama Polytechnic Institute  
Auburn, Alabama

Office of the President

September 21, 1936

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The senior class at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute now totals 425 who are expected to graduate next May. We would like for them to know, before graduation, more about the enormous crime problem as it presents itself to the people of this nation. We believe that it is a problem which should be of great concern to all college men and women and, of course, to every good citizen.

With this in view we are writing to invite you to come to Auburn this fall and address our senior class at their annual dinner. The date can be arranged to meet your convenience. We prefer, however, to make it any Tuesday, Wednesday, or Thursday evening between October 19 and November 6.

If you come to Auburn for this occasion we expect to arrange with the peace officers of Alabama for them to meet you in Birmingham the next day, provided you would be willing to meet with this group also.

Since crime seems to grow in the face of all that government- federal, state, and local- is doing we believe that institutions of higher learning should give more attention to it. We are pleased to cooperate with you and your associates in an educational way.

Looking forward to having you in Auburn, I am

Sincerely yours

L. N. Duncan  
President

LND/a

64-1450-1



HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 80

DATE - 9/16/37

COMMUNICATION - Memo for Mr. Tolson

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

copy  
WRG:MAM

Date September 16, 1937

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

Former Special Agent Richard Finkel called me this afternoon and stated that he had been advised by a friend of his that the Washington Evening Star and the Washington Times were contemplating publishing certain criticisms of the Attorney General and the Director for failure to ascertain former Senator Black's connection with the Klu Klux Klan before he was appointed to the Supreme Court. Finkel stated that this information had come to him confidentially. He did not know the name of the employee on the Star who was supposed to have given the information out, but said he would ascertain it if possible and let me know. I thanked Finkel for the information.

RECORDED  
&  
INDEXED

94-1066 200

TOLSON  
TAMM  
HAGOT  
Miss Gandy  
PERSONNEL

/s/ WRG  
Signature

ORIGINAL FILED IN 92-21580

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 81

DATE - 10/6/47

COMMUNICATION - "Washington News" newsclipping

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

# And Jackson Again May — Air Squabble as Court Convenes

Mr. E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Egan  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. Pennington  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Mr. Nease  
Miss Gandy

United Press

The Supreme Court reassembles today for a new term that is expected to bring significant decisions on the Taft-Hartley law and basic civil liberties.

At the stroke of noon, the justices, gowned in black robes, will file to their place behind the bench for a brief and tradition-marked first day session.

Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson starts his second term as presiding magistrate as resolute as ever to main-



JUSTICE JACKSON

tain peace among his erstwhile rowing colleagues. No hint of the deep-seated personal quarrels bubbled to the surface last year.

The Court opens its 158th year with 400 cases already on the docket. A handful raise fringe issues under the new labor law. More, now rapidly coursing their way thru lower courts, are likely to reach the tribunal before the year is over.

Other new cases demand interpretations of civil liberties assured by the Constitution's Bill of Rights. The Court must rule on efforts of racial minorities to overthrow private home zoning agreements; systematic exclusion of Negroes from state juries; the line between freedom of the press and libelous comment; and the teaching of religion in public schools.

After opening formalities today, Mr. Gen. Clark will present the new solicitor general, Philip B. Perlman, to the Court. A half hundred attorneys will be admitted to practice before the bar. The tribunal then will recess until next Monday when the justices will hear their first cases and hand down their first orders.

During the intervening week, the justices will meet daily in private conferences to consider the backlog of cases that has piled up during the three-and-a-half-month vacation.

One of these cases may again bring into the open the differences between Justices Robert H. Jackson and Hugo L. Black.



JUSTICE BLACK

Justice Black's former law partner has filed an appeal in an Alabama case of minor significance. Justice Jackson publicly denounced Mr. Black for voting in the last case in which the same lawyer, Crampton Harris, argued before the high bench. Mr. Jackson said if the circumstances were ever repeated he would make his remarks at that time look "like a letter of recommendation."

The sometimes forgotten fact that the Court is made up of men as well as judges may be brought into focus this term, just preceding an election year. Justice Vinson and Justice William O. Douglas frequently have been mentioned as potential presidential or vice presidential timber.

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43 NOV 9 1947

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WASHINGTON NEWS

Page

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 82

DATE - 8/31/58

COMMUNICATION - Newsclipping from "The Washington Post"

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 2

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 2

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## The Washington Merry-Go-Round

# Things Which Shaped the Justices

By Drew Pearson

IF YOU STUDY the lives of the nine men of the Supreme Court, you can pretty well understand how and why they feel strongly about civil rights and school integration. Most of them were born to hardship, reared in an atmosphere where convictions were firm. Here are their backgrounds:

Chief Justice ~~Elli~~ Warren, of Norwegian descent, was the son of a locomotive engineer in Bakersfield, Calif., and first worked as a roundhouse callboy, bicycling messages to railroad crews notifying them when they were to go on duty. Warren's father was murdered when he was a child, and he worked intensively to put himself through school and support his mother.

He became a crusading district attorney, cleaned up crime on the Oakland waterfront, was elected Governor of California. As such he appointed a Negro classmate at the University of California, Walter Gordon, to be head of the State Parole Board; cracked down on the exclusion of Mexicans from a municipal park in San Bernadino; defended the professors of the state universities in their refusal to take loyalty oaths regarding past political affiliations.

He antagonized California doctors by urging what they called "socialized medicine," insisted on greeting President Truman when he entered California in the 1952 presidential campaign despite the frowns of Eisenhower backers—and chalked up a record as the most courageous Governor California ever had.

Justice ~~Hugh~~ Black is an Alabama lawyer whose first case involved the return of a sow which had strayed to a neighbor's farm and produced a litter. From a starvation law practice he became the most prosperous lawyer in Birmingham, gave up that practice to run for the Senate. When elected, he disbanded his law office—unlike many other Senators—and told his wife she would have to reduce her income from \$60,000 to \$10,000 a year.

In the Senate, Black became the indefatigable promoter of Roosevelt's New Deal legislation. When appointed to the Court, the press put him through a baptism of fire over his membership in the Ku Klux Klan; which he had joined as a young candidate for public office. That bath of abuse has helped make Black impervious to current criticism and his one-time membership in the Klan may well have influenced his ringing stands for the Negro, Catholics and Jews and against the intolerances of the Klan.

Justice Felix Frankfurter was born in Austria, brought to the United States as a baby and became Harvard's most noted law professor. He led the crusade to save Sacco and Vanzetti when they were accused of the Braintree, Mass., murder; and won the reputation of recommending more men to public office under Roosevelt's New Deal than anyone else in the Nation. Some of them, notably Henry L. Stimson and Dean Acheson, influenced history as members of the Cabinet.

On the court, Frankfurter has wavered from his onetime liberalism, has been criticized for ducking decisions on constitutional grounds. Now the oldest member of the Court in years, he is more susceptible to public opinion than some of his colleagues. Justice William O. Douglas was born in Minnesota, reared in Washington State and

Wash. Post and Times Herald 15  
 Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 N. Y. Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

AUG 31 1958

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NOT RECORDED  
 167 SEP 3 1958

67 SEP 5 1958

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 83

DATE - 11/25/40

COMMUNICATION - Newsclipping from "The New York Times"

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 1

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 1

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

# HIGH COURT FREES CONVICTED NEGRO

Black, in Unanimous Opinion,  
Says Texas County Barred  
Race From Grand Juries

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—The Supreme Court unanimously ruled today that exclusion of Negroes from a Texas grand jury was ground for reversing the conviction of an 18-year-old Negro sentenced to life imprisonment for rape.

The effect of the decision is to free the prisoner after two years in jail, because of the statute of limitation. **WGO LAFAYETTE**

Justice Black, who wrote the opinion, noted that the Texas jury law was capable of being administered without racial discrimination, but, he added, the discretion permitted in selecting grand jurors could be applied to exclude Negroes. It was "inescapable," he asserted, that this had been done in Harris County, where the Negro, Edgar Smith, was convicted.

"What the Fourteenth Amendment prohibits," he stated, "is racial discrimination in the selection of grand juries. Where jury commissioners limit those from whom grand juries are selected to their personal acquaintances, discrimination can arise from commissioners who know no Negroes as well as from commissioners who know but can eliminate them."

There had been discrimination, he said, but it was ingeniously concealed so that the conviction cannot be reversed.

The prisoner was one more in a long line of men fighting for civil liberties and constitutional rights.

**Black Is Negro's Advocate**  
Justice Black has been prominent in decisions asserting the basic rights of Negroes. In February, 1939, he wrote an opinion saving a Louisiana Negro from the death sentence because his race was barred from the jury. Last February, the court, in an opinion by him, overturned the convictions of four Florida Negroes when evidence showed they endured a harsh third degree.

An Alabamian, he stood aside when the Supreme Court acted on the case of the "Scottsboro boys," because of the controversy over the Ku Klux Klan at the time of his appointment. The attitude of Justice Black in these cases has attracted wide attention.

After handing down the Black opinion and four others and issuing the usual formal orders, the court recessed from the bench until Dec. 9. One of the orders refused to grant a test of the "common control" features of the Georgia Unemployment Compensation Law, while another granted a review to the Fashion Originators Guild, which has been charged by the Federal Trade Commission with monopolistic practices.

In the Edgar Smith case, Justice Black repeated testimony to show that Negroes had long been excluded from the grand jury in Harris County, which includes Houston. Negroes, he stated, constituted more than 20 per cent of the county population and almost 10 per cent of the poll-tax payers. A minimum of 3,000 to 6,000, he added, fill qualifications for grand jury service.

The court clerk, said Justice Black, testified, however, that in 1931-38, inclusive, only five of the 334 grand jurors in that period were Negroes; of 512 persons called for grand jury duty, only eighteen were Negroes; of these eighteen the names of thirteen appeared as the last name on the list of men

list, the custom being to choose the twelve-man grand jury in the order that the names were listed.

"It is part of the established tradition in the use of juries as instruments of public justice that the jury be a body truly representative of the community," said Justice Black. "For racial discrimination to result in the exclusion from jury service of otherwise qualified groups not only violates our Constitution and the laws enacted under it but is at war with our basic concepts of a democratic society and a representative government."

**No-Bias Law "Not Enough"**

"We must consider this record in the light of these important principles. The fact that the written words of a State's laws hold out a promise that no such discrimination will be practiced is not enough. The Fourteenth Amendment requires that equal protection to all must be given—not merely promised."

"Here, the Texas statutory scheme is not in itself unfair; it is capable of being carried out with no racial discrimination whatsoever. But by reason of the wide discretion permissible in the various steps of the plan, it is equally capable of being applied in such a manner as practically to proscribe any group thought by the law's administrators to be undesirable. And from the record before us the conclusion is inescapable that it is the latter application that has prevailed in Harris County."

"Chance and accident alone could hardly have brought about the listing for grand jury service of so few Negroes from among the thousands shown by the undisputed evidence to possess the legal qualifications for jury service. Nor could chance and accident have been responsible for the combination of circumstances under which a Negro's name, when listed at all, almost invariably appeared as No. 16, and under which, No. 16 was never called for service unless it proved impossible to obtain the required jurors from the first fifteen names on the list."

The convicted man pleaded that the "systematic" exclusion of Negroes denied him the right of equal protection guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. The State of Texas denied there had been arbitrary exclusion. Two of the three commissioners who drew the September, 1938, grand jury panel admitted that they did not select any Negroes, although the subject was discussed, but, they continued, there was no arbitrary discrimination.

The Black decision reversed the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals, which had affirmed the conviction in the trial court. Both of the Texas courts held that the evidence failed to support the charge of racial discrimination.

**Georgia Review Is Refused**  
By The Associated Press.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—The Supreme Court refused today to review a Georgia Supreme Court decision which State officials asserted would "seriously endanger" the administration of unemployment-compensation programs of thirty-three States.

The decision barred the State from lumping concerns under the same ownership into a single unit to determine whether there were enough employees to warrant the collection of assessments under the unemployment compensation statute.

A 1937 Georgia law permitted assessments against such concerns if, together, they employed eight or more persons.

**Texas Will Release Smith**  
By The Associated Press.  
HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 25—Edgar Smith, a Negro, whose life imprisonment conviction on a charge of criminal assault was set aside today by the United States Supreme Court, will be freed from the Harris County jail in a few days. He has been held since Aug. 1, 1938, at now 20 years old.

Court attaches here said that because the statute of limitations the charge is one year in arrears Smith cannot be reindicted and therefore will be freed as soon as the mandate from the Supreme Court arrives.

Supreme Court Decisions  
Texas Jury Law

NOT RECORDED  
INDEXED 44-0-A  
NEW YORK TIMES 11/25/40



HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 84

DATE - 4/15/69

COMMUNICATION - SAC, Denver to Director with a two-page  
letterhead memorandum

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 3

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 3

Deletions pertaining to this request which have  
been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

2

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 4/15/69

FROM : SAC, DENVER (9-1818) (C)

SUBJECT: ANONYMOUS LETTER  
CONTAINING POSTMARK 3/12/69  
DENVER, COLORADO  
MAILED TO SUPREME COURT JUSTICES  
EARL WARREN, WILLIAM ORVILLE DOUGLAS  
AND HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK  
EXTORTION

Enclosed for the Bureau are an original and three copies of a letterhead memorandum regarding this case which is self-explanatory.

2 - Bureau (Enc. 4) ENCLOSURE  
1 - Denver  
JHG:lbh  
(3)

REC 54

17 APR 16 1969



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
Denver, Colorado  
April 15, 1969

UNKNOWN SUBJECT;  
ROBERT P. CUNNINGHAM - COMPLAINANT

By memorandum dated March 25, 1969, the United States Secret Service, Washington, D.C., advised that the United States Supreme Court, Washington, D.C., had furnished to them the following possible threatening letter which was postmarked March 12, 1969, at Denver, Colorado, addressed "Communists on Supreme Court, care of Warren - Douglas - Black, Washington, D.C." and read as follows:

"Dear Fellow Commrade, Was glad to see where you stood up for your "Comrade" dick gregory, and overturned his conviction! At least you communists stick & stink together! Will be grateful when God sees fit to remove your kind foom this earth, and I hope it wont be long. Its just to bad an Oswald or James Ray ect cannot run wild among you filthy cruds!

/s/ A Non Communist Taxpayer  
praying for your Assinations"

On April 8, 1969, the facts of this investigation were presented to Assistant United States Attorney Milton C. Branch, Denver, Colorado, who advised after reading the letter in question that he was declining prosecution as the letter fails to contain a threat coming within the purview of the Federal Extortion Statute.

On April 8, 1969, Detective Richard Sherwitz Denver, Colorado, Police Department, Detective Bureau, was advised regarding the letter and the opinion of the Assistant United States Attorney. He stated this matter is being made an item of record with the police department.

ENCLOSURE

On April 11, 1969, Mr. W. F. Rhame, Assistant Operations Officer, 114th MI Group, Denver, Colorado, was advised regarding the letter involved and of the Assistant United States Attorney's opinion at Denver, Colorado.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY: IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

HUGO LAFAYETTE BLACK

DOCUMENT - 85

DATE - 3/8/59

COMMUNICATION - Newsclipping from "The New York Daily News"

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES PERTAINING TO REQUEST - 6

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES RELEASED - 6

Deletions pertaining to this request which have been made from this document are listed as follows:

No exemptions claimed.

# THEIR WORD IS LAW

## But Supreme Court Judges Learn That Nobody Likes Umps

By ARTHUR WATSON

WASHINGTON, March 7.—By now, the nine august jurists of the Supreme Court must feel a little like the umpires at the old Brooklyn Dodgers games—totally unappreciated.

For months, their decisions in key issues have been drawing boos from the bleachers. Fiery integrationists have denounced them for opening Southern schools to Negroes. Zealous patriots have assailed them for being soft, legally speaking, on Reds.

A delegation led by a determined lady named Opal Tanner White has even demanded they be impeached, apparently on general principles. Threatening letters have caused the FBI to post a guard around the Chief Justice.

All this has saddened the justices, of course. Still, they are understanding men who realize that a judge's lot, like an umpire's, is not a happy one. They expect a certain amount of dissent from the spectators.

But just the other day the house of delegates of the staid American Bar Association—their own colleagues, so to speak—gave them the bird.

In measured prose, the ABA faulted 23 of the high tribunal's

legal calls and suggested, in effect, that Congress review the court's umpiring and enact some laws that would change the rules.

In an earlier day, such quarreling with the court's decisions might have provoked a testy justice into challenging a detractor to a duel or at least naming him. But the years have imposed a tradition of chilly aloofness that makes it unthinkable for the justices to retaliate even in words.

Today, they must take no notice of their critics—in public, at least. Privately, more than one member of the court is fuming at the faultfinding that besets them on all sides.

*For instance, the officially denied story that Chief Justice Earl Warren is furious at President Eisenhower is still going strong here. Warren is said to feel that the President let him down badly by not disputing the court's critics, particularly on the integration issue.*

Only the crackpots among the court's detractors have launched their attacks on a personal level. To almost everyone else, friend and foe alike, the men who sit on the nation's highest bench are impersonal and remote.

But beneath those flowing black robes and all that dignity are nine ordinary men, who, like other men, put their pants on one leg at a time. What really separates them from the rest is that they are prisoners of their jobs.

And, now that they are popping into the news every day or so, a closeup on them is apropos. Take Chief Justice Warren . . .

AFTER spending most of his life in the rough and tumble of politics, Warren has found it difficult to adjust to the frigid inaccessibility that has become traditional with the court.

The genial ex-governor of California is a glad-hander at heart and, unlike some of his



(Associated Press photo)

Outdoorsman of court is hiker Douglas, who's shown here taking 180-miler along old canal trail from Cumberland, Md., to Washington.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News 10 \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_

NOT RECORDED  
46 MAR 16 1959

62 MAR 19 1959

1957

24

starchy predecessors, he feels that his social gadding does not detract from the dignity of his position.

"There isn't a friendlier man in Washington," says capital reporter Ed Folliard, who knows the Chief Justice well.

Warren is known to have been shocked and dismayed by the FBI decision that the threats against him were serious enough to warrant a round-the-clock guard. Until his appointment to the high bench the only enmity he aroused was political and impersonal.

"Who would take a potshot at a judge?" he asked, wonderingly, when he was told of the security measures.

The threatening letters have not curtailed Warren's frequent attendance at Washington galas, where he usually can be found off in a corner talking politics—his favorite topic—with old friends and fellow veterans of the political wars.

### Some Wonder if Warren Is Eyeing White House

His passion for politics, undiminished even after five years of isolation from the hustings, has caused some observers to wonder if he secretly harbors White House ambitions despite his very definite disclaimer back in 1952.

But those who know him best are convinced his interest in politics is now purely conversational and that his true love is that of a lawyer for the court. Anyway, he is 67—a little old for the Presidency.

Next to politics, Warren's chief outside interest is sports. He is said to have put the court on a five-day week in 1955 so that he would be free for Saturday's football games.

For the Army-Navy game in Philadelphia that year, the Chief Justice hired a private railroad car, arranged for lunch and dinner to be served on it, and invited his eight court colleagues and their wives to attend the inter-service classic as his guests. He even picked up the tab for the tickets, if there was a tab. (The services are secretive about their free list to the big game.)

Warren's "football special" was an annual junket until this past fall, when it was cancelled for undisclosed reasons. Mrs. Tom Clark ventured the explanation that perhaps the host "couldn't get tickets," but this

seems hardly likely considering who the host is.

An explanation nearer the mark might be that the FBI was reluctant to permit the nine justices to afford a bunched target for a crackpot who could post himself along the track with a homemade bomb.

Athletically inclined himself, Warren keeps in tip-top shape with frequent exercises and handball games in the basement gym of the Supreme Court Building. Like most big men—he's 6 feet 1 and normally weighs over 200 pounds—the Chief Justice wages a constant battle with fat.

In less than a year after he traded a vigorous outdoor life in California for the sedentary routine of the court, Warren learned to his horror that he was gaining weight at an alarming rate. He immediately went on a sugarless and starchless diet and trimmed off 20 pounds.

The Warrens live modestly in a hotel-apartment with their unmarried daughter, Virginia, one of the reigning belles of the capital. Mrs. Warren usually cooks the meals when they dine at home, and her husband has his food sent up from the hotel kitchen when she is in California visiting her grandchildren.

AT the foot of the long conference table that Chief Justice Warren presides over in the Supreme Court's "inner sanctum," where decisions are sometimes hotly argued, sits the ranking associate justice, courtly but quick-tempered Hugo Lafayette Black, 72.

Appointed from the Senate in 1937, Alabama-born Black took his seat on the court amid a bitter controversy over the disclosure that he had once held a card in the bigotry-peddling Ku Klux Klan.

Though he explained that the KKK card was issued to him unsolicited (in the South in the 1920s it was a rare politician who could escape a Klan card), Black's swearing-in was held up almost two months while the argument raged.

Like Warren, he has the true politician's genuine liking for people. His easy manner and Old South charm, plus a real talent for mimicking pontifical public speakers and TV commentators, made him a sought-after guest until the death of his wife six years ago, when he disappeared from the social scene.

For almost four years Black

shuttled disconsolately between the court and his acre-and-a-half estate overlooking the Potomac in nearby Alexandria, where he turned to planting roses, camellias and pyracantha.

Then, two years ago, he surprised Washington by marrying his buxom brunette secretary, Elizabeth Seay DeMerritte, a divorcee 20 years his junior, who came here from Birmingham, Ala., to join his staff on the recommendations of his family, it is said.

Now the Blacks are back in the social whirl.

Black's vigor is that of a man 20 years younger. A tennis player of near professional skill, the justice is up at the crack of dawn, and, weather permitting, bounces balls off the fence of his tennis court for a half-hour or so.

On weekends he is said to play four or five sets a day, usually with neighbors or his law clerks or friends from the Army-Navy Club, where he has played in competition.

### 'Tennis, Anyone?' Fetches Black

A story is that when Black was in his 40s he was cautioned by his doctor against playing singles.

"Singles aren't good for men in their 40s," the doctor warned. "Well, then," Black replied, "I can't wait until I'm 50."

Black's drive carries over into the court, where his readiness to argue his convictions and expound his knowledge of law is said to touch off some heated exchanges with Justice Felix Frankfurter, no man to withhold his point of view on any subject.

Relations between the two are said to be rigidly formal, since Black is believed to have never forgiven Frankfurter for siding with the late Justice Robert Jackson in a feud that began when Black refused to disqualify himself in a case involving his former law partner.

FRANKFURTER is by far the most disputatious—and controversial—member of the court. A professor at Harvard Law School from 1914 to 1939, when he was appointed to the court, Frankfurter's knowledge of the law is unchallenged but his interpretations of it frequently come under fire.

"Felix was a great law professor," says an expert on the court, "and he knows the law. But judg-

ing ~~more~~ than knowing the law. Judging is a technique, a great measure of which is determining what can be accomplished."

Though no justice on the minority side of a decision is ever assigned to write an opinion, dissenting Frankfurter always does. He even writes separate opinions expressing his views when he is with the majority.

On the bench, Frankfurter is often testily impatient with his colleagues and does not hesitate to interrupt the Chief Justice if he thinks his superior's questions (the justices do a great deal of questioning from the bench) are straying from the point.

### Frankfurter Demands Contentious Clerks

Unlike the other members of the court, Frankfurter drafts all his clerks from Harvard Law and insists that the dean send him only young men spunky enough to argue with him—not only on points of law but also on the proper wording of opinions.

(Frankfurter's employment of Harvard types was the basis of an old quip about left-wingers in government: "How to get ahead in Washington—go to Harvard Law and turn left.")

Capital society seldom sees the bustling little justice—he is scarcely more than 5 feet and wears a pince-nez with a black ribbon that makes him look like a wise old owl. His wife, Marion, suffers from arthritis and hardly ever leaves their three-story gray brick house in Georgetown.

Probably, Frankfurter doesn't miss the social scene.

"Felix has only two interests anyway," says a friend. "One is the law and the other is his wife."

The best-known member of the court outside Warren is Justice William O. Douglas, 60, whose marathon hikes and mountain climbing expeditions into faraway lands have made him a familiar, if puzzling, figure to millions of newspaper readers.

Irrepressibly outspoken, Douglas is no respecter of precedent. For example, his speech to labor

after the 1948 Presidential election involved a member of the court in the forbidden area of politics. But he is a stalwart defender of freedom of speech, including his own, and sees no reason why his position should prevent him from speaking his mind.

*He and his animated and earnestly intellectual wife, Mercedes, are very active socially and have a wide circle of friends. Theirs was a second marriage for both. Mrs. Douglas, daughter of a Louisiana sheriff, was the wife of an Interior Department official whom she divorced to marry Douglas.*

The romance was an open secret, but all four of the principals were so well known and liked that it escaped becoming a scandal.

A one-time employe of former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas (R-Calif.), Mrs. Douglas is colleague as well as wife and has helped her husband prepare a number of books. Last year, they moved into a house overlooking one of the locks of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, where he walks and walks and walks.

**POSSIBLY** the happiest man on the high bench is Tom Clark, a former U. S. attorney general who got his heart's desire when President Truman appointed him to the Supreme Court 10 years ago. A lawyer through and through, Clark's dream even in law school was to sit on the court.

While it was generally agreed that he was a skilled politician and a shrewd lawyer, there were some who doubted that Clark was qualified to be a justice.

But even these critics agree now that Clark has grown with the job. A hard worker—"I've got to work twice as hard because I'm not as smart as some of the other fellows," he once said—Clark is emerging as a sound if not brilliant judge.

On the generally liberal Warren court, Clark finds himself leaning toward the conservative side; a recent instance was his reasoned and forceful dissent in the case that opened the FBI

files to defendants. This opinion, it is said, endeared him to FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover.

Off the bench, the tall, slender Texan has the Westerner's friendly casualness. He calls most everyone "partner," pronouncing it, Texas-style, as "pardner," and is totally unassuming—so much so, in fact, that he is the only member of the court to list his name in the telephone book.

Though he still affects Texas dress—big hat and light-colored suits—Clark has made one concession to the ultra-conservative tradition of the court. He discarded his collection of 150 of the gaudy bow ties he habitually wore, and now wears only black ones.

The Clarks live in the capital's most exclusive apartment house, where they entertain frequently. His principal outside interest is golf, which he plays at Burning Tree (the President's club), usually with retired Justice Stanley Reed, an old friend.

### Four Other Justices Are Widely Unknown

The remaining four justices are little known in Washington and virtually unknown in the rest of the U.S.—three because they prefer it that way and the fourth because he has just joined the court.

*The clue to 58-year-old Justice John Marshall Harlan's personality lies in his given name. Named for John Marshall, the nation's greatest chief justice, Harlan has striven all his life to apply Marshall's principles to his own legal career.*

The law, it is said, is his whole life. A neighbor in Georgetown, Mrs. Francis Biddle, says she frequently sees Harlan coming home after dark "with an armload of work."

He is so seldom seen otherwise that it came as a surprise to his community when he joined a citizens association dedicated to preserving the historic streets and homes of Georgetown. But he rarely puts in an appearance at meetings.

Considered a judge's judge, Harlan's promotion from the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York somewhat offset the lack of judicial background in an earlier Eisenhower appointee—Warren, who had never been a judge.

Harlan and his wife, Ethel, are a quiet couple whose chief recreation is an occasional walk about historic Georgetown.

Another member of the court named for a famed chief justice is 57-year-old Charles Evans Whittaker (Marshall and Charles Evans Hughes wrote the two great opinions on the Supreme Court's power to determine the

law of the land) who was appointed from the U. S. District Court in Kansas City a year ago.

A Missouri country boy who worked his way through law school to become a highly regarded "office lawyer" in Kansas City, Whittaker has a reputation for being the most deliberative man on the court.

"Old Charley reads everything, looks everything up and weighs every 'uh' and 'whereas' before making up his mind," says new man Jack Williams, who knew him for years in Kansas City.

Whittaker and his wife, Wilfred, live near the William Douglasses and are stay-at-home. The justice is an unknown quantity to capital reporters who cover the court; he refused even his friend Williams' request for an interview on how he likes living in Washington.

**THE** first Roman Catholic to serve on the court since the death of Justice Frank Murphy in 1949 is Justice William Brennan, 52, a son of Irish immigrant parents, who was appointed two years ago from the New Jersey Supreme Court.

A Democrat, though never active politically, Brennan's appointment came as a complete surprise to him. He got a call one day from ex-U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. who asked him to be in Washington the next day on "important business."

It was not until Brennan reached the capital and met the President that he learned he was to succeed Justice Sherman Minton, who retired because of failing health.

A specialist in labor law before he was named to the New Jersey Supreme Court, Brennan established a reputation as a moderate liberal and a defender of civil rights. But he has not been a member of the Supreme Court long enough to be classified as a liberal or a conservative.

Like the Whittakers, the Brennans thus far have not been seen much socially around the capital. But in time they undoubtedly will be—Brennan has a warm, friendly personality, likes people and is too dynamic to seclude himself behind the marble pillars of the court.

The Brennans live in fashionable Georgetown. They have three children, William J. 3d, 25; Hu-L., 20, and Nancy, 10.

The youngest member of the court in years and seniority, Justice Potter Stewart, 43, was appointed last October. He once turned down a chance to be mayor of Cincinnati, his home town, because he thought the job would take too much time from his family.

That was in 1951, when Stewart, then a rising figure in R.



publican politics in Cincinnati, led the ticket for election to the city council. He was in line for the mayor's job under a system in which the majority party on the council elects the mayor from its own membership.

Although he never held a judicial job until he was named to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati a little over four years ago, Stewart was brought up in an atmosphere of law.

His father, Ohio Supreme Court Justice Garfield Stewart, a leading trial lawyer, discussed his cases at the dinner table and made the law a romantic calling to his son.

Stewart studied at Yale and Cambridge, and practiced in New York after war service as an officer aboard a Navy tanker. He married a Long Island girl, Mary Ann Bertles, and in 1947 they returned to Cincinnati.

The Stewarts haven't yet settled down in Washington. Their first taste of the capital was a heady one—President and Mrs. Eisenhower's dinner for the justices and their wives—and left Mrs. Stewart breathless.

"I was tremendously impressed by their graciousness and warmth," she said.

Like the Brennans, the Stewarts have three children: Harriet, 13; Potter Jr., 10, and David, 7.

Though he's just a fledgling, Potter has already learned one thing: booing the umpire is not limited to the ball park.



(Wide World foto)

Said to be happiest man on court, Clark's appointment was culmination of dream that began in law school. He's checking gun here for hunting trip.



### They Review All Non-Judicial Decisions

Proof that romance can bloom in court's solemn air, 71-year-old Justice Black fondly walks with second wife, divorcee Elizabeth DeMerritte, 50 (←) who was his secretary until they wed 18 months ago. Black was widower. In unusual picture (A), wives of justices assume court-type pose. Sitting, l. to r., are Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Warren, Mrs. Harold Burton (her husband has since retired); standing, l. to r., are Mrs. Brennan, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Harlan and M-s. Whittaker. Empty chair was for Mrs. Frankfurter, who suffers from arthritis and was unable to pose.



## Everybody Seems to Be Picking on Them

Though they appear properly serene here (A), nine judges of most controversial U.S. Supreme Court in years are said to be fuming over mounting criticism of recent rulings. Sitting, l. to r., are Justices William O. Douglas, Hugo L. Black, Chief Justice Earl Warren, Felix Frankfurter, Tom C. Clark; standing, l. to r., are Charles Evans Whittaker, John Marshall Harlan, William J. Brennan Jr. and Potter Stewart, newest member of high tribunal. A chip off old bench, 43-year-old Stewart got booming congratulations from his father, James Garfield Stewart, member of Ohio Supreme Court, at swearing-in (→) last fall. His wife, Mary Ann, was just as proud.

