

Subpena Justice Clark

Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark has refused to testify before a House subcommittee investigating the Department of Justice. The investigators want to ask Justice Clark some questions about the Kansas City vote frauds, the Amerasia case and five other cases which were handled by the Justice Department while Clark was Attorney General.

Justice Clark declined to appear before the committee because, he said "in order to discharge their high trust, judges have scrupulously maintained, as is clearly the duty of the office, a dignified retirement from the strife of public affairs and partisan politics."

"Your invitation involves a high principle of great importance," Justice Clark said, "the preservation of the independence of the three branches of government. The subcommittee should agree that the courts must be kept free from public controversy."

Justice Clark is hiding behind his black robes. His appearance before the Congressional subcommittee does

not involve the independence of the court. Nor will it involve the Supreme Court in public controversy.

The subcommittee is not interested in the actions of Justice Clark but in the actions and views of former Attorney General Clark. The subcommittee is trying to learn all the facts about the Kansas City vote frauds, Amerasia and other cases, so that the full story may be known. Justice Clark has an obligation, as a public servant, to give this investigation all the help he can.

The subcommittee should subpoena Justice Clark.

Court Under Cloud

—By George E. Sokolsky—

IT IS unfortunate that among our other woes, the Supreme Court is being attacked, not for faulty decisions but because of a growing dubiousness as to the personal integrity of some of the justices. It has, on the whole, been customary for members of this Court to avoid personal publicity of any kind, although in recent years this rule has only too often been breached.

In the American system, the Supreme Court must be sublime, honored, respected and obeyed. The Founding Fathers gave this court of final jurisdiction no direct power to enforce its mandates. Its strength lies in the profound respect in which the Court is held by the American people. Its mandates run because no one questions its final authority.

It is therefore to be regretted that Justice Tom C. Clark takes refuge in the robes of his high office to refuse to provide data on the operations of the Department of Justice while he was Attorney General. The questioning has nothing to do with his conduct as a Supreme Court justice; it does have to do with his conduct as an Attorney General. Such an inquiry could not be held in relationship to his decisions; in the Constitutional division of powers, Congress has no authority to interfere with the courts. However, Congress may investigate any administrative agency for corruption, or to bring impeachment proceedings against any official.

THERE CAN be no question but that the Department of Justice was fouled by various types of abuses, including bizarre decisions, in tax cases, queer employment of the pardoning power, and even the disappearance of files. When James McGranery became Attorney General, he "found" cases that should have been prosecuted but which were permitted to lie dormant until the statute of limitations saved persons from indictment. Some of these dossiers were sent to Congressional committees for investigation by McGranery, judicial procedure no longer being available.

Justice Tom Clark cannot assume ignorance of what happened in the Kansas City election

frauds; yet, as long as he chooses to remain silent, the dignity of his present office is imperilled. He owes it to himself and his country to accept the respectful invitation of a Congressional committee to testify in those matters which reflect on his personal integrity and therefore on the Court of which he is now a member.

I am in no manner accusing Mr. Justice Clark of anything except that events occurred during his administration of the Department of Justice which give rise to grave doubts. Perhaps Mr. Clark has an explanation which, if known, could prove to be satisfactory, but which, if never given to the public, is embarrassing to the Court and the American people and to Clark himself.

The conduct of Justice William O. Douglas in the last phases of the Rosenberg case raises no issue of integrity; a question of good taste does arise. In the Courts, form is not mere ceremonial; it is substantial in the sense that it safeguards due process. Most of his brethren were in Washington when the Rosenberg lawyers appealed to him, individually, taking advantage of the fact that the Court, only a few hours before, had adjourned after turning them down. It looked like a sneak attempt to gain an advantage which the Court itself almost immediately voided.

JUSTICE DOUGLAS could not have believed that the Department of Justice would do nothing in this matter until October. It is not understandable that there could be any but a personal motive, as Mr. Douglas had had many formal opportunities to state his views, which he did.

It is also not quite understandable why Justice Felix Frankfurter could not make up his mind on the final appeal. He had had the Rosenberg case before him five times prior to the final appeal. He knew the facts and the law. The new argument was strictly on the applicability of the law, and Mr. Frankfurter knows his law, as even his personal opponents will admit. He needed more time than his brethren to make up his mind. But why? Felix Frankfurter has never been afraid of directness before. Was it fatigue, the hot weather, age, or a picket line?

The Supreme Court is too important in our lives for shenanigans to be tolerable. The Court must be beyond suspicion if its mandate is to be respected.

Listen to Mr. Sokolsky's weekly commentary every Sunday at 6:30 p.m. over Radio Station WKWK, 1400 on your dial.



George Sokolsky

3/24



JUSTICE LOUGHRAN
... his \$40,00 tops Vinson.

Best Paid Jurist



He's Chief Judge Loughran Of State Court of Appeals

Albany — (GNS) — New York State now has the highest paid jurist in the world. He is also, by far, the highest paid official of the state.

He is John T. Loughran, 64, of Kingston, graduate of Fordham University, who began the practice of law in 1911 in his home town. Later he went to New York City.

By recommendation of Governor Dewey and acts of the Legislature, Chief Justice Loughran of the Court of Appeals, will receive a salary of \$35,000 a year, plus \$5,000 for expenses, plus a car when he needs it. His former pay was \$28,500 plus \$3,000 for expenses.

At \$40,000 a year, he tops Governor Dewey's salary exclusive of expenses, and tops the \$25,000 a year paid to Chief Justice Vinson of the United States Supreme Court.

The Governor and the Legislature also hiked the pay of the six associate judges of the Appeals Court. They were raised from \$28,000 a year each to \$32,500 and their expense allowance was increased to \$5,000 a year. Each also has use of a state car when required.

The eight associate justices of the U. S. Supreme Court get \$25,000 a year each.

Our Court of Appeals jurists are hard working, conscientious men, as all who know anything about the court, including barristers, will acknowledge. They labor under great mental pressure and each is reputed to pull his own oar to the satisfaction of the others.

Judge Loughran was appointed to the Court of Appeals in 1934 by Governor Lehman to fill a vacancy. He was elected for a full 14-year term in 1934 and 1946 was appointed as chief judge by Governor Dewey to succeed the late Judge Irving Lehman. In 1946 Loughran was elected chief judge.

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

1/21

My dear "Chief":

You were most generous last night in your remarks. Mary and I shall always remember them. We hope they do not "haunt" you later.

Needless to say, my association with you and your warm friendship over the years has been one of the dearest

1950
JAN 21 1 15 PM '50
CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

RECEIVED

Things of my life -

Mary joins me in heartfelt
appreciation - and our best wishes
always to Roberta and your good
self -

Your old friends
L

1885

The Law, wherein
as in a magic mirror,
we see reflected not only our
own lives, but the lives of
all men that have been!
When I think on this majestic
theme, my eyes dazzle.

1937 War Risk Litigation

1938

To

Anti Trust
Division

1943

1938

Wage & Hrs Div
Head of office

1939

New Orleans

1940

Head of office
Pacific Coast Div
3 cities

1942

War Bonds

1943

Head
Anti Trust

1943

Criminal Division

1945

Head of
Atty General.

[1950]

File

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

1/6 -

Dear Chief :-

Our trip has delayed my writing our delight at receiving the new gold sorghum. It's the best I ever tasted - and my taster is adjusted to syrups.

Thanks for making our hot cakes so tasty - and for many, many other things as well.

Respectfully,
Tom Clavin

RECEIVED

JAN 7 9 42 AM '50

CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE



The Chief Justice

How long
was Holmes

a Judge
of

On Massachusetts
Supreme Judicial

1882 - 1902

U.S.C. 1902 -
1932

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

1/21

Dear Chief :-

I'm sure "mad" about missing your party, but you know why!

You are getting so young looking - and all the girls surround you at receptions making perfect interference - that I thought you should know - people are saying "Wolf" -

The Boss and The "highway men"
who usually take my money may
get an idea Jim running out but
'taint so - this new salary The
Boss has given me makes even
more available -

My best to you all.

affectionately,

Jan

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

NOTED

MAR 16 1950

Chief :-

H.M.V.

In Young v Ragan 337 US 235

The Court appointed Ed Levi to represent
Impounda - opinion by you -

He also argued U.S. 7 rankfort
Distilleria 324 US 293 - (1945) antitrust case -

NOTED

MAR 16 1950

7cc

H.M.V.

MEMORANDUM TO THE CONFERENCE

In re No. 69, United States v. Sinclair v. United States

I intend to suggest on Saturday that we reverse this case
per curiam, citing Swearingen v. United States, 161 U.S. 446,
and United States v. Limehouse, 285 U.S. 424.

Tom C. Clark

Dec. 15, 1949

File Copy

MEMORANDUM TO THE CONFERENCE

In re No. 62, United States v. Sinclair v. United States

I intend to suggest on Saturday that we reverse this case
per curiam, citing Swearingen v. United States, 161 U.S. 446,
and United States v. Limestone, 282 U.S. 424.

Tom C. Clark

Dec. 12, 1919

per curiam
Swearingen
File Copy

RECEIVED

DEC 15 11 15 AM '49

MEMORANDUM TO THE CONFERENCE

CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

In re No. 69, United States v. Sinclair

I intend to suggest on Saturday that we reverse this case per curiam, citing Swearingen v. United States, 161 U.S. 446, and United States v. Limehouse, 285 U.S. 424.

Tom C. Clark

Dec. 15, 1949

Clark, Tom C.

RECEIVED

MAR 16 11 25 AM '50

CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

LEVI, EDWARD HIRSCH. Professor of Law at the University of Chicago, the School of Law.

Born 1911. Ph.B. 1932. J.D. 1935 Univ. of Chicago.
Sterling Fellow, Yale University 1935-36. JSD 1938.

Admitted to practice in Illinois in 1936.
Admitted to practice in Sup. Ct. 1942.

Spec. Asst. to the Attorney Gen. of U.S. 1940-1945. (Antitrust Division)

Subjects: Elements of the Law
Business Organization I,
Corporate Reorganization
Bills and Notes
Law and Economic Organization.

Author, "Introduction to Legal Reasoning"(1949).

Co-Editor with J. W. Moore of 4th edition
Gilbert's Collier on Bankruptcy.

Reporter on Bankruptcy and Arrangement Law for the
International Congress of Comparative Law, 1937-38.

Published articles in various law reviews.

Married to daughter of the Sulzburgers, - editor and publisher
of the New York Times.

200 1000 1000 10 10

NOTED

MAR 16 1950

F.M.V.

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

NOTED

APR 24 1950

F.M.V.

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APR 24 3 28 PM '50
CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

April 24, 1950

File

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

Nos. 434, 435

N.L.R.B. v. MEXIA TEXTILE MILLS - and
N.C.R.B. v. POOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Please change my vote from affirm to
reverse in the above cases.

T.C.C.

[1951]

Supreme Court of the United States
Memorandum

-----, 194-----

Dear Chief: -

On the 5th of
March the Speaker is
having a party for Wright
Patman - they are giving
Patman a silver tray with
autographs -

They would like

Supreme Court of the United States

Memorandum

-----, 194--

years on the attached
card -

JCC

P.S. They have them from
President - Speaker - Vesp
Lyndon et al -

[1950]

CAMP TOPRIDGE
UPPER SAINT REGIS, FRANKLIN COUNTY
NEW YORK

Wednesday
-

Dear Chief: -

We have had a
delightful time here, as
you can well understand.

Joe has not been
here but arrives tonight.
We are leaving tomorrow
for the McQuaths -

Wish you had been
here. If Joe had been
here I was going to
suggest a call to you
but I guess you could
not come. Hope you
have not been wanging
with the bill.

See you next week.

May sees her best
as do I. Regards.
Jan.



Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson
U.S. Supreme Court.
Washington, D.C.

RECEIVED
AUG 18 10 05 AM '50
CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

[1951]

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

4/30 -

Dear Chief: -

I do appreciate your
"co-hosting" at your table
last night. You had a great
part in the success of the evening -
for which I am grateful.

KC

(1951)

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

9/25

Dear Chief :-

Enjoyed the
luncheon immensely - It
was tops - Thanks -

1cc

[1950]

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

9/26.

My dear Chief: -

I enjoyed the luncheon
immensely - as did all the others.

Particularly did I notice
the favorable reaction to your having
it here at the Court. It was much
nicer than the other places.

and, too, having the administrators
"boys" added a friendly touch.

Thanks for including me.

Respectfully -

W.C.

NOTED
SEP 7 2 1950

W.C.V.

FRANCIS D. THOMAS
STEPHEN W. BLORE
HARRY W. F. GLEMSEY
LEO A. ROSETTA

WILLIAM PIKE
HARRY A. HERBERT
HERBERT S. MURRAY
ROBERT W. BOYLE
JOHN E. CHASE
JOHN L. HUTCHINSON
JERRY A. THIEBEAU
ALBERT A. HAUSSMANN
ALBERT RUSSINOFF

WM. WALLACE COCHRAN
COUNSEL

BACON & THOMAS
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
PATENT AND TRADE MARK CAUSES
SHOREHAM BUILDING, 15TH AND H STS., N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
NATIONAL 1369

PERSONAL

October 19, 1951

Chief Justice, Fred M. Vinson
Wardman Park Hotel
Washington, D. C.

Dear Chief:

I am proposing Justice Tom Clark for membership in the Alfalfa Club. Bob Fleming is on the Board and cannot propose or second an application but will gladly follow through. He suggested that you, yourself, might write a little note to the Secretary, Brent Young, whose address is 105 Hesketh Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Sincerely,

Frey

FDT:L

*wrote Tom
inform him
my letter to
you regarding
and*

Dear Chief:-

Here is Judge

Murrel's letter &
spoke to you of last
night -

I think Sigall
would do a good one
of you - In fact if
time was not already
done I'd prefer him.

Yours

COPY

BACON & THOMAS
SHOREHAM BUILDING, 15TH AND H STS. N. W.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

October 19, 1951

Admiral Brent Young
105 Hesketh Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland

Dear Brent:

I wish to propose the name of Justice Tom Clark for membership to the Alfalfa Club. The Chief Justice will probably write a letter in support of the application.

It is needless to say that Justice Clark would be an excellent addition to the fine gentlemen now comprising the Club.

Would you please see that the name gets before the Committee when it next meets?

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

Fred Thomas

FDT:L

October 27, 1951 -

Mr. Francis D. Thomas,
Shoreham Building
15th & H. Sts., N.W.
Washington 5, D.C.

Dear Fran:--

Thank you for your letter of October
19th. I have today written Admiral Brent Young
endorsing your proposal of Mr. Justice Clark for
membership in the Alfalfa Club.

Sincerely,

The Riggs National Bank

of

Washington, D. C.

POSTAL ZONE 13

October 22, 1951

ROBERT V. FLEMING
PRESIDENT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

CHARLES C. GLOVER, JR.
VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

REFER TO

PERSONAL

The Honorable Fred M. Vinson
Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court
Washington, D. C.

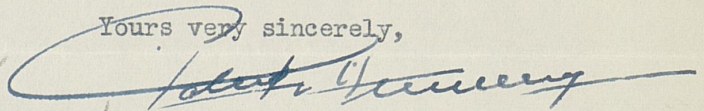
My dear Fred:

Francis Thomas has talked to me and I believe has written to you in regard to the suggestion you made that Justice Tom Clark be proposed for membership in the Alfalfa Club.

I told Francis that I am a member of the Board of Managers and it is the generally accepted practice for men serving in such capacity, who will be passing upon applicants for membership, not to propose or second a name. On the other hand, in my judgment Tom Clark would be a most desirable member in every respect and once he is proposed, which I understand Francis has done already and suggested also that you write a letter on Tom's behalf, I will do what I can to see that his name is given consideration as soon as possible.

The Secretary of the Club is Rear Admiral Brent Young (Retired), whose address is 105 Hesketh Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Yours very sincerely,



*to letter
to Rem whom I
stating that I
to send my
Francis Thomas
Board. I feel
would be a
in our*

RECEIVED
OCT 23 9 46 AM '51
CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

October 27, 1951 -

Mr. Robert V. Fleming
The Riggs National Bank
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:-

Thanks for your letter of the 22nd.

I have today written Admiral Brent
Young endorsing the proposal of Francis
Thomas concerning membership in the Alfalfa
Club for Mr. Justice Tom Clark.

Sincerely,

October 27, 1951 -

Admiral Brent Young
105 Hesketh Street
Chevy Chase, Maryland.

Dear Admiral Young:

I am advised that our mutual friend Francis Thomas has proposed the name of Mr. Justice Tom Clark for membership in the Alfalfa Club.

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to add my endorsement to this proposal.

I feel that Justice Clark would be a worthy "hand" in our agricultural pursuits.

Sincerely,

MOTTO
BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT

The Alfalfa Club

WASHINGTON, D. C.

SECRETARY

WILLIAM BRENT YOUNG
105 HESKETH STREET
CHEVY CHASE, MARYLAND

TELEPHONE: WISCONSIN 4644

October 29, 1951

Sir:

With great pleasure, I shall certainly present the name of Mr. Justice Tom Clark to our Board of Managers.

I agree that he is a worthy "hand" in not only agricultural but all pursuits.

Very sincerely

William Brent Young

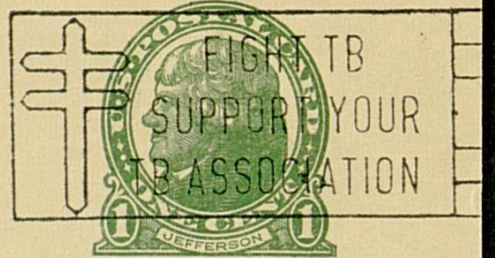
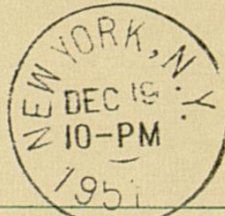
The Chief Justice,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Honorable Sir:-

If it is not an act of supererogation, we believe it most important for You to ask Justice Tom Clark to resign in order to help restore the confidence of the people in clean government.

Certainly You will agree our Supreme Court must be above suspicion.

Respectfully,
Mr + Mrs. Forester, 720 Riverside Dr.
New York 31, N.Y.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Free

Chief Justice Vinson
Supreme Court of U.S.
Washington, D.C.

[1951]

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

12/21 -

My dear Chief: -

You have been such a strength
to me during the year I just want to thank
you - and to say I shall always be grateful -

May you and yours have a
wonderful Xmas - and God bless you all -

Sincerely,
Lincoln

[1951]

Supreme Court of the United States

Memorandum

-----, 194---

Chief :-

Douglas is
handling my con-
currence in

Daily & Smith -

TCC

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

October 4, 1951

File

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHIEF JUSTICE

You will recall I did not take part in the discussion of cases listed below. In the orders handed down, please do not note me "out" in these cases:

- ✓ No. 46. USA v. Jordan
- ✓ No. 47 USA v. Shannon
- ✓ No. 134 A/S J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi
v. Isbrandtsen Co., Inc.
- ✓ No. 135 Federal Maritime Board v. USA

T. C. C.

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

February 4, 1952

The Honorable
The Chief Justice

Dear Chief:

A/S J. Ludwig Mowinckels Rederi, et al. v. Isbrandtsen, No. 134

Federal Maritime Board v. The United States of America,
et al., No. 135

I have decided to abstain from these cases and would appreciate
your marking your record accordingly.

TC

TC
T. C. C.

Brooklyn N.Y. 12/18/51.

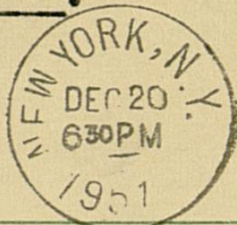
Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

There was a time in the history of this Nation, when, any wrong which was to be righted would meet with the exclamation 'wait until it gets to the Supreme Court. Here was OUR court of last resort and from it full justice could be assured.

This is not so today. When the Court has been besmirched by a character such as Thomas Clark, exposed for banal collusion with thieves and racketeers against their own government.

What citizen can have confidence in such a Court, with such a character sitting in judgment. ~~W~~ay with the backwash not even a fit candidate for a sheriff's badge.

You're stuck with Tom Clark.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

File

The Hon. The Chief Justice of the
United States Supreme Court
Supreme Court,
Washington D.C.

LEWIS & HENRY
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
ROOMS 3-4-5 TEMPLE BUILDING
ST. CLAIRSVILLE, OHIO

ROY W. LEWIS
C. KENNETH HENRY

July 11, 1953

The Chief Justice of the United States
Supreme Court Building
Washington 13, D.C.

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

The enclosed newspaper clippings entitled "Subpena Justice Clark" and "Court Under Cloud" were cut from the Daily Times-Leader of Martins Ferry, Ohio and the Wheeling Intelligencer.

What, if anything, can the Chief Justice or other members of the Supreme Court do to persuade Justice Clark to testify before the Congressional Investigating Committee?

Anything that Justice Clark could possibly say in his testimony would not involve the U.S. Supreme Court in any way, and his testimony, whatever it might be, could not lessen the respect of the people for their highest Tribunal, or mar the dignity of the Court. But refusal of Justice Clark to testify to facts occurring before his appointment, which involved the public's interest, does both.

His testimony could not involve the Court in public controversy, but his refusal to testify, on the grounds he asserts, already has, and will continue to involve the Court of which he is a member.

We will all fight for "the preservation of the independence of the three branches of our government," but that principle is not involved here.

What may be done in this situation towards upholding the respect and dignity of the Court?

Very truly yours,

Roy W. Lewis

Roy W. Lewis

File
RWL:dm

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

May 2, 1952

The Honorable
The Chief Justice

Dear Chief:

The "2 o'clock boys" prevail in the voting,
so the luncheon will be at 2:00 p. m. tomorrow.
May the conference be over by then!

T. C. C.

File -

RECEIVED
MAY 2 1 59 PM '52
CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

The Honorable
The Chief Justice

Dear Chief:

The 12 o'clock boys' prevail in the voting,
so the resolution will be at 5:00 p.m. tomorrow.
May the conference be over by then!

T.C.C.

File

RECEIVED

DEC 14 10 29 AM '51

CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

3307 - 143rd Street,
Flushing, N. Y.,
December 13, 1951.

The Chief Justice,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chief Justice:

It seems to me that Mr. Justice Clark is not enhancing the prestige and dignity of the Court by remaining silent in the face of published reports that he recommended, for appointment as Assistant Attorney General, a man whose record was not spotless and whose "indiscretions" had been brought to Attorney General Clark's attention prior to the appointment.

In its long and honorable history, the Supreme Court of the United States has been immune from scandal. Because of that fact, it seems to me that Mr. Justice Clark owes it to you and to the Court to comment on the published reports and outspoken criticism of the appointment he made while Attorney General which is now featured on the front pages of all the newspapers.

Sincerely yours,

Isidor Shaffer

Isidor Shaffer.

Copy to Mr. Justice Tom Clark,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

[MORNING 1952]

Supreme Court of the United States

Memorandum

-----, 194

Chief:-

WE must remedy

this situation by

increasing our

Chief -

WCC

[1950]

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

10/19 -

Dear Chief:-

At breakfast we tried out the
Kentucky molasses - and I'll say
The Doctor has cooked up a delicious
syrup - Being a hat-coke expert I know
my syrup - and this is the best.

Thanks to you for providing it.

We shall enjoy it - and thank you.

With deep appreciation of your
friendship,

Respectfully,

Jan Clark

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

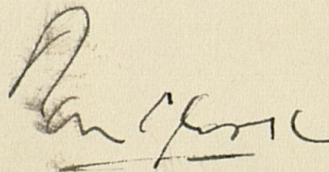
November 24, 1951

Dear "Chief!" :-

The "Moon Gold" will make mighty fine eating with those famous Clark hot cakes. Our thanks to you for sending this bit of Kentucky our way!

Sincerely,

The Honorable
The Chief Justice

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Earl Warren", written over a horizontal line.

C1950J

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

6/19-

My dear Chief:- I want to join with those who are proclaiming you "Father of the year" That is a majority opinion. The picture is a beauty. Congratulations

I am sorry to miss the party Tuesday but Ramsey, Georgia and us are taking off for the Eastern

There for a few days.

I hope you have a nice trip to
Asheville -

See you soon -

affectionately,

Janet

[1952]

Chief--

Please note me OUT

on 676 - Berger is in 'quail -

TCC

File

RECEIVED
JAN 21 2 25 PM '49
CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

Dear PLUSH ROOM Member:

Welcome to the PLUSH ROOM. You will find enclosed your new Membership Card to the PLUSH ROOM, which is the key to unlock the door. Insert this card in the slot near the door, with the face of the card away from the entry. The new lock will be in operation Wednesday, January 12, 1949.

We have found it necessary to change the lock to eliminate a few undesirable members and will continue this policy. You are urged to cooperate in maintaining the desirability of the PLUSH ROOM. We wish to stress the following to eliminate any further withdrawals of Membership:

1. The PLUSH ROOM has no attendant on duty; therefore, MUST be left in good, clean order by each and every Member. This is YOUR responsibility.
2. PLEASE do not bring in undesirable, rowdy companions. Your PLUSH ROOM reputation and membership depends on this.
3. DO NOT loan your Membership Card to non-members.

The PLUSH ROOM is for the entertainment of you and your friends, for whom you are responsible. There are no dues or assessments of any nature, nor does any one derive a profit. The PLUSH ROOM is strictly a private organization for your enjoyment.

See you in the PLUSH ROOM.

Membership Committee

[1952]

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

1/22

Dec Chief: -

In *Bainnet* (# 39) the Court awarded \$3698.40 to Julie Peters, executrix of the last will & testament of John J. Peters, deceased & the balance to Julie Peters, individually -

In *Hanning* (# 10) the Court awarded \$500 to J. S. Kennedy, administrator of the estate of Otto Hanning and \$2500, in equal shares, to J. S. Kennedy, administrator of the estate of Bernice M. Hanning, deceased; balance to ~~Edna~~ Belle Hanning.

Hence, if a decision here that estates cannot take is to be entered, both cases must be reversed -

Original Filed in VIP Correspondence File

Under Stanley's view the cases would be revised so that
issues arise in Brunet all installments that have accrued
to this date would be paid to Julie Peters - and balance of the
monthly installments would be paid monthly as long as she
lives or until the installments are exhausted. In Hanning
all installments now accrued would be paid to Clara Bell
Hannings - and monthly installments would continue so
long as she lived or until they were exhausted. We need
not hold where the installments go on the death of either or both of
those parties.

Original Filed in VIP Correspondence File

[1952]

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

12/1

Dear Chief:-

I just wonder if Felix cooked up
that cookie! While I did not find a union
label on my section - it sure did taste
good at union!!

But then it was such a small
sample! Thanks so much -

Jan

RECEIVED
DEC 31 12 14 PM '52
CHAMBERS OF THE
CHIEF JUSTICE

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

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE TOM C. CLARK

Dec. 30, 1952

Dear "Chief!":-

All of the Clarks join with me in sending thanks for the "Moon Gold". I prepared hot cakes for the entire family one morning, and topped them off with the special Vinson treat.

Again, my thanks and may the New Year bring to you and yours all the blessings you so very much deserve. My personal wish is that I shall have your continued friendship--one of the greatest treasures I can hope for in 1953.

Sincerely,

The Honorable
The Chief Justice
The Supreme Court



[1953]

CHIEF:-

Please mark me OUT

(NOTE ON PUBLIC RECORD)

+ 591 Mallonee

592 Wilmington FED -

593 Home Ins Co -

594 Waley

595 Wallis

596 Title Service Co

658 Willhoit

Thames -

McC

[1953]

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

2/25

Dear Chief:-

I am having a buffet
luncheon at 12³⁰ on March
6th for Mrs Oveta Hobby - Daisy
Anderson and Senator Price Daniel
here at the Court. They are all

Texans and I hope to have our
Texas Delegation* along too.

It would be great if you
would honor us by attending -
I am inviting all of the brethren -
Look forward to having you -

Gene

*
Including Sam +
Marvin Jones

[1953]

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

My dear Chief :-

Thanks so much for
the beautiful floral wreath -
You were mighty sweet and
thankful to send it -

And we appreciated
so much your call and
the entry in the Com's
minutes.

God bless you for it
all - affectionately
Jan.

[1953]

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

8/12

Dear Roberta and The Chief:-

It was so sweet and thoughtful of you to loan us the car with Walter. It was most helpful both financially and otherwise, for Walter really took good care of us. Thanks so much.

We surely did appreciate the Ouissons being there. I only regret that I did not know of the AP picture before it was published or I would have "squashed" it. We had employed Hessler to make some personal shots just for Miami and an old friend in the Department of Justice took the movies - but somehow an AP

Man slipped in. I thought he was with Mrs Hessler
and knowing Hessler was making the pictures for us ex-
clusively I thought nothing of it. Of course, Mrs Hessler
thought we had admitted him - The Cherry Chase Club
claims he said he was with Hessler - so we only hope
it has caused no embarrassment.

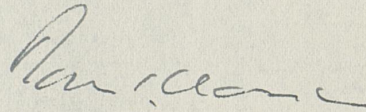
Bless your hearts!

affectionately,
Mary & Tom

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

August 24, 1949

THOMAS LAWRENCE TOLAN, JR. is hereby designated and
appointed to serve as my Law Clerk
from the 24th day of August, 1949
at a salary of \$5,446.32, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

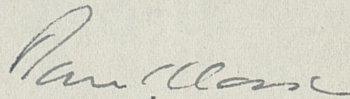
(Signed) Fred M. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

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

August 24, 19 49

ALICE L. O'DONNELL is hereby designated and
appointed to serve as my Secretary
from the 25th day of August, 19 49
at a salary of \$ 5,446.32, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

(Signed) Fred M. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

Chief:-
I had reference to
the statement on page 7
(re 1/3) at lunch the
other day.
RC

These Are
the FACTS,
Mr. President

A Radio-TV Address by
CLARENCE B. RANDALL
President
INLAND STEEL COMPANY

New York, April 9, 1952



*Clarence B. Randall, speaking for
the Steel Companies in the Wage
Case, in a Radio-TV Address
from New York, April 9, 1952.*

I HAVE A DEEP SENSE of responsibility as I face this vast audience of the air. I am here to make answer on behalf of the steel industry to charges flung over these microphones last night by the man who then stood where I stand now. I am a plain citizen. He was the President of the United States. Happily we still live in a country where a private citizen may look the President in the eye and tell him that he was wrong, but actually it is not the President of the United States to whom I make answer. It is Harry S. Truman, the man, who last night so far transgressed his oath of office, so far abused the power which is temporarily his, that he must now stand and take it. I shall not let my deep respect for the office which he holds stop me from denouncing his shocking distortions of fact. Nor shall I permit the honor of his title to blind the American people from the enormity of what he has done.

Additional copies available upon request to
STEEL COMPANIES IN THE WAGE CASE
5401 EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK 1, N. Y.

He has seized the steel plants of the Nation, the private property of one million people, most of whom now hear the sound of my voice. This he has done without the slightest shadow of legal right. No law passed by the Congress gave him the power. He knows this, and speaks of general authority conferred upon him by the Constitution. But I say, my friends, that the Constitution was adopted by our forefathers to prevent tyranny, not to create it. When he asked the Congress for power to seize private property they said no. They gave him instead the Taft-Hartley Act which he now spurns, and the power which they denied him he now has seized.

For whom has he done this? Let no American be misled. This evil deed, without precedent in American history, discharges a political debt to the CIO. Phil Murray now gives Harry S. Truman a receipt marked, "paid in full."

He speaks of war. I know something of war. I was in uniform when Harry Truman was, in France as he was, and by an odd circumstance for some months in the same Division he was. I lost my nephew in the last war on D-Day plus six, but I say to you fathers and mothers of our brave men in Korea that if any man now threatens their safety for lack of steel, that

Two

man's name is Phil Murray. He called the steel strike; the steel companies did not. And not forty-eight hours ago he rejected a last effort at settlement by the companies when they offered to go from 9 cents to 12½ cents of increase per hour, plus all the costly fringe benefits previously offered. Is your boy making \$1.70 an hour in Korea? That is what the Steelworkers got before Korea. And this new offer is a dollar a day more in straight pay, or a total package with fringe benefits, that would give the companies new and added costs of three quarters of a billion dollars.

Who were the actors in this corrupt political deal? The so-called public members of the Wage Stabilization Board, public in name only, for Harry Truman knew in advance that they would not let Phil Murray down. Nor did they. In the name of stabilization they gave him twice as much as he had ever secured by collective bargaining before stabilization had been attempted. In the face of that simple but amazing fact, how could Harry S. Truman have stood here last night and calmly stated that the Wage Board's recommendations were "fair and reasonable," and "in accord with sound stabilization policies." Only he and Phil Murray thought that. The industry members of that Board were aghast, and declared in a public statement that the

Three

proposals of the Board had been used "as an instrument of Union appeasement." That distinguished and high-minded American, Charles E. Wilson, resigned in protest. Outraged members of Congress denounced the recommendations as fantastic. Senator Walter F. George, a member of the President's own political party, spoke up in no uncertain terms during debate on the Senate floor.

"The real trouble," he said, "is that this is not an impartial Wage Stabilization Board. That is the whole trouble. I cannot conceive that any president would designate such a Board as he has designated, and then undertake to seize the entire industry because someone disagreed with him and a strike ensued."

Those were the Senator's exact words.

Ralph W. Gwinn, a Republican member of Congress from New York, sent a telegram to the President in which he charged that some of the so-called public members of this Board, who went down the line with the representatives of Labor in the recommendations had actually themselves at various times in the past been on the payrolls of the CIO and the AF of L. Yet that is the agency which Harry S. Truman described last night as a fair and impartial Government Board. That is the agency

whose findings he now seeks to put into effect by force. He knows that the Board was intended to be advisory only, and that it has no power other than to make recommendations. He knows that those recommendations were not meant to be binding upon the parties, yet he has seized steel plants to compel their adoption. The truth is that the Wage Stabilization Board has been operated as a political agency. It does not impose wage ceilings, but removes them when Phil Murray calls the turn.

That this is not a figment of my imagination but grim reality was borne out less than two weeks ago when David McDonald, Secretary-Treasurer of the CIO boasted openly of the political influence which this Union wields in Washington. He declared publicly that the Steelworkers in this dispute were in a particularly fortunate position because they had "a rather friendly gentleman in the White House."

And heartsick as many Americans were last night at what their President said, they were pained also at what he did not say. He was purporting to tell the facts, yet he withheld from the public one significant fact. He made no mention of the closed shop. He dealt with money but omitted principle. Actually this order of the Board establishes compulsory union-

ism throughout the steel industry, and the President now asserts that he has the power to put that into effect by force. Our Constitution, which was adopted to protect freedom, becomes in his hands an instrument to destroy freedom. Has liberty sunk so low in Harry Truman's scale of values that he no longer thinks it worth mentioning? Or should he in all candor have taken the opportunity last night, talking as he was to every fireside in America, to make it clear whether or not he had seized the steel plants in order to compel workers to join a Union against their will.

The President talked of inflation, but does anyone really think that he understands that word? Economists say that inflation is too much money chasing too few goods. When the Government runs in the red and borrows from the banks, it increases the supply of money. The bigger the deficit, the more the borrowing, and the greater the amount of money chasing the same goods. Yet when Harry Truman tries to put this great new cost burden on the steel companies, while at the same time forbidding them to raise prices, he deprives the Government of vast sums in taxes now levied on profits, and has to borrow that much more. It's as simple as that.

But for downright distortion of fact,

Harry Truman was at his magnificent best when he talked of profits in the steel industry. I am not sure, and I say this soberly, that he knows what the word "profit" means in industry, or the vital place it holds in an economy based upon free enterprise. Nor could I understand his arithmetic. Struggle as I will, I cannot get the answer he did when I divide our tons of steel produced into dollars as he did. But I am fair-minded enough to know that in the midst of his busy life he cannot have accurate knowledge of such matters, and that speeches must be written for him by others, as this one obviously was. The most charitable viewpoint is that he was improperly informed.

I cannot forgive him, however, one basic misrepresentation of which he was guilty. He tossed off vast figures of profits without telling the American people that he meant profits before taxes. He said, for example, "the steel industry makes \$19.50 of profit on a ton of steel," and neglected to say that he takes at least two thirds of that away in taxes. Steel companies cannot pay wages and taxes with the same dollars. Nor can the steel industry build new plants when the country calls for steel with the dollars it pays the Government in taxes. The truth is that in terms of net profit, by which I mean the money the com-

pany has left after all costs are paid, the steel companies made per ton less than one third of the \$19.50 that the President talked about. And that was off 15 per cent from the preceding year.

The actual cost to the steel companies of the package recommended by the Wage Board is 30 cents per manhour. But even this is only half of the ultimate cost. When steel wages go up, the cost of things that steel companies buy goes up in the same degree. Every businessman who hears my voice knows that is true. This makes the full cost \$12.00 per ton of steel. With a wave of his hand, the President tossed this fantastic wage increase aside by saying the steelworkers would thus merely be catching up with workers in other industries. Actually it is the steel industry itself that has been in the forefront of increasing industrial wages. Since Korea the cost of living has gone up 11 per cent, while the earnings of steelworkers have gone up 13½ per cent. Does this mean that the steelworkers have been unfairly treated?

My time is running out. As you may have sensed, I present this forthright reply to the President only because I believe deeply in the truth of what I have said. I should feel derelict in my own duty as a

citizen if I did not tonight call upon Americans everywhere to take up the challenge the President threw down last night. This is America at the crossroads. To the housewife this means that the whole giddy spiral of inflation starts again. To freedom loving people it means the closed shop and compulsory unionism. To the businessman it is the threat of nationalization. A sad chapter has been written in American history, which must be erased.

July 21st, 1952 -

Dear Tom:-

I just want to express my thanks for the very sweet note which you wrote to Ralph Pittman upon the occasion commemorating my six years as the Chief Justice.

Thanks for your personal references.

Sincerely,

Honorable Tom C. Clark
Associate Justice,
Supreme Court of the United States
Washington, D. C.

Dallas, Texas

Dear Ralph:-

I am genuinely sorry that my visit home keeps me away from the occasion commemorating the sixth year of the appointment of the Chief Justice.

During my lifetime the one appointment to public office that has been the greatest benefit to our country is that of Fred M. Vinson to be Chief Justice of the United States. Being in a position where I can view his work as can few others I say that his is a service unequalled in our history. Those of us - and there are many - who have a deep affection for him not only honor his work but we call ourselves blessed because of his friendship.

May God continue to bless and keep him safe for our country - as well as the world.

Sincerely,
Tom Clon

Office of the Marshal,
Supreme Court of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

August 24, 1949

Honorable Fred M. Vinson
Chief Justice of the United States
Washington, D.C.

My dear Mr. Chief Justice:

The following is submitted for your approval:

George A. Dodson, reassigned from Messenger
to Laborer at \$2,632.34 per annum.

Thomas H. Williams, excepted appointment as
Messenger at \$2,797.87 per annum, vice George
A. Dodson, reassigned.

COPY

Respectfully submitted,

Marshal, Supreme Court, U.S.

APPROVED: Aug 25, 1949.

(Signed) Fred M. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

[Dec, 1952]

Supreme Court of the United States
Washington 13, D. C.

Dear Chief: -

Another year with you -
and with all its "tribulations" I
have enjoyed it immensely. This
is because of you and your friendly
counsel and assistance.

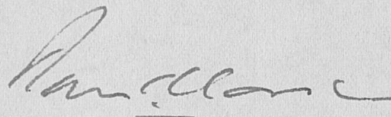
Warmly and I wish for the
Vinsons - all five of them - the merriest
Xmas & a Happy New Year.

Lawrence

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

August 25, 1949

PERCY D. WILLIAMS is hereby designated and
appointed to serve as my Law Clerk
from the 5th day of September, 1949
at a salary of \$5,446.32, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

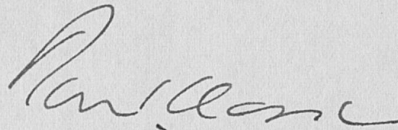
(Signed) Fred M. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

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

June 28, 1950

DONALD F. TURNER is hereby designated and
appointed to serve as my Law Clerk
from the 25th day of August, 1950
at a salary of \$4757.50, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

(Signed) Fred W. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

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

June 28, 19 50

..... DONALD F. TURNER is hereby designated and
appointed to serve as my Law Clerk
from the 25th day of August, 19 50
at a salary of \$ 5610.00, per annum.

Tom C. Clark (Signed)
.....
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

Fred M. Vinson (Signed)
.....
Chief Justice of the United States.

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

July 10, 1951

CHARLES RICHARD WALKER is hereby designated and

appointed to serve as my Law Clerk

from the 1st day of October, 1951

at a salary of \$ 5610.00, per annum.

/s/d/ Tom C Glavin
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

/s/d/ Fred M Vinson
Chief Justice of the United States.

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

July 10, 1951

STUART W. THAYER is hereby designated and

appointed to serve as my Law Clerk

from the 15th day of August, 1951

at a salary of \$4757.00, per annum.

/s/d/ Tom C Clark

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

(s/d) Fred M Vinson

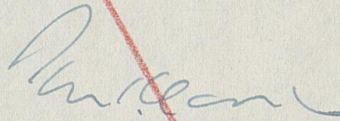
Chief Justice of the United States.

*This pay was
included into
Military Service -*

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

July 2, 1952

Vester Thomas Hughes, Jr. is hereby designated and
appointed to serve as my Law Clerk
from the 2nd day of July, 1952
at a salary of \$5175.50, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

(sgd) Fred M. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

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

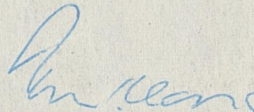
July 21st, 19 52

FREDERICK MARTIN ROWE is hereby designated and

appointed to serve as my Law Clerk

from the day of, 19 52

at a salary of \$ 5175.50, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

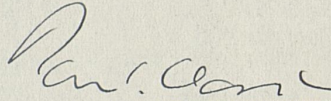


Chief Justice of the United States.

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

..... August 15, 19 52

..... BERNARD WEISBERG is hereby designated and
appointed to serve as my Law Clerk
from the first day of October 19 52
at a salary of \$ 5,175.50, per annum.



.....
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

(Signed) Fred M. Vinson

.....
Chief Justice of the United States.

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

JULY 8, 1953

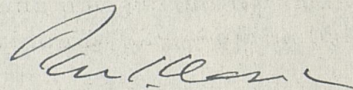
Ellis Hugh McKay

is hereby designated and

appointed to serve as my Law Clerk

from the 8th day of August, 1953

at a salary of \$5175.50, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

(Signed) Fred M. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

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

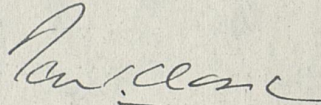
JULY 8, 1953

Ernest Rubenstein is hereby designated and

appointed to serve as my Law Clerk

from the 1st day of August, 1953

at a salary of \$5175.50, per annum.



Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Approved:

(Signed) Fred M. Vinson

Chief Justice of the United States.

PLUSH ROOM

ADDRESS 000 - 00 ST.

NO. 293

FRED M. WINSON

MEMBER

Fred M. Vinson

SIGNATURE

