



THE VINSON COURT

SCOTUS Signed Photograph of the Vinson Court. Washington DC: c. 1950.

SIGNED by all nine Supreme Court Justices of what was known as the Vinson Court ('46 - '53). This B&W period photograph is copyrighted by 'Harris Ewing'. There are at least three known photographic versions of this Court, a different one being in the Harry S Truman Library. Overall, this item is in Very Good condition with historical significance. Seven of the nine signatures are very good, Justice Douglas in his

characteristic blue pen. Justices Vinson and Hugo Black have ink fade.

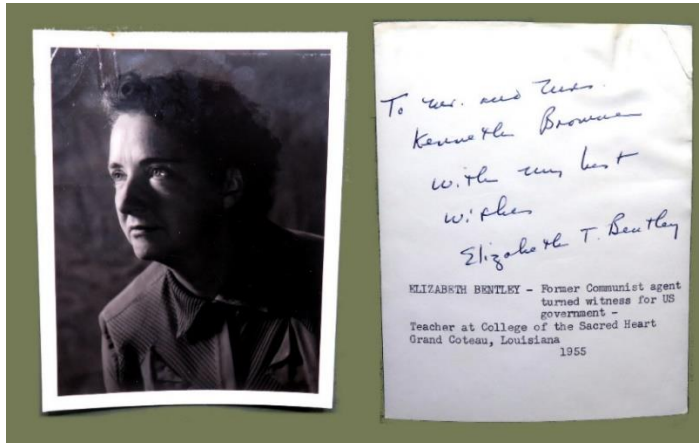
Chief Justice Vinson, Fred Moore, 1890-1953; Associate Justices; Reed, Stanley Forman, 1884-1980.; Minton, Sherman, 1890-1965; Jackson, Robert Houghwout, 1892-1954; Frankfurter, Felix, 1882-1965; Douglas, William Orville, 1898- 1980; Clark, Tom Campbell, 1899-1977; Burton, Harold Hitz, 1888-1964; Black, Hugo LaFayette, 1886-1971.

Frederick "Fred" Moore Vinson was a Democratic politician who served the United States in all three branches of government. He was the 13th Chief Justice, the 53rd Secretary of the Treasury and multiple terms as a Representative from Kentucky. Vinson was a close confidante of Truman, even to the point of being encouraged by Truman to run for president in 1952. The major issues his court dealt with included racial segregation, labor unions, communism, and loyalty oaths. On racial segregation, he wrote that states practicing the separate but equal doctrine must provide facilities that were truly equal. The case of *Brown v. Board of Education* was before the Court at the time of his death.

'Harris & Ewing' was the largest photography studio in the U.S. during the 1930's, they had five offices around the U.S. Founder George W. Harris likely took this photograph, as he personally did of high government officials until he gave up the camera in 1955. Contemporary black, beveled matte.

"The basis of the First Amendment is the hypothesis that speech can rebut speech, propaganda will answer propaganda, free debate of ideas will result in the wisest governmental policies." - Frederick M. Vinson **\$3,350**

AMERICAN SPY AND DOUBLE AGENT



Bentley, Elizabeth. ALS and Inscribed Signed Photograph; American Spy for USSR. Grand Coteau, LA: April 2, 1955.

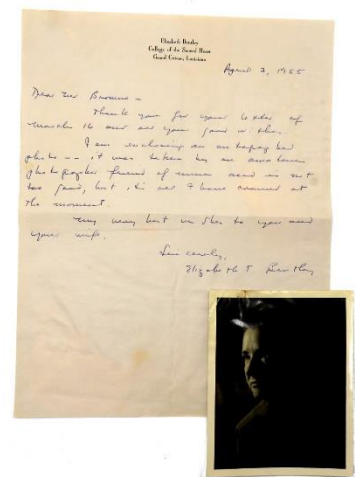
Autograph Letter, 3/4 p. 4to. Grand Coteau, April 2, 1955. Accompanied by a SP. ("Elizabeth T. Bentley") 1p. 8vo. A dramatically lit sepia bust portrait photograph, inscribed on the verso: "To: Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Browne / With my best wishes / Elizabeth T. Bentley". Photograph is creased with a paperclip impression and several folds in the upper left corner. Some surface wear, otherwise in

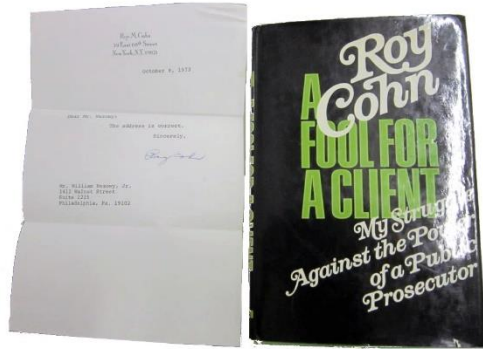
good condition. Letter is folded and creased.

Elizabeth Bentley. (1908-1963) was an American communist who spied for the Soviet Union and later became an FBI informer who testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee. While studying in Florence during the early 1930s, Bentley was briefly involved with a student fascist group before becoming disillusioned with the cause. At Columbia, she joined the American League Against War and Fascism, organized by the Communist Party of the United States, which she joined in 1935. The same year, she started working for the Italian Library of Information, fascist Italy's propaganda arm in New York City, a position which prompted the Soviets to recruit Bentley to spy on Italy. For two years, Bentley thought she was a spy for the American Communist Party. However, after learning that her contact was an NKVD agent, she was promoted and ran several American espionage networks. During the mid-1940s, Bentley became disgruntled with her Soviet superiors and defected, exposing nearly 150 Americans who spied for the USSR, most notably Treasury Department economist Harry Dexter White, to the FBI. Her revelations prompted the US to launch a large investigation but plans to turn Bentley into a double agent failed when her defection was leaked. In 1948, she testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee (HUAC), causing a media frenzy, and intensifying the "Red Scare." Bentley also testified against several alleged spies, including Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were executed in 1953.

She converted to Roman Catholicism and in February 1953, Elizabeth Bentley obtained a post teaching political science at the College of the Sacred Heart in Grand Coteau in Louisiana. Her boyfriend, Harvey Matusow, later recalled: "She felt like her life could be put together again." She lived in the grounds of the college and gave anti-Communist lectures in the surrounding areas and earned a reputation as a good teacher. On the verso of the photograph Bentley is identified in type as a former spy and a teacher at the College. Very uncommon.

"Dear Mr. Brown - Thank you for your letter of March 16 and all you said therein. I am enclosing an autographed photo - it was taken by an amateur photographer friend of mine and is not too good, but, is all I have around at the moment. My very best wishes to you and your wife. Sincerely, /s/ Elizabeth T. Bentley" \$575





DONALD TRUMP'S LEGAL MENTOR

Cohen, Roy. A Fool For A Client; My Struggle Against The Power Of The Public Prosecutor. New York: Hawthorn Books, 1971. First Edition.

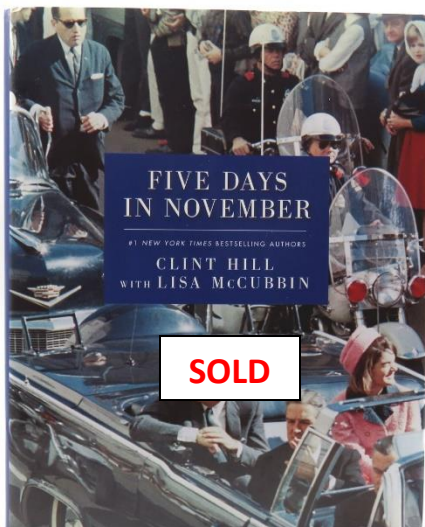
INSCRIBED, "For William Nezowy / With Best Wishes of - Roy Cohn" in blue ink on fep. Laid in is a note on Cohn's personal, home address stationery, Signed, confirming his address to Nezowy. 6.25" x 9.25", pp. ix, 192. Usual wear at edge of both book and DJ, small closed tear on front,

bumped corners, otherwise fine.

Roy Cohn (1927 - 1986) was a Columbia schooled lawyer who first rose to prominence as the prosecutor in the 1953 trial of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. He further elevated his tenacious visibility as the chief council for Sen. Joseph McCarthy in the anti-Communist trials. Cohn represented Donald Trump in 1975 against the charges he violated the Fair Housing Act by denying applications to blacks and charging them more for leases. Cohn mentored Trump in his aggressive practices of using lawsuits to resolve business failures. Shortly after being disbarred in 1986 for unethical behavior, Mr. Cohn succumbed to AIDS. Cohn has re-entered contemporary culture as a partial explanation for Donald Trump's character. Cohn's legacy is further preserved as a character in the Pulitzer Prize winning play "Angels In America".

William Nezowy was a Philadelphia businessman in the travel and immigration field. He was convicted in Federal Court for fraud in the abuse of assisting immigrants to gain citizenship. A likely candidate from Mr. Cohn's sage legal advice. Very good in good + dust jacket. Green cloth with titling on spine.

"I bring out the worst in my enemies and that's how I get them to defeat themselves." - Roy Cohn \$350



PRESIDENT AND JACQUELINE KENNEDY'S SECRET SERVICE AGENT

Hill, Clint with Lisa McCubbin. Five Days In November. New York: Gallery Books, 2013. First / First.

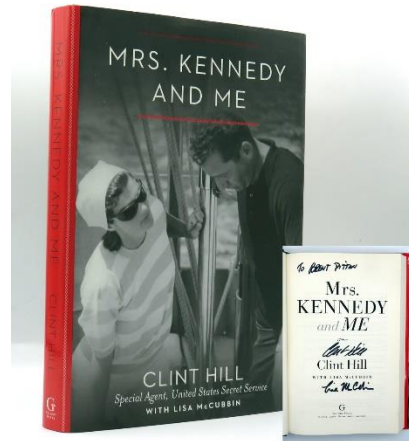
INSCRIBED, "To Brent Pittan / Clint Hill" and SIGNED by co-author as well in black sharpie on title page. 7.5" x 9.25", pp. 5 - 241, filled with photographs on almost every page. No defects noted.

Clinton J. Hill (b. 1932) is a former U. S. Secret Service agent who served under five United States presidents, from Dwight D. Eisenhower to Gerald Ford. Hill is best known for his act of bravery while in the presidential motorcade on November 22, 1963 when President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. During the assassination, Hill ran from the car

immediately behind the presidential limousine, leaped onto the back of it and shielded Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis and the stricken president with his body as the car raced to Parkland Memorial Hospital. This action was documented in the Zapruder film. Since the death of Nellie Connally in September 2006,

Hill is the last surviving person who was in the presidential limousine that day. Near as new in fine dust jacket. Quarter blue paper with gray paper over boards and titling in gilt on the spine.

"I pull off my suit coat and place it over his head and upper torso. She looks up at me and finally releases her husband. His fet are wedged under the jump seat, so Agent Lawson...and I lift the lifelss body of our president onto the gurney." (p 112) \$90



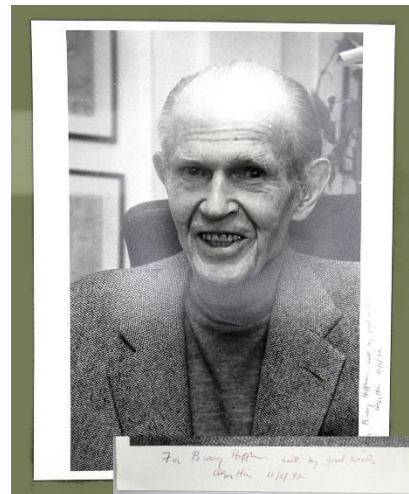
Hill, Clint with Lisa McCubbin. Mrs. Kennedy And Me. New York: Gallery Books, 2012. Later printing.

INSCRIBED, "To Brent Pittan / Clint Hill" and SIGNED by co-author as well in black sharpie on title page. 6" x 9.25", pp. 4 - 343, with scores of B&W photographs inserted throughout. No defects noted.

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"I was deeply concerned about the press - especially the overly aggressive Roman freelance photographers, the original paparazzi. Fortunately the Italian police were just as concerned." (p 166) \$40



AMERICAN SPY OR PATRIOT?

Hiss, Alger. Signed Photograph; American Patriot - or - Spy. New York: New York Times, December 2, 1992.

Inscribed, "For Barry Hoffman with my good wishes..." 1p. Folio. . A black-and-white New York Times photograph of an elderly Hiss attired in a turtleneck sweater, seated in an office; inscribed vertically in the right blank margin,

HISS, ALGER. (1904-1996) was a U.S. State Department attorney accused of espionage, the investigation of which brought Richard Nixon to national prominence. Hiss was a Harvard-educated lawyer who was a protégé of Justice Felix Frankfurter and clerked under Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. before holding jobs in the Justice,

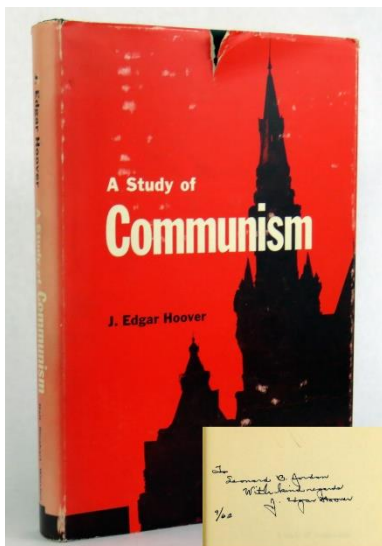
Agricultural and State Departments. In 1945, Hiss was part of the American delegation at the Yalta Conference at which Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin and Franklin Roosevelt discussed the fate of post-war Europe. Shortly afterwards, Hiss played a key role at the United Nations, holding the position of Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on International Organization where the UN Charter

was drafted. Afterward he was the State Department's Director of the Office of Special Political Affairs. He left public service in 1946 to accept a position at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

In August 1948, journalist and former Communist, Whittaker Chambers testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) and accused Hiss of being a Communist. Hiss voluntarily appeared before HUAC to clear his name but Congressman Richard Nixon, who believed the accusations, subsequently chaired a subcommittee to determine the veracity of Hiss' and Chambers' conflicting testimony, a task which brought Nixon national prominence after the investigation became the first ever televised Congressional hearing. The Justice Department declared the case not worth pursuing in October. But when Hiss filed a libel suit against Chambers, documentary evidence supplied by Chambers implicated Hiss in espionage as well as Communist affiliations. Although the statute of limitations for espionage had expired, Hiss was indicted for perjury after the documentary evidence implicated him in the lie that he had never given Chambers any documents.

Hiss was tried for perjury in May 1949, but the result was a hung jury. A second trial took place from November 1949 to January 1950 and found Hiss guilty and he was sentenced to two concurrent five-year sentences, of which he served nearly four years. He was also disbarred. Secretary of State Dean Acheson stood by his former employee, but the high-profile nature of the case gave legitimacy to the claims of Soviet espionage and Communist infiltration in the U.S. government on which both Nixon and Joseph McCarthy launched their careers. Hiss maintained his innocence until his death and penned two books on the subject including *In the Court of Public Opinion*, a detailed account of the trial which asserted that the evidence against him was forged. In 1975, some of the evidence against him was declassified, and Hiss was subsequently readmitted to the bar. Historians continue to debate whether Hiss was guilty or not. Very Fine.

"I am amazed; until the day I die I shall wonder how Whittaker Chambers got into my house to use my typewriter." - Alger Hiss \$650



FBI DIRECTOR TO IDAHO GOV. / SENATOR

Hoover, J. Edgar. A Study of Communism. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1962. First Stated.

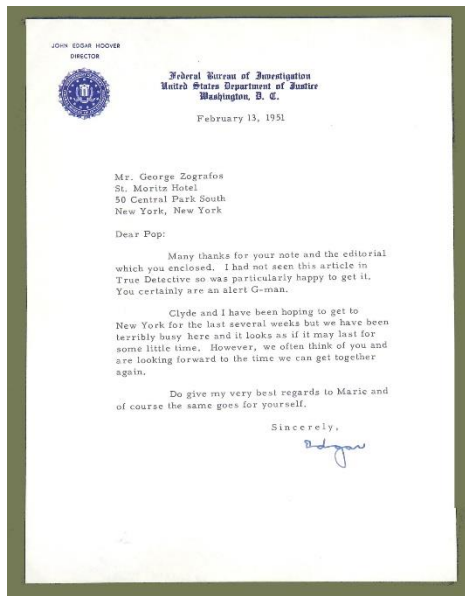
INSCRIBED "To Leonard B. Jordan / With kind regards / J. Edgar Hoover 9/62". 6.5" x 9.25", pp. xi, 2-212 with a handful of charts and maps. A very nice book which now has a mylar cover on DJ. Rubs and scrapes on DJ front and back with 1" tear on center top of front cover, spine fade and wear at the corners.

John Edgar Hoover (Jan 1, 1895 – May 2, 1972) was the first Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). He was instrumental in founding the FBI in 1935, where he remained director until his death in 1972 at the age of 77. While Hoover had fought bank-robbing gangsters in the 1930s, anti-communism was a bigger focus for him after World War II, as the Cold War developed.

In 1956, Hoover was becoming increasingly frustrated by U.S. Supreme Court decisions that limited the Justice Department's ability to prosecute people for their political opinions, most notably communists. Some of his aides reported that he purposely exaggerated the threat of communism to "ensure financial and public support for the FBI.

Leonard Beck "Len" Jordan (May 15, 1899 – Jun 30, 1983) was the 23rd Governor of Idaho and a United States Senator from '62 - '73. Perhaps his greatest service was on the International Joint Commission with Canada. Fine in good + dust jacket. Black cloth over boards with titling on spine in gilt and red.

"The Communist Party, USA, remains an integral part of the international Communist movement and remains dedicated to the goal of that movement - world conquest." (p 165) \$150



FBI DIRECTOR'S SOCIAL CIRCLE

**Hoover, J. Edgar. TLS of Close Personal Nature.
Washington DC: February 13, 1951.**

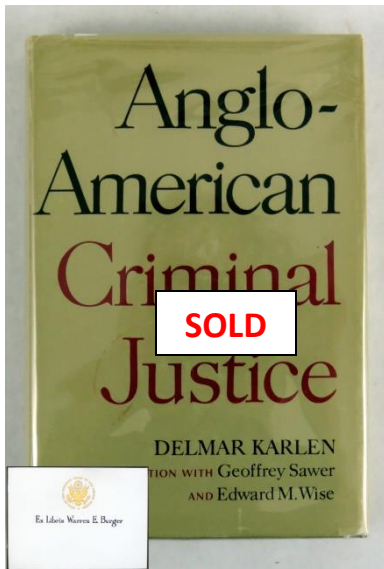
SIGNED "Edgar" in blue ink on Federal Bureau of Investigation personal letterhead of JOHN EDGAR HOOVER / DIRECTOR. Includes original, stamped, mailing envelope marked PERSONAL. One horizontal mailing fold across the center, slight crease lower left corner.

The Clyde referred to in this letter is Hoover's protege, Associate Director, housemate and likely lifemate, Clyde Anderson Tolson (1900 – 1975). He was the second-ranking official of the FBI from 1930 until 1972. The two were constant companions traveling to vacation destinations and hotspots like NYC together. The addressee of this letter, George and Marie Zografos, both died in the 50's following this letter. This letter

addressed to "Pop" and Hoover's condolence telegram to Marie referring to George as "Pappa" indicates an intimate, paternal relationship with the couple.

J[ohn] Edgar Hoover (1895 - 1972) was the powerful and controversial Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) for 48 years. He began as the Director of the FBI's predecessor in 1924 and was instrumental in the formation of the organization which became the most reknown crime-fighting agency. Under his leadership, the FBI instituted a modernization of police technology and investigative techniques around the world. Hoover is also credited with establishing and expanding a national blacklist, referred to as the FBI Index List, renamed in 2001 as the Terrorist Screening Database. Later in life, Hoover was found to have exceeded the jurisdiction of the FBI, used the FBI to harass political dissenters, to amass secret files on political leaders, and to collect evidence using illegal methods. Hoover consequently amassed a great deal of power and was in a position to intimidate and threaten others, including multiple sitting presidents . Fine.

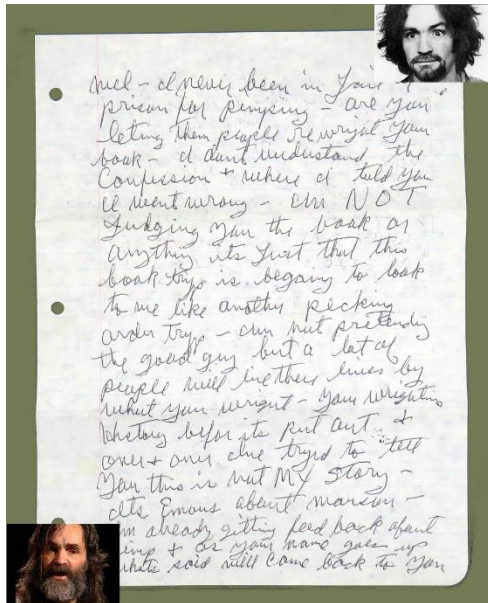
"Many thanks for your note and the editorial which you enclosed. I had not seen this article in True Dective....You certainly are an alert G-man. Clyde and I have been hoping to get to New York for the last several weeks but we have been teriibly busy...looking forward to the time we can get together again. Do give my best regards to Marie and of course the same oes for yourself. Sincerely, /s/ Edgar" \$650



FROM THE PERSONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTUS CHIEF JUSTICE

Kaplan, Delmar. **Anglo-American Criminal Justice**. New York: Oxford University Press, 1967. First Edition. INSCRIBED by an admirer to Judge Warren E. Burger on ffep. 5.5" x 8.25", pp. xviii, 2-233 with Ex-Libris Warren E. Burger bookplate laid in with Seal of the Supreme Court at top. This book is from the personal library of the Chief Justice. Fine in fine dust jacket. Tan cloth over boards with titling in red on spine.

"To Judge Warren E. Burger, With deepest gratitude and fond remembrance for wise guidance in an introduction to my career at the bar. W. Reece Bader May 31, 1968." **\$175**



HELTER SKELTER CULT LEADER

Manson, Easy [Charles]. ALS To His Biographer - Nuel Emmons. North Bay, CA: November 5, 1986.

SIGNED "Easy Manson", with his usual swastika over his signature, letter written entirely in the hand of Charles Manson, 2 pp. on ruled, blue lined, 8.5" x 11" composition paper. Includes addressed mailing envelope to Neil Emmons / 3427 Lakeshore / Nice, CA 95464 with Manson's return address and prison number: B339201D49 / Tamal [Prison] CA, 94964. Stamped with 22-cent LOVE stamp. Swastika imposed over signature, as was common by Manson.

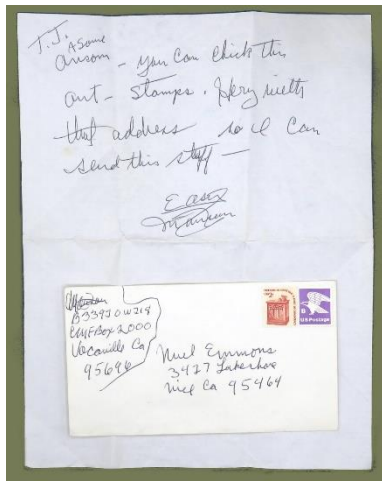
In this letter, Manson communicates his thoughts about Emmons' recently published book; "Manson In His Own Words - The Shocking Confessions of the Most Dangerous Man Alive" (Grove Press, 1986). Manson, in his scattered,

erratic thought and script, opines about the book and hearsay reviews. He passes along instructions to find a new lawyer and send greetings.

Nuel Emmons (1927-2002) first met Charles Manson briefly when he was imprisoned for auto theft in 1956, and again under similar circumstances in 1960. After that, Mr. Emmons began a career as a photojournalist, and he has contributed to a number of magazines both in the United States and Europe. In 1979, he contacted Manson and began the extensive interviews that resulted in this book.

Charles Manson (1934 - 2017) was an a criminal who spearheaded a murderous campaign with his followers, the Manson Family cult, that would make him one of the most infamous figures in criminal history. Notorious for his connection to the brutal slayings of pregnant actress Sharon Tate and Rosemary Labianca, as well as other Hollywood residents. Manson received the death penalty in 1971, a sentence that was commuted to life in prison the following year. It is believed that his followers may have killed as many as 35 people due to his Svengali leadership as both "Jesus" and drug induced sherpa.

"Nuel – I never been in Jail or prison for perping – are you letting them people rewright you book – I don't understand the Confession + where I told you I went wrong. Im NOT judging you the book or anything its just that this book trip is beganing to look to me like another pecking order trip – Im not pretending the good guy but a lot of people will live their lives by what you wright – you wrighting History before its put out + over + over Ive tried to tell you this is not MY story – Its Emons about Manson – Im already getting feed back about pimp + as your name goes up what said will come back to you in as much as your hole life will come back in to the play Just like mine has been – Fritz from Mendusan says you a stand up guy + said I was lucky to have a brother like you – you imprested him – now what about a lawyer – you gona by me a lawyer. You kno am would...a favors – Payed you back the last favor. Now you know how owe me an favors – like dreams come true – Call Rose Bud + tell her I recant to retain her as my lawyer [smiley face] Regards to Betty and the rest of Mels nest – Easy Manson Pads + stamps never get here" (SP as actual) **\$550**

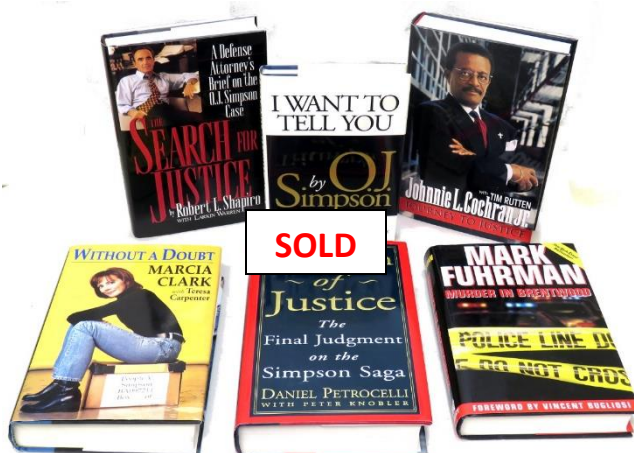


Manson, Easy [Charles]. **ALS To His Biographer - Nuel Emmons.** Vacaville, CA: c. August 1986. SIGNED "Easy Manson", with his usual swastika over his signature, note written entirely in the hand of Charles Manson, on rear verso of letter from Fringe Product. Swastika imposed over signature, as was common by Manson. Includes original mailing envelope with Manson's signature in the address block and his prison number, B33920W218.

In this note, Manson encourages his biographer to assist him with the request for his music and songs. Original letter from "Fringe Product", Toronto, Canada, an independent record company, signed by Chris Twomey. Twomey had read Jack Stevenson's correspondence with Manson in his publication Pandemonium. Fringe was seeking the release of Manson's music to a new generation of listeners. "Being familiar with your album Lie I felt your music and lyrics were ahead of

the times and now have a lot in common with the themes of anarchist 'punk' or 'hardcore' music.

"T. J. Asome / Ansom - you can chick this out - Stamps. Hery with that address so I can send this stuff - Easy Manson" **\$395**



THE TRIAL OF THE CENTURY

O. J. Simpson, et. al. **Six Signed Autobiographies From The O. J. Simpson Murder Trial.** 1995 - 1997. First Editions. **Simpson, O. J. [Orenthal James]. I Want To Tell You; My Response to Your Letters, Your Messages, Your Questions.** Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1995. First Editions.

INSCRIBED on ffe, " To Pat / Thanks for your Support / Peace - Love / O. J. Simpson". 5.5" x

8.25", pp. xiii, 3 - 208, with 16 pp. of color photographs. No defects noted, apparently signed and put back on the shelf.

Orenthal James Simpson (b. 1947), nicknamed "The Juice", was a star football running back, winning the Heisman Trophy in college and a brilliant career in football, as a broadcaster, actor, and advertising spokesman. He is now best known for being tried for the murders of his former wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ron Goldman. Simpson was acquitted of the murders in criminal court, but was later found responsible for both deaths in a civil trial. This book was intended to help pay his legal expenses. Near as new in fine dust jacket. Blue cloth with white paper over boards, titling in gilt on spine, "O. J." on the cover. *"I feel badly for Mr. Goldman's family. I feel his family's hurt and pain; but I had nothing to do with his death. To me he is like the unknown soldier, courageous."* (p 43)

Clark, Marcia with Teresa Carpenter. Without A Doubt. New York: Viking Press, 1997. First / First. SIGNED "Marcia Clark" on title page in black ink. 6" x 9". pp. 1 - 502, with 8 pp. of B&W photos. Text block is very fine, slight bump to bottom of spine, some rub and adhesive on back panel. Otherwise this book appears to never have been read. Quarter blue paper with black paper over boards, titling on spine in gilt with bright yellow endpapers.

Marcia Clark was a prosecutor in the Office of the Los Angeles District Attorney for thirteen years before becoming the lead prosecutor in the criminal trial of O. J. Simpson. Fine in fine dust jacket. *If they did, of course, they would have to convict."* (p 466)

Cochrane, Johnnie L. Jr. with Tim Rutten. Journey To Justice. New York: Ballantine Books, October 1996. First Edition. SIGNED "Johnnie L. Cochrane / 12/8/96" on half title page. 6" x 9.25", pp. 3 - 383 with 32 pp. of B&W photographs. Both the book and DJ are near as new, with no defects noted. . Quarter black cloth with black paper over boards and titling on spine in gilt.

Johnnie Lee Cochran Jr. (1937 – 2005) is best known as the lead defense lawyer in the criminal acquittal of O.J. Simpson for the murder of his ex-wife Nicole Brown Simpson and her friend Ron Goldman. Prior to this trial, Cochran represented a number of celebrity defendants: Sean Combs during his trial on gun and bribery charges, as well as Michael Jackson, Tupac Shakur, Stanley Tookie Williams, Todd Bridges, football player Jim Brown, Snoop Dogg, former heavyweight champion Riddick Bowe, Fine in fine DJ.



Fuhrman, Mark. Murder In Brentwood. Washington DC: Regenery Publishing, 1997. First Edition / Later Printing. INSCRIBED "To Bob, Thank you for your support. Your friend / Mark Fuhrman" on half title page in black ink. 6" x 9", pp. xxii, 4 - 392 wit 16 pp. of color photographs. A few spots on fore edge, otherwise no defects noted. Fine in fine dust jacket. Quarter black cloth with black paper over boards and titling in gilt on the spine.

Mark Fuhrman (b.1952) is a former detective of the Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD). Because Fuhrman perjured himself with respect to having used racial epithaphs, his testimony about planting evidence to frame may have been a significant factor in his acquittal.

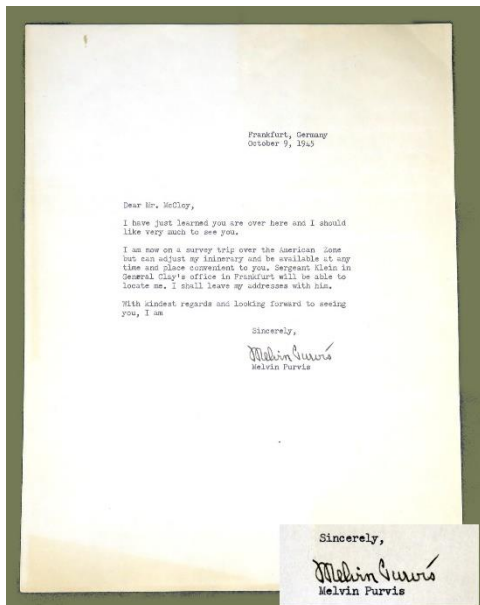
Petrocelli, Daniel with Peter Knobler. Triumph of Justice; The Final Judgement on the Simpson Saga. New York: Random House, 1998. Stated First Edition. INSCRIBED "Donna / Thank you for your support / Daniel Petrocelli" in sharpie on half title page. 6" x 9.25", pp. viii, 1 - 644, very nice copy, no defects noted, likely unread. Quarter blue paper with red paper over boards and titling on the spine in gilt.

Daniel M. Petrocelli (b. 1953) is known in part for his work in a 1997 wrongful death civil suit against O.J. Simpson, for representing Enron CEO Jeffrey Skilling, and for his leading role in defeating the US Department of Justice's attempt to block the merger of AT&T and Time Warner. Fine in fine dust jacket.

Shapiro, Robert L. with Larkin Warren. The Search For Justice; A Defense Attorney's Brief on the O. J. Simpson Case. New York: Warner Books, 1996. First Edition. INSCRIBED, "To Thomas Zwald / Robert L. Shapiro" in sharpie on half title page. 6" x 9", pp. xix, 1 - 363. Excellent copy, apparently unread, no defects noted. Fine in fine dust jacket. Quarter black paper with black cloth over boards and titling in gilt on the spine.

Robert Leslie Shapiro (b. 1942) was a member of the "Dream Team" of attorneys that successfully defended O. J. Simpson in 1995, from the charges that he murdered his ex-wife, Nicole Brown Simpson, and her friend, Ron Goldman. He later turned to civil work and co-founded Legal Zoom and RightCounsel.com, appearing in their television commercials.

This archive of personalities from the "Crime of The Century" is much more than a pop-culture artifact. It can now be studied from so many aspects: Race, Crime, Media, Resitution, and of course Football Trophies. \$395



ACE G-MAN: MELVIN PURVIS

Purvis, Melvin. **TLS from Nuremberg Trial.** Frankfurt: October 9, 1945. SIGNED "Melvin Purvis" in his tight, dark, cursive. 8" x 10.75", 1 pp., fade to edges, most noticeable at the bottom, two symmetric mailing folds, previous dog ear to corner.

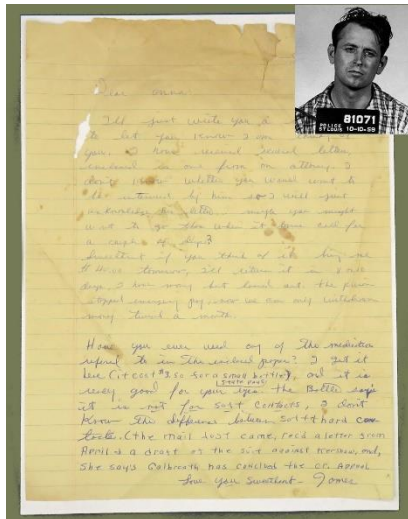
Melvin Purvis (1903 - 1960) This letter was written when Purvis, as a LTC in Provost Office of the Army, was assigned as the Chief American Investigator of War Crimes in Germany following WWII. As this letter indicates, one of his responsibilities was to travel around Germany in search of war criminals and bring them to the International Tribunal.

In 1925 he received his law degree from the University of S.C. He answered a call from Bureau Director J. Edgar Hoover who was looking to tighten the FBI standards in 1927. He quickly excelled and Hoover personally put Purvis in charge of the Chicago over took a personal interest in his career and referred to him as "Little Mel" (as did the press) due to his stature. Purvis was five foot, four inches tall and weighed in at 127 pounds. His dogged determination aided him in tracking down some of the most notorious criminals of the thirties. Most notable of these was John Dillinger Public Enemy #1, as well as the leader of the team that got "Baby Face" Nelson and "Pretty Boy" Floyd. This notoriety as "Ace G-man", ranked him as the second most famous man in America, behind President Roosevelt. A jealous Hoover scrutinized Purvis to

the point of him resigning from the FBI in 1935. Following the military he had a sporadic law career in his home state. He died of a self inflicted gunshot wound from the same Colt .45 automatic pistol which had killed John Dillinger.

Addressee is likely: John Jay McCloy (1895 - 1989) Immediately preceding the U.S. entry into World War II, McCloy moved to Washington to work with Henry L. Stimson, the U.S. Secretary of War. McCloy was soon appointed Assistant Secretary of War. McCloy played a key role in mobilizing the U.S. economy for war. He was involved and participated in most of the key decisions of the war, including the development and use of the atom bomb and occupation policy in Europe and Japan. By the time McCloy became the second President of the World Bank, and then three years as the U. S. High Commissioner for Germany. Other career highlights include: Chairmanship of the Chase Manhattan Bank, The Ford Foundation and The Council on Foreign Relations. His circle of associates were dubbed "The Wise Men" for their nonpartisan, non-ideological approach to internationalism, making him a trustworthy counselor to many of the most powerful men in the 20th century.
Fine.

"I have just learned you are over here and I should like very much to see you. I am now on a survey trip over the American Zone but can adjust my itinerary (sp)...Sergeant Klein in General Clay's office in Frankfurt will be able to locate me...Sincerely,/s/ Melvin Purvis" \$495



MLK'S CONVICTED ASSASSIN

Ray, James Earl. ALS To His Wife Anna Sandhu Ray. Brushy Mountain State Prison, TN: c. 1982.

Signed "Love you Sweetheart - James", 8.5" x 11", blue lined composition paper, tattered along top edge where removed from pad, closed tear at top edge, 1" hole torn along left margin, several creases and mailing fold.

James Earl Ray (1928 - 1980) was convicted of killing Martin Luther King through assassination with a rifle in 1968. Following his enlistment in the U.S. Army during WWII, Ray was discharged for ignoring military rules and often being drunk during duty hours. His life was then filled with crime and punishment: armed robbery, mail fraud, burglary with corresponding prison sentences. In 1967 he

escaped from Missouri State Penitentiary and went on the run, mostly in Canada and Mexico. With the George Wallace campaign in full swing. Ray, who was a self-professed racist, was enthusiastically attracted to Wallace's segregationist platform. It is suspected that it was in 1968 that James E. Ray began planning the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr. (MLK). No one knows the exact details of his initial plan, or why he decided to kill MLK, as he never admitted his true reasoning against the crime. Regardless of Ray's motivation, historians are clear on what happened on the day of MLK's assassination. James E. Ray rented a hotel room in Memphis, Tennessee. Near his hotel was the Lorraine Motel, where Ray knew MLK was staying. From his hotel room, James E. Ray watched out the window, with a gun in hand, waiting for MLK to appear. Eventually, MLK went out on his balcony to relax. That's when Ray took his shot, killing MLK, on April 4, 1968.

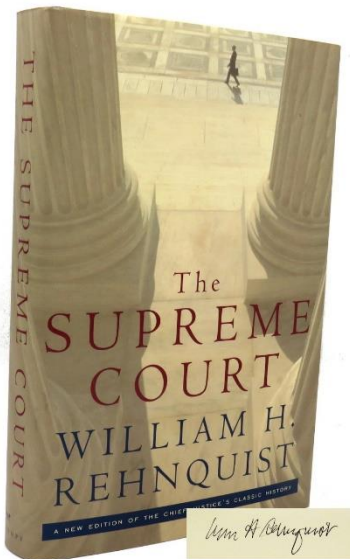
After the shooting, James E. Ray fled the crime scene. Ray was tricky and hard to find. traveling to Canada, England and elsewhere. On July 19, 1968, the FBI found Ray in London, when a an aware agent

recognized the forged name on his fraudulent passport. After being charged with the murder of MLK, James E. Ray pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. He would later try to suggest that he did not kill MLK, or at least hinted that he did not act alone. He mentioned that the government might have helped to plan the assassination. In 1977, James E. Ray escaped from prison for 3 days. When he was captured and put back in prison, his sentence was extended to 100 years.

Anna Sandhu Ray met Ray when she was assigned by the local network affiliate as the court artist covering his trial for escape from prison. They were married on Friday the 13th, 1978 and divorced 14 years later. She told the press that she married Ray to try to help him. The marriage was never consummated. She continued to support herself as a painter of modestly talented landscapes, animals and florals. In 1996, Anna Ray was evicted from her home which had become a health hazard with dead and unkempt live animals. Good +.

"Dear anna: I'll just write you a short note to let you know I am thinking of you. I have received several letters, enclosed is one from an attorney. I don't know whether you would want to be interviewed by him so I will just acknowledge his letter...maybe you might want to go there when it turns cold for a couple of days? Sweetheart if you think of it bring me \$40.00 tomorrow, I'll return it in 8 or 10 days, I have money but loaned out. The prison stopped emergency pay, now we can only withdrawn none twice a month. Have you ever used any of the dedication referred to in the enclosed paper? I get it here (it cost \$3.50 for a small bottle / state pays), and it is really good for your eyes. The Bottle says it is not for soft contacts, I don't know the difference between soft + hard contacts. (the mail just came, rec'd a letter from April + a draft of the suit against Kershaw, and she say's Galbreath has concluded the cr. Appeal. Love you Sweetheart – James" \$575

CHIEF JUSTICE OF SCOTUS



Rehnquist, William H. **The Supreme Court**. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2001. New Edition, Later Printing. SIGNED " Wm H Rehnquist in black pen on free front endpaper. 9.25" x 6.25", pp xi, 3 - 302 with uncut fore edge. Collectible condition, no defects noted. Rhenquist serves the reader a condensed history of the Supreme Court updating this new edition from the 1987 initial publication. Rhenquist's 33 years on the Court is the fourth longest tenure and his 19 years as Chief Justice represented a conservative in judicial system and that of state's rights. Fine in Fine dust jacket. Quarter blue paper with grey paper over boards and titling on spine in gilt.

"There is something about seeing a legal opinion in print that makes it far more convincing than it was in typescript." (p 264) \$165