Mr. Justice Black and Mr. Justice Douglas opinions both concur with one another. Each magistrate both share opinions on the First Amendment and the roles of the U.S. Supreme court. They do share similarities in their opinions but they are distinct in the approach that they take towards giving their opinions.

The similarities in Mr. Justice Black’s and Mr. Justice Douglas’s opinions begin with their focus on the First Amendment. Justice Black goes in deep analysis of the origin of the First Amendment and the what it was built from. He describes how the fear of the power of the central government worried those that cherished their basic freedoms. He highlights the Bill of Rights and how “Congress shall make no law…abridging the freedom…of the press…”. Similarly, Justice Douglas highlights the same phrase in his opinion. He also states that his interpretation of this is that the government has no power to engage upon or punish the press for the actions that were taken. Justice Black talks about the protection the was given upon the press by the First Amendment as well. He describes the role of the press in a democracy is to benefit the people and not the branches that regulate the people.

The opinions part ways after the both magistrates discuss the security the press is given. After Justice Black describes the foundation that the First Amendment was built on he is questioned about the rights and responsibilities that the Executive branch must conserve the safekeeping of the United States. His response is that the branches of government are given rights to abridge the freedom of press under events of national security. But, he then goes to say that the government didn’t even give the Congress a chance to act upon incident at hand. He shuts down any contention by pointing out that the Government is trying to shove the creation of a law down the throats of the Judiciary branch. Unlike Justice Black, Justice Douglas turns to statutes and chapters. He states that there are no statutes in affect that restrict the press from issuing publications of the documents that were provided. He also shows that the Government’s suggestion that the word communicate, from Title 18 U. S. C. section 793, includes publication is phony based on chapters in espionage and censorship that focus on times of war. In these chapters, he reveals that Congress deliberately distinguished communicate and publish as two separate terms.

Justice Black’s and Justice Douglas’s concurring opinions show similarity in the roles of the U.S. Supreme Court and the value of the First Amendment rights. The U.S. Supreme Court’s role of the balance of powers is demonstrated in both opinions by their support for the First Amendment. They feel that the Government is out of line by trying to abridge the First Amendment because information that was classified as confidential by them was leaked. The First Amendment value is shown heavily in Black’s opinion when he goes in depth about the history and is only well supported by Douglas’s attention to the statutes and chapters. The priorities are also very similar among the two opinions. Black aims for the preservation of the First Amendment and shows that he heavily favors the rights given to the public. Douglas too selects upon key elements that represent the First Amendment’s protection on the freedom that was given to the people by the Founding Fathers.

Considering myself an outspoken individual that bases arguments on solid foundations I mostly agree with Justice Black’s opinion. He focuses on the core upon which the First Amendment was built and the responsibilities that he must follow as a magistrate to preserve the freedom of the people. His defense for the people from the Government and his response to the conflicting question relate to me as a person. He responds with a comical but factual tone with which it seems he thinks the conflicting question showed idiocy in the actions of the Government.