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P - Orig & 1  
- Yellows  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - Section T1  
1 - [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

BY COURIER SERVICE

CLASS. & EXT. BY 7858  
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2  
DATE OF REVIEW 2/17/92

Date: May 31, 1957

To: [redacted]

b1

(c)

Attention: [redacted]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THURGOOD MARSHALL; FWARD  
KENNEDY (DUKE) ELLINGTON

Under date of May 28, 1957, you requested an expedite name check concerning the above-captioned individuals to be furnished to you by May 31, 1957.

This is to advise that a preliminary check of our files reveals numerous references on the above-named individuals, which will necessitate an extensive review. It will, therefore, not be possible to furnish the information which you desired by May 31, 1957. We will make every effort to furnish you the information at the earliest possible date.

62-86660 (Marshall)

~~202-237-2111 (Ellington)~~

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

[redacted]

YELLOW  
DUPLICATE  
MAY 31 1957

NOT RECORDED  
MAY 31 1957 10 20 AM  
MAY 31 2 10 PM '57  
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~~SECRET~~

- 2 - brig & 1
- 1 - yellow
- 1 - section
- 1 - [redacted]

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BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: June 6, 1957

RECORDED - 77 62-86660-20

[redacted]

(S)

b1

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THURGOOD MARSHALL

b7c

Reference is made to your letter dated May 28, 1957, requesting a check of our files concerning Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

This Bureau has not investigated Marshall. Our files contain information reflecting both derogatory and favorable data concerning him. Specifically, Marshall has been affiliated with the International Juridical Association, as national committeeman in 1944, and with the National Lawyers' Guild as a speaker in 1948 and executive board member in 1949. Both organizations have been cited as communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was also a sponsor in 1944 of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. On October 28, 1949, Marshall reportedly received a check for \$247.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help fight "Jim Crow." Davis is one of the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party (CP), USA, who were convicted in October, 1949, at New York City of conspiracy for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

Classified per OGA letter dated 7-30-96 8/27/96 SES #369714

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- Belmont \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Parsons \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
- Tamm \_\_\_\_\_
- Nease \_\_\_\_\_
- Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holloman \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

66-7-39-76

[redacted]

62-86660-1-12

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
COURIER SVC.  
30 JUN - 57  
COMM-FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT  
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

[redacted]

[redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to [REDACTED]

(S)

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Other information in our files indicates that since June, 1949, Marshall has publicly criticized and condemned all subversive organizations, the CP and communism itself. He has warned the Negroes against communist infiltration into all groups. As recently as June, 1956, Marshall in his keynote address before the NAACP national convention at San Francisco, California, June 26 to July 2, 1956, warned the Association's membership against communism and the CP. He urged the Association to adopt resolutions making it clear that the NAACP was strongly opposed to communism, which the Association did. Marshall has long advocated that no "known communists" will be accepted as members of the NAACP.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. This information is furnished for your use and should not be disseminated outside of your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, E. Hargood

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 5-29-57 Searcher Initials 141

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

- MP 44-9947-48, 55
- MP 62-9798-2738 E p4
- MP 62-102602-33
- ~~61-3176-773 p8~~ <sup>wrong number</sup>
- MP 62-101087-244
- MP 61-3176-A. Wm. Star
- (No date) date on card <sup>12-7-56</sup>
- New Orleans State <sup>1-8-57</sup>
- MP 61-3176-1835 E p7. 1560.
- MP 1743, 1202, 1160, 1921 p7
- MP 44-10894-16 p3
- MP 62-101087-21-A. Wm.
- Wm. Picayune <sup>1-21-57</sup>
- MP 100-135-34-596
- MP 66-6200-44-441
- MP 65-6656-108
- MP 61-190-574 E 1 p34
- MP 9-0-1037
- MP 105-43132-6
- MP 61-3176-1376; 1376; 1376
- MP 62-101087-46-A. Hargood
- MP Times Herald <sup>10-3-56</sup>
- D W. <sup>10-8-56</sup> (3)

SEARCH SLIP

b7C

Subj: Marshall, E. Hargood

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 5-29-57 Searcher Initials 141

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

- MP 62-101087-49-A. Wm
- Star <sup>10-24-56</sup>
- MP 105-43653-1
- ~~E. Hargood (ua)~~ <sup>not used</sup>
- MP 100-159054-1
- ~~100-135-21-A. Wm. Star~~
- ~~9-30-57~~
- ~~E. Hargood (ua)~~
- ~~61-3176-A. Wm. Star~~
- MP 61-3176-1427 p2
- ~~E. Hargood (ua)~~
- SI
- MP 100-135-53-232 p12
- MP 100-135-2-159, 162 p86
- MP 66-3327

(4)  
551

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Furgood

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

Searcher Initial 41

Date 5-29-57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/24/96 BY SP3

NP 61-3176-A - Dallas Times Herald 9-30-56

SI 61-3176-1766 p9. 169405

SI-NP 1684, 1492, 1221, 1161 Epize

NP 100-7801-2203 p9, v2

NP 100-7321-1732

NP 100-3-69-1918 p8

NP 100-3-57-187 p13

NP 65-6656-A - D.Y. Times Herald 9-15-56

NP 62-31615-968

NP 62-21788-11

NP 62-101087-46-A - Dallas Times Herald 9-25-56

NP 62-101087-49-A - Times Star 2-21-57

NP 44-10469-3

NP 44-9947-A - Birmingham News 1-19-57

NP 65-43132-7

NP 61-3176-1687 p4, 18, 20, 21

NP 1777, 1212, 1547, 1221

(2)

4-22 (Rev. 12-17-56)

Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

78M  
1957

Name Check Unit - Room 6523  
 Service Unit - Room 6524  
 Forward to File Review  
 Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
 Return to \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor Room Ext.

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7637

Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
 Subversive References Only  
 Nonsubversive References Only  
 Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

369714

Subject Marshall, Furgood

Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_

Address 102 - Sun 2/56

Localities \_\_\_\_\_

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date 5-29-57 Searcher Initials 4141  
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NP	✓	62-86660	I
NP	✓	44-1540	
NP	✓	44-10894	
NP	✓	62-86660-3	Sun 10/47
			5 Jan 12/50
			18 Jan 10/50
			13 (Sun) 3/50
NP	✓	44-11126-3	
NP	✓	62-101087-A	Courier 2/56
NP	✓	62-101087-49-A	Times Star 3-12-57
			Test + Times Herald 3-12-57
			Times Star 3-12-57
NP	✓	61-3176-A	Dallas Mercury News 12-5-56
			Examiner 1-24-57
NP-SI	✓	61-3176-1849	p4, 18, 20, 21
NP	✓	61-3176-A	Post-Dispatch Courier 4-6-57
			Birmingham News 3-7-57
			Times Star 10-10-56

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4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

R# 331 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 25

FILE NUMBER 13 CP SERIAL (Cont)

I	100-7801-2203	9, 11
	61-3176-1161	Engl p 25
I	61-3176-1221	1492, 1684, 1694, 5
	1762, 9	
I	61-3176-A	Dallas Times 2-11-56
I	44-10469-3	
I	61-3176-A	Wash Star 10-10-56
I	61-3176-A	2 Birmingham Times 3-7-57
I	61-3176-A	Post Keweenaw Courier 4-6-57
I	61-3176-1849	24, 6, 7, 14
	61-3176-A	Cincinnati Enquirer 1-24-57
I	61-3176-A	Dallas Morning News 12-5-56
I	62-101087-49-A	Wash Star 3-12-57
I	62-101087-49-A	Wash Post + Times Herald 5-12-57
I	62-101087-A	Courier 2-2-57
I	44-11126-3	
I	100-3-48-266	2

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

R# 331 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 25

FILE NUMBER 15 CP SERIAL (Cont)

I	62-86660	I
I	44-1540	PT. 1 1579
I	44-10894	
I	62-86660-20	Sum 5-22-57 I
I	62-86660-15	Sum 5-10-56 I
I	62-86660-18	Sum 12-12-56 I
I	62-86660-3	Sum 10-11-57 I
I	62-86660-5	Sum 12-15-57 I
I	105-52615-25	b7c
I	62-101087-49-A	Wash 2-21-57
I	62-101087-46-A	Dallas 2-2-57
I	62-21788-11	
I	62-31615-968	
I	65-6656-A	7-15-57
I	100-3-57-187	p 13
I	100-3-69-1518	p 8
I	100-7321-1732	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED DATE 6/24/91 BY SRJ

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood  
R# 351 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 5

FILE NUMBER 1804 SERIAL (cont)

I	61-3176-615,602,583,574
I	573
I	44-4198-19
I	44-4055-9
I	44-2722-75
I	105-34850-25
I	105-34227-92 Enclg
I	61-3176-A <sup>Daily Worker</sup> 5-21-57
I	105-26198-24
I	100-372631-12
I	100-394596-1X
I	61-3176-A <sup>Cleveland Coal &amp; Iron</sup> 6-15-57
I	100-7321-989
I	100-3-75-A <sup>The Worker</sup> 9-5-54
I	61-3176-A <sup>Daily Worker</sup> 6-10-57
I	62-101087-14-A <sup>The Union for Justice</sup> 4-2-58
L	61-3176-A <sup>Arbanon Gazette</sup> 1-10-58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood  
R# ( ) Date 4-8 Searcher Number 5

FILE NUMBER 1804 SERIAL (cont)

I	100-3-22-1334 @ 5
I	100-3-3677
I	62-102602-2, 1
I	62-102524-3
I	61-3176-A <sup> Newark &amp; Co</sup> 7-9-55
I	61-3176-A <sup> Wash. City</sup> 6-2-57
I	61-3176-A <sup> Wash. Post</sup> 6-6-55
I	61-3176-A <sup> Newark</sup> 6-6-55
I	61-3176-A <sup> D W</sup> 6-6-55
I	61-3176-A <sup> Wash. Post</sup> 5-21-57
I	61-3176-A <sup> L W</sup> 5-20-57
I	61-3176-A <sup> D W</sup> 5-3-57
I	61-3176-A <sup> Wash. Post</sup> 4-17-57
L	61-3176-A <sup> Newark</sup> 1-11-57
I	61-3176-A <sup> Daily Worker</sup> 4-13-55
I	61-3176-A <sup> D W</sup> 2-18-55
I	61-3176-1056X
I	105-16510-202 pg 24 13

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# 0 Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initial SS

FILE NUMBER 2701 SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_

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4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

R# 0 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 55

FILE NUMBER 1301 SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_

(Cont)

- I 61-3176-1697 p 4, 18, 20, 26
- I 61-3176-1777
- I 44-9947-46
- I 61-3176-A N.Y. Times 11-1-57
- I 44-12284-19
- I 44-8081-5
- I 61-10149-2317
- I 100-335545-4
- I 100-135-53-276 p 74
- I 61-3176-576 p 14
- I 61-3176-A. Wash. Post - 8-1-57
- ~~100-7660-5561~~ 17
- I 44-4055-59
- I 44-4118-54 p 11
- I 44-5056-1
- I 62-104007-2
- I 62-101087-13-A Wash. City Times
- L 61-3176-A Wash. Post - 1-27-57
- I 61-3176-A Miami Daily News 11-17-57
- I 62-101087-49-10 Encl p 11
- I 62-102524-8
- I 61-3176-1212, 1547, 124 p
- I 62-9792-2738 Encl p 4
- I 62-102602-33
- I 61-3176-773 p 8
- I 62-101087-244
- I 62-101087-14-A Wash. Post - 1-1-57
- I 61-7582-2378 Encl p 4069, 4145
- I 44-4198-72 p 36
- I 61-3176-578
- ~~100-7660-5459~~ 17
- I 100-7801-1321

- I 62-101087-A Wash. Post - 1-5-57
- I 61-3176-A Wash. Post - 6-1-57
- I 61-3176-A Wash. Post - 10-11-57
- I 61-3176-A Journal & News 10-12-57
- I 61-3176-A Wash. Post - 7-1-57
- I 61-3176-A Wash. Times 8-8-57
- I 62-101087-21-A Wash. Post - 1-16-57
- L 61-3176-A Wash. Post - 1-17-57
- I 61-3176-A Wash. Post - 11-1-57
- I 61-3176-584 p 9
- I 62-101087-7-A Wash. Post - 1-1-57
- I 100-3-75-524, 540
- I 100-52504-38
- I 100-287374-12
- I 44-9947-55
- I 44-9947-A Wash. Post - 1-19-57
- I 105-43132-7

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE  
SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor [Signature] Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# [Signature] Date 4-8 Searcher Initial SS

FILE NUMBER 2504 SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_

- 100-387295-1
- 100-380248-1
- 100-338659-5
- 100-37709-76 p 24
- 100-7655-5145, 5293 p 27
- 100-7321-646 p 31
- 77-49095-22
- 62-101087-35-A J.W. 4-29-55
- 61-6211-990 Encl. p 17
- 61-3176-A DW. 6-6-52
- 61-3176-769 p 9
- 61-3176-605
- 44-8081-1
- 44-7994-1
- 44-5056-5
- 44-4198-28
- 44-3207-24
- 62-101087-7-A *Atlanta Journal* 12-20-57
- 61-3176-A *Courier* 7-4-57
- 61-3176-1921 Encl. p 7
- 61-190-574 p 32
- 61-3176-1160, 1202
- 65-6656-108
- 66-6200-44-441
- 100-135-34-506
- 105-43132-6
- 62-101087-14-A *Atlanta Journal* 7-11-57
- 61-3176-A *N.Y. Times* 5/22/57
- 61-3176-A - *Atlanta Journal* 11-1-57
- 44-10894-116 p 3
- 62-77787-259-452
- 62-101087-A *Burlington Daily Times*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 1/26/01 BY SP3

NUMEROUS REFERENCE  
SEARCH SLIP

b7c

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_ Room \_\_\_\_\_

R# [Signature] Date 4-8 Searcher Initial SS

FILE NUMBER 2504 SERIAL \_\_\_\_\_

- 100-7801-1338
- 121-36261-5
- 105-37895-1
- 100-7660-5211 p 14, 5292 p 14, 5476 p 2, 10, 5332 p 9, 5350 p 10
- 100-362555-1544
- 61-3176-A *Pittsburgh Courier* 1-18-58
- 100-415676-3 p 30
- 105-34237-78
- 100-366449-22 p 39
- 101-24892-44 Encl. p 41, 58, 22
- 100-347095-17
- 44-7751-1
- 100-7321-715
- 62-101087-14-A *Atlanta Journal* 1-13-58
- 62-101087-14-A *Atlanta Journal* 1-13-58
- 100-422761-41
- 62-101087-21-A *Atlanta Journal* 1-21-57
- 61-3176-A *New Orleans States* 1-8-57
- 61-3176-1835 Encl. p 7
- 61-3176-1560
- 61-3176-1743
- 100-3-28-2132 p 52
- 100-37709-11
- 62-101087-442
- 61-3176-A *Atlanta Journal* 10/1/57
- 44-12284-933 p 9
- 105-8534-9
- 105-37125-7x7, 7x5
- 61-3176-2135
- 100-402682-A *Atlanta Journal* 10/1/57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Shurgood b7C

Supervisor ( ) Room \_\_\_\_\_  
R# ( ) Date 4-8 Searcher Initial ( )

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

180A

- I 61-3176-585
- I 61-3176-764, 1062 J
- I 100-3-40-164 p 20
- I 100-16-38-174 p 29
- I 100-7801-1551 p 83
- I 105-40707-5
- I 61-3176-A Journal + Index 9-22-57
- I 105-43653-1
- I 61-3176-1376
- I 61-3176-A Journal + Index 10-5-57
- I 61-3176-1731
- I 62-101087-46-A Dallas Times Herald 10-3-56
- I 62-101087-46-A Dallas Times Herald 10-8-56
- I 62-101087-49-A Dallas Times Herald 8-6-57
- I 62-101087-49-4
- I 62-101087-49-A Wash. Sta 10/24/56
- I 62-101087-14-A NY Times 1-11-58
- I 44-10894-37 b7C



Marshall, Shurgood C.  
44-10894

Marshall, Shurgood M.  
61-3176-A n.y.t. 11/1/57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 6/25/96 BY SP

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APR 22 1958

CHECK CHECK



The investigation pertinent to your inquiry has been conducted by the FBI concerning the captioned individual. However, the files of this Bureau reflect the following information which may relate to the subject of your memo check request.

The confidential informants providing information appearing below have furnished reliable information in the past. The National Negro Congress and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, mentioned below, are both been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.



b7D

In a brochure pamphlet issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties announcing a dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on April 2, 1941, held under the auspices of that organization, Thurgood Marshall was listed as a speaker.



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

Orig. sent to WHA  
Reg. rec'd: 4/21/58

EX-128

REC-1

62-86660-21

APR 22 1958

NOTE: This memo contains information from a confidential informant, revelation of which may endanger the national security of the United States.

52 APR 24 1958

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3  
ON 6-25-96

369714

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Thurgood Marshall

The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, dated March 29, 1944, listed Thurgood Marshall as a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York, and as a member of the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers' Guild, and as a member of the New York Chapter of that guild in 1948. The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated September 17, 1950, listed Thurgood Marshall as Executive Board member of the National Lawyers' Guild as of December, 1949. The National Lawyers' Guild has been cited as a communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, dated March 29, 1944.

A confidential informant advised that Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York, was a member of the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers' Guild, and was a member of the New York Chapter of that guild in 1948. The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated September 17, 1950, listed Thurgood Marshall as Executive Board member of the National Lawyers' Guild as of December, 1949. The National Lawyers' Guild has been cited as a communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, dated March 29, 1944.

Other information in our files indicates that since June, 1943, Marshall has publicly criticized and condemned all subversive organizations, the Communist Party and communism itself. He has warned the Negroes against communist infiltration into all groups. As recently as June, 1956, Marshall in his keynote address before the NAACP national convention at San Francisco, California, June 26 to July 2, 1956, warned the Association's membership against communism and the Communist Party. He urged the Association to adopt resolutions making it clear that the NAACP was strongly opposed to communism, which the Association did. Marshall has long advocated that no "black communists" will be accepted as members of the NAACP.

The foregoing information is furnished to you as a result of your request for an FBI file check and is not to be construed as a disclosure or a substantiation of the individual involved. This information is loaned for your use and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

559

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : F. J. Baumgardner *FB*

DATE: June 30,

FROM : J. J. O'Connor *JO*

*b7c*

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL  
SM-C

Attached is a memorandum prepared by the New York Office concerning captioned individual, which does not include any information obtained as the result of a file review at Seat of Government. The attached was transmitted by New York letter dated June 6, 1958, captioned "Communist Infiltration of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Internal Security - C," the original of which is filed in Bufile 61-3176-~~2553~~

EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN UTILIZING THE INFORMATION IN THE ATTACHED AS INCLUDED THEREIN MAY BE INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY THAT FROM THE INDICES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA), WHICH HAS NOT BEEN DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH CAPTIONED INDIVIDUAL. THE ATTACHED MEMORANDUM, OR REPRODUCTION THEREOF, SHOULD NOT BE DISSEMINATED IN ITS ENTIRETY.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that instant memorandum and its attachment be routed to the Records Branch:

- To be filed in case file of captioned individual
- To have a new 100 main inactive file opened on captioned individual and for filing therein.

*6 3 1110 - 22*

REC-85

JUL 2 1958

EX-117

*5-*

Enclosure  
Bufile

ENCLOSURE  
*62*  
*86660*

REC-85

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

11 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with the segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

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Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 100-111437-11

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

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561

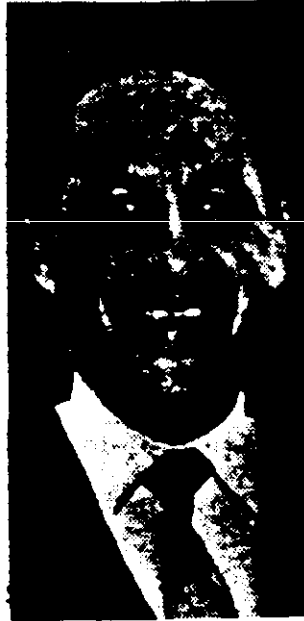
# Man to Watch

## Marshall: Civil-Rights Champion

**THURGOOD MARSHALL**, the constitutional lawyer who, for years now, has led the legal fight in this country against racial segregation, was originally given the name Thoroughgood by his father. "By the time I was in the second grade," he says, "I got tired of spelling all that and shortened it."

Be that as it may, Mr. Marshall's father had foresight. For observers—and opposing attorneys—agree that if one thing has marked his work as chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it is this thoroughness in preparing his case for the courtroom.

At present, the forty-nine-year-old veteran lawyer, who has lost only two of more than twenty cases involving civil rights that he has argued before the United States Supreme Court, is getting ready for his next battle: a plea to the 8th Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, Mo., to set aside a recent order by a Federal judge suspending the integration of public schools in Little Rock. The court is expected to hear the case before the next school year begins in September.



Thurgood Marshall

**I**N THE courtroom, Mr. Marshall slumps his lanky, six-foot two-inch frame down into a chair, listens with an intent frown and speaks in moderate and measured tones. Outside, he is married and the father of a young son; an exuberant, ceaseless yarn-spinner with likes that run to

movies, symphonies, detective stories, poker with bourbon on the side, and electric trains (he wears an engineer's cap when he runs his models).

Mr. Marshall was born in Baltimore and tangled with the United States Constitution at an early age: every time he broke a rule in school, the principal made him memorize a section of the document. "Before I left that school," he says, "I knew the whole thing by heart."

**H**E WORKED his way through Lincoln University and Howard University Law School as a dining-car waiter and postal worker, and after a brief spell in private practice, joined the N. A. A. C. P.'s legal staff in 1936. He has remained there through insults and honors, death threats and job offers (most recently rejected: a Democratic move to run him against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell for Harlem's Congressional seat).

Through it all, his philosophy has remained unchanged: "The doctrine of 'separate but equal' was created by the court and can be removed by the court. . . . We are only asking for what the Supreme Court said we are entitled to." **ARCE PARSONS JR.**

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REC- 54  
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Date

562

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. Boardman  
 Mr. Nichols  
 Mr. Belmont  
 Mr. Ladd  
 Mr. Clegg  
 Mr. Glavin  
 Mr. Harbo  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tracy  
 Mr. Egan  
 Mr. Gurnea  
 Mr. Hendon  
 Mr. Pennington  
 Mr. Quinn  
 Mr. Nease  
 Miss Gandy



**Voice of the N. A. A. C. P.**  
 Thurgood Marshall

WHEN the Supreme Court hears arguments today on integration of public schools in Little Rock, Ark., Thurgood Marshall will be shouting for his nineteenth victory out of the twenty-one civil rights cases he has pleaded before the highest court. Because of his outstanding success in this field, he is known throughout the Negro press as "Mr. Civil Rights." Mr. Marshall has been full-time counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spearhead of the Negro drive for racial equality, since 1944.

But most of his major triumphs in his long fight for equal rights in schools, politics, housing, employment, transportation and public places have been won since World War II. Recently he predicted that full integration would be achieved by 1964.

In the courts, Mr. Marshall pleads his cause in straightforward fashion, never with histrionics or bombast, self-righteousness or pedantry. The quiet, scholarly voice that set forth the winning arguments in all the Supreme Court school segregation cases might have been that of a sociologist.



Mr. Civil Rights  
 (Mr. Marshall at Supreme Court in Washington)

CLIPPING  
 N.Y. NY TIMES  
 LATE EDITION  
 DATED AUG 21  
 PAGE 2  
 FORWARDED BY NY

RE: NAACP  
 IS-C  
 BUFILE 61-



*file*  
 62-56460

*167-11161-4*

NOT RECORDED

167 SEP 12 1958

59 SEP 16 1958

503





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

3:43PM May 11, 1959

MR. THURGOOD MARSHALL of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People telephoned for the Director through operator and secretary from New York City. When advised of the Director's absence from the office, he consented to speak to Mr. Edwards in Mr. DeLoach's office

b7c

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. McGuire	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Jones	_____
Mr. W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. Edwards has advised that Mr. Marshall was calling to advise the Director that he had been contacted for an appointment by a reporter of the New York Post concerning a story the Post is writing on the Bureau or on the Director. He wanted the Director to know that he planned to tell the reporter to either "put up or shut up" and he would demand to know specific cases and not generalities if they wanted his opinion of things. He stated he had learned this from the Director many years ago and he thought this was the best way to handle the New York Post.

Mr. Edwards told him that obviously we couldn't advise him but that it was still true in the Bureau that we needed specific information in order to resolve any allegations.

Mr. Edwards is preparing a memorandum. 996,412

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/31/84 BY 826

REC-93

62-111-2-33

12 MAY 15 1959

52 MAY 22 1959

CR. 122

# Muhammad Hits Thurgood Marshall

REGARDLESS of how plain the truth may be given, especially when it comes to the so-called Negroes, there is always those who would not like to see the truth triumph over falsehood because of their selfish desires. Those who have love, honor and respect for their country more than they have for God and their own people are not fit to lead or counsel their people.

## Leadership "Blind, Deaf and Dumb"

The Negro leadership is in love with the Negroes' enemies and would like bring one of the enemies. I have often stated that the present leadership of the so-called Negroes, both political and spiritual, are blind, deaf and dumb to the knowledge of self, blind, and are more harmful to the love, unity, justice and freedom and equality of their own people if the blind, deaf and dumb cannot see, hear and speak for himself but how can he see, hear and speak for others who are blind, deaf

and dumb.

## Marshall's Speech Blasted

Take for example, the speech Thurgood Marshall made to Princeton University students on Oct. 21, which was published in the Nov. 3 issue of Jet Magazine, The U. S. News and World Report and other news sources. One would think that Mr. Marshall would be in sympathy with freedom, justice and equality for the so-called Negroes, for equal justice (the same equal rights), equal education, good homes and good friendship in all walks of life, as a seeker of general advancement for the so-called Negroes. But the weight of his open, slanderous remarks and false charges made indirectly against me and my followers, proved otherwise.

Mr. Marshall calls us "a bunch of thugs organized from prisons and jails, and financed by some Arab group, and that our movement presents a real threat to law enforcement agencies." These charges are completely false. I am ready to prove that they are false and will prove that Mr. Marshall is the most unkind and worst enemy of all to the real cause of freedom, justice and equality for the so-called Negroes in America. The intelligent Arab Nation would not finance a bunch of so-called Negro thugs. I have no knowledge of what other Muslims are doing in America and I am only speaking for my group (followers). We are not and have not received not so much as a penny from the Arab Nation, nor any other than ourselves.

## Not Opposed To NAACP

We have not been opposed to the NAACP's cause for the actual advancement of the so-called Negroes. Only we feel that NAACP should have as its head a Black Man, and that the organization should not at this late date seek integration of the Negroes and the Whites, but rather separation from this people — which is

the only solution to this 400 years old problem. Seeking closer relationship between the slaves and their masters only will prove the total destruction of the Negroes by the wise old slaveholders, children seeking love and equal recognition among this people is the most foolish and ignorant thing that a Negro leader could do in this late date. It would eventually prove the total destruction of us as a people.



b7C

Marshall  
Justice

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 33, 5-

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. Boardman
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Belmont
- Mr. DeLoach
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Casper
- Mr. Callahan
- Mr. Conrad
- Mr. Felt
- Mr. Gale
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Sullivan
- Mr. Tavel
- Mr. Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Holloman
- Miss Gandy

NEW JERSEY HERALD NEWS, NEWARK

DATE: WK, ENDING SAT. DEC. 5

EDITION: \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHOR OF ARTICLE: \_\_\_\_\_

EDITOR OR EDITORIALS: \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARACTER: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBMITTING OFFICE: NEWARK, N.J.

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DEC 17 1955

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in Love With The White Race

Thurgood Marshall does not care for the recognition of his kind (the Black Nation). He is in love with the White race. He hates the preaching of the uplifting of the Black Nation, unless it is approved by the white race, and he is totally against his brother Negro ever thinking of being the supreme. Mr. Marshall, we, the Black Nation of Islam, will be the supreme rulers in the hereafter. That I can prove with the truth. You do not have to be numbered with us. The Negroes being without justice under the slave-masters for 600 years should be seeking love and friendship among their own kind and they would be recognized as a people who have some sense. I am by no means interested in what the White race is doing for their people.

It is my people that I am interested in. I think the White man is wise in trying to preserve his civilization, and all nations should do the same. I want the same for my people. I want some earth for them and by the help of Allah, I will get it as Moses got some for the Hebrews.

b7c

- Tolson —
- Mohr —
- Parsons —
- ~~Belmont~~
- Callahan
- DeLoach
- Malone —
- McGuire
- Rosen —
- Tamm —
- Trotter —
- W.C. Sullivan
- Tele. Rm.
- Ingram —
- Gandy —



# Africa Isn't Marshall's Business

By **BORRET C. SUAREZ**

**NAIROBI** — The intrusion of Thurgood Marshall, the chief counsel for our National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, into the muddled mess between Great Britain and its colony, Kenya, seems to me to be meddling of the highest order.

What happens between Kenya and England at the current constitutional conferences in London is none of America's official business, and it certainly is none of Dr. Marshall's business. But, nevertheless, he is an official adviser to the African group.

The situation is ridiculous. Dr. Marshall was out here for only a couple of days. He is not an African. He is an American, and a mostly white one, at that. If he knows anything about Africa or Africans he read it somewhere.

### A LOUD BUT

But here is this American Negro saying out loud that somebody else's government may be subject to revolt if his pressure group of irresponsibles doesn't get what it wants in the way of complete control of the country. I can understand the bellwether, Tom Mboya, saying that in one of his usual threatening moods, but it sounds funny coming from a sophisticated American lawyer who wouldn't know a falls berdman from a whistling thorn.

The new group in Africa know exactly what they want," Dr. Marshall is quoted as saying in London. "They want independence now—tomorrow is too late."

This "new group" Dr. Marshall mentions is composed of Marshall, Mboya, and a handful of other self-seeking politicians, plus their captive voters in a few cities. They compose a fraction of the six million Kenyan population. A good two-thirds of this population never heard of Tom Mboya or "uhuru"—freedom—let alone Dr. Marshall or the NAACP.

I have just finished a back breaking 2500-mile round trip by jeep to Moga-

disu in Somalia, up via Garissa in the northern frontier of Kenya, and I dare say I saw more actual Africans on that one trip than the glib Mr. Mboya has seen since he became a politician instead of a sewerage inspector.

I do not quarrel with the right of the African to try to overthrow the vested interests of the European, to quarrel and fight and kill and steal among themselves, or to attempt to enslave a majority by a political minority. It's their property.

But it jolly well is not Dr. Thurgood Marshall's land. An American isn't supposed to get mixed up in other peoples' revolutions as an active participant.

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*File*  
*62-86660*

- The Washington Post & Times Herald
- The Washington Daily
- The Evening Star
- New York Herald Tribune
- New York Journal-American
- New York Mirror
- New York Daily News
- New York Post
- The New York Times
- The Worker
- The New Leader
- The Wall Street Journal
- Date

1960

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117 FEB 6 1960

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349 / Jan 15, 1962  
NAIROBI

# Members' plan supported INDEPENDENCE DUE NOW, SAYS U.S. ADVISER

MR. HERSCHELD MARSHALL, a United States lawyer who is travelling to London as consultant to the African Elected Members at the Kenya constitutional conference in Nairobi yesterday that independence and freedom for Kenya was due now. "I do not want to say it is overdue, because I do not believe in living in the past," he added.

Mr. Marshall was accompanied by Mr. T. J. Mbiya (Nairobi Area) and Dr. J. G. Eging (Central Province South). They had the opinion of Mr. Marshall that a conference at the conference was a detail that could have to be worked in London.

Mr. Marshall said he was in complete agreement with the African Elected Members' plan for Kenya's independence.

Asked whether he would support the principle of independence for Kenya, Mr. Marshall said he would support it. He said that Kenya must be a free country. Comparing Kenya with other countries, he said that Kenya must be a free country.

### Origin unimportant

Asked whether he would support the principle of independence for Kenya, Mr. Marshall said he would support it. He said that Kenya must be a free country. Comparing Kenya with other countries, he said that Kenya must be a free country.

Asked whether he would support the principle of independence for Kenya, Mr. Marshall said he would support it. He said that Kenya must be a free country. Comparing Kenya with other countries, he said that Kenya must be a free country.

Mr. Mbiya said the long start part was that the person should be a citizen of the country's area. It was no good people coming to Kenya if they did not agree with the Kenyans.

Asked if he would advise the African Elected Members to accept anything less than one man one vote, Mr. Marshall said it depended whether they asked him. He saw no reason to disagree with their proposals.

### Complete agreement

He was in complete agreement with Africans in Kenya about the Highlands. He had spent a whole afternoon there and saw no reason for not being restricted or the lack of it anywhere in the world.

Asked if he would agree with the application of this principle to the African 'hard areas' of Kenya as well as to the Highlands, Mr. Marshall said he thought his statement was broad enough to cover any place.

Asked if he believed in a generally accepted restriction on the right to trade, Mr. Marshall said he did not believe in a generally accepted restriction on the right to trade. He said that Kenya must be a free country.

Mr. Marshall added that he saw no reason why some places should have a 'hard' law which was restricted to local residents. He said that he did not think the Highlands or any other land should be restricted on the basis of race.

Mr. Marshall said that much that had been learned about the need to protect minority rights in the United States could be considered in Kenya with regard to the best to do it.

His object in life is to remove words and meanings, he added.

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

19

Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
 Service Unit - Room 6524  
 Forward to File Review  
 Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
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Supervisor Room Ext.

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Type of References Requested:

Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
 All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
 Subversive References Only  
 Nonsubversive References Only  
 Main ~~files~~ summaries References Only

Type of Search Requested:

Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
 Bulldup  Variations

Subject Thurgood Marshall  
 Birthdate & Place 7/2/08 Balt. Md.  
 Address DCI 211060

Localities \_\_\_\_\_  
 Re 8-319 Date 10/21 Searcher Initials 318  
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	62-86660	
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### FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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MAILED  
OCT 2 1960  
MAINE CHECK

October 26, 1960

0  
THURGOOD MARSHALL

In response to your specific request for the results of any investigation conducted concerning the captioned individual, wherein information of a subversive nature was developed, you are advised that no such investigation has been conducted by this Bureau. However, you are referred to a memorandum possibly relating to the subject of your inquiry which was furnished to the Department of State on November 18, 1954. (62-86660-5)

ORIGINAL AND ONE to STATE (SY/P)  
Request received: 10/20/60

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[Redacted]

(4)

NOTE: State Department requested urgent handling as subject member of group representing civil rights scheduled to visit Prime Minister of Malaya in New York City. State advised and concurred that inasmuch as very meager background data furnished, search could be limited to results of any Bureau investigation concerning captioned individual where information of a subversive nature was developed.

REC-25 62-86660-25  
EX-121 [Redacted] 28 1960 b7c

52 NOV 2 1960

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This is in answer to your request for a check of FBI files.

572

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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Ed  
 Feb 5 1961  
 Donahoe

UPI-205

(AFRICA)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY NAMED THURGOOD MARSHALL,  
 PROMINENT NEGRO ATTORNEY FROM NEW YORK, AND MRS. SANTIAGO  
 A LECTURER ON AFRICA, AS HIS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES TO THE SIERRA  
 LEONE INDEPENDENCE CELEBRATION AT FREETOWN, APRIL 27.

THE UNITED STATES HAS SENT FREETOWN A MOBILE X-RAY AND MEDICAL  
 CENTER AS AN INDEPENDENCE DAY GIFT, THE WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCED.  
 MARSHALL, A PROMINENT MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE  
 ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, WILL CARRY A PERSONAL GIFT  
 FROM KENNEDY TO PRIME MINISTER MARGAI.

MRS. KLINE IS A SISTER OF SEN. WAYNE HORSE, D-OKLA. SHE IS  
 THE HEAD OF THE GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH.  
 SHE AND MARSHALL WILL LEAVE NEW YORK SATURDAY ON A SPECIAL AIR FORCE  
 PLANE.

"THEY CARRY WITH THEM A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT  
 TO THE GOVERNMENT OF SIERRA LEONE AND THE WARMEST WISHES OF THE  
 AMERICAN PEOPLE TO THE PEOPLE OF SIERRA LEONE ON THIS MOMENTOUS  
 OCCASION," THE WHITE HOUSE SAID.

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REC-73

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 191 MAY 10 1961

EX-112

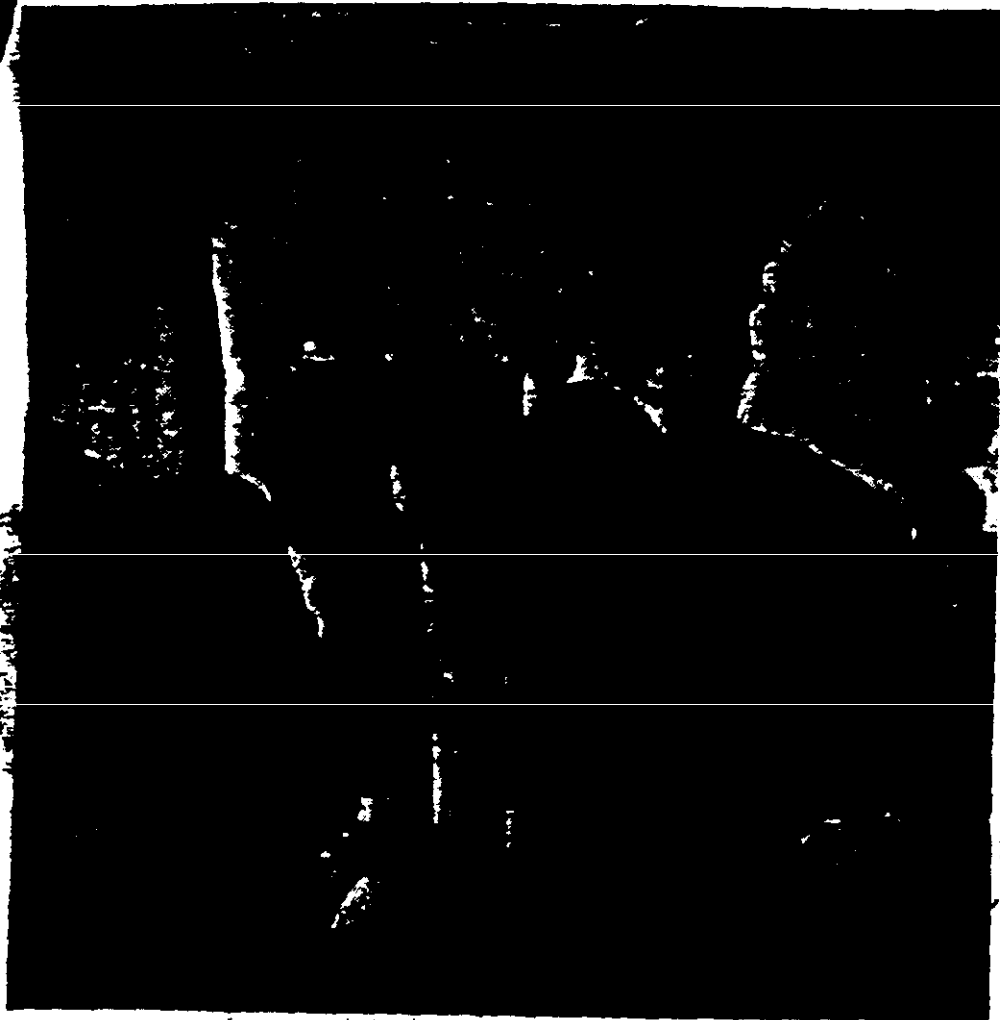
66 MAY 15 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

573

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- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
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- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



**A2**  
**INFORMAL CHAT** — Attorney General Ramsey Clark talks in the Justice Department with Thurgood Marshall, first Negro to win Senate confirmation for the Supreme Court. Marshall, who had been Solicitor General, was approved 61-11 by the Senate. He will fill a vacancy created by the resignation from the high court of Tom Clark, father of the Attorney General. Their meeting took place yesterday.

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

Date **SEP 1**

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TOP CLIPPING  
 DATED **9-1-67**  
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**SEP 29 1967**

**NOT RECORDED**  
**128 SEP 27 1967**

571

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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# SNCC Raps Appointment Of Marshall

ATLANTA, Aug. 31 (UPI)—The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) said today Thurgood Marshall's appointment to the Supreme Court will "further white supremacy and mislead blacks."

Ralph Featherstone, program director of the militant Negro group, also accused President Johnson of nominating Marshall "to prevent two Jews from holding seats on the Supreme Court" at the same time.

He said former Justice Arthur J. Goldberg was promoted his seat back when he completed a tour as United Nations ambassador.

But with Justice Abe Fortas, also Jewish, appointed while Goldberg was at the UN, Featherstone said, the President was faced with the problem of setting the "precedent of two Jews on the bench and furthermore upsetting the liberal-conservative balance" on the court.

He said the appointment of Marshall solved the "Jewish problem" and served to "pacify the masses of black people."



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

b7c

Date SEP 1 1967

NOT RECORDED  
 128 SEP 27 1967

file - 5  
 371

FBI

Date: 5/20/68

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPE URGENT

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-1395)

POCAM, -RM, -OO:WFO.

b7c

[REDACTED] NEGRO BORN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED WFO MAY NINETEEN, LAST, AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY INTERVIEWED SAME DATE.

5-

[REDACTED] ADVISED AFTER ATTENDING MEETING [REDACTED] ANNAPOLIS MARYLAND, [REDACTED] LAST, SHE OVER HEARD A [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] MAKE FOLLOWING COMMENT: THERE WAS A RUMOR THAT THERE WAS A LIST OF NEGROES WHO WERE TO BE KILLED. [REDACTED] DID NOT KNOW THE SOURCE OF RUMOR AND FELT POSSIBLY [REDACTED] DID NOT KNOW EITHER. THE NAMES [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND THURGOOD MARSHALL WERE MENTIONED. [REDACTED]

4 - Bureau  
2 - WFO

NOT RECORDED  
162 MAY 28 1968

b7c

(5)

54 JUN 1968

Special Agent in Charge

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

576

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

WFO 157-1395

PAGE TWO

b7c

STATED SHE KNOWS [REDACTED] AND IN VIEW OF LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. DECIDED TO PASS SAME ON TO FBI. [REDACTED] HAD BEEN DRINKING PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BUT SPOKE COHERENTLY.

EFFORTS TO CONTACT [REDACTED] THIS P.M. ASCERTAINED SHE AND HUSBAND OUT OF TOWN. EFFORTS TO INTERVIEW WILL CONTINUE.

b7c



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

577

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

SEP 24 1968

TELETYPE

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

FBI WASH DC

FBI ATLANTA

1226PM URGENT 9-24-68 LCS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ATLANTA 100-

U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPEAKING  
ENGAGEMENT AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT,  
NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT. INTERNAL SECURITY (INFORMATION CONCERNING).

*DR*  
REMYTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYEIGHT.

SOURCE FURNISHING MARSHALL'S ITINERARY SET FORTH IN  
RE TEL WAS IN ERROR. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, ATHENS, GA., ADVISED SEPTEMBER  
TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYEIGHT, MARSHALL TO ARRIVE AT ATLANTA  
AIRPORT DURING EVENING SEPTEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYEIGHT,  
WHERE WILL BE MET BY LAW SCHOOL STUDENT OF  
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, AND DRIVEN BY AUTOMOBILE TO  
ATHENS, GA., WHERE HE IS TO SPEAK BEFORE LAW SCHOOL GROUP AT  
GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, IN ATHENS, GA., AT  
EIGHT THIRTY PM, SEPTEMBER THIRTY. MARSHALL IS PLANNING TO  
SPEND NIGHT IN ATHENS; HOWEVER, NO OTHER PLANS ARE KNOWN.

REC-42

*62-86662-257 Cont*

END PAGE ONE

25 SEP 25 1968

LA-100

61 OCT 1 1968

*No action*  
*578*

PAGE TWO

b7c

██████████ STATED POSSIBLE MAY BE SMALL DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH MARSHALL'S VISIT, POSSIBLY BY STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS), HOWEVER, NO PLANS KNOWN AT PRESENT TIME FOR ANY DEMONSTRATION.

IT IS NOTED THAT AT TIME SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK VISITED UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA ON MAY THREE SIXTYEIGHT APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY STUDENTS PICKETED DURING HIS VISIT. AT TIME OF RUSK'S VISIT, THE SOUTHERN STUDENTS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) WAS HOLDING A TWO DAY CONVENTION IN ATHENS, AT WHICH TIME SDS WAS HOST FOR GROUP.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO SSOC CHAPTER AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, IT IS NOTED SSOC CONSIDERS ITSELF A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SDS.

THE LOCAL ATHENS, GEORGIA, PAPER HAS IN PAST FEW DAYS CARRIED A SMALL ANNOUNCEMENT OF MARSHALL'S PLANS TO APPEAR BEFORE LAW SCHOOL GROUP; HOWEVER, NO DEFINITE SCHEDULE ANNOUNCED.

END PAGE TWO

579



PAGE THREE

ALL LOGICAL SOURCES IN ATHENS, AS WELL AS OTHER POINTS  
IN STATE, ARE BEING ALERTED FOR RECEIPT OF ANY INFORMATION  
REGARDING PLANS TO PICKET DURING MARSHALL'S VISIT AND  
BUREAU WILL BE IMMEDIATELY NOTIFIED UPON RECEIPT OF ANY  
PERTINENT INFORMATION.

END

~~CORR: PG. 1, LINE 8...DELETE PERIOD AFTER "GEORGIA"~~

END

NKA

FBI WASH DC

P

288 11 19 50 11 11

580

b7c

2/14/69

CODE

TELETYPE

URGENT

SENT BY 0000 TELETYPE

1 - [REDACTED]

TO SAC SAN JUAN  
FROM DIRECTOR FBI



REPORTED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SUPREME COURT JUSTICE  
THURGOOD MARSHALL, ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MARCH SIXTEEN,  
NEXT, INFORMATION CONCERNING.

RE SAN JUAN TELETYPE MARCH FOURTEEN, INSTANT, CAPTIONED  
AS ABOVE.

SAN JUAN ASSURE THAT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL HAS BEEN  
PROPERLY ADVISED OF DEMONSTRATION POTENTIAL MENTIONED IN  
REFERENCED TELETYPE.

[REDACTED]  
(3) [REDACTED]

NOTE:

Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall is in Virgin  
Islands and scheduled to speak at College of Virgin Islands 3/1  
Rumors are that demonstration will occur when Marshall appears  
at previously mentioned college. Teletype utilized due to urge  
nature of this.

b7c

REC 17 62-86660-28

20 MAR 17 1969

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

VIA TELETYPE  
MAR 14 1969  
ENCIPHERED



MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

b7c

30

VIA TELETYPE  
MAR 14 1969  
ENCIPHERED

Viper  
FDL  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Mr.  
Tel.  
Min.  
Min.

NR 5 5:36 PM AST URGENT 3-14-69 JEB  
TO DIRECTOR (CODE)  
FROM SAN JUAN (62-NEW) 2P

b7c

REPORTED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SUPREME COURT JUSTICE  
THURGOOD MARSHALL, ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MARCH SIXTEEN  
NEXT, INFORMATION CONCERNING.



ASSOCIATED PRESS, ST. THOMAS,  
ADVISED THAT HE HAD HEARD RUMOR IN ST. THOMAS THAT DEMONSTRATION  
WILL OCCUR ON MARCH SIXTEEN NEXT WHEN SUPREME COURT JUSTICE  
THURGOOD MARSHALL APPEARS AT COLLEGE OF VIRGIN ISLANDS, ST.  
THOMAS, TO DELIVER SPEECH AT CHARTER DAY CEREMONIES. JUSTICE  
MARSHALL ARRIVED IN ST. THOMAS ON MARCH THIRTEEN LAST.  
HAD NO INFORMATION REGARDING NATURE, SIZE OR REASON FOR  
DEMONSTRATION.

62-86660-2  
MAR 19 1969

REC-123 62-86660-2



ST. THOMAS, ADVISED HE HAD ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

SECRET SERVICE, SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY FIRST MILITARY  
INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT, NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE,  
END PAGE ONE

b7c

60 APR 11 1969  
77

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

30

**BJ 62-NEV**

**PAGE TWO**

**SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, AGUADILLA, PUERTO RICO, AND U.S. ATTORNEY, ST. THOMAS, HAVE BEEN FURNISHED ABOVE INFORMATION.**

**SAN JUAN ATTEMPTING TO DETERMINE IF BASIS FOR RUMOR REGARDING DEMONSTRATION. POSITIVE INFORMATION WILL BE IMMEDIATELY DISSEMINATED TO LOCAL POLICE AND INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES. BUREAU WILL BE PROMPTLY ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.**

**MEMO  
LHM** FOLLOWS.

**END**

**WA...JDR**

**FBI WASH DC**

2025 11 17 15:53:51 VI 11/11

583

FBI

Date: 3/17/69

b7c

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

**A I R T E L**

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAN JUAN (62- ) (RUC)

REPORTED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MARCH 16, 1969  
INFORMATION CONCERNING (OO:BJ)

Re San Juan and Bureau teletypes, 3/14/69.

On 3/15/69, [redacted]

[redacted], St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised that Supreme Court Justice THURGOOD MARSHALL, who is aware of rumored demonstrations at dedicating ceremonies for the new Library of the College of the Virgin Islands, would be provided plain-clothes police protection. Uniformed officers would be on special alert but not at the ceremony.

2-d

On 3/16/69, [redacted] advised that the dedicating ceremony had been conducted at the College of the Virgin Islands without demonstrations. According to [redacted] Justice MARSHALL had conferred with the [redacted] prior to the ceremony, and as a result [redacted] cancelled the plan for a demonstration. No LHM follows.

REC-127

62-86660-30

3 Bureau  
1-San Juan

[redacted]  
(4)

EX-104

MAR 19 1969

MAR 19 1969

b7c

REC'D COMMUNICATIONS

Approved: 51 APR 1 1969  
Special Agent in Charge

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

50

Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C. 20543

CHAMBERS OF  
JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL

January 29, 1982

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

I hate to bother you and apologize for doing so but nevertheless here goes.

Enclosed is some sort of leaflet which came to my attention this afternoon. It is at least scandalous. I am sending it to you with the hope that you can give me some suggestion as to what can be done about it.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

*Thurgood*

Honorable William H. Webster  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D.C. 20535

b7c

62-100000

585

# How to write dirty

by Justice Thurgood Marshall



Thurgood Marshall, the first black appointee to the U.S. Supreme Court, tells you how to write dirty.

One of the most time-consuming tasks a Supreme Court justice performs is reading through mounds of pornographic material, to determine if it is protected by the First Amendment right to freedom of speech. The Court has ruled that such material is protected only if it possesses "redeeming social value."

What is "redeeming social value"? To me, it is something that puts "lead" in your "pencil." Pops a "bone of contention" in your "legal briefs." In other words, something that makes your pecker stand up and say the Pledge of Allegiance.

Of course, it takes some hot and steamy writing to get a rise out of a few of those old droopy drawers on the Supreme Court. But don't despair; just follow my simple Marshall Plan for How to Write Dirty. Soon, you'll be able to crank out pornography that a judge will want to review in his chambers time and again. That judge is me.

### Keep the reader in mind

How would you like to read a book entitled *A Man Called Homo* or *My Girl Friend Flicka*? Well, I've read them, and they're terrible. Seems too many pornographers these days write stories that appeal only to homos,

horses, or other degenerates. They have forgotten that the typical reader of dirty books is a normal, heterosexual, black, elderly Supreme Court justice.

To write dirty well, pick topics your audience will be interested in, like fellatio, blow jobs, and white women. Especially white women. They're my favorite. Oh, yeah.

### Write what you know

A man once wrote a book entitled *I Was a Hooker on the Moon*. It did not have the ring of authenticity, and sold few copies. "You should write about what you know," I advised this aspiring author, who just happened to be Justice Felix Frankfurter. His next book, *Suck My Wiener*, was on Thurgood Marshall's Best-seller List for a full five months.

So write about subjects you are familiar with. If you are a mailman, write sexy stories about delivering the mail. If you are a homo, write stories about what your straight friends do. If you are a white woman, write to me. Here is my address: Thurgood Marshall, Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.

To illustrate the principle of writing what you know, I have composed the following example. It is based on a true incident—only the names have been changed slightly:

Handsome Thurgood X. was sitting in his chambers one day, reading *A Man Called Homo*. Suddenly, he was

interrupted by Sandra Day O., a distinguished white woman. "You certainly look foxy in your big, black robes," Sandra purred. "I've got something even bigger and blacker underneath," replied Thurgood.

Thurgood had always had a way with women—you could say he was a sort of Afro-disiac. Soor the two were lying on the bench, Thurgood preparing to enter Sandra's private chambers. "Here come da judge," he shouted, as his groin gavel banged away. Finally, they finished, furiously collapsing in the sweat of their ecstasy. "That was sure good, Thurgood," Sandra cooed.

"Oh, yeah," he replied.

### Don't be afraid to exaggerate

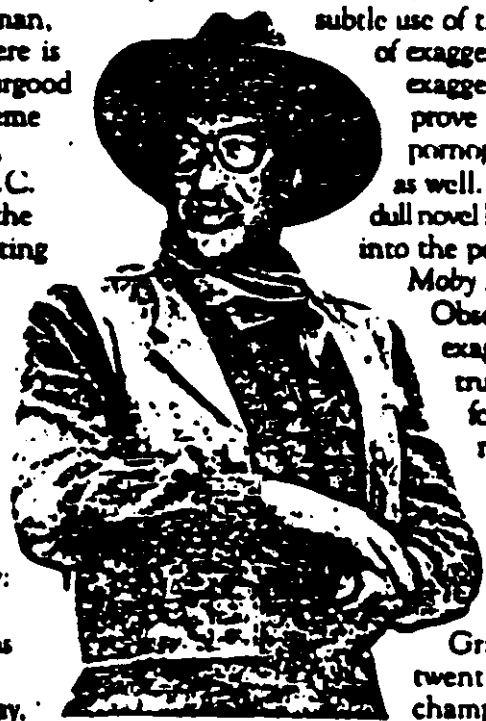
In my 200 years on the bench, I have handed down judgments so brilliant that the Statue of Justice once came to life, ran off her pedestal, and gave me a big wet kiss on the lips.

Of course, most of this story is not true, but is actually a subtle use of the principle of exaggeration. Clever exaggeration can prove quite useful in pornographic stories, as well. It can turn a dull novel like *Moby-Dick* into the porn classic *Moby Huge Dick*.

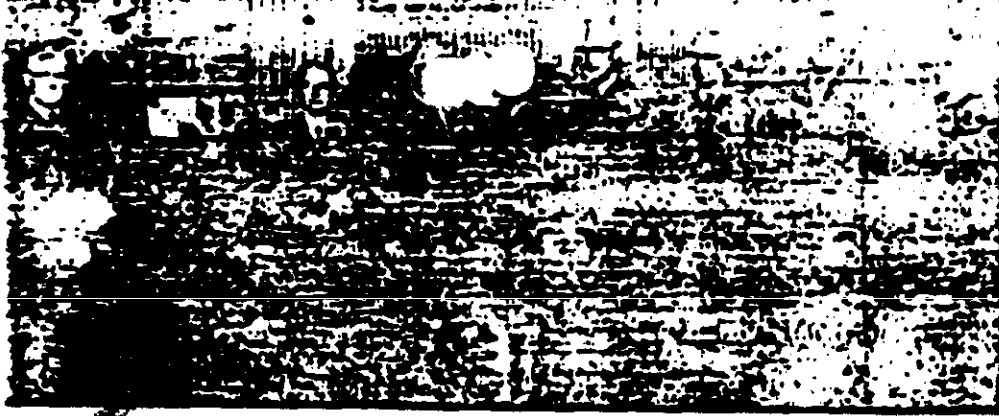
Observe how exaggerating the truth makes the following story a million times

more interesting:

Thurgood was sitting in the New York State Bar and Grill, finishing his twentieth bottle of champagne. He had just returned from Washington, flushed with his victory in the



Marshall Thurgood Marshall declares Marshall law on those sadrowman pulecous who write boring pornography.



After circulating a copy of Playboy during a courtroom trial, Justice Marshall proudly declares: "I call this magazine Exhibit A—for Youngs."

case *Brown v. Ten Boards of Education*. Suddenly, a beautiful woman, with bosoms the size of watermelons, walked into the bar. "Don't be impartial, Mr. Marshall," she implored. "Take me, take me now." In half a second, they were both naked. "I had no idea they'd painted the Empire State Building black," she gasped. "That's not the Empire State Building," Thurgood replied, "that's my fifty-two inches of manhood." With one motion, Thurgood thrust his entire Shaft into her awaiting body. Three hundred orgasms later, they finished.

"That was great," she purred. "Just wait'll I send my ninety-three teenage sisters to see you." All in all, it was a typical day.

**Edit yourself**

There's an old joke that runs something like this: "A sexually inexperienced couple are on their honeymoon. Not sure what to do, the husband asks his wife for advice. 'Stick it in,' she commands. 'Now pull it out. Stick it in. Pull it out.'" I forget the punch line to this anecdote, but it hardly matters—we've already heard the good part.

Similarly, careful editing can improve your writing. Who wants to read a boring law book when the Cliffs Notes will do just as well? In the following example, a fine pornographic story is made even better by carefully editing out the less essential passages:

Handsome Thurgood X was sitting in his chambers one day, reading *A Man Called Horse*.

Sandra Day O., a distinguished-white woman. "You certainly look foxy in your big, black robes," Sandra purred. "I've got something even bigger and blacker underneath," replied Thurgood.

Thurgood had always had a way with women—you could say he was a sort of Afro-disiac...

**Humor your audience**

One day, I mistakenly broke into Lyndon Johnson's bedroom while Lady Bird was preparing to give him a blow job. To mask my embarrassment, I made a couple of ribald jests. First I turned to Lady Bird and quipped, "I guess you put the BJ in LBJ." Then I pointed to the president's groin, and added, "Boy, you sure got a big Johnson, Lyndon." LBJ was so amused by these remarks, and so eager to get me out of the room, that he appointed me to the Supreme Court.

Just as a few great jokes helped my judicial career, so can they help you with your dirty-writing career. Check out this example:

The justices and I were sitting in closed session, deliberating. Suddenly, who should walk in but

Justice Byron White's wife, Lucy. "You sure make me juicy, Ms. Lucy," I quipped. "I love Lucy," I added, elbowing Byron in the ribs. I was on a roll now, so I turned to Justice Harry Blackmun and hollered, "I'm the real hairy black man around these parts." This prompted Chief Justice Burger to call for quiet. In response, I whipped open my robe (I had nothing on underneath) and said, "Hey, Chief Justice Cheeseburger, did you order this big black whopper?"

All the justices excused themselves and returned to their chambers, unable to match my brilliant repartee. I was alone in



Swearing an oath on his personal "Bible for Swingers," Thurgood Marshall testifies that he is a porn-again Christian.

the room, except for Lucy, whose arm I had a firm grip on. "Baby, you sure got big torts," I joked, "and there ain't nothing I like better than White's woman." The I screwed her eighty-seven times.

**The defense rests**

Well, I hope you liked my helpful tips on how to write dirty. So, if you follow my rules, the next time you pop up in court on an obscenity charge, maybe something on me will pop up too. Oh, yeah.

*Thurgood Marshall*

Years ago, International Forno sponsored a series of advertisements reading "Send me a man who reads pornography on the job, and I'll show you a man who's hard at work."

To tell the public that a dirty picture is just worth a thousand dirty words, International Forno decided to run a new series of advertisements extolling the values of pornography. We selected columns from dozens of celebrities, including Luciano Pavarotti, Dick Cavett, Mirey Amstenham, and Thurgood Marshall. Unfortunately, only Justice Marshall replied.

For reprints of this ad, send name, address, and proof of majority to International Forno, Inc., 635 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022.

INTERNATIONAL FORTNO, INC.



February 5, 1982

Honorable Thurgood Marshall  
Associate Justice  
Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C. 20543

Dear Justice Marshall:

I have your letter of January 29th and am having the enclosure studied. I will be back to you shortly. I certainly agree with your characterization of it.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William H. Webster  
Director

WHW 

b7c

*Slack 1-3*

385

DC-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

Mr. Colwell \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Mullen \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Otto \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Byss \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Greenleaf \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Finzel \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Kelleher \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. McKenzie \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Mintz \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Monroe \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) *BAH*  
 Mr. D'Malley \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Revell \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Stames \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Young \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Hottel \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Andrews \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Ms. Douglas \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Mr. Gents \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Miss Devine \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

See Me \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Note and return \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Prepare reply and return for my signature \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Please Handle *← B.A.P.A.* \_\_\_\_\_ ( ) ✓  
 Respond over your signature \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Prepare memo for the Department \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 For your recommendation \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 What are the facts? \_\_\_\_\_ ( )  
 Hold \_\_\_\_\_ ( )

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2/12/82

Judge:

I had Bureau and New York indices reviewed regarding International Porno, Inc., 635 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y., the company mentioned in the box at the end of the article. Results were negative; however, the New York Office advised that an office building at 635 Madison Avenue had about 40 tenants, including the publishers of two magazines: National Lampoon and Heavy Metal.

I purchased the current (2/82) issue of "National Lampoon" magazine (attached). Page 60 has the article in question.

Mr. Mintz reviewed the article, and we discussed it. No FBI jurisdiction is apparent. In addition, it is unlikely that Justice Marshall could successfully sue the publication because (1) he is a "public figure" and (2) despite the article's use of his name in the byline, the table of contents (page 2) lists the real authors.

My only suggestion is that you provide the magazine to Justice Marshall so that he may be aware of the context in which the article was printed.

*[Handwritten scribble]*

*b7c*

*cm*

Charles P. Monroe

Enc.

1 - Mr. Mintz

*2/12/82*

*101-511*

*To Mr. Mintz*

*please draft appropriate letter to Justice Marshall from my office*



*110*

*b7c*

*9*

*2-12-82*  
*[Redacted]*

*590*

1 - Mr. Mintz

February 18, 1982

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Honorable Thurgood Marshall  
Associate Justice  
Supreme Court of the United States  
Washington, D.C. 20543

b7c

Dear Justice Marshall:

In further response to your letter of January 29, 1982, our review of the enclosure to your letter has identified it as an article published in the February, 1982, issue of the magazine, "National Lampoon," at page 60. The table of contents, appearing on page 2, indicates the article was by two persons named therein.

Our conclusion is that there does not appear to be a basis for FBI criminal investigation. I have been advised by our Legal Counsel that, as it appears the intended purpose of the magazine is to produce humor for publication regardless of quality or decency of the material and on its face the particular article is patently absurd, the article probably enjoys constitutional protection from private legal means of redress.

For your assistance, should you desire to pursue this matter privately, I will enclose a copy of the magazine.

62-86660-32

With warm regards,

3 FEB 19 1982

Sincerely,

W H Webster

William H. Webster  
Director

Enclosure

(3)

110

- Exec AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Exec AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Exec AD LES \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Lab. \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Off. Cong. & Public Affs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rec. Mgmt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Public Affs. Off. \_\_\_\_\_
- Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Director's Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM

APPROVED: \_\_\_\_\_

Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_

Chas. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_

Ident. \_\_\_\_\_

Intell. \_\_\_\_\_

Lab. \_\_\_\_\_

Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_

Off. Cong. & Public Affs. \_\_\_\_\_

Rec. Mgmt. \_\_\_\_\_

Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_

Training \_\_\_\_\_

~~FEDERAL GOVERNMENT~~

July 6, 1983

Honorable Thurgood Marshall  
Associate Judge of the Supreme  
Court of the United States  
Washington, D. C. 20543

Dear Justice Marshall:

As Roger Young has already written to you, the end of July marks the FBI's 75th Anniversary, a very special event for us in the FBI. I'm sending you this short personal note in hopes that you will be able to join us at the Gala on the 23rd. We have a great evening lined up, including after-dinner remarks by Jimmy Stewart.

Please join us at the Hilton for a most enjoyable time in recognition of our Anniversary.

Sincerely,

*Bill*

William H. Webster  
Director

NOTE: Letter prepared at request of AD Young as a follow-up to a select group who had not responded to the Gala announcement by July 6th. Signed Bill for [redacted]

MAILED 3  
JUL 06 1983

[redacted] (2)

3 AUG 11 1983

b7c

- Exec AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_
- Exec AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Exec AD LES \_\_\_\_\_
- Asst. Dir.:
- Adm. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Crim. Inv. \_\_\_\_\_
- Ident. \_\_\_\_\_
- Insp. \_\_\_\_\_
- Intell. \_\_\_\_\_
- Lab. \_\_\_\_\_
- Legal Coun. \_\_\_\_\_
- Off. Cong. & Public Affs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Rec. Mgmt. \_\_\_\_\_
- Tech. Servs. \_\_\_\_\_
- Training \_\_\_\_\_
- Off. Liaison \_\_\_\_\_

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

508

Honorable Thurgood Marshall

NOTE: Copy of the magazine was obtained as part of the effort to identify the material and to determine whether there was any basis for FBI investigation.

SEE: PAPISH V. UNIV. OF MISSOURI, 35 LEAD 618 (1973) [REDACTED]  
SUPREME COURT (INCLUDING JUSTICE MARSHALL)  
HELD A SATIRICAL CARTOON DEPICTING A POLICEMAN  
RAPING THE GODDESS JUSTICE WAS CONSTITUTIONALLY  
PROTECTED.

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

**TO :** The Director

**FROM :** N. P. Callahan

DATE: *JUNE 16, 1967**b7c*

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages HT341-HT343. ~~Congressman [redacted] Louisiana~~ spoke in opposition to the nomination of ~~Thurgood Marshall~~ to the Supreme Court. He requested to have printed in the Record a speech by Congressman ~~Waggoner, (D) Louisiana~~, entitled ~~The Communist Associations of Thurgood Marshall~~ which appeared in the Congressional Record on July 15, and several news releases regarding this appointment. ~~Mr. Waggoner~~ pointed out in the speech that "The Communist Daily Worker of November 24, on page 4, reported that Thurgood Marshall was among a group of attorneys who sent a telegram to New York Congressmen asking them to oppose the contempt citations in the case of the so-called Hollywood 10. As I say, this is at least a portion of the Communist front activity of the man the President has nominated to be Solicitor General of the United States. It is probable that a search of the files of the FBI, the Attorney General's office, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and an exhaustive search of the records of our own Committee on Un-American Activities would reveal more facts of this same nature."

*62-8666-*RECORDED  
JUN 23 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *JUNE 15, 1967* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

*59*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK

SUBJECT: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL  
SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS,  
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

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

5/5/65

b7c

RECEIVED-DATE MR. TOLSON

On 5/3/65 former Assistant to the Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS called the NYO and advised that he recently had a telephone call from Judge THURGOOD MARSHALL, of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. He stated he knows Judge MARSHALL on a personal basis. Judge MARSHALL asked Mr. NICHOLS if it was not a fact that agents of the FBI advise subjects of FBI interests their constitutional rights in regard to whether or no they have to make a statement and their right to counsel. Mr. NICHOLS advised Judge MARSHALL that such was the case. Judge MARSHALL commented, "That's what I thought" then added, "We have a couple of cases we are trying to get here."

On 5/4/65 I called Judge IRVING KAUFMAN and advised him that I did not want to appear to be prying into the matters of the Circuit Court of Appeals, but I was desirous of protecting the interests of the Bureau in case there was any matter which could be the basis for criticism of Bureau personnel pending before the Circuit Court of Appeals. I then proceeded to tell Judge KAUFMAN about my conversation with LOUIS B. NICHOLS. He stated he would discreetly find out from Judge THURGOOD MARSHALL whether or not there were cases involving the FBI pending before the Circuit Court.

Judge KAUFMAN called back shortly after and stated that he had talked with THURGOOD MARSHALL and although he was not at liberty to identify the matters pending before the court, he stated there was absolutely nothing to be concerned about. Judge KAUFMAN inquired for instructions to agents in regard to advising subjects of their constitutional rights in regard to making statements and of their right to attorneys. I read the pertinent portion of the handbook to Judge KAUFMAN. Judge KAUFMAN asked whether or not it would be possible for Judge MARSHALL to quote the Bureau's instructions in his opinion if necessary. I told Judge KAUFMAN that I thought it would be well if

2 - Bureau  
5840 New York 1965

PERS. REC. UNIT

5 MAY 6 1965

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Letter to Director  
RE: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

Judge MARSHALL felt he needed this information that he call me directly and I felt certain that it would be possible to quote our instructions to him.

Judge KAUFMAN again discussed the matter with Judge MARSHALL whereupon Judge KAUFMAN called back and stated that he had advised Judge MARSHALL of our instructions to agents in regard to signed statements and the right to counsel and Judge MARSHALL stated that this was all that he needed and there was no need for anything further.

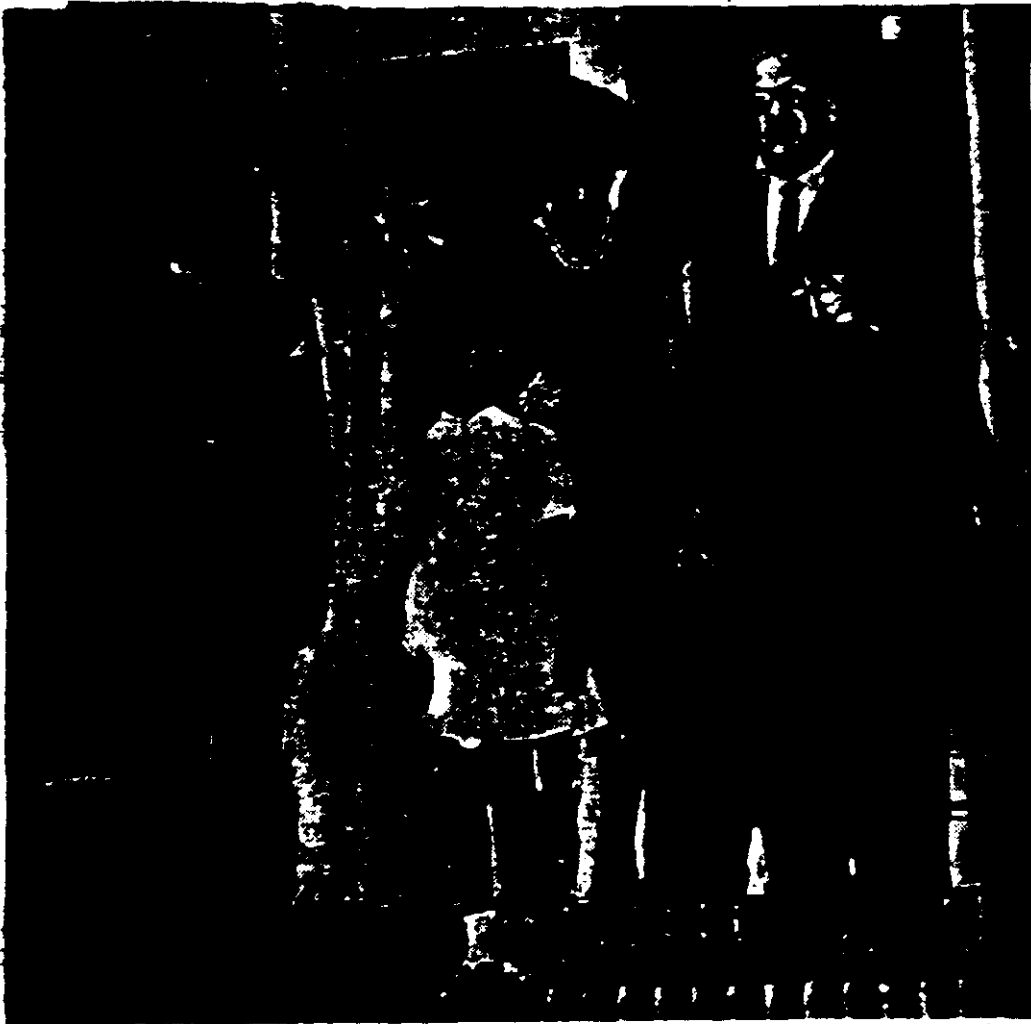
Judge KAUFMAN advised that during the Annual Judicial Conference of the Second Circuit, which is meeting for three days beginning 5/11/65, he is scheduled to preside at a panel discussion on the question, "Have Recent Interpretations of the Individual's Constitutional Rights Unduly Hampered the Administration of Justice?". He inquired as to how long our procedure in instructions to agents in regard to signed statements and the right to counsel have been in effect and I told him they have been the rule as long as I have been in the Bureau. He stated that in his opening remarks he plans to point out that the FBI has never had any problem in regard to the constitutional rights of the individual and then tell the conference of our procedures in regard to advising subjects of their constitutional rights.

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

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

b7c

# Integration Slowed By Those in Middle, Marshall Charges



## On This Visit It's Judge Marshall

Thurgood Marshall (right), who helped represent plaintiffs in the 1957 Little Rock school desegregation case, returned as Judge Marshall Saturday. He is a member of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, at New York. He is shown leaving the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA with (from left) Rev. Henry L. Parker, vicar of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Mrs. C. Bates and Linda Fay Jeffries, a member of the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Jeffries, neighbors of Mrs. Bates. Mrs. Bates was state NAACP president from 1957-61.

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

3A

Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ar

b7c

Date: 5/16/65  
Edition: AM

Author:

Editor:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL  
INTEGRATION MATTER

Character: RM

or

Classification: 62-153

Submitting Office: Little Rock

Being Investigated

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 162-71611  
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 46 JUN 10 1965

JUN 17 1965

Full integration of races is lagging because of the apathy of the "so-called middle group of Americans who are neither of the far right or far left." Federal Judge Thurgood Marshall said at Little Rock Saturday.

Judge Marshall, the former chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People whose name before his appointment to the federal judiciary had become synonymous with the civil rights struggle, was at Little Rock to speak at a dinner commemorating the 80th anniversary of St. Philip's Church, an Episcopal mission at 919 Gaines Street.

Arriving at mid-afternoon, he met newsmen briefly at the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, across the street from St. Philip's, then moved on to the Sam Peck Hotel where he was guest of honor at a reception given by members of the Pulaski County Bar Association. Several of his adversaries in the 1957 Little Rock school crisis, in which he figured prominently, were among those who went to the Sam Peck to greet him.

Within the moderate group of Americans, Judge Marshall said, is the church, which he said had a particular responsibility in the civil rights field — a responsibility he said they had, by and large, failed to carry out.

"All of this has been brought about by the fact that the federal courts over a period of years have decreed over and over that the Constitution means what it says, that recent presidents — Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson — on behalf of the executive branch of government, have made it clear that these rights must be recognized and Congress is now moving toward the

same end, so that all three arms of government are moving — and still we don't have it," Judge Marshall said.

"The middle group has not done as much as it could do," he said.

The majority of the people of the South, he said, are "a religious, God-fearing people. I don't see how they can conceive that God made people different."

He thought churches should "go out into the community to see what they could do to bring about complete equality for all Americans."

Marshall said his elevation to the Second United States Court of Appeals at New York had removed him from the civil rights struggle. He declined comment on several questions that dealt with court cases or potential cases that eventually may appear in his court. He said the court had two cases now that dealt with the so-called "freedom of choice" school assignment plan, which Little Rock and numerous other cities have adopted.

As for Little Rock, Marshall

said he was sure that "progress into it more closely to see who would want, the answer, I'm has been made but if we looked ther there was as much as we sure, would be no."

# Marshall Grilled by Senate Critics

## But Signs Point To Easy Sailing For Court Post

By John P. MacKenzie  
Washington Staff Writer

Thurgood Marshall, on his way to becoming the first Negro to serve on the Supreme Court, was grilled for an hour yesterday by hostile Southern Senators eager to show their disapproval of the Court and of Marshall's liberal record.

The cross-examination resumed at 10:30 a.m. today amid signs that President Johnson's nominees will fall through after opponents have wanted their feelings.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) tried without success to draw Marshall into a discussion of recent controversial Court decisions on the rights of suspects in criminal cases.

Marshall replied firmly that such a discussion would be improper because related constitutional issues are pending in the Court now. He agreed with McClellan that crime was a "critical" national problem.

### No Recent Statements

The 59-year-old U.S. Solicitor General said he often had commented on Supreme Court rulings in the past but since his nomination June 13, "I haven't made any statements to anybody about anything."

Marshall conceded that he "never said I disagreed" with the Court's 5-to-4 decision restricting the use of confessions. But he reminded McClellan that he argued last year on behalf of the Justice Department that the Court should go no further than to require State police to warn suspects of their rights in accordance with longstanding FBI practice.

McClellan asked whether crime had risen to the level of a threat to "national security" and Marshall said he didn't know. McClellan, sponsor of legislation to authorize wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, has been attacking the Johnson Administration's ban on "bugging" except in national security cases.

After McClellan repeatedly said he could not judge Marshall's qualifications on the basis of his testimony, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and other supporters pointed to Marshall's career as chief legal counsel for the NAACP Defense Fund and his four years as a Federal judge.

### Dissent Cited

Kennedy offered to supplement the record with samples of the nominee's legal briefs and speeches. McClellan said the record should include a Marshall dissent while on the 3d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals urging that the Supreme Court's search-and-seizure rules apply retroactively. The Supreme Court later disagreed with Marshall.

Marshall was warmly introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D-N.Y.) who as Attorney General helped put Marshall on the Federal bench in 1951.

The Committee also held a 10-minute confirmation session for Warren M. Christopher, 41-year-old Los Angeles lawyer nominated for the post of Deputy Attorney General, but deferred action.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
- Conrad \_\_\_\_\_
- Felt \_\_\_\_\_
- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
- Rosen \_\_\_\_\_
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- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Colby

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

Date JUL 14 1967

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JOHN L. McCLELLAN

Senator grills Supreme Court nominee

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THURGOOD MARSHALL

would not discuss Supreme Court

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Thurgood

# Hearing on Marshall Opens With Quizzing by McClellan

Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ind., cross-examining Supreme Court nominee Thurgood Marshall closely on Marshall's views on criminal law, has received little satisfaction.

Marshall, the first Negro ever nominated for a seat on the high court, repeatedly declined yesterday to discuss matters that he insisted would be involved in "hundreds" of similar cases headed for the tribunal.

"I must say," McClellan stated, "it leaves me without the necessary information I need affirmatively to consent to your appointment. I haven't been able to get an answer that describes to me your views."

### Approval Expected

Despite McClellan's opposition, it appeared that nomination of the 39-year-old U.S. solicitor general will sail comparatively smoothly through the Judiciary Committee and the Senate.

A number of other senators assumed to place themselves on record in support of the nomination after McClellan's series of questions.

The confirmation hearing, which opened yesterday, continues today. Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., is expected to question Marshall about civil rights matters.

McClellan's questions sought to bring out two points: whether Marshall agrees that crime has reached drastic proportions justifying new measures and whether Marshall agrees with recent 5-4 decisions by the Supreme Court that critics claim are hindering law enforcement.

### Determination Voiced

"I am as alarmed as you are," Marshall told McClellan, "but I am equally determined that whatever is done by government agencies . . . be done within the framework of the Constitution."

In response to a question as to whether it is not "necessary sometimes in protecting our national security that we sacrifice some rights," Marshall said: "Not if it violates the Constitution."

The nominee declined to go further like this in response to more specific questions by McClellan, such as whether he subscribed to the "philosophy" of recent Supreme Court decisions limiting the admissibility of statements given by crime suspects who have not been fully warned of their rights.

Marshall referred McClellan to the government's brief filed by him in one of the recent cases, and Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., agreed to furnish briefs, speeches and articles by Marshall to the committee.

Drawing laughter from spectators in the crowded hearing room, Marshall himself said that "once the President announced the nomination, I haven't made any statements to anybody about anything."

Senators who appeared to line up in support of Marshall's nomination at today's hearing included Edward Kennedy, Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn.; Philip A. Hart, D-Mich.; Birch Bayh, D-Ind.; Hiram L. Fong, R-Hawaii, and Roman L. Hruska, R-Neb.

Earlier, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, of Illinois, another committee member, predicted speedy approval of Marshall's appointment.

Marshall, who would succeed Justice Tom C. Clark, father of the new Attorney General Ramsey Clark, was presented at the hearing by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y.

In addition to hearing testimony on Marshall's nomination,

senators were introduced to Los Angeles lawyer Warren M. Christopher, nominee for the post of deputy attorney general.

Few questions were asked Christopher, a onetime clerk to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and it appeared that his nomination was considered noncontroversial.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
- Casper \_\_\_\_\_
- Callahan \_\_\_\_\_
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- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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

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Thurgood Marshall beside his wife at the hearing.

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_

# Marshall Grilled by Senate Critic



SEN. JOHN L. McCLELLAN  
Marshall grilled by opponent.

## But Signs Point To Easy Sailing For Court Post

By John F. MacKenzie  
Washington Staff Writer

Thurgood Marshall, on his way to becoming the first Negro to serve on the Supreme Court, was grilled for an hour yesterday by hostile Southern Senators eager to show their disapproval of the Court and of Marshall's liberal record.

The cross-examination resumed at 10:30 a.m. today amid signs that President Johnson's nominee will sail through after opponents have vented their feelings.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) and Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) tried without success to draw Marshall into a discussion of recent controversial Court decisions on the rights of suspects in criminal cases.

Marshall replied firmly that such a discussion would be improper because related constitutional issues are pending in the Court now. He agreed with McClellan that crime was a "critical" national problem.

### No Recent Statements

The 39-year-old U.S. Solicitor General said he often had commented on Supreme Court rulings in the past but since his nomination June 12, "I haven't made any statements to anybody about anything."

Marshall conceded that he "never said I disagreed" with the Court's 5-to-4 decision restricting the use of confessions. But he reminded McClellan that he argued last year on behalf of the Justice Department that the Court should go no further than to require State police to warn suspects of their rights in accordance with longstanding FBI practice.

McClellan asked whether crime had risen to the level of a threat to "national security" and Marshall said he didn't know. McClellan, sponsor of legislation to authorize wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, has been attacking the Johnson Administration's plan on "wiretaps" except in national security cases.

After McClellan repeatedly said he could not judge Marshall's qualifications on the basis of his testimony, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and other supporters pointed to Marshall's career as chief legal counsel for the NAACP Defense Fund and his four years as a Federal judge.

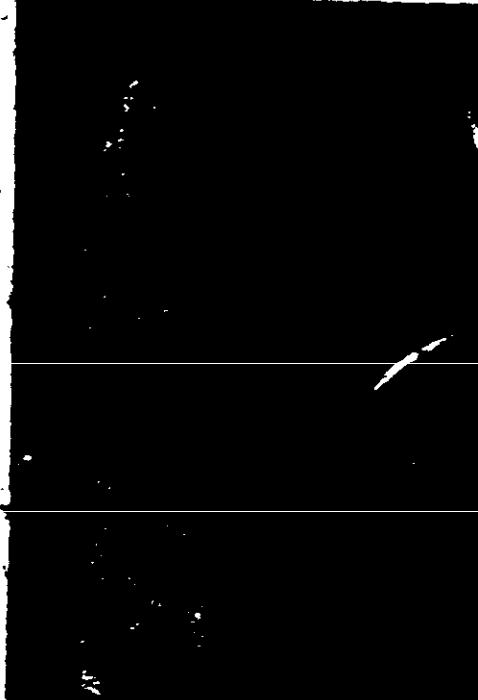


Photo by Walt Bellman/The Washington Post  
THURGOOD MARSHALL

Would not discuss Supreme Court issues.

- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- World Journal Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
(New York)
- The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



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#### **Dissent Cited**

Kennedy offered to supplement the record with samples of the nominee's legal briefs and speeches. McClellan said the record should include a Marshall dissent while on the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals urging that the Supreme Court's search-and-seizure rules apply retroactively. The Supreme Court later disagreed with Marshall.

Marshall was warmly introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy, (D-N.Y.) who as Attorney General helped put Marshall on the Federal bench in 1961.

The Committee also held a 10-minute confirmation session for Warren M. Christopher, 41-year-old Los Angeles lawyer nominated for the post of Deputy Attorney General, but deferred action.

# Hearing on Marshall Opens With Quizzing by McClellan

By DANA BULLEN  
The Post Staff Writer

Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ind., cross-examined Supreme Court nominee Thurgood Marshall closely today on Marshall's views on criminal law at a Senate Judiciary Committee hearing—but received little satisfaction.

Marshall, the first Negro ever nominated for a seat on the high court, reportedly declined to discuss matters that he insisted would be involved in "hundreds" of similar cases handed for the tribunal.

"I must say," McClellan stated, "I leave me without the necessary information I need affirmatively to consent to your appointment. I haven't been able to get an answer that describes to me your views."

## Approval Expected

Despite McClellan's opposition, it appeared that nomination of the 39-year-old U.S. solicitor general will sail comparatively smoothly through the Judiciary Committee and the Senate.

A number of other senators hastened to place themselves on record in support of the nomination after McClellan's series of questions.

The confirmation hearing, which opened today, will continue tomorrow, when Sen. Strom Thurmond, R-S.C., is expected to question Marshall about civil rights matters.

McClellan's questions sought to bring out two points: whether Marshall agrees that crime has reached drastic proportions justifying new measures and whether Marshall agrees with recent 5-4 decisions by the Supreme Court that critics claim are hindering law enforcement.

## Information Valued

"I am as alarmed as you are," Marshall told McClellan. "I am equally determined that whatever is done by the criminal agencies... must be within the framework of the Constitution."

In response to a question as to whether he is "responsive" in proceeding on the basis of the "philosophy" of the recent Supreme Court decisions limiting the admissibility of statements given by crime suspects who have not been fully warned of their rights.

Marshall referred McClellan to the government's brief filed by him in one of the recent cases, and Sen. Edward M.



THURGOOD MARSHALL

Kennedy, D-Mass., agreed to furnish briefs, speeches and articles by Marshall to the committee.

At one point during McClellan's questioning, Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., the Judiciary Committee chairman, interrupted to ask about a speech last March by Marshall to law students at the University of Texas. It, which Eastland indicated that Marshall said he agreed with recent Supreme Court rulings.

## Marshall Draws Laughter

Coming to Marshall's aid, Kennedy also a member of the committee, pointed out that any such statements would have been made prior to Marshall's nomination to the Supreme Court and that his position then would have been different.

Drawing laughter from spectators in the crowded hearing room, Marshall himself said that "once the President announced the nomination, I haven't made any statements to anybody about anything."

McClellan, pursuing his questioning, said he thought recent decisions "have weakened the law of law enforcement in this country." He said he wanted to find out from Marshall whether there might be "any change when you become an associate justice."

Senators who appeared to line up in support of Marshall's nomination at today's hearing included Edward Kennedy, Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn.; Philip A. Hart, D-Mich.; Birch Bayh, D-Ind.; Brian L. Papp, R-Iowa; and Roman L. Hruska, R-Nebr.

## Dirksen Seeks Speedy OK

Earlier, Senate Republican Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, of Illinois, another committee member, predicted speedy approval of Marshall's appointment. Dirksen, at the time, said that among other things "it demonstrates that Negroes can reach the top of the heap."

Marshall, who would succeed Justice Tom C. Clark, (father of the now Attorney General Ramsey Clark, was presented at the hearing by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., and Robert F. Kennedy, D-N.Y.

Javits called Marshall "one of the most distinguished lawyers of the land," and Kennedy, in his statement, called the solicitor general "immensely qualified" to serve on the nation's highest court.

Marshall was named solicitor general, the government's top appellate court advocate, by President Johnson in 1965. Prior to this, following long service as counsel for the NAACP legal defense fund, Marshall was a judge of the 2nd United States Court of Appeals in New York.

In addition to hearing testimony on Marshall's nomination, senators were introduced to Los Angeles lawyer Warren M. Christopher, nominee for the post of deputy attorney general.

Christopher, 41, has been a special counsel to former Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California and was vice chairman of the McCone Commission that investigated the Watts rioting in Los Angeles in 1965.

Few questions were asked of Christopher, who was expected to appear at the hearing on the nomination of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, N.D. Cal., 1967.

- Tolson \_\_\_\_\_
- DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_
- Mohr \_\_\_\_\_
- Wick \_\_\_\_\_
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- The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
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- The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
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- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_



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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

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Confidential

MEMO  
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UPI-65

(MARSHALL)

6

WASHINGTON -- THURGOOD MARSHALL, SEEKING TO BECOME THE FIRST NEGRO  
 ON THE SUPREME COURT, TODAY REFUSED TO GIVE HIS OPINION ON THE  
 FEDERAL'S CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS DEALING WITH VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS.  
 MARSHALL'S BREAKFAST REFUSAL PROVOKED SEN. SAM J. ERVIN JR.,  
 D-R.C., TO COMMENT THAT IT WAS USELESS FOR THE SENATE JUDICIARY  
 COMMITTEE TO HOLD A HEARING ON THE NOMINATION.  
 ASKED SPECIFICALLY ABOUT THE PRECEDENT-SHATTERING MIRANDA DECISION  
 ON VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS, MARSHALL REPEATED "I'M NOT GOING TO COMMENT  
 OR GIVE MY INTERPRETATION OF THAT OPINION. I JUST CAN'T DO IT."  
 THE 59-YEAR OLD SOLICITOR GENERAL WAS RECALLED FOR A SECOND DAY OF  
 QUESTIONING BY THE COMMITTEE WITH MORE APPEARANCES IN THE OFFING.  
 SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER BIRKEN, RANKING GOP MEMBER ON THE PANEL,  
 SAID QUESTIONING WILL GO ON TUESDAY AND PROBABLY WEDNESDAY.  
 DESPITE ERVIN'S BITTER QUESTIONING, MARSHALL WAS CONSIDERED  
 CERTAIN OF NOMINATION AS THE 96TH JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.  
 MARSHALL AND ERVIN CLASHED FIRST ON THE SECTION OF THE CONSTITU-  
 TION WHICH STATES THAT NO PERSON IN A CRIMINAL CASE SHALL BE  
 COMPELLED OR COERCED TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIMSELF.  
 ERVIN INSISTED THAT THIS SECTION COULD NOT BE USED TO COVER  
 VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS BUT MARSHALL REPLIED "WHERE DOES A CRIMINAL  
 CASE BEGIN AND WHERE DOES IT END?"

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128 JUL 18 1967

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

53 JUL 24 1967

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Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
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PI-74  
 ADD: MARSHALL, WASHINGTON (UPI-68)  
 ERVIN ASKED "DOESN'T COMPEL MEAN COERCION OR COMPULSION--NOT VOLUNTARY."  
 MARSHALL REPLIED "I TRIED A CASE IN OKLAHOMA WHERE A MAN VOLUNTARILY CONFESSED AFTER HE WAS BEATEN UP FOR SIX DAYS. DESPITE REPEATED QUESTIONING BY ERVIN, MARSHALL REFUSED TO DIVULGE HIS PERSONAL FEELINGS ON THE SECTION. HE REFUSED EVEN WHEN ERVIN SAID THAT MARSHALL "SHOULD HAVE SOME FIRM OPINIONS ON THE MEANING OF THE CONSTITUTION."  
 MARSHALL SAID "I THINK I HAVE A FIRM OPINION AT THIS TIME BUT I THINK IT WOULD BE WRONG FOR ME TO GIVE IT AT THIS TIME."  
 HE REMINDED ERVIN THAT SIMILAR CASES ARE PENDING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT AND ANSWERING THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR'S QUESTION WOULD MAKE IT MANDATORY TO DISQUALIFY HIMSELF WHEN THE CASES ARE HEARD.  
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# Ervin Raps High Court At Hearing on Marshall

By DANA BULLEN  
*Star Staff Writer*

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D-N.C., sharply criticized the Supreme Court today for its rulings upholding the 1965 Voting Rights Act and tightening police interrogation standards.

"The road to destruction of constitutional government in the United States is being paved with the good intentions of the judicial activists who all too often constitute a majority of the Supreme Court," Ervin said.

The views were expressed as Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on the appointment of U.S. Solicitor Gen. Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court entered their third day. The hearings, recessed shortly after noon, are scheduled to continue tomorrow.

Although Marshall continued to refuse to discuss current issues growing out of last spring's Miranda decision on confessions, he said he has "no quarrel" with properly handled

police lineups to permit witnesses to identify crime suspects.

Marshall, the first Negro ever nominated for a seat on the highest court, also made it clear that in his view justices of the Supreme Court are not entitled to rely upon "their personal views" in reaching decisions.

Ervin, who voted against the voting rights bill 2 years ago when it was before Congress, criticized particularly sections of the act requiring jurisdictions in which literacy tests are suspended to come to court in Washington to secure exemption from the act.

In his own state of North Carolina, Ervin said, a number of counties have been "condemned" under the act and would "have to come up here with all their witnesses."

"I'm not a justice of the Supreme Court and never will be," he said, "but if I were I'd rule that that is a pretty shabby form of due process."

Listing requirements laid down

See MARSHAL, Page A-6

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**MARSHALL**

# Court Nominee Backs Police Lineup

Continued From Page A-1  
by the Supreme Court for confessions, "no matter how voluntary," Ervin said this ruling added to the Fifth Amendment "something that is not in the Constitution" and is requiring the release of "self-confessed

murderers, rapists and robbers . . . in large numbers."

Marshall, on the other hand, maintained that "violent crimes for the most part are spur-of-the-moment crimes, and the person committing it doesn't consider Miranda or anything else."

The decision a year ago requires police to effectively warn crime suspects of their right to remain silent and to have a lawyer provided to consult with them if they desire this before any questions are put to them.

A second member of the Judiciary Committee, Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., joined Ervin in criticism of some of the high court's recent criminal law decisions.

Overruling of past decisions, said McClellan, is "indulged in too frequently" and is creating a "tragic situation" in which "chaos and confusion" pervade the criminal law.

### Supports Lineups

Marshall, while agreeing with Ervin on some factual points raised by the senator, would not except Ervin's apparent view that the present justices are writing words into the Constitution that have never been there before.

The senator was able, however, to secure acknowledgment by Marshall that he would vote to overrule the Miranda decision for cause if, as a justice, he ever became convinced that the decision itself had been wrong.

Concerning police lineups, Marshall agreed that a lineup is one of the ways to get at the truth in a criminal case. Although Ervin checked off interrogation of Marshall today's session, a number of committee members have to take their turn questioning the 39-year-old nominee.

A number of committee members, however, have some support for Marshall's appointment and despite the questioning that has developed at the hearing it is expected that the appointment will be approved by the Judiciary Committee and the whole Senate.



Thurgood Marshall at the witness table.

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Thursday

UPI-91

ADD MARSHALL, WASHINGTON

ERVIN CAME TO THE SESSION ARMED WITH A BIG BROWN ENVELOPE FROM WHICH HE TOOK DOCUMENTS FROM TIME TO TIME TO USE FOR QUOTATIONS. CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL, DANIEL WEBSTER AND CHIEF JUSTICE HARLAN FISKE STONE WERE AMONG THE FIGURES OF HISTORY ERVIN PLACED ON RECORD ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS.

HE KEPT INTERSPERSING THE QUOTATIONS WITH QUESTIONS AS TO WHETHER MARSHALL AGREED.

TURNING TO THE SUBJECT OF CRIME HE ASKED THE SOLICITOR GENERAL IF HE DID NOT AGREE THAT "THIS IS NO TIME FOR JUDGES TO BE INVENTING NEW RULES TO HANDICAP POLICE IN ENFORCING THE LAW."

MARSHALL SAIDS "I DON'T BELIEVE ANY COURT DECISIONS--BY THE DECISIONS THEMSELVES--HAVE INCREASED CRIME."

"I KNOW OF NO CASE," HE SAID AT ONE POINT, "THAT PREVENTS A MAN FROM WALKING INTO A POLICE PRECINCT AND SAYING WITH GREAT DETAIL, 'I COMMITTED THE FOLLOWING CRIME.'"

BUT AS TO CONFESSIONS IN GENERAL HE SAID IT IS A MATTER OF DISAGREEMENT AMONG LAWYERS, DISAGREEMENT AMONG LAWYERS, JUDGES AND JUSTICES AS TO WHAT IS VOLUNTARY AND WHAT IS NOT.

SEN. PHILIP A. HART, D-MICH., BROUGHT IN FOR THE COMMITTEE'S PERMANENT FILES A BIG BATCH OF BRIEFS SUBMITTED BY MARSHALL IN CASES HE ARGUED AS SOLICITOR GENERAL AND AS A PRIVATE ATTORNEY AND ALSO DECISIONS HE GAVE WHEN HE WAS ON THE 2ND U.S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS IN NEW YORK.

HART ACTED FOR SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, D-MASS., WHO PROMISED TO DO THIS YESTERDAY BUT WAS CALLED TO BOSTON TODAY.

HART SAID ALL THIS MATERIAL GIVES THE COMMITTEE AS GOOD AN IDEA OF MARSHALL'S LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL PHILOSOPHY AS HAS BEEN OBTAINED FOR "ANY NOMINEE IN ALL HISTORY."

ERVIN SAID HE DIDN'T HAVE TIME TO READ THESE OFFERINGS AND WOULD PREFER TO HAVE MARSHALL ANSWER QUESTIONS NOW ABOUT THE MEANING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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UPI-93

ADD 3 MARSHALL, WASHINGTON

"FRANKLY I AM ANNOYED THAT THE NOMINEE WILL NOT DO WHAT JOHN ALDEN WAS EMPOWERED TO DO--SPEAK FOR HIMSELF," ERVIN SAID.  
 MARSHALL DID SAY AT ONE POINT THAT "THE CONSTITUTION WAS MEANT TO BE A LIVING DOCUMENT." HE SAID THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS EARLY DECISIONS HELD THAT THE CONSTITUTION WAS TO BE INTERPRETED "TO APPLY TO CHANGING SITUATIONS."

IT WAS NOT INTENDED TO MEET EACH INDIVIDUAL PROBLEM AS IT CAME UP BECAUSE THE FRAMERS COULD NOT HAVE FORESEEN THEM ALL, THE SOLICITOR GENERAL TOLD THE COMMITTEE.

ERVIN ASKED HIM WHETHER A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT IS EVER AUTHORIZED TO CHANGE ITS MEANING WHILE SEEMING TO INTERPRET IT.

"A JUDGE SHOULD NEVER USE HIS PERSONAL OPINIONS IN ANY FASHION IN WRITING AN OPINION IN A LAWSUIT," MARSHALL AID.

AT THE END OF ONE LONG SESSION OF QUESTIONS HE SAID, "I WILL APPLY THE CONSTITUTION IN THE BEST MANNER I POSSIBLY CAN."

BUT HE SAID IT WOULD BE WRONG FOR HIM TO GIVE AN OPINION THAT WOULD REQUIRE HIM TO DISQUALIFY HIMSELF WHEN A CASE ON THAT SUBJECT CAME TO THE SUPREME COURT.

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# Hearings on Marshall Slated to End Monday

By DANA BULLEN  
Star Staff Writer

Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., plans to wind up Senate Judiciary Committee hearings on Thurgood Marshall's appointment to the Supreme Court with a final session next Monday.

Although he will be in Mississippi the remainder of this week, Eastland, the Judiciary Committee chairman, made it clear that he does not mean for the confirmation hearings to bog down.

Eastland said that he had been prepared to conclude the confirmation hearings yesterday but that he scheduled another session after a senator asked for a further chance to question Marshall.

The 39-year-old U.S. solicitor general, the first Negro ever nominated for a seat on the nation's highest court, had met with the committee four times during the last week.

Although he declined to discuss current issues growing out of the Supreme Court's Miranda decision tightening rules on confessions, Marshall supported police lineups for identification of suspects by witnesses.

He also has said that nothing the Supreme Court has said "prevents a man from walking into a police precinct and saying, 'I committed the following crimes.'" Although Eastland declined to identify the committee member who asked for a further session of the hearings, Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., told reporters that he had suggested such a further session.

At yesterday's hearing, Marshall contended firmly that no judicial officer should be controlled by personal views in reaching decisions. "My own sense of right and wrong is the Constitution itself," he said.

As a justice, Marshall said, he

"would make every effort" to read the Constitution in its entirety and apply the law to the facts in individual cases "without any personal predilection."

Under questioning by Eastland, Marshall for 28 years counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, denied that he had ever been "prejudiced against white people."

Denying that the Supreme Court is "an instrument of social change," Marshall said that he would afford fair treatment to Southerners or anyone else as a justice.

On another point, Marshall told Eastland that he "positively did not know" that a book cited by Marshall in an opinion while a judge of the Second U.S. Court of Appeals in New York had been written by an American Communist leader.

The only witness to testify besides Marshall at the hearings was a spokesman for the conservative Liberty Lobby, who accused the solicitor-general of "a record of duplicity and arrogance" during his professional life.

Michael D. Jaffe, the group's general counsel, maintained that Marshall was disqualified for a position on the nation's highest court by prior experiences as a "pleader for a narrow special interest group."

So far nine of the Judiciary Committee's 18 members have announced support for Marshall's appointment and it appeared that the Judiciary Committee and whole Senate will support the nomination.

The committee could forward the nomination to the floor quickly after next Monday's final hearing session. There has been no sign so far that any type of filibuster will be attempted within the committee to delay action.

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- The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_
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- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
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# CAPITOL STUFF

By TED LEWIS

Washington, July 20—For two weeks, off and on, the Senate Judiciary Committee has held hearings on the qualifications of Thurgood Marshall to be the first Negro Supreme Court justice.

There will be another hearing next week and then, in its own good time, the committee will send the nomination to the Senate where confirmation is considered certain.

## Why Marshall Is Receiving a Southern Frying

This interrogation of Marshall at length has been almost entirely by Southern members of the committee, in particular Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), John McClellan (D-Ark.), Sam Ervin (D-N.C.) and Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.).

In each case, the individual has simply wanted to probe Marshall's "judicial philosophy" and capacity for "judicial restraint."

There has been constantly a flow of careful expressions by the questioners that the fact that Marshall is a Negro has absolutely nothing to do with the interrogations.

This is a good line. It carries the admirable connotation that members of the Judiciary Committee must probe carefully to determine whether a Supreme Court nominee is worthy of the job.

New Marshall happens to be President Johnson's second nominee for a Supreme Court vacancy—that resulting from the June 12 resignation of Justice Tom Clark. The first was Abe Fortas, nominated by the President on July 28, 1965, to take the place of Justice Arthur Goldberg.

This same Judiciary Committee on Aug. 5, 1965, at 10:35 A. M., opened a hearing to determine Fortas' qualifications. It was all over at 1:15 P. M. In less than three hours, the members had been able to decide that Fortas was admirably qualified and, on Aug. 11, the Senate similarly agreed without even going through the motions of a roll call vote.

What is the difference between the Fortas and Marshall cases? Well, it probably was significant that Fortas, back in August, 1965, had been "like that" with Johnson. He also had been a friend of Walter Jenkins and Fortas' law firm also had represented Bobby Baker in one facet of Baker's legal-financial entanglements.

So presumably there was no question about his judicial philosophy or judicial restraint. The record of those Fortas hearings shows, for example, that Sen. Ervin, who now wants to know in detail how Marshall's judicial mind clicks, was totally disinterested in what went on inside Fortas' head.



Thurgood Marshall  
A man on the move

- The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
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- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_

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### Ervin Didn't Have a Single Question

At the Fortas hearing, chairman Eastland asked Ervin if he had any questions for Fortas.

"No questions," replied the Senator.

Eastland also was most solicitous of Fortas.

An anti-Fortas witness, Mrs. Marjorie Shearon, had charged that Fortas once had been a member of a Communist-front organization. Eastland put some follow-up questions to Fortas in the most friendly way, designed to knock down all suggestions that Fortas, at any time, ever had his feet in the wrong door, intentionally or unintentionally.

During the present Marshall hearings, this generosity has not been displayed by Eastland toward the court nominee. Instead, the chairman said at one point that "I don't want to give the impression that you are a Communist or anything like that," but it was nevertheless unfortunate that Marshall, while a Court of Appeals judge, had cited in an opinion a book by a known Communist.

It certainly could never be imagined that Eastland, during the Fortas hearings, would have put the same question that he put to Marshall yesterday. That question was:

"You will give the same fair, square treatment to the people in the South as in other areas?"

### A Message for the Folks at Home

There is a valid and honest explanation for the way Southern members of the judiciary group have badgered Marshall in contrast to the way they embraced Fortas.

If they would only not phony up the situation, they could be deeply sympathized with.

There is a difficult political problem for these Senators. It centers around the reaction of the folks back home to the Marshall case. As a Negro, he symbolizes the civil rights cause. For a Senator to openly support Marshall could be the equivalent of committing political suicide.

Therefore, it behooved the Deep South members of the committee to take the lead during the hearings with sharp, if not insulting, interrogation of Marshall.

And toss out such delicate queries as: "Are you prejudiced against white people from the South?"

At the same time, while they must protect their political fences back home, they cannot in this instance either filibuster against, or otherwise pigeonhole, the Marshall nomination. To do so would only get them in bad with the President who, they well know, figures his appointment of Marshall could help the party nationally in Presidential 1968.

Moreover, to thwart the White House on this top-flight judicial appointment could bring real retributions—loss of control of those District and Appeals Court judgeships back home.

So, the Marshall nomination will be sent to the Senate for confirmation. Southern Senators generally are anxious for a little parliamentary skulduggery at that time also. They don't want to be forced to record themselves in a roll call vote. Confirmation sort of by acclamation, as in the Fortas instance, would be politically perfect and probably may be expected.

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# Senate Confirms Marshall, 69-11, For High Court

## Will Become First Negro In Tribunal

By Robert C. Albright  
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Johnson's appointment of Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall to be the first Negro member of the United States Supreme Court was approved yesterday by a landslide 69-to-11 vote of the Senate.

Confirmation came as an anticlimax after six hours of mostly listless debate, during which hard-core Southern opponents challenged not Marshall's race but his "activist" temperament.

Liberal and moderate supporters, taking his confirmation for granted, occupied themselves mainly with vaulgizing Marshall's background and high legal batting average.

### Good Record Cited

As counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he had won 29 out of 32 cases before the Supreme Court, and as Solicitor General, 14 out of 19. Supporters termed it a probably unprecedented record.

"I am greatly honored," said Marshall, in a statement after the vote.

"Let me take this opportunity to affirm my deep faith in this Nation and its people, and to pledge that I shall be ever mindful of my obligations to the Constitution."

...to the goal of equal justice under law."

The Supreme Court is in recess and Marshall is expected to be sworn when it begins its new term in October.

### View of the Majority

After the votes had been counted and the roll call announced, Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) summed up the view of the majority.

"This is a shining hour for Mr. Marshall, for President Johnson, for the Senate and for the United States of America," Mansfield told the Senate. "We have come a long, long way toward equal access to the Constitution's promise. We shall go further along that way..."

It was the third time in seven years that Marshall's name had been put to a vote of the Senate for high legal office. In 1962 President Kennedy named him a judge of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit. The Senate confirmed him then, 54 to 18. When in 1965 President Johnson appointed him Solicitor General, the Senate approved by a simple voice vote.

He was nominated on June 23 for the Supreme Court vacancy left by the retirement of Associate Justice Tom C. Clark, but for weeks hearings dragged on in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee finally recommended confirmation by a vote of 11 to 5. As in yesterday's Senate finalizing action, the "no" votes came from the South.

Both of Maryland's Democratic Senators, Daniel B. Brewster and Joseph D. Tydings, voted for confirmation. Virginia's freshman Democrat, Sen. William B. Spitzer, also

voted "Aye." Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., (D) was not recorded. The late Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr. had cast his vote against Marshall's confirmation for circuit court judgeship in 1962, as had former Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.). Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.

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V.C. who had supported Marshall in 1952, voted "No" yesterday. He told the Senate he did so with reluctance, and even though he was sure Marshall would be confirmed. He said he was concerned over the growing "ultra liberal" majority on the court.

This was the line of attack taken by Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.) in his 80-minute lead-off opposition speech. Ervin described Marshall as a "judicial activist" in his Constitutional philosophy. He argued that his confirmation would entrench a majority of that view on the court.

Ervin said the "activists" now on the court include Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices William O. Douglas, William J. Brennan Jr., and Abe Fortas.

"Add to them a fifth and you will have the personal notions of the five, rather than the precepts of the Constitution," Ervin contended.

Most of the other Southern speakers took much the same tack. Sen. Spessard L. Holland (D-Miss.) charged the court will be "controlled by ultra liberals" and Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) told the Senate: "The court not only will exercise judicial powers—it will exercise legislative powers to effect social changes."

Sen. Philip A. Hart (D-Mich.), who floor-managed the nomination, and Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.) told the Senate, however, that a lot of prophets may be out of luck if they try to predict what Marshall will do.

Javits recalled that Chief Justice Warren was typed as a "conservative" when named to the court but became its leading liberal instead. Hart agreed, saying with a grin: "A fellow who wants to make book on a Justice of the Supreme Court should have some surplus capital."

Sen. Strom Thurmond (D-S.C.) in an hour-long speech recalled detailed questions on the rights of the 14th and 15th Amendments he had asked Marshall during the hearings, some of which the witness declined to answer.

He suggested that Marshall, though he had specialized in civil rights legislation, didn't know the names of the men who drafted the 14th Amendment.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) broke in to ask Thurmond if he would name them.

"I'll come to that later," replied Thurmond. He never did.

Sen. Tydings told the Senate he takes pride in the fact that Marshall is a Maryland native and grew up in Baltimore.

### Senate Vote

#### On Marshall

Associated Press

Here is the 68-to-11 roll call vote by which the Senate yesterday approved President Johnson's nomination of

#### Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court:

Democratic Party	
Anderson (I.M.)	Marshall (Wash.)
Burton (Alaska)	McDon (Wyo.)
Clark (Ind.)	Malone (N.H.)
Everett (Md.)	McNair (Miss.)
Forster (N.D.)	McNair (Ohio)
Graham (Tex.)	McNair (Ore.)
Harold (Iowa)	McNair (Utah)
Howe (Pa.)	McNair (Vt.)
McNair (Ark.)	McNair (W.Va.)
McNair (Calif.)	McNair (Conn.)
McNair (Ga.)	McNair (Va.)
McNair (Ill.)	McNair (Md.)
McNair (Ky.)	McNair (N.J.)
McNair (La.)	McNair (N.Y.)
McNair (Maine)	McNair (Pa.)
McNair (Mass.)	McNair (R.I.)
McNair (Mich.)	McNair (S.C.)
McNair (Miss.)	McNair (Tenn.)
McNair (Mo.)	McNair (Ohio)

Republican Party	
Allen (W.V.)	McNair (Ore.)
Allen (Calif.)	McNair (Neb.)
Allen (Tex.)	McNair (N.Y.)
Allen (Va.)	McNair (Neb.)
Allen (Wash.)	McNair (Calif.)
Allen (W.V.)	McNair (Iowa)
Allen (Kan.)	McNair (Ky.)
Allen (Ill.)	McNair (Pa.)
Allen (Ind.)	McNair (N.J.)
Allen (N.C.)	McNair (Conn.)
Allen (S.C.)	McNair (Va.)
Allen (Ga.)	McNair (Md.)
Allen (Miss.)	McNair (N.Y.)
Allen (Tenn.)	McNair (Pa.)
Allen (Ohio)	McNair (N.J.)
Allen (Pa.)	McNair (Conn.)
Allen (N.Y.)	McNair (Va.)
Allen (Md.)	McNair (W.Va.)
Allen (Del.)	McNair (D.C.)
Allen (N.C.)	McNair (S.C.)
Allen (S.C.)	McNair (Ga.)
Allen (Ga.)	McNair (Fla.)
Allen (La.)	McNair (Miss.)
Allen (Miss.)	McNair (Tenn.)
Allen (Tenn.)	McNair (Ky.)
Allen (Ohio)	McNair (Pa.)
Allen (Pa.)	McNair (N.J.)
Allen (N.Y.)	McNair (Conn.)
Allen (Md.)	McNair (Va.)
Allen (Del.)	McNair (W.Va.)
Allen (D.C.)	McNair (D.C.)

Thurmond (S.C.)  
 Not voting but present (rolls are used to denote the positions of Senators when one or both are absent): McGowan (D-Mass.) for confirmation; McGowan (D-Mass.) against.



...The Washington Post  
 "I shall be ever mindful of . . . the Constitution . . . to the goal of equal justice."  
 —Thurgood Marshall

666

Public Cast of Tribunal Is Heavy

# Court Retains Liberal Gains

By John P. MacKenzie  
Washington Post Staff Writer

When the Senate confirmed the nomination of Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court yesterday, it also nailed down the liberal gains of more than a decade of the "Warren Court."

But on the question of what new developments in constitutional law Marshall might help to bring about, only his Southern opponents were willing to predict. They were certain that Marshall, replacing the slightly right-of-center Tom C. Clark, would fortify the liberal or "activist" Court majority.

Marshall himself was not saying. While his Senate detractors were talking themselves out, the folksy, 56-year-old Solicitor General was sticking to President Johnson's advice to make no statements "to anybody about anything."

His nomination, hardly a practical idea just a few short years ago, had been made to seem quite logical once he stepped off the Federal bench to become the Johnson Administration's chief representative in the Supreme Court.

### Combats Complaints

Whether by spoken agreement or by tacit understanding between old pros, Marshall and the President, Marshall set about systematically to argue the widest variety of cases—even entering the antitrust thicket—to answer complaints that his legal experience was limited to civil rights.

Supporters on the Senate floor emphasized the hazards of predicting the judicial conduct of a new Justice, but it would surprise everyone if the first Negro on the Court turned a conservative corner. His career as the Nation's top civil rights lawyer embraced these decades of grimy courts.

planning for legal recognition of the rights of minorities.

His swearing-in at the Oct. 2 meeting of the Court however, will come at a time when Marshall must appear to be a conservative figure in the minds of many disaffected Negroes. The President chose Marshall precisely because he had become a symbol of orderly social change through the legal process, and the nominee has given no encouragement to the latter-day militants.

Only a few years ago, before the focus of racial unrest turned to Northern cities, Marshall was asked why he was not working in Selma, Ala. He replied that he had tolled the Black Belt "before you were born."

### Could Make Difference

Marshall has left to others the task of championing the rights of ghetto residents amid the hostility born of urban rioting. The men who replaced him on the legal staff of the NAACP Legal Defense Fund are now asking Marshall and his eight colleagues to curtail the "stop and frisk" powers of city police because of the ghetto climate of mutual suspicion between Negroes and the authorities.

His vote could make a sharp difference on a Court that has divided closely over police search powers. Police insist that they need the power to stop suspicious persons and frisk them in self-defense. Liberal lawyers say the technique is often used to get evidence by circumventing the constitutional rights of citizens.

Marshall's approach could well reflect his experience both in ghettos and among the affluent. He tells a story of two encounters with New York City police, one in Harlem and the other in downtown Manhattan.

A Harlem officer stopped him on the street and demanded his identity and Marshall told him it was none of his business. The downtown officer stopped

him and Marshall immediately identified himself—he doesn't know why to this day.

The new Justice takes a practical view of the rights of citizens under arrest. He is fond of saying, "If I'm in a room with you and you ask me some questions, that's one thing, but if I'm in a room alone with Joe Louis, all I want to know is: what does he want me to say?"

### Attitude Indicated

Marshall's actions on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals between 1961 and 1965 indicate that he would have voted with four dissenters in recent cases where fundamental relationships between state and Federal courts were at stake. The majority refused, in a case from Mississippi, to make it easier for civil rights workers to remove criminal prosecutions against them from state courts to the more friendly Federal forum.

Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.) said yesterday that he was sure Marshall would vote to reverse the decision, but it is not uncommon for Justices in Marshall's position to abide by a decision so recently handed down.

But another Mississippi case before the Court raises a related, unsettled question: whether Federal Judges should move to enjoin prosecutions allegedly brought to harass civil rights workers. Just by not saying "anything to anybody about anything" since his nomination, Marshall has won the right to help the Supreme Court decide that issue and many others.

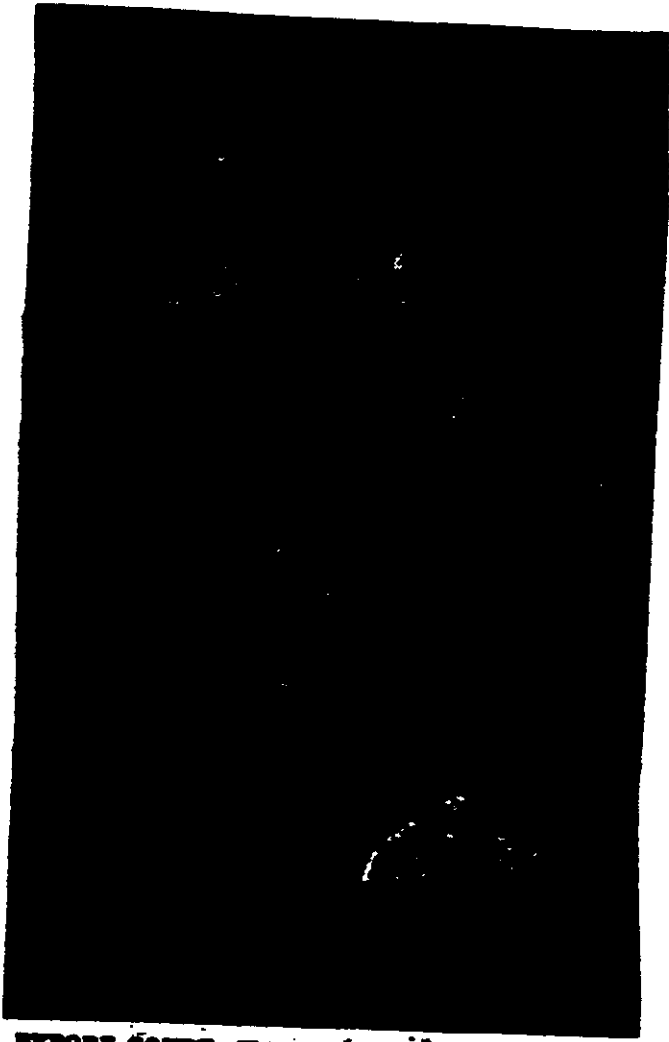
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- Gale \_\_\_\_\_
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- Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_
- Tavel \_\_\_\_\_
- Trotter \_\_\_\_\_
- Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_
- Holmes \_\_\_\_\_
- Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

- The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_
- Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_ **A7**
- The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_
- The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_
- Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_
- New York Post \_\_\_\_\_
- The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_
- The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_
- The Worker \_\_\_\_\_
- The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_
- The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_
- The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_
- People's World \_\_\_\_\_

AUG 31 1967

NOT RECORDED  
128 SEP 8 1967

*File of Mr. [unclear]*  
*67*



**SUPREME COURT**—This was Thurgood Marshall at the time he argued for desegregation of schools in 1954

# Only Family and Friends See Marshall Sworn In by Black

By DANA BULLEN  
our star writer

"I sure got sworn in," said Thurgood Marshall, beaming.

He stood in the bare Supreme Court office that he will move into on Tuesday, chatting easily with Justices Hugo L. Black and William J. Brennan Jr.

Minutes earlier Black had sworn in Marshall in his own chambers up the hall as the first Negro Supreme Court justice in history.

There was no announcement, and nobody except family and a few friends were present.

Not many years ago the moment would have been impossible, even unthinkable.

But there in the office late yesterday, an historical moment merged into small talk about what color rug to put in, whether the fire place worked, and so on.

On a sofa, one of the few pieces of furniture left in the rooms formerly occupied by Justice Tom C. Clark, whom Marshall succeeds, Mrs. Marshall and the new justice's two small sons—Thurgood Jr., 11, and John, 9—sat looking on.

### Will Have Bible

Holding a white-covered Gideon's Bible that Black had given her husband to mark the occasion, Mrs. Marshall said:

"It's thrilling. I haven't quite gotten over the confirmation yet. I still have butterflies in my stomach."

Two days earlier, on Wednesday, the Senate approved Marshall's nomination, 69-to-11. With one exception, Sen. Robert C. Byrd, D-W. Va., all of the votes against the President Johnson's appointee were by Southern senators, many of them bitter critics of Supreme Court rulings.

In the stark office of the Supreme Court, however, the mood was different. Quiet. Smiling.

Stating that Marshall "goes to work now, Black said, "I need somebody to help me sign these orders."

In the Bible that Black had given Marshall, Black had

directed the new justice's attention to a passage stating:

"And so abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity."

Black, Brennan, Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and others who attended the swearing in had written their names in the margin.

Inside the front cover, Black had written:

"I am happy to present this Bible to the Hon. Thurgood Marshall on the date I administered the oath of office to him as Associate Justice of the United States."

Others present included T. Perry Pipitti, the court's marshal, Mrs. Black, Black's secretary and two of Black's law clerks. Of the nine justices, it happened that only Black and Brennan were at the court.

### A First for Black

When the court opens its new term on the first Monday in October, Marshall will take a second, "judicial" oath too. The one he took yesterday permits him to perform all court func-

tions except decide cases, however.

It was the first time Black had ever sworn in another justice.

"I was very glad to administer the oath," he said.

Asked about the significance of the occasion, Black, 61, who long has fought for equal rights for all Americans, simply smiled more warmly.

No one needed reminding that Marshall, 59, was for 23 years counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, that he was the lawyer who won the 1954 school desegregation case, that President Kennedy had made him a federal appeals court judge and that now, after a term as U.S. solicitor general, the son of a Pullman car steward and the great-grandson of a slave had been elevated to one of the highest posts in the nation.

It was all there, though.

The moment dissolved, finally, when Marshall, Brennan and a few others simply wandered off.

Brennan wanted to show his new colleague his new green rug.

- Johnson
- DeLoach
- Mohr
- Bishop
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- Felt
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

62-80060-71-

NOT RECORDED  
128 SEP 5 1967

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

DATE: 9-4-62

Pages 17278-17279. Senator Javits, (R) New York, spoke concerning the postponement of Judiciary Committee hearings on the nomination of Thurgood Marshall. Senator Javits included with his remarks an editorial published in the Durham Morning Herald of Durham, North Carolina, entitled "Delay Hurts South, Not Marshall." The editorial states "His personal background has been thoroughly checked and approved by an FBI investigation."

NOT RECORDED  
19 SEP 14 1962

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-31-62 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

62

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
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*Handwritten notes and signatures:*  
 C. H. ...  
 C. ...  
 [Redacted]

UPI-206

(DODD)

WASHINGTON--SEN. THOMAS J. DODD, D-CONN., A MEMBER OF THE  
 SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, STRONGLY RECOMMENDED IT ~~BE~~  
 PROMPT APPROVAL TOMORROW TO THE NOMINATION OF THURGOOD MARSHALL  
 TO THE SUPREME COURT.

"I CONSIDER THURGOOD MARSHALL TO BE ONE OF THE REALLY GREAT  
 AND DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN MEN OF THIS COUNTRY," DODD SAID IN A  
 STATEMENT.

7/12--JM&TS752PED

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JUL 13 1967  
 11 11 AM

62-8-1000 -A- b7c

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 128 JUL 18 1967

14  
 62 JUL 21 1967

File 621  
 9. [Redacted]



—Associated Press  
Justice Hugo L. Black (left) and Thurgood Marshall talk after Black, 81, oldest justice on the Supreme Court, swore in Marshall yesterday as the high court's first Negro justice.

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## **FILE DESCRIPTION**

**SUBJECT**

Thurgood Marshall

**FILE NO.**

Headquarters file 66-6200-44-441

623.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 26, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *Key*

Tolson	
Boardman	
Belmont	
Mohr	
Parsons	
Rosen	
Tamm	
Winterrowd	
Tele. Room	
Holloman	
Gandy	

Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney came up to see me on the morning of March 23, 1956. He stated he had had a very satisfactory discussion with the Attorney General on the kidnaping situation. The Attorney General was pleased over the outcome and how it had been resolved.

He then pointed out the Attorney General had asked me to discuss with me the very delicate matter of civil rights and the delicacy involved in utilizing and determining preliminary investigations and making the investigations at the direction of the Criminal Division.

Olney then referred to the current controversy which he is having with Thurgood Marshall and gave me copies of the letters which had been exchanged between Marshall and Olney. It started with an item in the Washington Post carrying a story stating that Thurgood Marshall had launched into an hour-long attack upon the Department for failing to use the powers it already has. Olney wrote a sharp letter to Marshall on this. Marshall replied, denying that he had engaged in an hour-long discussion and sought to justify himself. Olney then in a four-page letter goes after Marshall and the over-all problem and the fact that the Department had done all that it could. It seems that the references to the Bureau in this letter correctly set forth our position.

Olney then pointed out that the problem he was talking about was illustrated by the delegation from the National Council of Negro Women who called upon the Attorney General wherein they came in to see the Attorney General and complained because the Department had not investigated the [redacted] case and related cases. The Attorney General stated that the Department had investigated. The Attorney General in making this statement was referring to the fact that adequate information had been gathered upon which the Department could decide that there was or there was not a Federal violation. Subsequently, the delegation came in to see the Director and the Director had stated that no investigation had been made in certain instances.

cc: [redacted]  
Mr. Rosen

RECORDED-16  
INDEXED-16  
6-6200-40-44  
12 1956

(4)  
ENCLOSURE  
58 APR 13 1956

b7c

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

I told Olney that I was present when the Director met with the National Council of Negro Women and that the Director had clearly differentiated between preliminary inquiry and full field investigation, and the Director had specifically used the phraseology that available facts were gathered and presented to the Department; that the Director made it clear where there was no full field investigation that available facts had been submitted to the Department which reflected no violation of a Federal law within our jurisdiction and hence no request was made by the Criminal Division to make a full field investigation.

Olney then stated that there was no complaint whatsoever that there was any effort being made to unload the responsibility; that it was believed a group such as the delegation of Negro Women does not fully understand the difference between preliminary inquiry and full field investigation and has the feeling that only perfunctory handling is being given, when this is not correct, and adequate information is presented. Olney feels that there is a problem over the meaning of the phraseology. I told him that it seemed very clear to us; that if he thought this was the case, ~~then~~ he could take a sampling of cases and show what the complaint was and what the investigation showed and that invariably it would be determined that the investigation narrowed the scope of the complaint since complaints are over-stated rather than under-stated. Olney stated that he had never seen a statement issued by the Bureau that was not actually correct; that what the Attorney General had in mind was that there should be a full understanding so that there would be no opportunity to play the Bureau against the Criminal Division and *visa versa*.

He then mentioned that invariably when these investigations began, <sup>b7c</sup> as in the case of the investigation in Cobb County growing out of the █████ case, that there is a hue and cry directed against the Department. I told Olney, this, of course, could be expected in such cases where there is the appearance of injecting ourselves in local situations, and that the subsequent explanation given, namely that the investigation was necessitated by the Supreme Court decision as contrasted to a complaint received, had a salutary effect; and that certainly it would appear that where there was a good reason, the reason could be stated; and if we could have it, we would be in a position to explain, for example, to a county attorney that in view of the Supreme Court decision, the Criminal Division had concluded that the FBI should inquire into such and such a situation. I thought that Olney would take exception but he didn't.

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

Mr. Olney then pointed out that he wanted to tell us about how the Department contemplated proceeding in the Mound Bayou matter. He stated that the Department fully realized if they presented the facts to a grand jury, there would be no indictment. They, therefore, struck upon the idea of initiating prosecution by the filing of a criminal information; however, they have now concluded that when the Attorney General appeared before a Congressional Committee to seek the adoption of the legislative program, the Attorney General, in illustrating the need for civil sanctions, could point out in cases such as the Mound Bayou case where there was a clear disenfranchisement, the legislation requested would enable the Department to proceed on a civil basis. I made the point that it seemed that if the Department was going to proceed in the Mound Bayou case that it should have been done last fall as soon as the information was completed. He agreed to this. He also made the observation that it was advantageous for the Department to change its plans some weeks ago and hold up on the Mound Bayou case. I told him that it was rather clear that as long as the Mississippi legislature was in session that there would be an outburst and that the session was scheduled to end sometime in April, and that had the Department proceeded in the Mound Bayou case, it appeared rather obvious that the action of the Governor in vetoing the bill would merely have resulted in additional legislation and that it was understood that as soon as the legislature was out, the Governor was going to start going around the state and try to develop better understanding. Olney thought that the manner in which the Attorney General had decided to use the Mound Bayou case would be much more effective; that they could always file the informations at a later date if the thing did not turn out.

Summarizing, I gathered the distinct impression that what Olney was driving at was the use of phraseology in the Bureau, namely that we investigate or do not investigate civil rights cases at the direction of the Criminal Division other than in reporting preliminary facts. I do not see that there is any problem that was brought up which would require any change in procedure.

I think too many observations are being made to Olney. I would much prefer that what Olney has to say be placed in writing & our replies be likewise.

626

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

9 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

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627





## ***FILE DESCRIPTION***

**SUBJECT**

Thurgood Marshall

**FILE NO.**

Headquarters file 89-7070

628

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Section 552

Section 552a

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serials 4 + 6.

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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
INTERNAL ROUTING/ACTION SLIP**

TO	OFF	COMM	NAME/TITLE	TO	OFF	COMM	NAME/TITLE
	214	7176	CHIEF DIRECTOR				QUALITY MANAGEMENT BOARD
	223	7262	Mr. Clarke	211	8823		Mr. Christopher
	223	7118	Mr. Rosenleaf	211	8823		[REDACTED]
	223	7116	Mr. Gray	211	8823		Mr. [REDACTED]
	223	8012	Mr. Baker	211	8823		Mr. [REDACTED]
	227	7289	Mr. [REDACTED]	211	8823		Mr. [REDACTED]
182	Assistant		Mr. Daniels	214	7266		Mr. [REDACTED]
245		7427	Mr. Davis	223	8823		Mr. [REDACTED]
232		8826	Mr. DeLooney	211	8823		Mr. [REDACTED]
241		7099	Mr. [REDACTED]	211	8823		[REDACTED]
234		8012	Mr. Kennedy	232	8823		[REDACTED]
213		7123	Mr. [REDACTED]				[REDACTED]
241		11281	Mr. [REDACTED]				ROUTING:
				211	8823		[REDACTED] b7c
243		7240	CAO - Mr. Callaghan	211	8823		[REDACTED]
213		7901	ASAC - Mr. [REDACTED]	211	8823		INFORMATION SERVICES
243		7463	ASIA - Mr. [REDACTED]				[REDACTED]
243		7222	ASA - Mr. [REDACTED]				PRODUCTS:
				211	8823		[REDACTED] b7c
182		18327	Asst. Dir.	211	8823		[REDACTED]
183		1883	Assistant Dir.	211	8823		[REDACTED]
242		1829	[REDACTED]				[REDACTED]

<input type="checkbox"/> For Mr. Tolson	<input type="checkbox"/> For Mr. [REDACTED]
<input type="checkbox"/> For Mr. [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/> For Mr. [REDACTED]
<input type="checkbox"/> For Mr. [REDACTED]	<input type="checkbox"/> For Mr. [REDACTED]
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Not Personnel Mail

C. Warren Christopher  
Assistant Director

*[Handwritten initials]*

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Section 552

Section 552a

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Field Office file 89-WF-163189-10+11.

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FBI/DOJ  
681



## ***FILE DESCRIPTION***

**SUBJECT**

Thurgood Marshall

**FILE NO.**

Headquarters file 100-111437

22

New York  
7/2/52

MEMO:

Re: JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE  
IS-6

b2, b7D/c

On [redacted] furnished SA [redacted]  
with the attached report dated [redacted]

The original report is filed as Serial # 751 in  
N.Y. file 66-3009 PNC.

[redacted]

b7C

- 1 - NY 66-3009 PNC
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - NY 100-2015 (Lester, Negro (national))
- 1 - NY 100-27167 ("Political Affairs")
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - NY 100-2015 (Lester David)
- 1 - NY 100-7629 (NAACP)
- 1 - NY 100- (Thurgood Marshall)

100-111437

~~100-104626~~

no other of  
mem rec'd

[redacted]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP2 [redacted]

100-2015-3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 3 - 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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SKL:DM  
100-51870

36914

b7C

33

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

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(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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\_\_\_\_\_ Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

\_\_\_\_\_ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-111437-1, enclosure.

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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204

New York  
JUL 7 5 1952

MEMO:

RE: N.A.A.C.P.  
IS-C

b2, b7D  
/C

On [redacted] furnished SA [redacted] with the attached report dated [redacted] covering his activities on [redacted]

The original informant report is maintained as serial 778 in 56-3009 (P&C).

[redacted] SA

1 - 66-3609 (P&C)  
1 - 100- (THURGOOD MARSHALL) ~~100-104626~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP [redacted]

b7C

100-111437-2

100-111437-2  
SEARCHED [redacted] INDEXED [redacted]  
SERIALIZED [redacted]  
JUL 13 1952  
NEW YORK  
[redacted]

[redacted]  
100-7629





New York  
7/18/52

MEMO:

Re: JEFFERSON SCHOOL  
IS - C

b2; b7D  
C

On [redacted] furnished the attached report dated [redacted]

The original report is filed as Serial # [redacted] in file 66-3309 (P&C).

[redacted] SA.

- 1 NY-66-3809 (P&C)
- 1 [redacted]
- 1 NY-100-50640 (CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1 NY-100-7629 (NAACP)
- ① NY-100- (THURGOOD MARSHALL)

b7c

100-111437-3  
~~100-104620-5~~

[redacted]  
100-51820

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP2 [redacted]

SEARCHED [redacted]	INDEXED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted]	FILED [redacted]
JUL 16 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[redacted]

637

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

5 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

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(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

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(b)(7)(E)

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(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

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(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
100-111437-3, enclosure

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X  
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X  
X FOR THIS PAGE X  
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

638

New York  
July 22, 1952

MEMO:

RE: CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE  
IS-C

b2, b7D  
/C

On [redacted] furnished SA. [redacted] with  
the attached report dated [redacted] covering activities at a  
[redacted]

The original report is filed as Serial # 757 in file  
66-3809 (P&C).

[redacted] SA.

- 1 - 66-3809 (P&C)
- 1 - 100- [redacted] (THURGOOD MARSHALL)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-51820 (JEFFERSON SCHOOL)
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - 100-92763 (PETTIS PERRY)

b7C

100-111437-4

[redacted]  
100-109061

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED

UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP [redacted]

[redacted] b7C

239



New York  
July 22, 1952

MEMO

RE: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] - C

b2,  
b7D  
/C

[REDACTED] furnished SA [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] from the attached report  
covering informant's activities for [REDACTED]

The original report is filed as Serial  
# [REDACTED] in NY file 66-3800 (F&C).

[REDACTED] SA.

- 1-NY-66-3800 (F&C)
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-NY-100-8522 (AIP)
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-NY-100-21520 (CONFIDENTIAL)
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-NY-100-[REDACTED]
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-[REDACTED]
- 1-[REDACTED]

Chief Clerk:  
Open Case 157  
[REDACTED]

THURGOOD MARSHALL

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

b7C

100-100022

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP2 [REDACTED]

100-  
~~100-104626~~ N1

SEARCHED [REDACTED]  
SERIALIZED [REDACTED]  
INDEXED [REDACTED]  
FILED [REDACTED]

100-111437-5

541



OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York

DATE:

ATTN: SA (100- )

SUBJECT: *Thurgood Marshall*  
SM - C *409 Edgewood Ave*  
*New York NY*

*b7c*  
*100-111437\**  
*b2; b7D*

W.S.A.

On 7/14/53, an anonymous source made available a partial mailing list of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership. 100-111978

Above captioned name appeared on this list.

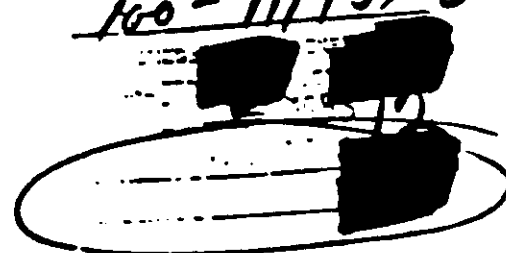
Photographic evidence of this material is maintained in 100-111978-1E1 (1)  
OP. 62-129.

Y-103

*b7c*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE *11/22/95* BY *SP2*

*100-111437-6*









LS. 100-4197

b7C/D

[REDACTED]

and have a talk with THURGOOD  
MARSHAL to get him to put pressure on the local N.A.A.C.P.  
to do a publicity job. "

"/ [REDACTED]

64

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

DATE: 7-11-56

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b7c

SUBJECT: COMINFIL NAACP  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b2, b7c

[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished SA [REDACTED] with reports of a Civil Rights Rally and Kick-off Drive sponsored by the NAACP which was held at the Metropolitan Community Church, 41st and South Park Way, Chicago, Illinois, on May 27, 1956. These reports are being retained in A [REDACTED] and A [REDACTED] respectively. b2, b7c

Informant advised that there were approximately 2,500 persons in attendance at this affair which featured THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Legal Counsel of the NAACP, as principal speaker.

- ① - New York (RM)  
(100- [REDACTED] THURGOOD MARSHALL)
- 6 - Chicago  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])

b2, b7c

(7)

100-111437-

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP2 [REDACTED]

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 11 1956	
FBI - CHICAGO	

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 11 1956	
FBI - CHICAGO	

b7c

347

b7c

Informant advised that [REDACTED] of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, was [REDACTED] of the meeting. Informant advised that an unidentified minister made pertinent remarks on the subject of closing the ranks in the legal battle for human justice. Following this speech, an appeal was made for money to aid the NAACP. Informant advised that [REDACTED] (phonetic) seemed to have some official duty in connection with counting the collection. A [REDACTED] (phonetic) made a speech at this meeting urging all to join in the "fight for freedom and first-class citizenship." He stated that the goal was to have 20,000 in the NAACP in the Chicago area.

The informant advised that [REDACTED] sat at the rear of the meeting and that she passed out campaign packets. Informant observed [REDACTED] mingling throughout the audience selling the current issue of "The American Negro".

The informant advised that the speech of THURGOOD MARSHALL was a report to the Chicago audience of the progress, the problems, and the future aims of the NAACP. Informant advised that MARSHALL pointed out the following in his speech:

He stated that the Southern Negro is at last telling the truth about himself. He is not satisfied with his plight and is certain that something can be done about it. MARSHALL stated that all friends of human dignity must stand up and be counted. He stated that pseudo-liberals have faded away in the hour of need. These individuals, MARSHALL advised, speak out only when and where it was politically expedient. He stated that friends of social justice, white or black, must stand with the NAACP in their fight for first-class citizenship.

CG 100-8261

MARSHALL told the group that the Negro feels that he has earned the right to personal dignity among other achievements in cultural and economical status. The lowest type white person in the South, according to MARSHALL, also suffers all the evils of the southern economy and cheap labor. His only comfort is that he's "better than the nigger". MARSHALL stated that an economy, such as exists in the South with its segregation, weakens all unions.

MARSHALL pointed out to the group that the violence in the South today is being blamed on the NAACP. He stated that it is claimed that "We push too hard; we're in too big a hurry; it takes years to hammer down tradition", etc.

Informant advised that MARSHALL concluded his speech by calling to the attention of the audience specific cases of college admissions hanging in the courts from four to ten years. He debunked the allegation of the suddenness of the [redacted] case, pointing out that it had been running since 1952.

Informant advised that the ushers at this meeting were headed by [redacted]. Informant advised that she observed [redacted] in front of the church distributing a mimeographed sheet on current social issues before the courts.

b7c

9

DE 100-1334

(12)

b7c  
b2, b7D  
/C

[REDACTED]

100-22489 (IGP)  
100-17285 (AMERICAN RALLY)

[REDACTED]

1 - Mobile (RM)  
(100- Montgomery Improvement Association)

② - New York (RM)  
(THURGOOD MARSHALL)

b7c

TO : SAC, DETROIT (100-1334)

DATE: May 27, 1957

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: SWP  
IS - SWP

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP2 [REDACTED]

INFORMANT: [REDACTED] who is of unknown reliability

b2, b7D/C

ACTIVITY: [REDACTED]

RECEIVED: Via Bulet dated 5/1/57.

RECEIVED BY: Detroit Office

LOCATION: [REDACTED]

b2, b7D

Relat reflected the following: 100-111437-9

"These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible

b7c

73  
7264

Searched \_\_\_\_\_ Indexed \_\_\_\_\_  
Serialized \_\_\_\_\_ Filed \_\_\_\_\_  
5/27/57  
FBI - Detroit

650





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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

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For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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X FOR THIS PAGE X  
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*[Handwritten signature]*

Subject

67C

TO: CHIEF CLERK Date 3/27/58  
 Subject THURGOOD MARSHALL

Address 409 Edgecomb Ave, NYC Birth Date 7/2/08 Birthplace Baltimore, Md.

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References                        | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only                                     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only       | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) |  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)     |  |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<u>100-104626*</u>	<u>cf on Jinklowmille &amp; Jones &amp; Fairchild file</u>		
<u>100-111437*</u>	<u>had file on subj. not put.</u>		
<u>100-2629-154</u>			
<u>100-2936</u>			
<u>100-66713-14</u>	<u>pc name listed as reference by applicant (only) at NYN</u>		
<u>100-9629-995</u>			
	<u>No copy rec'd 2/12/52</u>		
<u>100-3633-384</u>	<u>g 7 w</u>		
<u>100-9786-61</u>	<u>w</u>		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 11/22/95 BY SP8 [redacted]

Requested by [redacted] Squad 7-6  
 Searched by [redacted] 3/27  
 (date)  
 Consolidated by [redacted] 4/2/57  
 (date)  
 Reviewed by [redacted] \_\_\_\_\_  
 (date)

Extension \_\_\_\_\_ File No. 67C  
100-111437-10  
653

File Review Symbols  
 I - Identical                      ? - Not identifiable  
 NI - Not identical                U - Unavailable reference

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

*Thurgood Marshall*

Aliases

Address

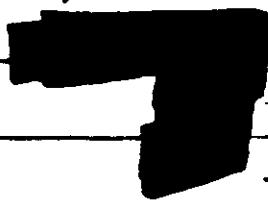
Birth Date

Birthplace

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|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Court Spelling                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only                                     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only      | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)     |  |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<del>100-16785-4552</del>	<del>labor action 5/21/56 p 3 c. 1</del>		<del>MP.</del>
<del>100-28715-1875 p 2</del>			
<del>100-16745-1106 p 3</del>			
<del>100-4309-14458</del>			
<del>100-89691-1009</del>	<del>name only mentioned</del>		
<del>100-68910-113</del>	<del>trans. of</del>		<del>100-11437-4</del>
<del>100-5839-9774</del>			

Requested by



Squad

*7-6*

Extension

File No.

Searched by

*3/28*  
(date)

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

*p 21 with  
b7c*

File Review Symbols

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|--------------------|---------------------------|
| I - Identical      | ? - Not identifiable      |
| NI - Not identical | U - Unavailable reference |

*65*

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

*Thurgood Marshall*

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

Exact Spelling

All References

Main Subversive Case Files Only

Subversive References Only

Main Criminal Case Files Only

Criminal References Only

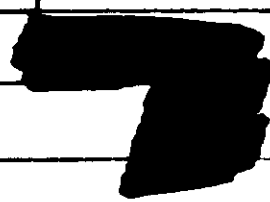
Main Subversive (If no Meta, list all Subversive References)

Main Criminal (If no Meta, list all Criminal References)

Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<del>47-1778-96</del>	<del>SAC's</del>		
<del>47-1778-96-30</del>	<del>P</del>	NP	
<del>47-1778-96-31</del>	<del>P</del>	NP	
<del>47-1778-96-32</del>	<del>P</del>	* unable to locate original	
<del>47-1778-96-363A</del>	<del>P</del>	NP	
<del>47-1778-96-365</del>	<del>P</del>	NP	
<del>47-1778-96-39806</del>	<del>P</del>		
Stat - Political Affairs	1/15/55 p.c.		N.P.
<del>47-1778-96-44674</del>	<del>P</del>		
Stat - New	12/14/55 p.c.		N.P.

Requested by



Typed

7-6

Extension

File No.

Searched by

3/28  
(date)

P3 would

Consolidated by

(date)

b7c

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical  
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable  
U - Unavailable reference

\* see 155 47-26375

655

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

*Thurgood Marshall*

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only                                     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only      | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)     |  |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>✓ 105-8154-4</i>	<i>409 Chocoma Ave NY</i>		
<i>✓ 100-28627-3375</i>	<i>clipping 4/14/51</i>		
<i>100-42735A</i>	<i>Peoples Voice</i>		
<i>✓ 7/6/46 p. 3.</i>	<i>NP.</i>		
<i>✓ 12/20/47 p. 40</i>			X
<i>✓ 1/13/48 p. 9</i>			X
<i>✓ 2/19/48 p. 14</i>			X
<i>✓ 97-169-824849</i>			
<i>✓ 100-79498-239</i>	<i>none only mention covered</i>		
<i>✓ -270 p. 14</i>			

Requested by \_\_\_\_\_ Squad *7-6* Extension \_\_\_\_\_ File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Searched by \_\_\_\_\_ *3/28* (date) *at court*

Consolidated by \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

Reviewed by \_\_\_\_\_ (date)

File Review Symbols  
 I - Identical                      ? - Not identifiable  
 NI - Not identical                U - Unavailable reference

*b7c*

*656*

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

*Thurgood Marshall*

Aliases


Address


Birth Date

Birthplace

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only                                     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only      | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)     |  |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>2/27/40 p 1 col. 6</i>			<i>not returned</i>
<i>11/30/42 " 1 " 4</i>			<i>Unavailable - not in file</i>
<i>10/29/43 " 2 " 2</i>			<i>Reported (received)</i>
<i>4/27/46 " 5 " 4</i>			<i>NP</i>
<i>7629-740</i>			
<i>Clipping from Amsterdam News</i>			
<i>7/10/52 p. 3 cols 1-3</i>			
<i>7629-730 p. 2</i>			
<i>Newsp. clip. 5/10/51</i>			
<i>28627-3345</i>			
<i>Clipping 3/10/51</i>			
<i>chd at 1/10/51 57-6 X</i>			
<i>unable to locate</i>			

Requested by  Squad *7.6* Extension \_\_\_\_\_ File No. \_\_\_\_\_

Searched by  *3/28* (date) \_\_\_\_\_ *PS serial BTC*

Consolidated by \_\_\_\_\_ (date) \_\_\_\_\_

Reviewed by \_\_\_\_\_ (date) \_\_\_\_\_

File Review Symbols

I - Identical	V - Not identifiable
NI - Not identical	U - Unavailable reference

*657*

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

*Hergood Marshall*

Address

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only                                     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only      | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)     |  |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<del>100-91503-1853</del>			
✓ 100-91503-99	409 Edgewood Ave. N.Y. present. 16. 11/12 info. 11/12. as of June 1953 according to 763-2		
✓ 100-4013-1A378 p. 4	7th Unit Vol. XV # 19 5/7/51 (Bulky, 11/12)		NP.
✓ 100-4013-1A378 p. 4	"Militant" - 2/1/50 (Bulky)		NP.
✓ 100-10769-1 p. 84	rec of pt 2 69 s - Ave. N.Y.		NP.

Requested by



Speed

7-6

Extension

File No.

Searched by

3/27  
(date)

to 6 with

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

- |                    |                           |
|--------------------|---------------------------|
| I - Identical      | Y - Not identifiable      |
| NI - Not identical | U - Unavailable reference |

b7c

658

Date

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject Thurgood Marshall

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

- |  |   |  |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Exact Spelling                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal Case Files Only                                | <input type="checkbox"/> Restrict to Locality of _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> All References                  | <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal References Only                                     |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive Case Files Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References) |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subversive References Only      | <input type="checkbox"/> Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)     |  |

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<del>100-10769-322 p 31</del>	<del>Previously report</del>		
✓ - 77 p 45	Membership NLG, per li conf source		
✓ - 96 p 15, 16	" "		not used
✓ - 103 p 11	" 4		(NOT used)
<del>281 p 107</del>	<del>on Spec Search *</del>		
✓ - 144 p 11	" "		
✓ - 182 p 11	" "		not used

Member of NY Chapter of NAACP  
 Guest '48-'48  
 20 W. 40 St. NYC  
 see 1159

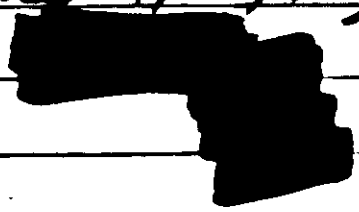
Ex 6-1283

Regu Trends 10/7/43 NP.

~~100-1283-598~~

Pop. Voice 10/16/43, Regu Trends 11/4/43 NP

Requested by



Squad

7-6

Extension

File No.

Searched by

3/28  
(date)

P. J. ...

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

b7c

File Review Symbols

- I - Identical
- NI - Not identical
- Y - Not identifiable
- U - Unavailable reference

\* See 100 77-26595

659





~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 7/8/58

FROM: SA 

RE: 1. "Penguin" Marshall

FILE # 100-111437

Attached is an insert memorandum concerning the above named individual prepared in connection with COMINFIL NAACP IS-C (100-7629 Sub C) setting forth the pertinent subversive data on individuals appearing on the current letterheads of the NAACP, 20 W. 40th Street, New York, New York and NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York.

In the event there is no HCUA record check attached to this memo, the results of HCUA check are located in 100-7629 Sub C where the names are filed alphabetically.

b7c

100-111437-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

6/6/58

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 6 1958

NY 100-7629 Sub C

THURGOOD MARSHALL  
Executive Officer  
and Director-Counsel  
N.A.A.C.P. Legal  
Defense and Educational  
Fund, Inc.

The background information regarding Thurgood Marshall was obtained from "Who's Who In America", volume 29, 1956-1957.

The confidential informants utilized to conceal the sources of information in connection with Thurgood Marshall are as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b2; b7D  
b7E  
C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (c)

b1

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

100-111437

11/27/95

CLASSIFIED BY SP2 [REDACTED]  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X [REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

att # 1 to 100-111437-11  
[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JUN 6 1958

NY 100-7529 sub C

THURGOOD MARSHALL  
Executive Officer  
and Director-Counsel  
N.A.A.C.P. Legal  
Defense and Educational  
Fund, Inc.

Thurgood Marshall, a Negro, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 2, 1908. He is a member of the National Bar Association, New York City, the New York County Lawyers Association and maintains his legal office at 107 43rd Street, New York 36, New York. He resides at 409 Edgecomb Avenue, New York 32, New York.

In a report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session, Appendix, Part Nine, 1944, on pages 795 and 800, Thurgood Marshall is listed as an officer of the International Juridical Association.

CS-4309  
-17455  
The records of the Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District, New York, as furnished on July 2, 1942, reflected that Thurgood Marshall was a member of the International Juridical Association.

The "Daily Worker", issue of October 29, 1943, page two, column two, contains a photograph of Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. The caption appearing under this photograph relates that Davis presented a check for \$247.75 to Marshall "to help the fight against Jim Crow". The caption also states that the money had been contributed by "Daily Worker readers and friends".

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist daily newspaper which ceased publication as of its last issue on January 13, 1958.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

att #2 # 100-111437-11

6/6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-7689 Sub C

The "Daily Worker", issue of October 30, 1943, page three, column four, identifies Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. as the Communist Party candidate for the City Council of New York City in the 1943 elections.

The Communist Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In a "throwaway" pamphlet distributed by the National Federation For Constitutional Liberties announcing a dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on April 2, 1944, to be held under the auspices of that organization, Thurgood Marshall was listed as an officer.

The National Federation For Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b2/b7D

In 1945, [redacted] who was in a position to furnish reliable information, [redacted]

[redacted] reflected that Thurgood Marshall was listed among the sponsors for the establishment by the National Negro Congress of a "National Committee for Military Equality through circularization of Declaration on Military Equality".

The National Negro Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b2/b7D

191-5 [redacted] who has not furnished sufficient information for a determination as to reliability to be made, reported in February, 1946, that Thurgood Marshall was a good friend of Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress. [redacted] termed Marshall a "fellow traveler" and added that Marshall may possibly have been a member of the Communist Party although he, [redacted] could furnish no evidence in support of this statement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-7629 Sub C

The May, 1949, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer", publication of the New York Chapter, National Lawyers Guild, related that Thurgood Marshall, a national officer of the National Lawyers Guild, was also, under the chapter constitution, an ex officio member of the New York Chapter's Board of Directors.

The spring, 1949, issue of "The Guild Lawyer", publication of the National Lawyers Guild, on page eight, lists the national officers of the National Lawyers Guild. Thurgood Marshall, New York City, is listed among the Executive Board members.

The January 3, 1948, issue of the "Peoples Voice", a New York City weekly newspaper, page nine, column two, contains an article which states that Thurgood Marshall spoke at a rally sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America, exact date of the rally not indicated.

*Cancel  
copy  
all [unclear]*

[REDACTED] b1

The USSR Information Bulletin was a publication of the Soviet Embassy in Washington, D.C., and was distributed twice monthly. On July 15, 1952, the United States Department of State directed the USSR to suspend Soviet Embassy publications in the United States.

On May 15, 1952, [REDACTED] now residing at [REDACTED] b7c  
[REDACTED] a member of the Communist Party from 1948 to 1952, for the purpose of furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that Thurgood Marshall, according to information furnished to him on May 12, 1952, by [REDACTED] was not a Marxist.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NY 100-7629 Sub C

b2;b7D  
C

Regarding [REDACTED] it is noted that [REDACTED]  
who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised  
on November 15, 1954, [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**THURGOOD MARSHALL  
EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND DIRECTOR  
COUNCIL OF THE N.A.A.C.P.  
LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INCORPORATED**

b7c

A mass check of the indices and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on the name THURGOOD MARSHALL on May 24, 1954, by Special Employee [redacted] reflected the following references which were not checked against the original source:

1. The "Daily Worker" of December 15, 1947, page 4, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, Council for N.A.A.C.P., of the Progressive Citizens of America, as a speaker at a "Free the Movie" rally December 15, 1947, at Manhattan Center.
2. The "Daily Worker" of December 10, 1947, page 7, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, Council, N.A.A.C.P., was a speaker, on December 10, 1947, at the Manhattan Center for a Progressive Citizens of America "Free the Movie" rally.
3. The "Evening Star" of February 8, 1948, page A-22, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL as a speaker for the National Lawyers' Guild on a Forum on the President's Loyalty Program. W.F.
4. The "Evening Star" of February 22, 1948, page A-8, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Council, N.A.A.C.P., of the National Lawyers Guild Forum, Washington, D. C., was a speaker criticizing the Loyalty program. W.F.
5. The Minutes of Hearing, Volume II, pages 292 and 293, of the testimony of CLIFFORD H. MOORE before the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies and Organizations, February 24, 1953, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL of the N.A.A.C.P. filed a brief in the "Trenton Six" case. N.P.
6. The "Lawyers Guild Review" of May and June, 1948, page 421, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL as associate editor of the Lawyers Guild Review.
7. The "Daily Worker" of November 24, 1947, page 4, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL as a signer of a telegram to New York Congressmen asking them to oppose contempt citations in the case of the Hollywood writers.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

27. Page 18, of House Report 2123, report on the National Lawyers Guild on September 27, 1950, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, New York City, as a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild as of December , 1949.
28. Page 2069 of the Investigation of Communist Activities in the Baltimore Area - Part 2, May 10, 1954, Hearing before the Committee on Un-American Activities, reflects [REDACTED] was asked if he knew one THURGOOD MARSHALL, to which he replied no. b7c
29. Page 2145 of the Investigation of Communist Activities in the Baltimore Area - Part 3, at Hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 25-26, 1954, in the testimony of [REDACTED] therein he stated he obtained the services of one Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL, legal representative of the N.A.A.C.P., as the main speaker at a demonstration in Baltimore.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**-NY 100-7609 Sub C**

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the International Juridical Association:

- "1. Cited as 'a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense,' (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as an organization which 'actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line.' (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 12.)"

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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**CONFIDENTIAL**

HR 100-7529 Sub C

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the National Lawyers' Guild:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.  
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 111 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 249.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'  
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are \* \* \* National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'  
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

9

**CONFIDENTIAL**

6711

NY 100-7649 sub 2

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Progressive Citizens of America:

1. Cited as a Communist front. The 'initial meeting' of the Progressive Citizens of America at the Embassy Auditorium in the City of Los Angeles on the evening of February 11, 1947, was actually a consolidation of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 234-240, and California Senate Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, pp. 356 and 357.)"

CTM

New York, New York  
April 19, 1952

MEMO:

RE: N.A.A.C.P.  
IS - C

b2,  
b7c

By attached report dated [redacted] that on [redacted] contacted [redacted] at which time they discussed the N.A.A.C.P. [redacted] also made several other contacts during the day.

b7c

cc - 66-3809 (P & C)

101-0-446740-45  
102-2-28-45  
100-0-39806-43  
10-9-43

SA

\*10-104626  
no other of  
not a copy under

100- (THURGOOD MARSHALL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP2 [redacted]

b7c

100-

100-111437-

Indexed

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
APR 19 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

b7c

COPY

REPORT COVERING PERIOD OF [REDACTED] FRIDAY:

b7c  
D

This report exclusively devoted to coverage of activities of [REDACTED] as follows:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

674





b7c  
/D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] she advised [REDACTED] to  
maintain the contacts with THURGOOD MARSHALL and [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] as they could be helpful.

[REDACTED]

b7c



FILE (94-1201)

SAC, NYC

THURGOOD MARSHALL

I today met THURGOOD MARSHALL, who spoke at the graduation exercises for the NYC PD recruit class. Prior to the exercises, he advised me that the NY Police were attempting to get in touch with him about the FBI, and he avoided them. I suggested that he go ahead and talk to them although I mentioned I would be rather interested in what he had to say about if he agreed to tell me. He advised me he would be glad to and would be in touch with me when he called him.

This was furnished telephonically to Director Deke DeLoach.

b7c

[REDACTED]  
1 - 100-111437  
1 - 94-1201  
1 - SAC  
(3)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP3 [REDACTED]

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FILE (94-1201)

5/21/59

SAC, NYC

SMEAR CAMPAIGN

THURGOOD MARSHALL, telephone Judson 9397.  
called on May 13, 1959.

I talked with Mr. MARSHALL on May 19th who  
had called regarding his interview by reporters of  
the New York Post. This interview was on May 11, 1959,  
by a reporter who was probably [REDACTED] b7c

Mr. MARSHALL furnished the following infor-  
mation concerning the interview:

The reporter wanted to know if the NAACP was  
satisfied with the FBI investigations in the south to  
which he advised that he, MARSHALL, was satisfied. The  
Post was interested in knowing whether or not there  
were any Negro Agents in the FBI. Mr. MARSHALL advised  
that there were to his knowledge as he personally knew  
[REDACTED]

The reporter indicated they were starting  
their story along the lines of being about a man whom  
they could not interview. b7c [REDACTED]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]  
①-NY 100-111437  
1-NY 94-1201  
1-SAC

(3)

100-111437-14  
[REDACTED]

679

NY 100-111437

MARSHALL advised he gained the impression that the Post people were looking for something - fishing - that they appeared to be trying to find out what makes Mr. HOOVER tick.

MARSHALL indicated that he didn't like gumshoeing around by the newspaper people and felt that that is what was being done here by the Post. He didn't know where they were going to go next.

MARSHALL hope the reporters didn't go to the local chapters of the NAACP as they might run into some rumor and no facts. He has always told his people to put up or shut up with regard to us and if he had any complaint with "teeth," he would come to us. If he had no such complaint, he wouldn't.

The above information was furnished to Supervisor [REDACTED] at the Bureau on 5/19/59.

b7C

6/5/59

**AIRTEL**

**TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429903)**  
**FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-137044)**  
**SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO COMBAT RACIAL INJUSTICE,  
 IS-SWP.**

On June 4, 1959, Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL, Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, was interviewed at his request.

Mr. MARSHALL at the time of the interview pointed out that recently the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) had difficulty with [REDACTED] of the Union County (North Carolina) Branch of the NAACP. According to MARSHALL, [REDACTED] was suspended due to his actions in connection with the defense of two Negro children who were sent to a North Carolina State Training School for allowing white girls to kiss them on 10/28/58.

- 5 - BUREAU (100-429903) (3 ENCLS.) (RM)  
 (1 - 61-3176 - NAACP)
- 2 - CHARLOTTE (100-9416) (3 ENCLS.) (RM)
- 4 - NEW YORK (100-137044) (413)  
 (1 - 100-7629 - NAACP) (413)
- [REDACTED] DEFENSE COMMITTEE) (413)  
 (414)

b7c

(1)

MARSHALL interviewed by SAS 100-111437  
 and [REDACTED]

~~ENCLOSURE~~  
 PLACE IN  
 100-111437 (THURGOOD MARSHALL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
 DATE 11/27/95 BY SP- [REDACTED]

SEARCHED	[REDACTED]
SERIALIZED	[REDACTED]
JUN 10 1959	[REDACTED]
FBI - NEW YORK	[REDACTED]

681

6/5/59

RE: COMMITTEE TO COMBAT RACIAL INJUSTICE; IS-SWP b7C

MARSHALL related that [REDACTED] did not go through ordinary channels in seeking NAACP Defense Council for the boys and as a result charges were brought against him. Consequently, [REDACTED] utilized the services of [REDACTED] and together they organized the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice (CCRI) to aid in the defense of the 2 Negro boys. [REDACTED] also has appeared before the NAACP board, which was hearing charges involving the suspension of [REDACTED] from his position with the NAACP in North Carolina.

In addition Mr. MARSHALL furnished a letterhead of a new organization the [REDACTED] "DEFENSE COMMITTEE", with headquarters at Suite 1117, 141 Broadway, New York City, which is also the headquarters of the CCRI and the offices of [REDACTED]. The letterhead dated 5/27/59, lists CONRAD LYNN as counsel to the committee, which has as its purpose the defending of [REDACTED] is the NAACP leader in North Carolina who urged Negroes to defend themselves by "meeting violence with violence."

Mr. MARSHALL made available to the NYC copies of material, Photostats of which are being enclosed to the Bureau and Charlotte. b7C

1. A letterhead of the [REDACTED] "DEFENSE COMMITTEE", which states the purposes of the organization.
2. A memorandum of the NAACP in North Carolina dated December 26, 1958.
3. Another memorandum from the NAACP in North Carolina, which is undated.

The above set forth the background resulting in the

[Signature]

**BACK THREE**

**RE: COMMITTEE TO COMBAT RACIAL INJUSTICES; IS-DWP**

b7c

Formation of the [REDACTED] **SEFKINE COMMITTEE.**

In January Mr. MARSHALL mentioned that his purpose in furnishing the information was due to the fact that he believed [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] will seek to arouse the people in the North Carolina area to take action which could become violent and cause racial unrest and tension. He pointed out in observing similar matters in the past, he is afraid of people agitating on such matters in the South since race tension can be easily aroused, especially during the summer months. Mr. MARSHALL added that he believes the [REDACTED] SEFKINE COMMITTEE will be used as a pressure group within the NAACP and that the matter of [REDACTED] statement might possibly become an issue at the forthcoming National Convention of the NAACP to be held in NYC on July 13 to 19, 1959.

b7c

With reference to [REDACTED] Mr. MARSHALL pointed out that the NAACP board meeting on June 3, 1959, had voted to continue the suspension of [REDACTED] as a leader of the NAACP in North Carolina. In mentioning the CCRI, Mr. MARSHALL pointed out that he believes that the Attorney General of North Carolina might have information concerning persons who donated money to aid the CCRI and if contacted he believes the Attorney General would be willing to furnish this information to the Bureau.

A separate investigation will be initiated in the NYC concerning the [REDACTED] SEFKINE COMMITTEE in order to determine the extent of the activities of this organization.

Mr. MARSHALL advised that no one else in the NAACP was aware of the fact that he had furnished the above information to the FBI. He added that in the event any additional information came to his attention concerning the [REDACTED] SEFKINE COMMITTEE, he would communicate with this office.

1083



N. A. A. C. P. LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC.

— Columbus Circle, New York 19, — Y.

Union 6-6367

June 8, 1959

b7c

[Redacted]  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
201 East 69 Street  
New York, N.Y.

Dear [Redacted]

I picked this up while it was being distributed in  
Detroit on Friday night. I thought you might want it.

Sincerely,

*Thurgood Marshall*  
Thurgood Marshall  
Director-Counsel

*Acknowledge personally*  
[Redacted]

b7c

100-111437-16  
~~100-111437-16~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 11/27/95 BY SP2 [Redacted]

SEARCHED [Redacted]  
SERIALIZED [Redacted]  
41 JUN 1959  
FBI - NEW YORK  
[Redacted]

684

*National Officers*

*President*

DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS  
*Secretary*  
MRS. CHAUNCKY L. WADDELL

*National Officers*

*Vice President*

DR. FRANCIS E. RIVERS  
*Secretary*  
MRS. THORNBURG COWLES

*Executive Officer*

THEODORE MARSHALL  
*Director - Council*

*Board of Directors*

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Baltimore, Md.  
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Pittsburg, Pa.  
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New York, N. Y.  
DR. ALLAN KNIGHT CHALMERS  
Boston, Mass.  
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN, JR.  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
MRS. THORNBURG COWLES  
New York, N. Y.  
BARTLEY CRUM  
New York, N. Y.  
JOSEPH DAVIS  
New York, N. Y.

ADRIAN DOWND  
New York, N. Y.  
DR. HARRY EMERSON FORDICK  
Brynsville, N. Y.  
DR. JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN  
Brooklyn, N. Y.  
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Englewood, N. J.  
AMOS T. HALL  
Tulsa, Okla.  
HON. WILLIAM M. HASTIE  
Philadelphia, Pa.  
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Red Bank, N. J.  
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New York, N. Y.  
BENJAMIN KAPLAN  
Boston, Mass.

JOHN G. LEWIS, JR.  
Baton Rouge, La.  
THE VERY REV. PAUL MOORE, JR.  
Indianapolis, Ind.  
EMAD FULLER  
New York, N. Y.  
BISHOP FRANK MADISON REID  
Knoxville, N. C.  
HON. FRANCIS E. RIVERS  
New York, N. Y.  
MRS. SAMUEL I. ROSENMAN  
New York, N. Y.  
DR. CHARLES H. THOMPSON  
Washington, D. C.  
MRS. CHAUNCKY L. WADDELL  
New York, N. Y.  
CHARLES S. EDMERMAN  
New York, N. Y.

"COMMITTEE OF 100"

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Albert E. Barnett  
Robbie W. Barrow  
Viola W. Bernard  
Leonard Bernstein  
Eugene Carson Blake  
Sarah Gilman Blanding  
Justice Jane M. Bolin  
Van Wyck Brooks  
Fred L. Brownlee  
Ralph J. Bunche  
Charles Buss  
Marie M. Buttner  
Mrs. Samuel McCree Covert  
Allen Knight Chalmers  
Granville Clark  
Bernard C. Closser  
Rufus E. Clement  
Phay Travis Cochran  
James Bryant Conant  
Albert Sprague Condit  
George S. Coates  
Henry Pitt Crane  
Albert Edward Day  
Albert C. Dieffenbach  
Carter Duggott  
Ralph Ellison  
Harris L. Ernst  
E. William Feltner  
Harry Emerson Fosdick  
John Hope Franklin  
Donald G. Gallagher

Harry D. Gidycz  
Mary Barnett Gibson  
Roland B. Gittins  
Frank P. Graham  
Morris S. Grossman  
Joseph F. Guilly  
John Gunther  
Bernice Halperin  
Oscar Harterstein II  
E. Ralph Harlow  
Kernell Hart  
James C. Heller  
Harrison Hines  
Bishop Henry W. Holton  
John Hayes Holmes  
Sidney Hook  
George K. Houston  
Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll  
Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham  
Euth Killington Jones  
Mordcai W. Johnson  
Morris M. Kallos  
Elvis Kaplan  
Frank Kingdon  
Frank Kirby  
John Rowland Lester  
Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence  
Herbert M. Lehman  
Henry Smith Leiper  
Max Lerner  
Alfred Baker Lewis  
Archibald MacLennan

Leopold Mannes  
Benjamin E. Mayo  
Robert J. McCraney  
Earl Menninger  
Paul Morse, Jr.  
Carl Murphy  
Reinhold Niebuhr  
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam  
George L. Palco  
Bishop Edward L. Parram  
Palfrey Perkins  
Irving Phoenix  
James A. Pilo  
A. Philip Randolph  
Frederick E. Reinhart  
Carl T. Rowan  
John L. Sakowitz, Jr.  
William H. Scheide  
Guy Smery Shipley  
George N. Shuster  
Mrs. Harper Sibley  
Lillian Smith  
Arthur B. Spingarn  
Talford Taylor  
Norman Thomas  
Channing H. Tobias  
Charles J. Tark  
William H. Vanderbilt  
Mrs. Chaucery L. Waddell  
Brene Walker  
Bradford Young

The "Committee of 100," a voluntary cooperative group of individuals headed by Dr. Allan Knight Chalmers has sponsored the appeal of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1943, and has called for public subscription of \$200,000 during 1959 to enable the Fund to put into operation a program designed to make desegregation a reality throughout the United States.

1985

# WHERE DO YOU STAND

on the question of

# SELF - DEFENSE



Robert Williams, NAACP president in Union County, North Carolina, was suspended from his post by NAACP Secretary Roy Wilkins. Williams' "crime" is that he said Negroes can't expect justice from Jim Crow courts, and should "meet violence with violence". On June 9 he was put on trial before an NAACP committee in New York, whose recommendations will be taken up by the NAACP national board on June 8.

Who is right — Williams or Wilkins?  
Should Negroes defend themselves when attacked or should they turn the other cheek?



With school integration still a goal to be reached five years after the Supreme Court decision; with the murder of Mack Charles Parker, dragged from his Mississippi jail cell; with recent court decisions freeing white men accused of assaulting Negro women; with continued violence directed against Negroes, North and South — the debate now rages: **HOW SHALL NEGROES PROTECT THEMSELVES AND THEIR RIGHTS?**

What program is needed to win the fight for Negro equality?

Hear

## "The case of Robert Williams"

FRIDAY JUNE 12 8 PM

EUGENE V. DEBS HALL

3737 WOODWARD

*SPONSOR Friday Night Socialist Forum*

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# Thurgood Marshall

By Irwin Ross

## ARTICLE I

TO VAST NUMBERS of Negroes, here and abroad, Thurgood Marshall is "Mr. Civil Rights." Many honors have been bestowed on him—including an honorary chieftainship of an African tribe—since Marshall won the famous school desegregation cases in the Supreme Court in 1954. Adulation, however, has its drawbacks.

Not long ago, he was awakened in the dead of night by a telephone call from a woman in Texas. Arrests of Negro youths had occurred at a sit-in demonstration and his unknown admirer was certain that Marshall was the only man capable of fighting the cases. It took him 20 minutes to persuade the woman that there were competent local lawyers whom he could make available.

On another occasion, he was routed out of bed by a collect call from Virginia. The caller, another stranger, had excitedly informed the operator that he had to talk to Marshall about some emergency involving the NAACP. Marshall accepted the charges—whereupon his caller proceeded to denounce him in barracks language.

These nocturnal hazards would be avoided, of course, if Marshall removed his number from the telephone directory. He refuses to do so, fearing that some day a genuine emergency might require his attention at 3 a.m. Then, too, the privacy of an unlisted number might give the impression that he had suddenly gone snooty. Few impressions would more dismay Marshall, for he has long prided himself on being on terms of easy familiarity with the rank-and-file. In the Negro press, he is often referred to merely as "Thurgood."

Marshall is a man equally at home in a Harlem bar and in the hushed precincts of the Supreme Court. His manner varies, of course. In court, he speaks the King's English with precision and eloquence and without a trace of Southern accent. In a bar, or in his office, he exudes the boisterous and garrulous folksiness of a typical Southern politician.

## Loud and Long

The rendition is perfect, though he comes from so far south than Baltimore. He lapses into a heavy drawl, cusses genially, laughs uproariously at the mildest witticism; at any moment one expects to see him snap his suspenders (but he wears a belt). College classmates recall him as the loudest man in the dormitory. He is no different at the age of 54.

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Marshall is tall (6-foot-3) and broad, with the well-added facade of a man who dotes on food, drinks three martinis before lunch and hates exercise. He seldom walks when he can ride and is pleased to say that he is now too old to learn how to swim.

None of this is to suggest that he is lazy: his activity is merely cerebral and verbal, but he is a demon for work. When the pressure is on, he can get along on something less than five hours sleep a night, for several nights running. He has the happy faculty of sleeping at will, even sitting in a chair, when he can snatch an idle 15 minutes.

The tag of "Mr. Civil Rights," the eight honorary degrees, the Spingarn Medal and his treasure chest of other awards celebrate one of the most remarkable careers at the bar in recent years. Since 1938, when he went to work full-time for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Marshall has led the legal battle to secure for Negroes the full exercise of their Constitutional rights.

He has appeared 28 times before the U. S. Supreme Court, winning in all but three cases. His noteworthy victories cover a broad area. He won a number of cases involving exclusion of Negroes from juries, conviction through forced confessions and other transgressions of due process.

Cracking of the "white primary" in the South, in a 1944 Supreme Court decision, opened the voting rolls to many thousands of excluded Negroes. Two years later, the Supreme Court outlawed Jim Crow restrictions in interstate travel. In 1948, in another

case argued by Marshall, the court held that restrictive covenants—which excluded Negroes and other minorities from the rental or buying of real estate—were unenforceable in the courts. These cases all led up to the decisive breakthrough on the educational front in 1954.

In 1944, after the primary case was won, Marshall and his staff operated with a vigorous office party. At one of the proceedings, he named the various girls in the office as "first assistant secretary," "second assistant" and so on, and directed that

incoming calls be passed from one to the other before reaching him. (Normally, she gets Marshall on the phone without the intervention of any secretary).

The next morning, while dreadfully hung over, Marshall received a phone call from Mr. Justice Frank Murphy, who explained that he had tried to reach Marshall the previous day but had been unable to pierce the wall of secretaries.

"I apologized profusely," Marshall recalls, "and Murphy agreed that a guy had the right to get drunk at a time like that. Then he invited me to lunch."

A decade later, when the Supreme Court issued the school decision, the office celebration was muted.

"Perhaps it was because we were older," says Marshall. "Besides I had some idea of what we were up against." He insists that the tortuous legal struggle that followed came as no surprise.

These days, when he looks back to 1954, he is in no mood to exult. ("We have won the main fight—the main legal fight—but now we're getting to the point of counting the people involved, not merely the law suits.") And when he counts people, he notes that only 6 per cent of the school children in

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olved have been desegregated in six years. Hardly satisfactory, he suggests.

"We've reached a stage where we have to re-evaluate the whole setup," Marshall says. "We have been slowed down by the pupil-assignment plans, the mill-stap plans. Our initial job, after the Supreme Court decision, was to get a court decision in each state. We now have one in every state except Alabama and Mississippi. Today the job is to implement these decisions, to keep the cases from dragging on for five or six years."

New legal techniques may be needed, he indicates. To canvass the possibilities, Marshall is holding a two-day conference this month of lawyers who have been involved in the desegregation campaign these past several years.

Did he have any idea of what these new techniques might be? "No, but I will have after the conference," Marshall said. He is a man for teamwork, research papers and endless discussion with the experts. It is a point of pride with him that he is an accomplished brainpicker.

The legal effort, in his opinion, is only half the fight, the other half being the community pressure mobilized by the NAACP and other groups. For the past several years, the division of labor has been clear-cut. Contrary to popular view, Marshall is no longer chief lawyer for the NAACP. That man is Robert L. Carter, who used to be Marshall's assistant. Marshall's job is that of director-counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc., a separate organization.

### Under Pressure

When the fund was first set up, in 1939, it was basically a device to secure tax exemption for contributions to the NAACP's legal work. Both organizations were housed in the same quarters and shared certain staff personnel. In recent years, however, what began as a legal convenience has become an organizational reality—as a consequence of Southern pressure to lift the fund's tax-exempt status and invoke ambulance-chasing laws against lawyers suspected of getting cases through the NAACP. With Marshall as boss, the fund has separate quarters and its own board and budget (currently \$350,000 a year). Nineteen blocks south, Roy Wilkins runs the NAACP.

Though he is perched on the 17th floor of an air-conditioned office building at 10 Columbus Circle, Marshall clearly hears the sound of distant combat. By no means are all the fund's cases argued in the discreet atmosphere of federal courts, where the judges are normally gentlemen. For the past several months, the fund's largest load of new cases has come from the mass arrests of sit-in demonstrators and pickets at lunch counters throughout the South.

The demonstrations make the headlines, then comes the arduous task of processing the cases through the courts. A major effort is to win acceptance of the view that the police have no legal power to enforce the discriminatory preferences of store-owners. It is likely to be a long contest. To handle the load, Marshall's New York staff works with a network of local lawyers throughout the South.

During 22 years on the job, Marshall has seen barrier after barrier go down; there is solid reason for satisfaction—but none for complacency, he believes.

Some time back, Marshall was cloistered with two federal judges. Said one judge: "Several years ago, when we discussed all this, did you think we'd come so far so fast?"

"No sir," said Marshall.

"Then don't you think you're pushing us too fast now?"

"No sir," Marshall repeated.

Whereupon the other judge asked his colleague: "What did you expect him to say?"

In Marshall's view, "There's never time for a breather"—the wheels of justice grind too slowly.

Continued Tomorrow.

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Post Photo by Capozza  
"There's never time for a breather."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Chicago, Illinois

March 3, 1961

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In Reply, Please Refer  
to File No. 100-36644

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL  
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on February 23 and 28, 1961.

The Negro American Labor Council Workshop and Institute on Race Bias in Trade Unions, Industry and Government, was held on February 17-18, 1961, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The first session opened at 10:00 a.m., Friday, February 17, 1961.

[REDACTED] Negro American Labor Council (NALC), presided and presented a "Position Paper of the Negro American Labor Council Workshop and Institute on Race Bias in Trade Unions, Industry, and Government" which assailed denials of equal job opportunities for Negroes in these three areas. It condemned the institutionalism of discrimination and the "tokenism" which allows the veneering of discrimination by the fact of a few Negroes being hired in different jobs. It likewise was critical of the exclusion of Negro youth from apprenticeship training programs. Discrimination has been found in the area administered by the Federal Government. Education is still infected with discrimination. The Negro today is through the Civil Rights Revolution attempting to complete the still unfinished social revolution of the Civil War. The Negro people must organize their full resources to achieve complete equality.

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**RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL**

The keynote address was delivered by A. Phillip Randolph, President, Negro American Labor Council, under the title "Economic and Ethnic Democracy in Trade Unions, Industry and Government".

Randolph emphasized the depressed condition of the Negro is chronic and results from unskilled or semi-skilled status, no seniority, segregation, and a conspiracy which unions, industry and government practice in the denial of equal job opportunities, the blocking of Negroes from apprentice training, and from the growth of automation.

Randolph said the NALC was founded on the basic philosophy of belief in: rights to equal job opportunities and to learn a job; full employment in a democratic society; democratic, free trade unionism; alliance between the Negro community and the labor community on terms of equality and without compromise on the basic principle of the civil rights revolution; union democracy; a broad national policy of integration of Negro workers into apprenticeship training programs; desegregation of racially segregated unions; and that tokenism represents an illusion and is an affront to the Negro.

Randolph declared that the NALC is not a labor union, is non-partisan but not non-political; it will support broad programs for civil rights and the rights of labor sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the AFL-CIO. It is anti-race bias in the AFL-CIO. It is not anti-white, but pro-Negro; it is anti-white supremacy. It is anti-Communist, anti-Fascist, anti-racist (black or white), anti-colonialist, and anti-imperialist, but pro-African, Asian, and Latin American revolutionary nationalism.

Randolph projected the following proposals:

1. ALF-CIO conference to urge within six months the initiation of desegregation in local unions.
2. Urging the ending of exclusion of workers of color from membership by the ritual of tacit consent.
3. Urging union consideration of apprentice-training programs.

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4. Urging election of Negro trade unionists to policy-making bodies of local, national, and international unions.

5. Appointment of another Negro trade unionist to membership on the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO.

6. Integration of qualified Negro office and staff workers into all departments of the general headquarters of the AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C.

7. Placement of additional Negro trade unionists on the Civil Rights Committee. Members of the Executive Council should be urged to set an example by having their unions set up civil rights committees and departments.

8. Reorganize the Civil Rights Department by having a qualified Negro trade unionist as Director. A native white Southerner sound on civil rights and a sound trade unionist should be placed on the staff, with an adequate interracial office force. It is recommended that the President or Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO serve as the Chairman of the Committee.

9. An executive order should be issued by President Kennedy to investigate the employment policies of all the departments of the federal government, with a view to eliminating the practice of race bias in same.

10. Recommendation of an executive order to investigate the methods, promotion, and upgrading on government jobs, with a view to providing an equal opportunity for every worker, regardless of race or color.

11. Recommendation that President Kennedy provide the President's Committee on Government Employment Policy with the status of White House authority for effective execution and implementation of a no-discrimination job policy in every department, agency, commission, and bureau.

12. Recommendation of an investigation of the administration of Federal Civil Service rules that invite discrimination by allowing choice of any of the top three applicants, and exceptions to even the "rule of three" make it possible to avoid hiring a Negro even when all three top candidates are Negro.

RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
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13. Recommendation that President Kennedy issue an executive order requiring that all federal government contracting agencies strictly enforce the non-discrimination clause which is not now being done.

14. Recommendation that President Kennedy issue an executive order providing that the federal government assume a more vital role in promoting a nation-wide crash program for the training of skilled workers and guarantee that federal assistance to all craft training systems be limited to programs which do not discriminate on a basis of race or color.

Finally, to call upon the President of the United States and the President of the AFL-CIO and the leaders of industry, the most powerful country and labor movement and industry in the world, to issue a clarion call to the government, the workers and management to respect, recognize and support the God-given right of every human being, regardless of race or color, to earn a living in the sweat of his brow.

[redacted] asked for a floor motion to adopt the proposals. Motion made and adopted.

Opening statements were made by Arthur J. Goldberg, United States Secretary of Labor; [redacted] NAACP; [redacted], Director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League; Thurgood Marshall, Director, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, and [redacted] New York State Commission against Discrimination. b7c

Mr. Goldberg admitted that bias existed in industry and government. He said industry could do much better, that it only will harm itself by not training all forces. Our government has pledged to do all in its power to eradicate bias and prejudice in government and industry. He cited figures to show that there is a greater number of Negroes unemployed than whites.

[redacted] emphasized the need for admitting qualified Negroes into apprenticeship training programs and into other forms of vocational training. Federal and state agencies should withhold funds and other forms of subsidization from those apprentice training programs which exclude Negroes. The AFL-CIO should begin to enforce seriously its declarations in the matter of racial exclusion practices and segregation.

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[redacted] State Commission Against Discrimination, New York, New York, pointed out that some states, including New York, have legal measures available to enforce non-discrimination, and if any matter takes priority, it is that of education of Negro working men and women to make full use of the tools at their disposal.

[redacted] stated he got a report from Africa asking that Negroes be sent there trained as engineers, that the opportunities are unlimited. Russia is sending people by the carloads, and it is possible the Russian and Chinese Communists will take over. He said the training of the Russian people shocked him. He urged that the conference go on record to ask for a thorough study of the trade training system.

✓ Thurgood Marshall urged that the NALC, Urban League, and the NAACP work together to insure jobs for Negroes without binding themselves to any party.

The Friday afternoon session ran from 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. under the title "Panel on Apprenticeship Training Programs".

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Chairman: [redacted] NALC

Panel: [redacted] NALC  
[redacted] Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith  
[redacted] Harvard University  
[redacted] National Association of Colored Women's Clubs  
[redacted] National Council of Negro Women  
[redacted] Howard University  
[redacted] National Medical Association  
[redacted] Howard University  
[redacted] New York Chapter, NALC  
[redacted] of Industrial Relations,  
National Urban League  
Norman Thomas, Chairman, Post War World Council of Laborers  
[redacted] District Council  
[redacted] African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church  
[redacted] Labor Relations  
[redacted] National Urban League.

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
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Examiners: [redacted] Court of  
Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
[redacted] Yale University  
Law School

[redacted] Racial Adviser, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C., made a statement on Apprenticeship Training Program. He characterized the failure of Negro skilled workers and inability of Negro youth to find apprenticeship training as a bottleneck impeding full employment of minority group workers in this country. He urged that organizations in American community life be made aware of this.

Witnesses then appeared to tell of discriminatory practices which they had encountered.

The witnesses included:

[redacted] Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City

[redacted] who testified for his son, Washington, D.C. (no union affiliation given)

[redacted] St. Louis, Missouri, Sheet Metal industry

[redacted] Local 26 (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers), Washington, D.C.

Donald Pointer, Local 5, Washington, D.C. (no union affiliation given)

A summary was given by [redacted] Cornell University. He concluded that the unions control the apprenticeship programs, and once a break-through can be made there, the Negro's problems in this area will cease.

A "Mass Labor Education Rally" was held from 7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on Friday evening. Approximately 2,000 were in attendance, and the collection amounted to about \$1,300.

Presiding: [redacted]

The theme of this rally was "The Negro Worker in the Coming Age of Automation".

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
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Programmed speakers included the Honorable Adam Clayton Powell, House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, and Doctor Martin Luther King, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Representative Powell pledged support to the NALC because he was tired of the Negro suffering in the richest country in the world. He condemned the conditions of the Negroes in the South. He asserted money would not be made available for segregated schools. Representative Powell received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his remarks.

Doctor King reviewed attacks on him in his career of fighting for civil rights. He talked of the struggle of the Negro youth who are striking out for themselves. He said NALC had a moral responsibility to support them. He disclaimed achievement of objectives by violence and urged pacific means.

On Saturday, February 18, the morning session which was a panel on Union Democracy began at 10:00 a.m.

Chairman: [REDACTED] NALC b7C

Panel: [REDACTED] African Methodist  
Episcopal Church  
[REDACTED] Buffalo Chapter, NALC

[REDACTED] Catholic Interracial Council  
NALC  
[REDACTED] NALC  
[REDACTED] NALC

Examiners: [REDACTED] Howard University  
Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Noted Labor Attorney

A statement on union democracy was delivered by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] Brotherhood of Sleeping  
Car Porters.

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Witnesses included [redacted] Local 981, International Longshoremen's Association, New York, New York.

[redacted] Lodge 776, Tulsa, Oklahoma (no union affiliation was announced.)

(First Name Unknown) [redacted] employed as a moulder in a foundry in Cincinnati, Ohio (no local number or union affiliation given).

[redacted] Memphis, Tennessee (no union affiliation given).

[redacted] Postal Alliance, Washington, D.C.

[redacted] Fayette County, Tennessee, was introduced and spoke at this time about conditions in "tent city" in Fayette County. He stated he had learned the Postmaster of his town will probably be cutting off his mail, and he wanted the NALC to help him. A lawyer volunteered to speak with [redacted]

An unidentified Negro female who was with [redacted] spoke and thanked the NALC for the opportunity to come to this workshop. She said she had never previously been outside Fayette County. She wanted to thank God there were people like those in the NALC.

[redacted] International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Chicago, Illinois, was allowed to speak at this time. She presented the following proposals:

1. Delegations, letters, and telegrams should be directed to President Kennedy asking immediate steps to eliminate the Fayette County and Haywood, Tennessee, situations as a disgrace to American democratic society.
2. Equal job opportunities in all industries, professions and government departments.
3. Elimination of lily-white departments.
4. Upgrading and promotion, especially in the white collar field, and including the federal government.

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RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
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- 5. Elimination of differentials in wages for women doing the same work as men.
- 6. Elimination of separate seniority clauses for doing the same work as men.
- 7. No Negro exclusion from certain industries and professions such as airline stewardesses or hostesses.
- 8. Recommendation for a series of workshops beginning immediately in every local union council dealing specifically with women's problems and grievances.
- 9. Aim for a national workshop dealing with women's problems.
- 10. Activation of women in the overall NALC program.
- 11. A woman should be put on the organizing staff of the NALC.
- 12. Negro women should be put on all committees in trade unions.

A motion made by an unidentified male on the floor of the meeting to accept these proposals was passed by the meeting.

Among those observed in attendance:

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- [REDACTED] Baltimore, Maryland, a member of the Communist Party
- [REDACTED] Detroit, Michigan
- [REDACTED] Chicago, a member of the Communist Party
- [REDACTED] Chicago
- [REDACTED] Chicago
- [REDACTED] Chicago
- [REDACTED] Chicago
- [REDACTED] a member of the Communist Party
- [REDACTED] Detroit
- [REDACTED] Detroit
- [REDACTED] Washington, D.C.
- [REDACTED] Washington, D.C.
- [REDACTED] New York, a member of the Communist Party

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**RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF  
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL**

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[REDACTED] New York  
[REDACTED] New York  
[REDACTED] East Orange, New Jersey  
[REDACTED] Baltimore, Maryland  
[REDACTED] Fayette County, Tennessee  
Unidentified female, Negro, Fayette County, Tennessee

[REDACTED] employed in the Department of State, Washington, D.C., was overheard stating she had come to the conference for help because she felt she had been passed over for more than a year in being promoted. An explanation was made to her that membership in a union and in the NALC was necessary before the NALC could accept a grievance. She stated she is not a member of the NALC.

The temper of the workshop generally was one of determination for finding ways to accomplish the objectives of the proposals made by A. Phillip Randolph in his keynote address.

No overt activity on the part of members of the Communist Party was evident on the floor of the meeting.

The Communist Party - USA has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Date: 3/3/61

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**AIRTEL**

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**TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-432067)**

**FROM: SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644)**

**COMINFIL - NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL  
INTERNAL SECURITY - C**

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Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination which relates to the Negro American Labor Council's Workshop and Institute held in Washington, D.C., February 17 and 18, 1961. Also enclosed are copies of the letterhead memorandum for other field offices as indicated. The information contained in this letterhead memorandum was furnished by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past.

The letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential because it contains information from a source of continuing value, and any disclosure thereof might jeopardize the source.

Careful consideration was given to concealment of the source.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5) (REGISTERED)

12 - New York (Encl. 12) (REGISTERED)

(1 - 100-19194) (A. PHILIP RANDOLPH)

(1 - 100-199834) (COMINFIL - NALC)

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(THURGOOD MARSHALL)

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DATE 11/27/95 BY SP- [redacted]

100-11437-19

SEARCHED [redacted]  
SERIAL [redacted]  
# [redacted]  
FBI - NEW YORK

See page 2 for additional copies.

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

7/01

CG 100-36644

- 7 - Washington Field (Encl. 7)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100-37379)(COMINFIL - NALC)  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
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- 3 - Buffalo (Encl. 3)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100-17122)(COMINFIL - NALC)  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])
- 1 - Cincinnati (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100- ) (FNU WILLIAMS)
- 4 - Detroit (Encl. 4)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100-27906)(COMINFIL - NALC)  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])
- 3 - Memphis (Encl. 3)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - 100- ) (UNSUB, Negro, female, Fayette County, Tennessee)
- 2 - Newark (Encl. 2)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100- ) (COMINFIL - NALC)  
(1 - [REDACTED])
- 1 - Oklahoma City (Encl. 1)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - [REDACTED] Tulsa, Oklahoma)
- 2 - Pittsburgh (Encl. 2)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - 100- ) (COMINFIL - NALC)
- 3 - St. Louis (Encl. 3)(REGISTERED)  
(1 - 100- ) (COMINFIL - NALC)  
(1 - [REDACTED])  
(1 - [REDACTED])

b7c

7102



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT  
MEMORANDUM

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-36644)

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: NEGRO-AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL  
IS - C

[REDACTED]

(c)

b7c

PROPER CAUTION MUST BE TAKEN IN THE DISSEMINATION OF ANY OF THE INFORMATION APPEARING IN THIS STATEMENT SINCE ONLY THREE INDIVIDUALS WERE INVOLVED.

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

- D - New York (RM)
  - 1-100-139834 (NALC)
  - 1-100-19194 (A. PHILLIP RANDELM)
  - 1-62- (ADAMS CLAYTON POWELL)
  - 1-100- (THURGOOD MARSHALL)
- S - Chicago

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

- 1-100-38122 (DEBS CP CLUB)
- 1-100-18956 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST - NEGRO QUESTION)
- 1-100-19431 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST - STRATEGY IN INDUSTRY)

(12)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

11/27/95  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 [REDACTED]  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X [REDACTED]

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-111-137-20

SEARCHED	[REDACTED]
SERIALIZED	[REDACTED]
APR 5 1961	
FBI - NEW YORK	

702

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MEMORANDUM

TO : SAC (100-38122)

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: DEBS CLUB  
CP OF ILLINOIS  
IS - C

b1

[REDACTED] (c)

b7C

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

1-Springfield (RM)

2-New York (RM)

1-100-19194 (A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH)

1-100- (THURGOOD MARSHALL)

1-Atlanta (RM)

(100- (Rev. MARTIN LUTHER KING)

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

b1

[REDACTED]

11/27/95  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 [REDACTED]  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X [REDACTED]

b7C

(copies continued on 1 page)

SEARCHED [REDACTED] INDEXED [REDACTED]  
SERIALIZED [REDACTED]  
41 APR 5 1981  
FBI - NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CG 100-38122

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

- 1-100-18893 (Cominfil RR Industry)
- 1-100-18953 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST.-Organization)
- 1-100-18952 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST.-Membership)
- 1-100-17769 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST.-Funds)
- 1-100-19431 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST.-Strategy in Industry)
- 1-100-18209 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST.-Pamphlets & Publications)
- 1-100-19491 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST.-Domestic Administration)
- 1-100-36644 (NALC)
- 1-100-30509 (AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE)

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

[REDACTED]

b1

(c)

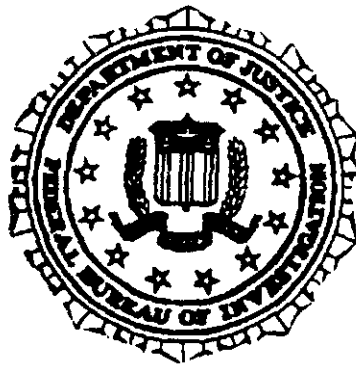
[REDACTED]

(37)

b7c

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

708



## ***FILE DESCRIPTION***

**SUBJECT**

Thurgood Marshall

**FILE NO.**

Headquarters file 157-13503

407



SAC, WFO

5/9/69

Director, FBI

1 - [REDACTED]

~~SPEECH BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE~~  
~~THURGOOD MARSHALL~~  
~~DILLARD UNIVERSITY~~  
~~MAY 4, 1969~~  
~~RACIAL MATTERS~~

b7c

Press reports indicate that Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall spoke at the centennial celebration at Dillard University before a predominantly Negro crowd on Sunday, May 4, 1969. Justice Marshall stated that "anarchy is anarchy is anarchy" "it makes no difference who practices it, it is bad, it is punishable and it should be punished." He reportedly denounced black militants and said that nothing will be settled with guns, fire bombs and rocks. He reportedly stated "the seeds (of anarchy) are here but nothing will be settled with guns, fire bombs and rocks. The country can't survive if the perpetrators go unpunished. Its that simple."

New Orleans attempt to discreetly obtain from your sources on the Dillard campus copies of Justice Marshall's speech. WFO should do likewise with your sources at the Supreme Court.

Furnish copies of the speech to the Bureau.

MAILED 9  
MAY 8 1969  
COMM-FBI

2 New Orleans

(6)

REC-28

N 157 -

b7c

13503 -

19 MAY 8 1969

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

54 MAY 14 1969

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

76

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

(b)(7)(A)

(d)(5)

(b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

(j)(2)

(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

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(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

\_\_\_\_\_

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

\_\_\_\_\_

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Washington Metropolitan  
Field Office file 157-2377-243.

For your information: \_\_\_\_\_

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

157-13503-243.

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## ***FILE DESCRIPTION***

**SUBJECT**

Thurgood Marshall

---

**FILE NO.**

Headquarters file 197-232

---

7/1

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- Teletype
- Facsimile
- Airtel

PRECEDENCE:

- Immediate
- Priority
- Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- TOP SECRET
- SECRET
- CONFIDENTIAL
- E F T O
- CLEAR

Date 10/27/77

b7c

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

ATTENTION: Legal Counsel Division

FROM: SAC, WFO (197-New)

CLARENCE KELLEY, et al  
USDC, DLJ  
CA # 75-2016

Clarence M. Kelley

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of a Civil Subpoena for Director KELLEY.

The subpoena was served at WFO on 10/25/77, by a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

See Index

10/27/77 PLT [redacted] Newark, advised telephone  
 really that [redacted] is known as one who has sued many  
 officials and has threatened to create a citizen's arrest  
 on the judge in this case. Judge has ordered US Marshal  
 not to seek any more subpoenas. Judge has  
 instructed us to advise the subpoena but will conform in  
 writing.

2 - Bureau (Enc 3) 105-1177  
1 - WFO EX-135 197-2327

DE-16

OCT 29 1977

11/3/77 Judge Means - letter dated 11/77  
received confirming that Director's  
appearance not required

b7c 11

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
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(b)(3)

(b)(7)(C)

(k)(1)

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(b)(7)(D)

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(k)(3)

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(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

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(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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\_\_\_\_\_ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of \_\_\_\_\_

For your information: Court documents filed in U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey, Civil Action No. 75-204, which are in the public domain.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

197-232, enclosure.

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(k)(1)

(b)(7)(D)

(k)(2)

(b)(7)(E)

(k)(3)

(b)(7)(F)

(k)(4)

(b)(4)

(b)(8)

(k)(5)

(b)(5)

(b)(9)

(k)(6)

(b)(6)

(k)(7)

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For your information: Court documents filed in U.S. District Court  
District of New Jersey, Civil 9/000 file No. 75-2014, which are in the  
public domain.

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:  
197-232, enclosures

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[REDACTED]

PRO SE  
PARSON, NEW JERSEY, 07513  
TEL [REDACTED]  
PLAINTIFF APPEARING PRO SE HEREIN

b7c

SUPERIOR COURT COURT

OF NEW JERSEY COUNTY  
LAW (Passaic) DIVISION

[REDACTED]

Plaintiff(s)

Docket No. 1876-76  
June 5, 1978 (Jealousy)  
CIVIL ACTION

vs.

[REDACTED]

Defendant(s)

PRE-TRIAL DISCOVERY  
PLAINTIFF'S REPORT

b7c

TO:

[REDACTED]  
JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL  
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ABOVE CAPTIONED MATTER SET  
DOWN FOR TRIAL ON JUNE 5, 1978 IS UNLAWFUL AND ILLEGAL.

May 10, 1978

[REDACTED] PRO SE

7/6