

CONFIDENTIAL

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BY COURIER SERVICE

4/17/82
CLASS. & EXT. BY 7858
REASON - FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/17/92

Date: May 31, 1957

To:

Attention:

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THURGOOD MARSHALL; FWARD
KENNEDY (DUKE) ~~ILLINOIS~~

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)

~~62-86660 (Kennedy)~~

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



62-86660
NOT RECORDED
JUN 4 1957
JUN 31 2 30 PM '57
JUN 31 4 26 PM '57
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~~SECRET~~

2 - Brig & 1
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1 - section
1 - [redacted]

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BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: June 4, 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, 1943, 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.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

Classified per OGA letter dated
7-30-96 8/27/96 SP3
#369714

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

62-86660-142

CONFIDENTIAL
COURIER SVC.
30 JUN - 5
COMM - FBI

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to [REDACTED]

(S)

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~~

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Lurgood

Supervisor

Room

R#

Searcher

R#

Date

5-29-57

Initial

141

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 44-9947-48, 55
 NP 62-9798-2738 E p 4
 NP 62-102602-33
 NP 61-3176-773 p 8 ^{worry number}
 NP 62-101087-244
 NP 61-3176-A-Tw. Star
 (No Note) date Jan Card 12-7-56
 New Orleans State 1-8-57
 NP 61-3176-1835 E p 7. 1560.
 NP 1743, 1202, 1160, 1921 p 7
 NP 44-10894-16 p 3
 NP 62-101087-21-A-Tw. Star
 Texas Pioneer 1-21-57
 NP 100-135-34-596
 NP 66-6200-44-441
 NP 65-6656-108
 NP 61-190-574 E 1 p 34
 NP 9-0-1037
 NP 105-43132-6
 NP 61-3176-1376; 1376; 1376; 1376
 NP 62-101087-46-A-Orange
 NP Texas Herald 10-3-56
 D W. 10-8-56 (3)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

b7C

Subj: Marshall, Lurgood

Supervisor

Room

R#

Searcher

R#

Date

5-29-57

Initial

141

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/25/96 BY SP3

NP 62-101087-49-A-Tw. Star
 Star 10-24-56
 NP 105-43653-1
 NP Lurgood (ua) ^{not used}
 NP 100-159054-1
 NP 100-135-21-A-Tw. Star
 9-30-52
 NP Lurgood (ua)
 NP 61-3176-A-Tw. Star
 NP 61-3176-1427 p 2
 NP Lurgood (ua)
 NP 51
 NP Lurgood (ua)
 SI 100-7321-481 p 107; 6;
 NP 100-3-1-6980 p 33
 NP 100-203268-1088
 NP 100-7660-2471
 NP 100-135-53-232 p 12
 NP 100-135-2-159, 162 p 86
 NP 66-3327

(4)
551

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher _____

Date 5-29-57 Initial 141

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 p 9. 169405

SI-NP 1684, 1492, 1221, 1141 p 25

NP 100-7801-2203 p 9, 12

NP 100-7321-1732

NP 100-3-69-1918 p 8

NP 100-3-57-187 p 13

NP 65-6656-A - D. Y. Times

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 - Sun

Star 2-21-57

NP 44-10469-3

NP 44-9947-A - Birmingham

News 1-19-57

NP 105-43132-7

NP 61-3176-1687 p 4, 16, 20, 21

NP 1777, 1212, 1547, 1221

(2)

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

Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

78/1
1957

- ☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
- ☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
- ☐ Forward to File Review
- ☐ Attention _____
- ☐ Return to _____

b7C

Supervisor _____ Room _____ Ext. _____

Type of References Requested:

- ☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
- ☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
- ☐ Subversive References Only
- ☐ Nonsubversive References Only
- ☐ Main _____ References Only

b7C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

369714

Subject Marshall, Thurgood

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

142 - Sun 2/56

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 5-29-57 Searcher _____

Initials 141

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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

558

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood
 R# 331 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 55
 FILE NUMBER 13 CP SERIAL (Cair)

1	100-7801-2203	9, VI
	61-3176-1161	Eng p25
I	61-3176-1221	1492, 1684, 1694, 5
	1766	9
I	61-3176-A	Doyle's Comm. in ... 9/30/56
I	44-10469-3	
I	61-3176-A	West. Star 10-10-56
I	61-3176-A	212 Birmingham Times 3-7-57
I	61-3176-A	Post-Katie Courier 4-6-57
I	61-3176-1849	24, 6, 7, 14
	61-3176-A	Cincinnati Engineer 1-24-57
I	61-3176-A	Doyle's Morning News 12-5-56
I	62-101087-49-A	West. Star 3-12-57
I	62-101087-49-A	West. Star + 2nd 5-12-57
I	62-101087-A	Courier 2-2-57
I	44-11126-3	
I	100-3-48-266	p2

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood
 R# 331 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 55
 FILE NUMBER 15 SERIAL (Cair)

with a return dated 12/15/50

I	62-86660	I
I	44-1540	I
I	44-10894	I
I	62-86660-20	Sum 5/2/57 I
I	62-86660-15	Sum 5/10/56 I
I	62-86660-18	Sum 12/12/56 I
I	62-86660-5	Sum 10/11/57 I
I	62-86660-5	Sum 12/15/50
I	105-52615-25	b7C
I	62-101087-49-A	West. Star 2-21-57
I	62-101087-46-A	Doyle's 2-21-57
I	62-21788-11	
I	62-31615-968	
I	65-6656-A	7-4-57
I	100-3-57-187	p13
I	100-3-69-1518	p8
I	100-7321-1732	

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

553

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, 524
I	573
I	44-4198-19
I	44-4055-9
I	44-2722-75
I	105-34850-25
I	105-34227-92, Encl. p. 5
I	61-3176-A Bail, Wash. 5-21-57
I	105-26198-24
I	100-372631-12
I	100-374596-1X
I	61-3176-A Cleveland Conf. v. Post 6-15-57
I	100-7321-989
I	100-3-75-A The Worker 9-5-54
I	61-3176-A Daily Worker 6-10-57
I	62-101087-14-A The Worker in Japan 4-2-58
I	61-3176-A Arkansas Gazette 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# 351 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 5

FILE NUMBER

1804

SERIAL

I	100-3-28-1334 @ 5
I	100-3-3677
I	62-102602-2, 1
I	62-102524-3
I	61-3176-A Newark & Co. 7-9-55
I	61-3176-A Wash. City 6-2-57
I	61-3176-A Wash. Post 6-1-57
I	61-3176-A The Worker 6-6-55
I	61-3176-A Wash. Post 5-3-57
I	61-3176-A L. W. 5-20-57
I	61-3176-A D. W. 5-3-57
I	61-3176-A The Worker 4-17-57
I	61-3176-A The Worker 4-13-55
I	61-3176-A D. W. 2-18-55
I	61-3176-1056X
I	105-16510-202 pg 24

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

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood
 Supervisor _____ Room _____
 R# 0 Date _____ Searcher Initial 55

FILE NUMBER 270 SERIAL

b7C

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood
 R# 0 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 55

FILE NUMBER 130 SERIAL (Cont)

1 61-3176-1697 18, 20, 26
1 61-3176-1777
1 44-9947-46
1 61-3176-A N.Y. Times 11-1-57
1 44-12284-19
1 44-8081-5
1 61-10149-2317
1 100-335545-4
1 100-135-53-276 274
1 61-3176-576 14
1 61-3176-A. Wash. Post 8-8-55
1 ~~100-7660-5561~~ 17
1 44-4055-59
1 44-4118-54 11
1 44-5056-1
1 62-104007-2
1 62-101087-13-A Wash. City Times 10-1-57
1 61-3176-A Wash. Post 1-27-58
1 61-3176-A Miami Daily News 11-17-57
1 62-101087-49-10 Encl 11
1 62-102524-8
1 61-3176-1212, 1547, 1246
1 62-9792-2738 Encl 4
1 62-102602-33
1 61-3176-773 8
1 62-101087-244
1 62-101087-14-A with 2 journals 1-1-55
1 61-7582-2378 Encl 4069, 4145
1 44-4198-72 36
1 61-3176-578
1 ~~100-7660-5455~~ 17
1 100-7801-1321

1 62-101087-A Wash. City Times 1-8-58
1 61-3176-A Wash. Post & Times Herald 6-1-57
1 61-3176-A Wash. Post & Times Herald 10-11-57
1 61-3176-A Journal & News 10-12-57
1 61-3176-A N.Y. Post - 7-1-57
1 61-3176-A Wash. Times 8-8-57
1 62-101087-21-A Wash. Post 1-16-58
1 61-3176-A Wash. Post 1-17-58
1 61-3176-A Wash. Post 11-1-57
1 61-3176-584 9
1 62-101087-7-A Wash. Post 1-1-58
1 100-3-75-524, 540
1 100-52504-38
1 100-287374-12
1 44-9947-55
1 44-9947-A Wash. Post 1-19-57
1 105-43132-7

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

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

b7C
 555

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor [initials] Room [initials]

R# [initials] Date 4-8 Searcher Initial 55

FILE NUMBER 2504 SERIAL [initials]

100-387295-1

100-380248-1

100-338659-5

100-37709-76224

100-7655-5145, 524327

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 C p 9

61-3176-605

44-8081-1

44-7994-1

44-5056-5

44-4198-28

44-3207-24

62-101087-7-A 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

100-135-34-556

105-43132-6

62-101087-14-A 11-6-57

61-3176-A N.Y. Times 5/22/57

61-3176-A - 11-1-57

44-10894-116 p 3

62-77757-259-452

62-101087-A 11-1-57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/26/01 BY SP2

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor [initials] Room [initials]

R# [initials] Date 4-8 Searcher Initial 55

FILE NUMBER 2504 SERIAL [initials]

100-7801-1338

121-36261-5

105-37895-1

100-7660-5214 p 14, 5282 p 14, 5476 p 2, 10, 5332 p 9, 5332 p 10

100-362555-1544

61-3176-A Pittsburgh Courier 1-16-58

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 1-13-58

62-101087-14-A 1-13-58

100-422761-41

62-101087-21-A 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 10-1-57

44-12284-933 p 9

125-8534-9

105-37125-7x7, 7x2

61-3176-2139

100-402682-A 10-1-57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood **b7C**Supervisor (Signature)

Room _____

R# (Signature)Date 4-8Searcher Initial (Signature)

FILE NUMBER

180A

SERIAL

I	61-3176-585	
I	61-3176-764, 1062	
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 + <u>Memoranda</u>	9-22-57
I	105-43653-1	
I	61-3176-1376	
I	61-3176-A Journal + <u>Memoranda</u>	10-6-57
I	61-3176-1731	
I	62-101087-46-A	Ballou, James H. 10-3-56
I	62-101087-46-A	Bailey, W. H. 10-8-56
I	62-101087-49-A	W. H. Bailey, James H. 10-6-57
I	62-101087-49-4	
I	62-101087-49-A	W. H. Bailey, James H. 10/24/57
I	62-101087-14-A NY	1-11-58
I	44-10894-37	b7C

Marshall, Thurgood C.
44-10894

Marshall, Thurgood M.
61-3176-A N.Y. 11/1/57

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

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APR 22 1958

PHONE 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, have both been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 12850.

[REDACTED]

b7D

In a thirty-two page 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.

[REDACTED]

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

Orig. sent one to WHIA
Reg. rec'd: 4/21/58
(4)

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.

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3
ON 6-25-96

52 APR 24 1958

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, 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.

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 also indicated 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 statement or a disclosure 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

DATE: June 30,

FROM : J. J. O'Connor

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.

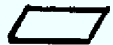
EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN UTILIZING THE INFORMATION IN THE ATTACHED AS INCLUDED THEREIN MAY BE INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY THAT FROM THE INDICES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA), WHICH HAS NOT BEEN DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH CAPTIONED INDIVIDUAL. THE ATTACHED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

REC-85

EX-117

JUL 2 1958

Enclosure
BufileENCLOSURE
86660

REC-85

57 JUL 9 1958

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560

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL 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 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)☐ (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.

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

 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 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 100-111437-11

☐ For your information: _____

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

62-86660-27

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

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

IN 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. Outwardly 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."

HE 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.**

REC- 54

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Date

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568

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
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
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 1928.

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 cut 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 24
PAGE 2
FORWARDED BY NY

RE: NAACP
IS-C
BUFILE 61-

b7C

file
62-56460

563

NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 12 1958
59 SEP 16 1958

"Baltimore Hunter" is a colorful, life department in a variety of different. Among them, he serves in Southern Hunter, mixed with what one reporter has called a "malen-type humor." He tells funny stories loudly and with gusto, in a Negro dialect that never drops into his public utterances. On his frequent first trips to a party to wander into the dinner and pass the time trading jokes with the cooks and waiters.

Mr. Marshall was born in Baltimore on July 2, 1904, son of a dining car steward and a school teacher. They named him Thoroughgood, but, he has explained, "at the time I reached the second grade, I got tired of spelling all that out and had shortened it to Thurogood."

All was in high school that he first became acquainted and forcibly—with the United States Constitution. Although his academic work was excellent, his behavior was frankish. As punishment, he was repeatedly ordered to the basement to memorize a section of the document that was to underlay his future career.

"In two years," he recalls, "I knew the whole thing by heart."

He later went to Lincoln University in Chester, Pa., and to Howard University Law School in Washington, where he graduated at the top of his class.

Admitted to the Maryland
Sound Mineral \$1,000 in the
red one year after hanging
out his shingle. That was be-
cause he continually took on
civil rights cases at no con-
sideration.

1934, 1936 he accepted a temporary job as assistant national for the N.A.A.C.P. at an annual salary of \$2,000. He became chief counsel in 1938. He indicates no inclination to quit for greater pay, although associates are sure that in private practice he could surpass his present salary of \$2,000.

For does he seem to have political ambitions. He turned down a request by the Democratic party to oppose Adam Clayton Powell Jr. for Mayor.

...the Franklins, he ...
...and I ...
...the ...

He said that Marshall is married to his job. In December, 1955, he had Elsie Cecil Royal, a young secretary to the New York office of the N.A.A.C.P.

Mr. Marshall's first wife died of lung cancer in February, 1966. They had no children. By his second wife, he has two babies.

The family lives in Morris Heights, German, the cooperative apartment house near Columbia University. There, on most evenings, Mr. Marshall sits lunched on a table covered with velvet and law books, with a score of concentration on his face. With his hooked nose, mustache and constant frown, he looks like an earnest, solemn, old

Mr. Marshall is a big, heavy
man—116 pounds on a 6-foot-
2-inch frame. At 50, he some-
how maintains excellent
health without medicine or
vacations. He

With all his legalistic in-
sistence in constitutional ques-
tions, Mr. Marshall never
targets his client, whom he
refers to in private conversa-
tion as the "hard pressed
little guy in Alabama."

"What he wants most is simply to get the local sheriff, judge or prosecutor off his back. And he wants to get the burden off the poor man's shoulders," Mr. Hall says.

00-6

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

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. 556,412
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/31/84 BY 896

REC-93

12 MAY 15 1959

02 MAY 22 1959

62-1112-33
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 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 speech, slanderous remarks and false charges made indirectly against me and my followers, proved otherwise.

Mr. Marshall calls on "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 unjust 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 Nations are doing in America and I am only speaking for my group (followers). We are not and have not received not as 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 advancement of the so-called Negroes. Only we feel that the 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 white slave masters, 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.

Mr. Marshall
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Marshall
Mr. Marshall
Tele. Room
Mr. Hall
Miss Gandy

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5-

NEW JERSEY HERALD NEWS, NEW

DATE: WK, ENDING SAT, DEC. 5

EDITION:

AUTHOR OF ARTICLE:

EDITOR OR EDITORIALS:

TITLE:

CLASSIFICATION OF CHARACTER:

SUBMITTING OFFICE: NEWARK, N

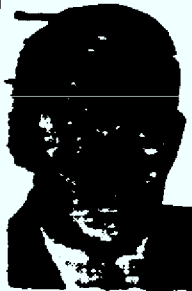
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in Love With The White Race

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 400 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 man 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.



Africa Isn't Marshall's Business

By ROBERT C. RUARK

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 hellwether, 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-

diadu 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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Rosen —
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Trotter —
W.C. Sullivan —
Tele. Room —
Ingram —
Gandy —

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 _____

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MR. HERBERT MALSELL, a United States lawyer who is travelling to London as consultant to the African Elected Members at the Kenya constitutional conference, said in Nairobi yesterday that independence and freedom for Kenya was due now. "I do not want to say it is overdue, because I don't," he said. Asked if he would advise the African Elected Members to go ahead with the independence conference, he said: "I think they should."

Mr. Marshall was accompanied by Mr. T. J. Mlowe (Northern Rhodesia) and Dr. J. G. Ewing (Central Rhodesia). They raised the question of Mr. Marshall's sole attendance at the conference was a detail that would have to be settled in London.

Mr. Marshall said he was in complete agreement with the statement of the President for-
warded by the African American

A new letter from the
Ministry of Home Affairs
for the purpose of providing
information for the purpose of
the investigation of the
case of the death of the
person named Kenya must be
forwarded to the Commission
of Enquiry.

... and the fact that the ...
... up against this ...
... of the ...
... of New York ...

Referring to the position of
lawyers of the original "Bible
who came to look upon them-
selves as the law," Mr. Marshall
said they were "free to and
denied to be the law," and he
stated in a loud and distinct
voice, "and he said to the
people, 'I am the law,' was a
crime. The place of origin is
about the most important thing
about a man, and that should be
kept before the world."

Mr. Miley said the important part was that the person should agree with a country's constitution and spirit. It was no good people saying they wanted to be Americans if they did not agree with who Kory was.

Asked if he would advise the
After an Elated Members to
accept anything less than one
man one vote. Mr. Marshall said
it depended whether they asked
him. He saw no reason to dis-
agree with their proposal.

He was in complete agreement with Africa as in Kenya about the Highlands. He had spent a whole afternoon there, and saw no reason for not be restricted on the basis of race 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 the statement was too general to cover any place.

...to the cover and place
...to believe in a number
...and being faithful to our
...the cause. I do not believe
...these have the right
...and from being sold
...the right to retract if free
...being sold to Africans.

Mr. Marshall added that there were some places where land ownership was restricted to local residents, but he did not think that he did not think that there was any other land that was restricted on the basis of race.

21. Mr. Hall said that much that had been learned about the need to protect minority rights in the United States could be carried in Korea, with regard to the best to do it.

His object in life is to become
as good a citizen as a word he
can mean." He is said.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

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☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main *files* References Only
& summaries

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject *Thurgood Marshall*
 Birthdate & Place *7/2/08 Baltimore, Md.*
 Address *601 211050*

Localities

Re *8-319* Date *10/21* Searcher Initials *318*
 Prod. *9 to min*

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

*44-1546**44-10894**62-86660**62-86660-20 Sum 5/28/57**13 Sum 2/5/57 21 Sum 7/16/58**18 Sum 12/18/56 3 Sum 10/18/47**5 Sum 12/15/56**ref - no invst.**11/15/54*

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

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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.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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511

MAILED
OCT 2 1960
NAME CHECK

October 26, 1960

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

(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 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.

MAIL ROOM

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 Callahan ☒
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 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
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 Rosen ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

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Ed
 Feb 5 1961
 Donahue

UPI-205

(AFRICA)

WASHINGTON--PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY NAMED THURGOOD MARSHALL, PROMINENT NEGRO ATTORNEY FROM NEW YORK, AND MRS. GARY MARSHALL, 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. MARSHALL IS A SISTER OF SEN. WAYNE MORSE, D-OR., WHO 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

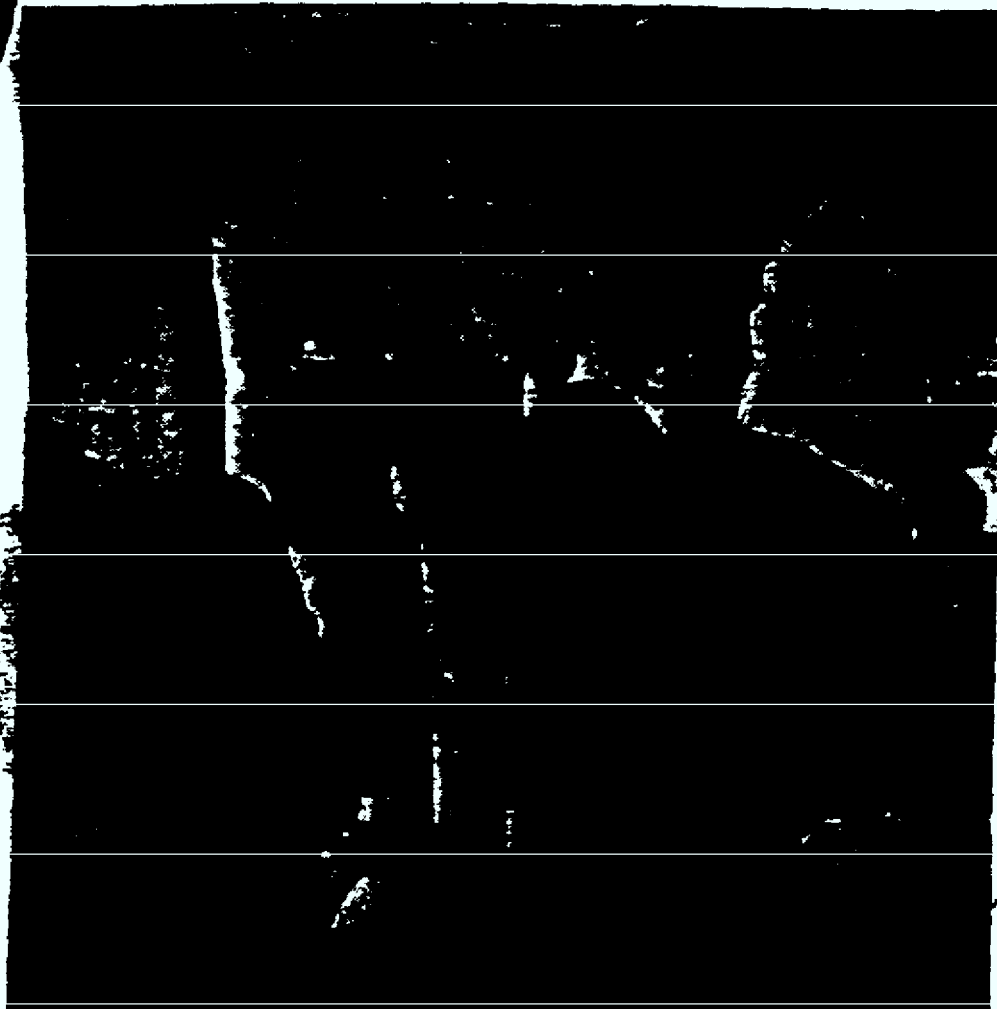
66 MAY 15 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

EX-112

573

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Holmes
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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 60-11 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**

TOP CLIPPING
DATED **7-1-67**
FROM **[REDACTED]**
MARKED FILE AND INITIALS
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

F B I

Date: 5/20/68

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPEURGENT

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-1395)

POCAM, -RM; -OO:WFO.

[REDACTED] NEGRO BORN [REDACTED]

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

[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]

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NOT RECORDED
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54 JUN 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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Date:

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(Priority)

WFO 157-1395

PAGE TWO

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.

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

577

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

SEP 24 1968

TELETYPE

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).

REMYTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYEIGHT.

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

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

END PAGE ONE

25 SEP 25 1968

EX-100

61 OCT 1 1968

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

b7C

b7C

57-1
No action
578

PAGE TWO

b7c

[REDACTED] 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

208 11 19 11 11

12 11 11

580

b7c

CODE

2/14/69

TELETYPE

URGENT

SENT BY 00000 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.

(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.

REC 17

62-86660-28

20 MAR 17 1969

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Hines _____
Gandy _____

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 14 1969
ENCIPHERED

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

b7c

VIA TELETYPE

MAR 14 1969

ENCIPHERED

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

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

[REDACTED] 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.

REC-123

62-86660-2

[REDACTED] ST. THOMAS, ADVISED HE HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

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

60 523 11969
77

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

SJ 62-NEW

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

202117 ES SI VI 11/11

583

FBI

Date: 3/17/69

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 demonstra-
tions at dedicating ceremonies for the new Library
of the College of the Virgin Islands, would be pro-
vided plain-clothes police protection. Uniformed
officers would be on special alert but not at the
ceremony.

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

2-d
② Bureau
1-San Juan

62-86660-30

MAR 19 1969

REC'D CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.

Approved: APR 1 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

62-111111

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.

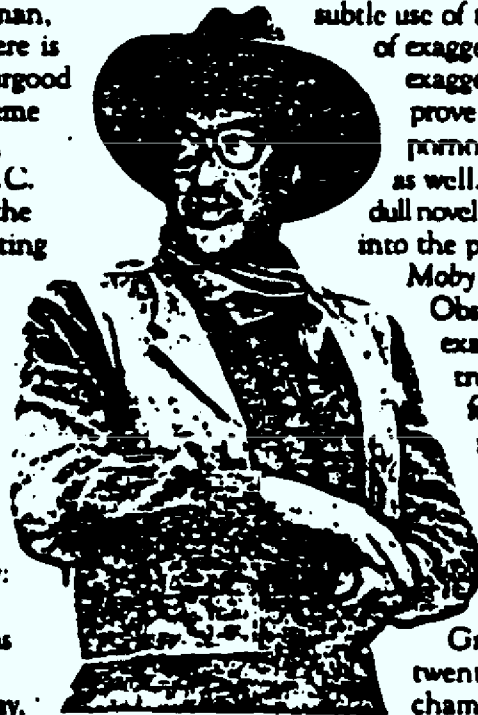
"Oh, yeah," he replied.

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 sadwomans 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 Pornography."

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 order. 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



Sweating an oath on his personal "Bible for Swingers," Thurgood Marshall confesses 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 Porno 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 not worth a thousand dirty words, International Porno decided to run a new series of advertisements extolling the virtues of pornography. We selected columns from dozens of celebrities, including Luciano Pavarotti, Dick Cavett, Mirey Amsterdam, and Thurgood Marshall. Unfortunately, only Justice Marshall replied.

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

INTERNATIONAL PORNOGRAPHY

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

See 1-3

385

DC-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

Mr. Colwell _____ ()
Mr. Mullen _____ ()
Mr. Otto _____ ()
Mr. Boyse _____ ()
Mr. Greenleaf _____ ()
Mr. Finzel _____ ()
Mr. Kelleher _____ ()
Mr. McKenzie _____ ()
Mr. Mintz _____ ()
Mr. Monroe _____ ()
Mr. D'Malley _____ ()
Mr. Revell _____ ()
Mr. Stames _____ ()
Mr. Young _____ ()
Mr. Hollis _____ ()
Mr. Andrews _____ ()
Ms. Douglas _____ ()
Mr. Gents _____ ()
Tele. Room _____ ()
Miss Devine _____ ()

See Me _____ ()
Note and return _____ ()
Prepare reply and return for my signature _____ ()
Please Handle to Mr. [unclear] _____ ()
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.

b7c
cm
Charles P. Monroe

Enc.

1 - Mr. Mintz

2/14/82

To Mr. Mintz
please draft appropriate letter
to Justice Marshall for my sig.
WHR

1/6

b7c

9

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,

9 FEB 19 1982

Sincerely,

151 B.11 b7c

William H. Webster
Director

Enclosure

(3)

32
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 _____
Telephone Rm. _____
Director's Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

APPROVED: _____
Adm. Servs. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Tech. Servs. _____
Training _____

See Note Page 2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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 E. 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]

(2)

2 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. Rm. _____

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

DATE: *JUNE 16, 1967*

FROM : N. P. Callahan

b7C

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages HT341-HT343. Congressman ~~Wagner~~ *Wagner*, ~~of Louisiana~~ *of Louisiana*, spoke in opposition to the nomination of ~~Thurgood Marshall~~ *Thurgood Marshall* to the Supreme Court. He requested to have printed in the Record a speech by Congressman ~~Wagner~~ *Wagner*, ~~of Louisiana~~ *of 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. Wagner~~ *Mr. Wagner* 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."

*62-86660-*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. 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-OUTS 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 in fact that agents of the FBI advise subjects of FBI arrests of their constitutional rights in regard to whether or not 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." He then added, "We have a couple of cases we are trying to decide 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 of the Bureau 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
New York
58 MAY 10 1965

PER. REC. UNIT

5 MAY 10 1965

CRIME

Letter to Director
RE: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

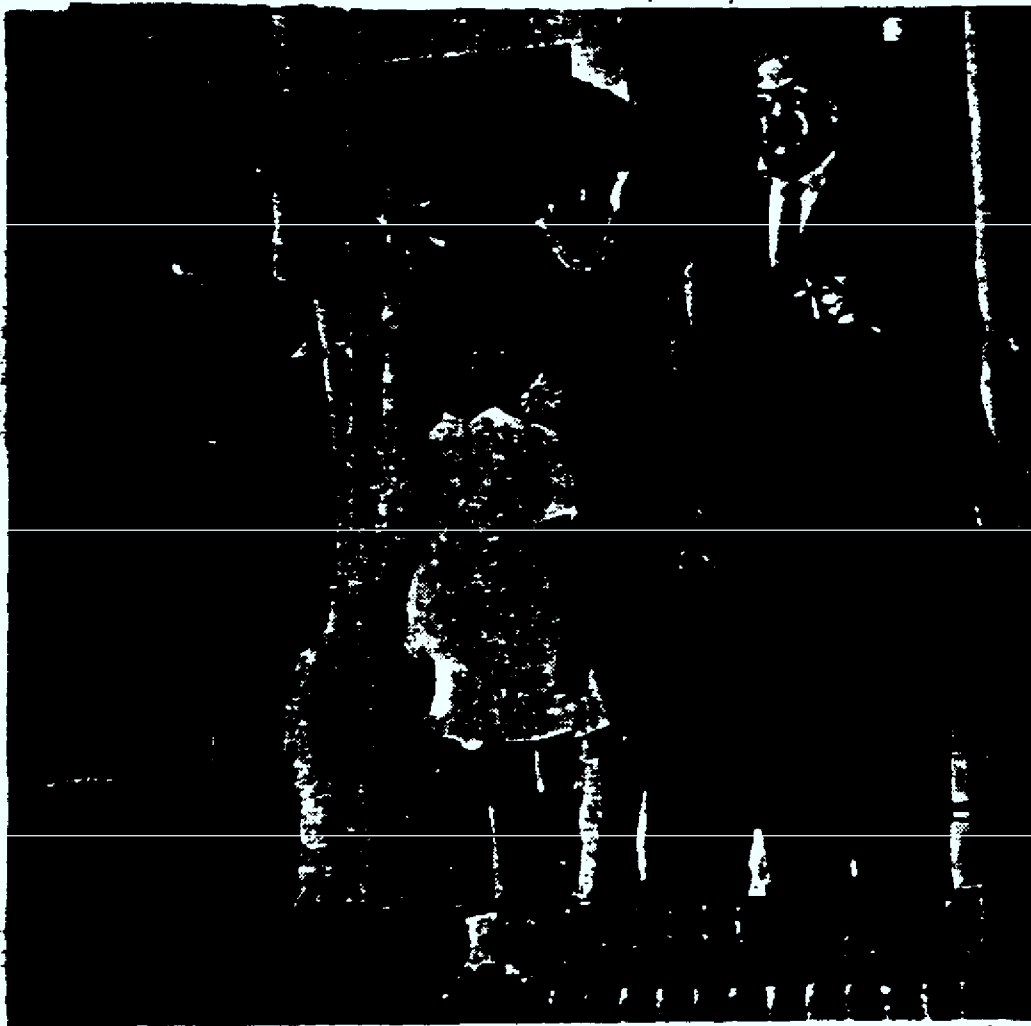
Judge MARSHALL felt he needed this information that he call me directly and I felt certain that it would be possible to quote our instructions to him.

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)

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, Mr. 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.

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

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

3A

Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.

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

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 10 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 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 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 58-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 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 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.

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The Evening Star (Washington) _____
The Sunday Star (Washington) _____
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The New Leader _____
The Wall Street Journal _____
The National Observer _____
People's World _____

Date JUL 14 1967

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JOHN L. McCLELLAN

Senate grills Supreme Court nominee

67-47 11 41 38



THURGOOD MARSHALL

would not become Supreme Court Justice

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Hearing on Marshall Opens With Quizzing by McClellan

John L. McClellan, D-Mich., even-tempered 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 seemed 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 than 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 Sens. 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 of Christopher, a longtime clerk to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and it appeared that his nomination was considered noncontroversial.

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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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

JUL 14 1967

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Thurgood Marshall beside his wife at the hearing.

Tolson _____
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Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____

Marshall Grilled by Senate Critic

But Signs Point To Easy Sailing For Court Post

By John F. MacKenzie
Washington Post 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.

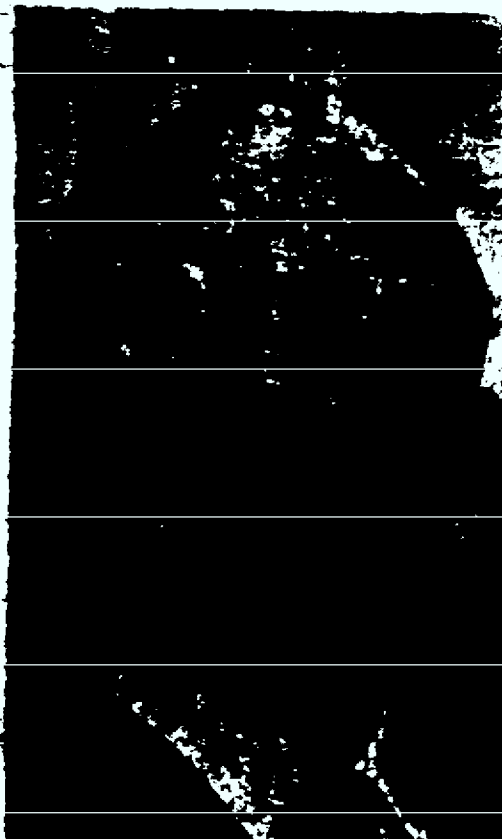
No Recent Statements

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 13, "I haven't made any statements to anybody about anything."

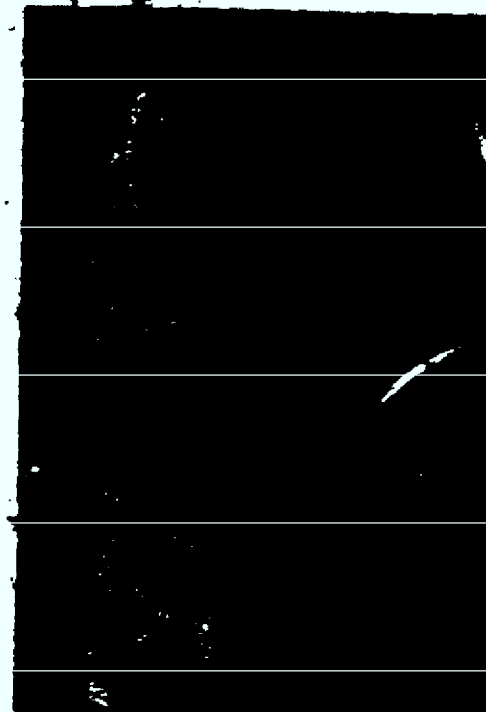
Marshall conceded that he "never said I disagreed" with the Court's 5-to-4 decision restricting the use of confessions. But he reminded McClellan that he argued last year on behalf of the Justice Department that the Court should go no further than to require State police to warn suspects of their rights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



SEN. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN
Marshall grilled by opponent.



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 _____

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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 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 as 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.

Determination Voted

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

In response to a question as to whether he is "opposed" to "any" measure that would be "aimed at protecting our civil liberties," Marshall said, "I am not opposed to any measure that would be aimed at protecting our civil liberties."

Marshall declined to go further than 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.



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, in 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.; Strom L. Ford, R-Maryland; and Roman L. Hruska, R-Nebr.

Derksen 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 1966.

Few questions were asked of Christopher, who was expected to appear before the Senate Judiciary Committee on June 10. Sen. O. Douglas, 80, 1967, feared that his nomination was considered uncontroversial.

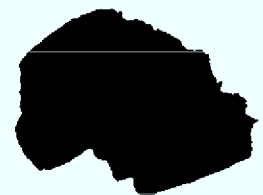
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- The Washington Post _____
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- The National Observer _____
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UPI-65

(MARSHALL)

WASHINGTON--THURGOOD MARSHALL, SEEKING TO BECOME THE FIRST NEGRO
ON THE SUPREME COURT, TODAY REFUSED TO GIVE HIS OPINION ON THE
PRINCIPAL & CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS DEALING WITH VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS.
MARSHALL'S STRONGEST REFUSAL PROVOKED SEN. SAM J. ERVIN JR.,
D-M.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 50-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.
RESPITE ERVIN'S CRITICAL 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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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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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

Our 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

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) _____
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 The New Leader _____
 The Wall Street Journal _____
 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

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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.

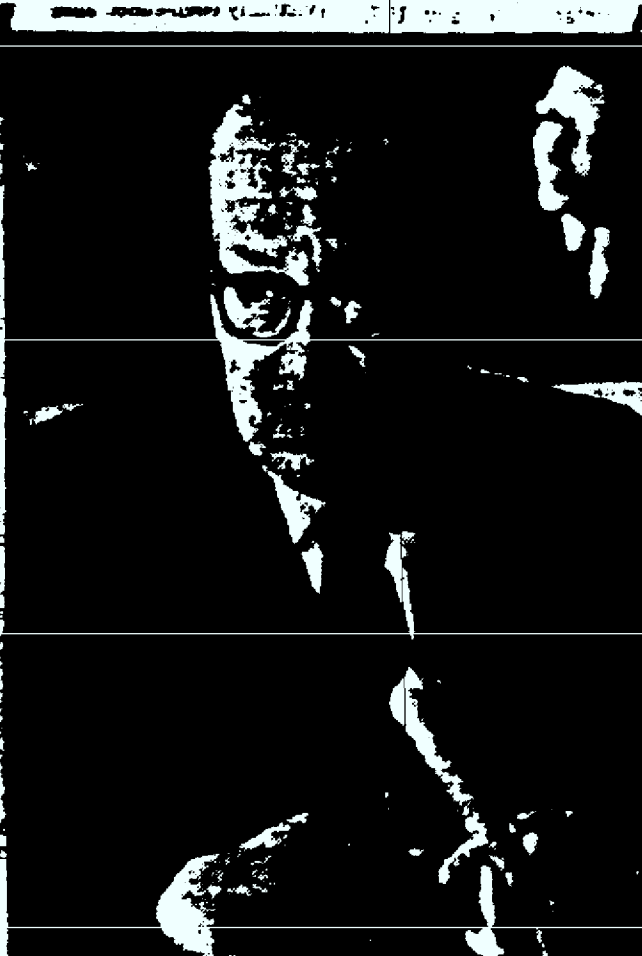
Supports Lineups

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, over, to secure acknowledgment by Marshall that he would vote to overrule the Miranda decision for cause. If, as a justice, he ever become 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 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 Court.



Thurgood Marshall at the witness table.

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Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten: Col. 7-

Handwritten: Thurgood

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 SAID: "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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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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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. Jeffe, the group's general counsel, maintained that Marshall was disqualified for a position on the nation's highest court by prior experience 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
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

JUL 20 1967

Date

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128 JUL 24 1967

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Gandy ✓

Conrad

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.

Now 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 of the year

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

JUL 21 1967

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128 JUL 24 1967

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Phil G. K...

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.

Senate Confirms Marshall, 69-11, For High Court

Will Become First Negro In Tribunal

A 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 vouching 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."

and 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, 84 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. Spottswood,

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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W. J. Sullivan

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 The National Observer _____
 People's World _____

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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.

Not telling her father (Doris says she
to denote the position of daughter
when one or both are absent): Last
one (D. says) for confirmation - one
of the two.

"I shall be ever mindful of . . . the Constitution . . . to the goal of equal justice."
 —Thurmond March 11

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Future Cast of Tribunal Is Hazy

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 con-

cerning 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 part of his business. The downtown officer stopped

him and Marshall recognized that he 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 in 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.

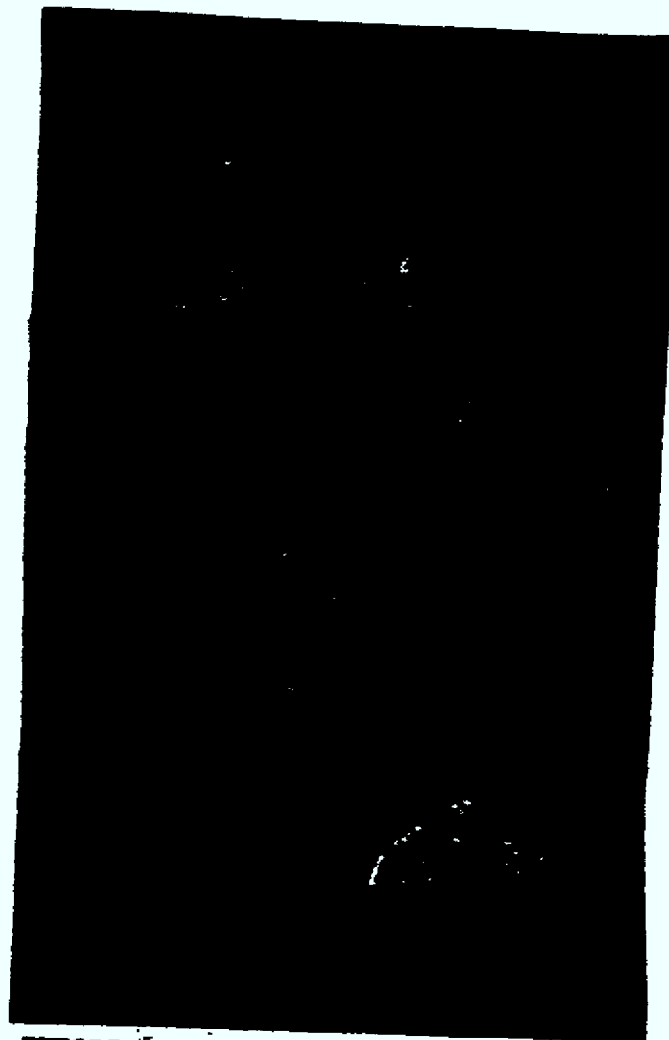
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AUG 31 1967

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BEFORE 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

"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 at 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 as 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 Pippitt, 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.

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Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star (Washington)
The Sunday Star (Washington)
Daily News (New York)
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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

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 9-4-62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 17373-17378. 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.

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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.

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Vertical stamp: JUL 13 1967

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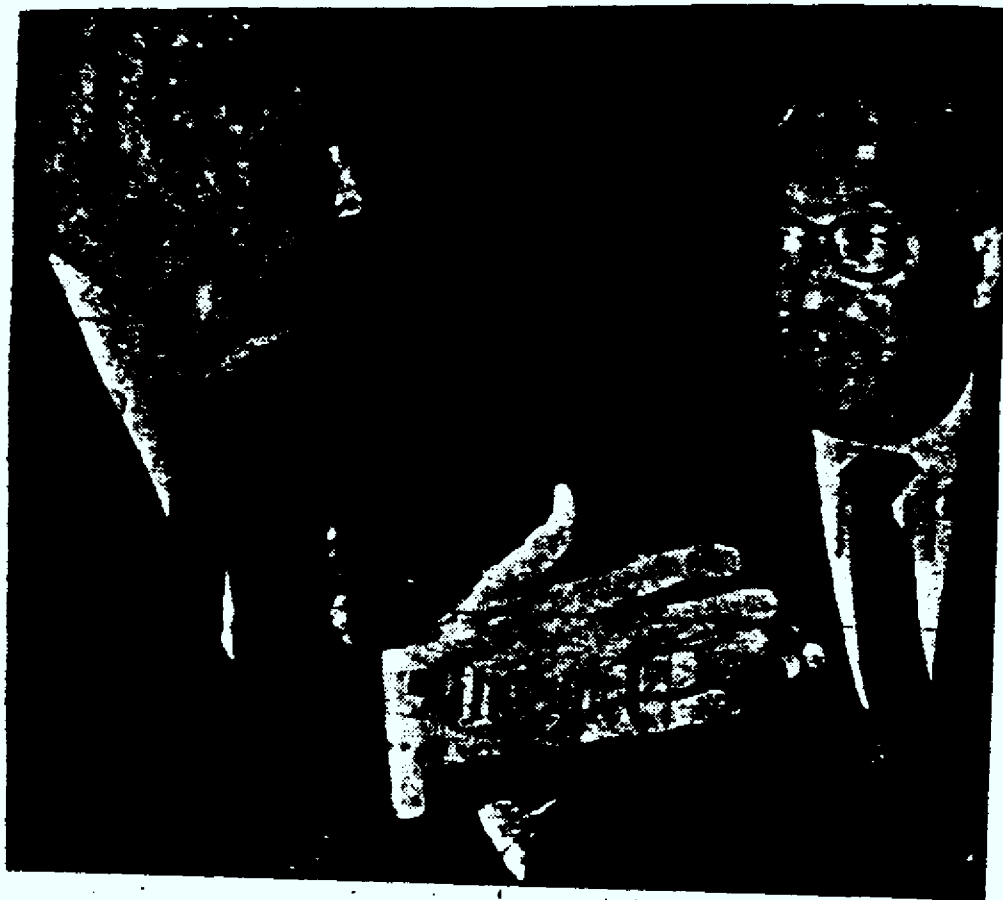
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE



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.



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*

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 him 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. *Letter of Mar. 19 is indicated.*

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 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

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ENCLOSURE

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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, ^{b7c} as in the case of the investigation in Cobb County growing out of the ~~case~~ 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. Perhaps
much prefer that what
Olney has to say be placed
in writing & our replies be
likewise.*

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL 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 552Section 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)☐ (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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_____ 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: _____

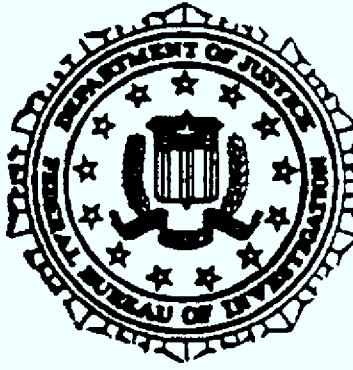
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

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FBI/DOJ

627



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 89-7070

628

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

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 552Section 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)☐ (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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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of 89D-NY-184262,
serials 4 & 6.

☐ For your information: _____

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

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FBI/DOJ

629

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

TO	OFF	FROM	NAME/TITLE	TO	OFF	FROM	NAME/TITLE
	214	7174	THE DIRECTOR				QUALITY MANAGEMENT BOARD
	223	7142	Mr. Clarke		211	8823	Mr. Christopher
	223	7118	Mr. Brannan		211	8823	[REDACTED]
	223	7116	Mr. Day		211	8823	Mr. Day - THE
	223	7012	Mr. Baker		211	8823	Mr. Evans
	212	7139	Mr. Burns		211	8823	Mr. Starnes
	152	Adm. Serv.	Mr. Daniels		214	7146	Mr. Hall
	243	7427	Mr. Davis		225	8823	Mr. Hays
	233	6826	Mr. DeLoach		214	7226	Mr. O'Driscoll
	241	7070	Mr. Egan		211	8823	[REDACTED]
	234	6812	Mr. Gandy		232	8823	[REDACTED]
	213	7123	Mr. Rosen				INFORMATION
	241	7123	Mr. Tavel		211	8823	[REDACTED] b7c
	243	7240	Mr. Callahan		211	8823	[REDACTED]
	213	7201	Mr. Felt		211	8823	Information Services
	243	7441	Mr. Galt				INFORMATION
	243	7222	Mr. Rosen		211	8823	[REDACTED] b7c
	252	18327	Mr. Tavel		211	8823	[REDACTED]
	253	1882	Mr. Tavel		211	8823	[REDACTED]
	252	1822	[REDACTED]				

☐ 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
☐ Mr. Holmes
☐ Miss Gandy

☐ 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
☐ Mr. Holmes
☐ Miss Gandy

Not Personnel Mail

G. Gordon Liddy
Assistant Director

[Signature]

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL 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.

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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)☐ (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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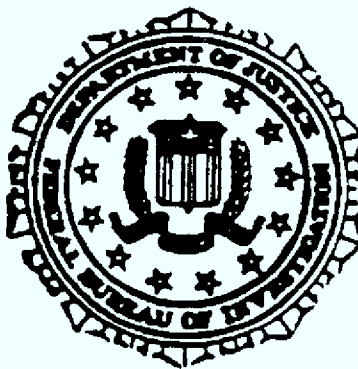
- ☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of *Washington Metropolitan Field Office file 89-WF-163189-10+11.*

☐ For your information: _____

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

89-7070-2 + 3.

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681



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 100-111437

282

New York
7/2/52

MEMO:

Re: JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Inc.

b2, b7D/C

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

The original report is filed as Serial # 751 in
N.Y. file 64-3809 PNC.

[redacted] SA

b7C

- 1 - NY 64-3809 PNC
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - NY 100-8816 (Lynch, Negro (question))
- 1 - NY 100-87167 ("Political Affairs")
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - NY 100-7515 (Sam Davis)
- 1 - NY 100-7429 (NAACP)
- 1 - NY 100- [redacted] (Thurgood Marshall)

100-111437

~~100-104626~~

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

100-104626-3

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JUL 3 - 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

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b7C

63

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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.

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Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (b)(8)

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□ (kX7)

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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:

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FBI/DOJ

234

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 66-3609 (P&C).

[REDACTED] SA

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/95 BY SP [REDACTED]

b7C

100-111437-2

~~100-111437-4~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 13 1952	
FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

100-7629

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552Section 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)☐ (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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☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

100-111437-2, enclosure.

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FBI/DOJ

636

New York
7/16/52

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 (PAC).

SA.

- 1 NY-66-3809 (PAC)
1 [REDACTED]
1 NY-100-50640 (CPUSA-NEGRO QUESTION)
1 NY-100-7629 (NAACP)
① NY-100- [REDACTED] (THURGOOD MARSHALL)

b7C

100-51820

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

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

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

637

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552

Section 552a

(b)(1)

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□ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

□ (ix2)

□ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

□ (kX1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (kX2)

□ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (kX3)

□ (b)(7)(F)

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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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FBI/DOJ

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

[REDACTED]
100-109061

100-111437-4

SEARCHED _____ INDEX _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

NOT RECORDED
NOT RECORDED
DATE 4/22/95 BY SP [REDACTED]

b7C

239

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

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 552Section 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)☐ (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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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:

100-111437-4 enclosures

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FBI/DO

640

New York
July 22, 1952

MEMO

RE: [REDACTED]

SP - C

b2;
b7D
C

On [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 66-3809 (F&C).

[REDACTED] SA.

1-NY-66-3809 (F&C)
1-[REDACTED]
1-NY-100-8522 (AIP)
1-[REDACTED]
1-NY-100-21520 (Consolidated)
1-[REDACTED]
1-[REDACTED]
1-[REDACTED]
1-NY-100- (F&C)
1-[REDACTED]
1-[REDACTED]
1-[REDACTED]

Chief Clerk:
Open Case 107
[REDACTED]

THURGOOD MARSHALL

b7C

100-100022

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

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100-111437-5

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552

Section 552a

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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:

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FBI/DOJ

642

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York

DATE:

ATTN: [REDACTED] SA (100-)

SUBJECT:

Thurgood Marshall
SM - C
409 Edgemore Ave
New York NY [REDACTED]

ZSA [REDACTED]

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

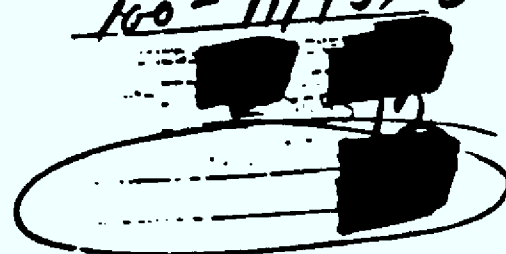
Above captioned name appeared on this list.

Photographic evidence of this material is maintained in 100-111978-1E1 (1)
OP. 62-123.

Y-103

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

100-111437-6



Date: June 27, 1955

5A

Re: Thurgood Marshall
54-C

DOCUMENTATION

Identity of Source	Date of Activity And/or Description of Information	Date Received	Agent to whom Furnished	File Number where Located
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AND

13.

b2, b7D
C

b7C
D

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

b2;
b7D

[illegible]

100-2271 (NAACP)
100-4084 (WDC)

1 (NAACP)
84 (WDC)
See 100-107419 12-11-18

Be Thorough
March 11

100-111437-7

20

641

A 3x5 grid of squares, each containing a different geometric pattern of black and white shapes. The patterns are as follows:

Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square
Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square
Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square	Black square, white square, black square, white square, black square

**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.

~~(S)~~ 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)

□ (dX5)

□ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

□ (ix2)

□ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

$\square (k \times 1)$

☒ (b)(7)(D)

□ (kX2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

□ (kX3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

□ (k)(4)

□ (b)(4)

□ (b)(8)

$\square (k \times 5)$

□ (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.

☐ 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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_____ 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

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

100-111437-7, pages 2 & 3

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XNO DUPLICATION FEE X
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FBI/DOJ

0415

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]

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])
(1 - [REDACTED])

b2, b7c

(7)

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

100-111437- [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.

b7c

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.

DE 100-1334

(12)

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

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

② - New York (RM)
(THURGOOD MARSHALL)

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

ACTIVITY: [REDACTED]

RECEIVED: Via Bulet dated 5/1/57.

RECEIVED BY: Detroit Office

LOCATION: [REDACTED]

Relet 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 [REDACTED] of the information or the possible [REDACTED]"

Searched _____ Indexed _____
Serialized _____ Filed _____
5/27/57
FBI - Detroit

650

DE 100-1334

"identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be included in an investigative report or made available to unauthorized individuals or outside agencies unless paraphrased in such a way that the identity of the informant and the source of the information will not be disclosed. It is imperative that this procedure be closely followed.

"You are instructed to consider the contents of these reports for intelligence purposes and not as possible evidence. Conduct appropriate investigation in those instances where you feel the reported matter or the reported material along with information already available to your office warrants the same. When pertinent, information from these reports should be disseminated and characterized as emanating from a source of 'unknown reliability.'"

Attached thereto was the following two reports:

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] D

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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.

11 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)

□ (dX5)

□ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

(b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

□ (kX1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

□ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

□ (kX3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

□ (kX4)

□ (b)(4)

□ (b)(8)

☐ (kX5)

☐ (b)(5)

□ (b)(9)

□ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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

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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:**

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

100-111437-9

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XNO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

Subject

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 3/27/58

Subject THURGOOD MARSHALL

Address 409 Edgecomb Ave, NYC

Birth Date 7/2/08

Birthplace Baltimore, Md.

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☒ Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of _____

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<u>I 100-104626*</u>	<u>cf on joint committee & some a first trial of the test</u>		
<u>I 100-111437*</u>	<u>had file on subj. not put.</u>		
<u>I 100-2629-F54</u>			
<u>I 100-2936</u>			
<u>I 100-66713-14</u>	<u>pc name listed as reference by applicant (only) at NEN</u>		
<u>I 100-9629-995</u>			
	<u>No clippings 2/12/52</u>		
<u>I 100-3633-384</u>	<u>g 7 w</u>		
<u>I 100-9786-61</u>	<u>w</u>		

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/22/95 BY SP-5 [redacted]

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

Consolidated by

Reviewed by

File Review Symbols

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

7-6

67C

(date)

(date)

(date)

100-111437-10
653

TO: CHIEF CLERK

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 Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>Lab - Labor Action 5/21/56 p 3 c. 1</i>			<i>MP.</i>
<i>IV 47-16785-4552</i>			
<i>IV 100-28715-1875 p 2</i>			
<i>IV 33-753-7</i>			
<i>IV 100-16745-1106 p 3</i>			
<i>IV 65-4309-14458</i>			
<i>IV 100-89691-1009 name only mentioned</i>			
<i>IV 100-68910-113 trans. p. 100-114374</i>			
<i>IV 65-5839-9174</i>			

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File Review Symbols

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U - Unavailable reference

7-6

3/28
(date)

(date)

(date)

*p 2 with
b7c*

65

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Address

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 Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

☐ Restrict to Locality of

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>✓ 1/17/48 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 conversation</i>		
<i>✓ -270 p. 14</i>			

Requested by

Squad

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File No.

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File Review Symbols

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NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

b7c

656

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐

Exact Spelling

☐

All References

☐

Main Subversive Case Files Only

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Subversive References Only

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Main Criminal Case Files Only

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Criminal References Only

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

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

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Remarks

February

Item 2/27/40 p 1 col. 6

Item 11/30/42 "1" "4

Item 10/29/43 "2" "2

Item 4/27/46 "5" "4

not mentioned

Unavailable - not in file

Reported (received)

NP

Item 7629-140

Clipping from Amst. News

7/1/52 p 3 cols 1-3

Item 7629-730 p 2

News clip. 5/10/51

Item 28627-3345

Clipping 3/10/51

chd at 1/10/51 57-6 x

unable to locate

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Squad

7-6

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Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical

NI - Not identical

V - Not identifiable

U - Unavailable reference

657

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Address

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only
☐ Subversive References Only

Exact Spelling

All References

Main Subversive Case Files Only

Subversive References Only

☐ Main Criminal Case Files Only
☐ Criminal References Only
☐ Main Subversive (If no Main, list all Subversive References)
☐ Main Criminal (If no Main, list all Criminal References)

Main Criminal Case Files Only

Criminal References Only

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

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

☐ Restrict to Locality of

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File & Serial Number

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File & Serial Number

Remarks

100-91503-1853	X		
409 Edgewood Ave. N.Y.			
present. 16. 1944K info. 1944.			
as of June 1953 according to 16763-2			
100-91503-99	marriage, re 1853		
100-4013-1A378 p. 4			NP.
Militant Vol. XV # 19			
5/7/51 (Bulky, 1187 hr)			
100-4013-1A378 p. 4			NP.
"Militant" 12/1/50 (Bulky)			
100-10769-1 p. 484 rec 4 p. 2			NP.
69 3- Ave. N.Y.			

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(date)

File Review Symbols

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NI - Not identical

9 - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

67C

658

TO: CHIEF CLERK

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 Main, list all Subversive References)

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

☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>100-10769-322 p 31</i>	<i>Previously report</i>		
<i>- 77 p 45</i>	<i>Membership HLG, per li conf source</i>		
<i>- 96 p 15, 16</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>not used</i>
<i>- 103 p. 11</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>(NOT used)</i>
<i>- 281 p 107</i>	<i>on Spec Search</i>		
<i>- 144 p 11</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>" "</i>	
<i>- 182 p. 11</i>	<i>" "</i>	<i>" "</i>	
<i>Member of NY Chapter of NAACP</i>			
<i>Guest '48 - '48</i>			
<i>20 W. 40 E. NYC</i>			
<i>see 1159</i>			
<i>100-1283</i>			
<i>Regu Trends 10/7/43</i>	<i>NP.</i>		
<i>100-1283-598</i>			
<i>Pop. Voice 10/16/43</i>	<i>Regu Trends 11/4/43</i>	<i>NP</i>	

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File Review Symbols

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** See 100-77-2652*

b7c

659

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 7/8/58

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

RE: 1. "Ringrod" 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~~

661