FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
WRITE TO THE
EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE
CITIZENS' COUNCILS
GREENWOOD, MISS.

READ AND PASS ON

WE NEED YOUR HELP
We hope you can make a contribution to the Educational Fund which will be used to
(1) Publish and distribute nationwide factual literature presenting the case for states' rights and racial integrity.
(2) Initiate a movement to enter the national propaganda media such as the national press services, television, radio, national publications and the motion picture industry.

Our auditors believe contributions will be deductible from your income tax. Every effort will be made to get this tax-free status, and we believe these efforts will be successful.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

NEW YORK

DATE OF CASE

9/17/61

9/14-17/61

b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE

Every effort has been made throughout this investigation to contact individuals who not only know applicant well but who are not members of his same interest groups. Great difficulty has been encountered in ascertaining the identity of such persons, but (see lead below) is reportedly one of these individuals and it is therefore felt desirable to continue attempts to reach him.

The remainder of the file review in this case has been done jointly by SAS and

3 - Bureau

1 - New York (77-26395)

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@ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1950 9-696249
NY 77-26395

NY letter 6/6/58 captioned "THURGOOD MARSHALL, EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND DIRECTOR - COUNSEL, NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND INC." prepared in connection with Cominfil NAACP, IS-C, reflects on page 3 information from 1/3/48 issue of "People's Voice". This issue could not be located in NY files but the same information was reported in this report from the "Daily Worker".

NY files reflect a number of references to information given by [redacted] to the effect THURGOOD MARSHALL was a good friend of MAX YERGAN and is variously set out that MARSHALL was a CP member, may possibly have been a CP member or was a fellow traveler. [redacted] could furnish no evidence to support his various statements. NY files reflect he was [redacted].

In 1954 during attempts by NYO to arrange an interview, he became indifferent, evasive, lied about jury duty to evade interview refused to be interviewed, showed resentment against being questioned re information previously furnished by him, and it was felt he would not make a competent witness.

No further attempt was made to contact him. Continued attempts by SA [redacted] on September 13, 14, and 15, 1961, and by SA [redacted] on September 16, 1961, to contact him at his home were unsuccessful. He had not been seen for three or four days by the building superintendent and a check by SA at his last known place of business, not there.

In view of the variations in his information and lack of supporting evidence, his last known attitude, the inability to recontact him, and the lack of corroborating information, his information was not reported.

- B -

COVER PAGE
INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

by SA contacted
by SA contacted
by SA contacted

Highly confidential source mentioned in WFO report of SA captioned, "NATIONAL LAWYER'S GUILD, IS-C"

Careful consideration has been given to the sources concealed, and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identity of the source must be concealed.

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

1. Will continue search for Richmond report 5/12/41, captioned "WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE, IS-R" in order to review reference pointed out on page 2 of Bultel to NY 9/12/61, add in Bultel to NY 9/13/61, this file having been on special search since 9/14/61.

- C -
COVER PAGE
LEADS (CONTINUED)

2. Will also continue search for NY report 5/25/60 captioned "AFRICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, IS - AFRICA", pointed out on page 2 of BUTEL to NY, 9/12/61, this file also being on special search.

3. Will continue attempts to contact _number_ who reportedly knows applicant well. Repeated attempts by _number_ to contact him on 9/13, 14, and 15/61, were unsuccessful.

4. Will contact _number_ who is not available until 9/18/61.
MAE YERGAN, reportedly former CP member and Executive Director of Council on African Affairs, knew of no connection between MARSHALL and CP, monetarily or ideologically. Applicant registered ALF in 1939, submitted report to NIG in 1942, spoke at 1947 PCA rally and at 1954 celebration of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers. Information re these organizations set out. Two confidential informants cognizant in some measure of CP activities in connection with NAACP feel applicant not Communist.
NY 77-26395

DETAILS:

Miscellaneous

It is noted that in another report in this matter, advised THURGOOD MARSHALL, as an Officer of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), was involved in the NAACP and would have been in contact with MAX YERGAN, then Head of the Council on African Affairs, a CP-controlled front.

MAX YERGAN, Pinesbridge Road, Ossining, New York, interviewed on September 15, 1961, by SA at the Hotel Commodore, 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue, New York, New York, advised he had been affiliated with the Council on African Affairs from 1937 to 1948.

YERGAN added he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL for ten or fifteen years, has had some social contact with him, and they are members of the same fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha. They have never visited each others home and YERGAN said he is not acquainted with MARSHALL's family. Further, he considers MARSHALL to be a man of good character and morals who has a favorable reputation among his contemporaries. According to YERGAN, MARSHALL is a capable lawyer who has appropriate judicial temperament necessary for a position on the Federal bench. Mr. YERGAN continued that he followed closely the applicant's handling of the case which resulted in the Supreme Court decision on desegregation and he believes MARSHALL to be legally competent for a judicial position. YERGAN added that he has evaluated MARSHALL as one of the top ten leaders of his race and he has never had reason to question the applicant's character, reputation, patriotism or habits.

YERGAN continued that he is not of the same political persuasion as is MARSHALL but he feels the applicant has shown a great deal of integrity, has a good sense of public duty and has the requisite experience and impartiality for a position on the Federal bench. In YERGAN's opinion the applicant is a loyal American, discreet in his choice of associates and he recommended him for the position for which he is being considered.
YERGAN continued that he knows of no connection between THURGOOD MARSHALL and the Council on African Affairs during the time YERGAN belonged and to the best of his knowledge MARSHALL never had contact with the organization or its members. YERGAN also said he knew of no connection between THURGOOD MARSHALL and the CP, either monetarily or ideologically, and he could provide no further information on this point. YERGAN related that the CP Marshall Fund was named for an individual other than THURGOOD MARSHALL and this fund, to his knowledge, had no connection with THURGOOD MARSHALL. Mr. YERGAN related that he knows nothing about MARSHALL's membership in any organizations other than the NAACP.

In [redacted] who at the time of the advised SA that MAX YERGAN was a Party member. He stated that differences developed between him and the Party, and he, YERGAN, came out openly against the Party.

The "Daily Worker" of April 22, 1947, described MAX YERGAN as Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs.

In an article in the "Daily Worker" of June 3, 1946, captioned "NEGRO CONGRESS ASKS UN PROBE JIM CROW," MAX YERGAN is described as president of the National Negro Congress.

Information concerning the "Daily Worker", the CP, the Council on African Affairs, the National Negro Congress and the National Lawyers' Guild (latter appearing below), appears in a previous report in this matter.
New York, on September 14, 1961, advised [redacted] that he is a member of a political party other than that of the applicant. He first met MARSHALL at a social function in 1946, has known him since that time, and has been his friend since 1946. He has never associated with Mr. MARSHALL professionally, but has observed the applicant's conduct in the courtroom. They frequently attended the same social functions but [redacted] said he does not know the applicant's family, except that he has a wife and two children.

[redacted] continued that he knows MARSHALL's reputation to be excellent concerning honesty, integrity and moral character. He has never heard anyone refer to MARSHALL in an unfavorable way and he said he has no reason to think MARSHALL is other than a loyal citizen who has used good judgment in his choice of associates. He pointed out that all of the comments he has heard from both the applicant's friends and from the critics of MARSHALL's organization have been favorable to MARSHALL as a man and as a lawyer. He termed the applicant congenial, personable and of good habits. He also said MARSHALL's approach to a judgeship would be strictly from a legal and constitutional basis. The applicant would be fair minded and impartial, said [redacted] and his decisions would be based on his interpretation of the law rather than prejudice or personal feelings. In legal matters, MARSHALL would not be swayed by his personal convictions even if they were contrary to the law, and [redacted] added MARSHALL has a patient, even temperament. According to [redacted], the applicant would bring dignity and decorum to the bench and he is qualified for the Federal judiciary because of his past experience in federal practice and his knowledge of federal procedure. [redacted] recommended Mr. MARSHALL as a United States Circuit Judge.
A "Report on the National Lawyers Guild, Legal
Bulwark of the Communist Party" dated September 17, 1950,
prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American
Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington,
D.C., 81st Congress, Second Session, Page 18, under a list
captioned "Officers of the National Lawyers Guild (as of
December, 1949)" listed THURGOOD MARSHALL as an Executive
board member, New York City.

Records of the New York City Board of Elections,
Borough of Manhattan, as reviewed on September 13 and 15,
1961, by IC reflected that when registering
and indicating a preference between his first vote in 1939
and 1960, THURGOOD MARSHALL registered a preference for one
of the two major political parties except in 1939 when he
registered a preference for the American Labor Party (ALP).
When registering and indicating a preference between her
first vote in 1952 and 1960, CECILIA MARSHALL nee SUYAT
registered a preference for one of the two major political
parties. When registering and indicating a preference between
the years 1938 and 1954, VIVIAN (also spelled VIVIEN) MARSHALL
registered a preference for one of the two major political
parties. When registering and indicating a preference between
1933 and 1960, MEDIA DODSON registered a preference for one
of the two major political parties. No record was located for
NORMA MARSHALL.

Information concerning the ALP appears
below in the Appendix to this report.
THURGOOD MARSHALL is anti-Communist. The informant could provide no further information.

who is familiar with some phases of CP activities in the New York area and who is also cognizant in some measure of activities of the CP in connection with the NAACP, advised in September, 1961, that he has no pertinent information concerning THURGOOD MARSHALL.

who also has knowledge of some phases of Communist activities in the New York area and who is cognizant in some measure of attempted Communist infiltration of the NAACP, advised in September, 1961, that he knows the applicant by reputation, has heard him speak, and has casually met him. The informant said he has no personal knowledge of THURGOOD MARSHALL but he would be shocked if MARSHALL was a Communist or was interested in Communism. To the best of the informant's knowledge, MARSHALL is legitimately interested in the welfare of his race, to which he has devoted his life's work. The informant could provide no further information.

advised that THURGOOD MARSHALL, NAACP, NYC, was a member of the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild for the 1947 - 1948 fiscal year of the Guild.

The "Daily Worker" of November 30, 1942, page 1, column 4, contains the following under the caption "Justice Department Called Lax on Lynchings":

"Vigorous prosecution by the Department of Justice of persons and state officials responsible for lynching and of state officials responsible for denial of the franchise to Negroes was demanded in a report adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. The report was submitted by THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and WILLIAM H. HASTIE, Dean of Howard University Law School."
The "Daily Worker" issue of December 15, 1947, page four, column two, reflects the following under the caption "Film Freedom Rally Tonight":

"A nation-wide drive to 'free the films from the Thomas Committee' and to dramatize the danger of similar government censorship in other fields of arts and expression will be opened by a rally at Manhattan Center at 8:00 p.m. tonight (Monday) under auspices of the Arts, Sciences and Professions Council of the Progressive Citizens of America. The campaign will be directed from both New York and Hollywood. Speakers at the 'Free the Movies' rally will include...THURGOOD MARSHALL, Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People..."

Information concerning the Progressive Citizens of America appears below in the Appendix to this report.

The "Daily Worker" of February 18, 1954, page seven, column one and two, contains the following under the caption "Events Celebrating Negro History Week":

"THURGOOD MARSHALL, NAACP leader, will deliver the main address at the Negro History Week celebration of District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, at the union's headquarters, 13 Astor Place, Friday night."

Information concerning the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America (DPOWA) appears below in the Appendix to this report.
The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following concerning the American Labor Party:

"1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)

"2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

On October 7, 1956, American Labor Party, publicly announced the American Labor Party State Committee unanimously approved a resolution dissolving the organization and ordering the liquidation of its assets.
Appendix

DISTRIBUTIVE, PROCESSING AND OFFICE WORKERS OF AMERICA (DPOWA)

member for ________ (Communist Party (CP))

advised in October, 1950, that the DPOWA was formed in October, 1950, as a result of the merging of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (UOPWA), the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America (FTAAWA) and the Distributive Workers Union (DWU). The UOPWA and the FTAAWA had been expelled in 1949, from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) for following the CP line. The DWU seceded from the CIO.

had never known the DWU, the FTAAWA, or the UOPWA to deviate from the CP line, and that he knew the leaders of the resulting DPOWA to be Communists, and the union to be Communist dominated and controlled.
APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, dated May 14, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. contains the following concerning the Progressive Citizens of America:

"1. Cited as a 'new and broader Communist front for the entire United States' formed in September 1946 at the direction of 'Communist steering committees' from the 'Communist-dominated National Citizens Political Action Committee' and the Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions.

"(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p.369, and 1948, p.354.)"
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
September 17, 1961

Title

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Reference

Report of Special Agent dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) used in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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TITLE OF CASE

THURGOOD MARSHALL

This report completes the investigation

CHARACTER OF CASE

DAPLI

REFERENCE


- R U C -

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

72F7 [redacted]

NOT REMOVED

25 7-10-65

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT

NOTATIONS

FEB 28 1962
Files of the Security Office, State Department, disclosed applicant attended the Kenya Constitutional Conference held in 1960 at the request of certain African participants, and that he was designated by the President of the U.S. in 1961 to attend ceremonies celebrating the independence of Sierra Leone. These files contained no additional pertinent information. CIA files contained no derogatory information concerning the applicant.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

The files of the Security Office, Department of State, as made available for review on September 20, 1961, disclosed the applicant, at the request of certain African participants, attended the Kenya Constitutional Conference held in 1960 at London, in a private capacity, as a special advisor to the African Constituency Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

In April, 1961, the President of the U.S. designated Mr. MARSHALL, as his personal representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to attend the ceremonies incident to the Celebration of the independence of Sierra Leone, within the British Commonwealth, which were held at Freetown beginning April 24, 1961.
These files contained no additional pertinent information concerning the applicant.

SA caused a search to be made of the files of the Central Intelligence Agency, and was advised on September 20, 1961, that the files contained no derogatory information concerning the applicant.
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.

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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).

☐ 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: 77-81227-113
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: MAJ. Jones

DATE: 6-19-63

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
US CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

In a memorandum dated 6-18-63 to Mr. Tolson it was mentioned that, connection with efforts being made by Mr. Malone to recruit qualified Negro applicants, Mr. Malone advised that he has a luncheon appointment next week with two Negro judges. One was described as a Federal Court of Appeals Judge and the Director noted, "Whose he?" It was determined that the judge referred to is Thurgood Marshall, and Mr. Tolson requested that a file check be made.

BACKGROUND:

Judge Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 2, 1908, and received an LL.B. degree from Howard University in 1933. He has served with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) since 1936 and Director-Counsel of the NAACP. In 1951 he visited Japan and Korea to investigate military trials involving Negro soldiers. He now resides in New York City.

INFORMATION IN FILES:

During the course of a Departmental applicant investigation in 1961 for position US Circuit Judge, it was reported that numerous associates, judges and felicitors highly recommended Marshall. He was described as being fair and impartial and as having a masterful court demeanor. Chief Justice Warren, several Second Circuit Judges and Governor Almond of Virginia commented favorably concerning Marshall. He was reported as having a leading part in the NAACP decision that Communist Party members and sympathizers had no place in that organization. Other attorneys and judges however, stated that his knowledge of matters outside of the field of civil rights was limited. They pointed out that he had no previous judicial experience and some felt he was prejudiced, biased and did not have the temperament to act without prejudice.

In 1939, he registered with the American Labor Party and in 1944 was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association. In 1942 Marshall wrote a report adopted by "National Executive Board of the Lawyers' Guild. In 1947, he was a speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. All of these organizations have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.
M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Thurgood Marshall

On October 29, 1943, the "Daily Worker" contained a photograph of Marshall receiving a check from a Communist Party official for the purpose of fighting "Jim Crow." He was listed as a sponsor, in 1945, of a meeting of the National Negro Congress which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1945, he was arrested in Tennessee for driving while intoxicated. He was immediately released after he was found not to be intoxicated. In 1946, he was listed as a reference by an applicant who was reported to be a member of the Communist Party. No association was indicated during the investigation. In 1947, he urged opposition to contempt citations in the case of the Hollywood writers. In 1948, in a meeting sponsored by the National Lawyers' Guild, Marshall opposed Executive Order 9835, the loyalty order, as an infringement on civil rights. In 1959, he was active in attempting to register Negro children in white schools in Louisiana.

During the years 1942 to 1947, Marshall made charges against the Bureau and the Department concerning civil rights cases. Walter White, deceased, former head of the NAACP, was advised of Marshall's allegations and Marshall refrained from further criticism. In February, 1956, Marshall appeared at the Bureau and was apprised of the Bureau's position on civil rights by Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols. Marshall was very concerned about the Communist Party's efforts to infiltrate the NAACP. In January 1956, he telephoned Mr. Nichols from New York and requested Bureau guidance concerning an address he was going to give in New York to the NAACP concerning communist infiltration of Negro organizations. In May, 1959, he telephoned the Bureau and advised that he had been contacted by a reporter from "The New York Post" newspaper concerning a story about the FBI. He stated he was going to tell the reporter to "put up or shut up."

In June, 1963, it was reported that Marshall made the comment that if Ethel Rosenberg appeared in court at the present time, she would be granted a new trial. Marshall apparently was said to refer to the use of the Fifth Amendment before a Grand Jury by a defendant, when brought out in court, is prejudicial to that defendant.

Since 1961, Marshall has been criticized by Nation of Islam leaders, particularly Malcolm X, who is highly critical of Marshall's approach to the civil rights problem.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.
June 24, 1965
BY LIAISON
FBI

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

[Redacted] has requested a check of FBI files regarding Thurgood Marshall, who was born on July 2, 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland.

The files of the FBI reveals that Judge Thurgood Marshall was the subject of an applicant-type investigation by the FBI in 1951 when he was being considered for appointment as a U.S. Circuit Court Judge.

Judge Marshall was highly recommended by a number of associates, judges and fellow attorneys for a position of trust and confidence with the U.S. Government. Other attorneys and judges, however, stated that his knowledge of matters outside the field of civil rights was very limited. They pointed out that he had no previous judicial experience and some felt that he was prejudiced, biased and did not have the temperament to act without prejudice.

In 1939 Judge Marshall registered with the American Labor Party and in 1944 was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association. In 1942 he wrote a report which was adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild. In 1947 he was a speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.
Honorable Marvin Watson

receiving a check from a Communist Party official for the purpose of fighting "Jim Crow." In 1945 he was listed as a sponsor for a meeting of the National Negro Congress, which organization has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1946, Judge Marshall was arrested in Tennessee for driving while intoxicated. He was immediately released after it was determined that he was not intoxicated. In 1946 he was listed as a reference by an applicant who was reported to be a member of the Communist Party. The extent of his association with that applicant was unknown.

In a meeting in 1946, sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild, Judge Marshall opposed Executive Order 9835, the loyalty order, as an infringement on civil rights.

In June, 1963, it was reported that Judge Marshall made the comment that if Ethel Rosenberg appeared in court at the present time she would be granted a new trial, based on the fact that questioning of a defendant concerning his pleading the Fifth Amendment is prejudicial to that defendant.

It has been reported that Judge Marshall played a leading part in the decision by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Communist Party members and sympathizers had no place in that organization.

Civil fingerprint cards were located in the files of the FBI Identification Division. These were checked through the Criminal Section and no arrest data could be located identifiable with Judge Marshall.

Sincerely yours, (77-88227)
TO: Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, FBI

FROM: [Redacted]

DATE: June 17, 1965

SUBJECT: FBI Investigation

Subject's Name: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Date of Birth: July 2, 1908

Place of Birth: Baltimore, Maryland

Present Address: [Redacted]

[Redacted] has requested:

☐ Copy of Previous Report
☒ Name Check
☐ Full Field Investigation

The person named above is being considered for:

☐ White House staff position
☐ Presidential Appointment
☐ Position with another Agency

ATTACHMENTS:

☐ SF 66 (in duplicate)
☐ SF 87, Fingerprint Card
☐ Bibliography

REMARKS: See Page 1289 of White Who for further information.

REPORT SHOULD BE DELIVERED BY FBI TO: MILDRED STEGALL

ENCLOSURE
Thurgood Marshall Named Solicitor General by Johnson

By GARNETT D. NORRIS

President Johnson announced today that he is nominating Judge Thurgood Marshall, a Negro now serving on the United States Court of Appeals for the second circuit, to succeed Archibald Cox as solicitor general.

The President also told a press conference he is nominating Leonard M. Marks, a Washington lawyer who has specialized in television and radio matters, as director of the United States Information Agency.

Marshall, 57, served for 13 years as counsel for the legal defense and educational fund of the NAACP.

The solicitor general is the third-ranking officer in the Justice Department and directs all government litigation before the Supreme Court and all other appellate courts.

As NAACP counsel, Marshall successfully prosecuted the NAACP's case against school segregation before the Supreme Court. The case resulted in the high tribunal's 1954 ruling that segregation is unconstitutional.

In announcing Marks' appointment, Johnson praised his "long record as a teacher, lawyer and public servant" and noted that he had served on a number of U.S. delegations abroad dealing with communications matters.

Marks, 48, had worked for the Federal Communications Commission and taught law earlier in his career.

In response to other questions in the domestic field, the President said he would like to see the poll tax repealed wherever it could be done legally and hopes effective repeal language will be worked out in Congress.

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

Date
JUN 16 1965
agrees between the House and Senate on the voting rights bill.

2. In response to Republican criticism that he has changed his stand on civil rights since he used to vote against civil rights bills in the Senate, he said he did not have the responsibility in years past that he has now and perhaps did not feel the problems of American Negroes as keenly as he does now.

He stressed that he is going to do all he can to solve these problems despite criticisms of mistakes that he might have made in the past.

Marshall was nominated for the Court of Appeals post by Kennedy on Sept. 23, 1961, just four days before Congress adjourned.

The nomination was quickly confirmed by Kennedy Jan. 11, 1962, but did not win final Senate approval until Sept. 11. Meanwhile Marshall served on the court under a recess appointment.

Sixteen Southern Democrats voted against confirmation in the Senate.

The opposition was led by Sens. Olin D. Johnston, D-S.C., James O. Eastland, D-Miss., and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, who has recently turned Republican.

They argued that Marshall lacked legal experience except in the civil rights field.

The circuit court on which Marshall has been serving covers New York, Connecticut and Vermont.

The President also announced the selection of Mrs. Pamela Hartland Thumberg, now deputy chief of a research division of the Central Intelligence Agency, to be a member of the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Another announcement named Phillips Talbot, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, to be U.S. Ambassador to Greece; Raymond A. Hara, now Ambassador to Turkey, will succeed him as assistant secretary of state.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach
FROM: M. A. Jones
SUBJECT: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Tolson has requested a memorandum dealing with captioned individual with respect to his appointment as Solicitor General.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Judge Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 2, 1908, and received an LL.B. degree from Howard University in 1933. Judge Marshall has served with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) since 1936 and was its Director-Counsel until he received his judgeship a few years ago.

INFORMATION IN BUS FILES:

He was the subject of a Departmental applicant investigation in 1961 for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge. Numerous associates, judges and fellow attorneys highly recommended Marshall. He reportedly had a leading part in the NAACP decision that CP members and sympathizers had no place in that organization. Other attorneys and judges, however, felt his knowledge of matters outside of the civil rights field was very limited. Some individuals pointed out he had no previous judicial experience and felt he was prejudiced, biased and would not have the temperament to act without prejudice.

In 1939, he registered with the American Labor Party and in 1944 was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association. In 1945, Marshall wrote a report adopted by "National Executive Board of the Lawyers' Guild. In 1947, he was a speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. All of these organizations have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

ENCLOSURE

On October 29, 1943, the "Daily Worker" contained a photograph of Marshall receiving a check from a Communist Party official for the purpose of fighting "Jim Crow." He was listed as a sponsor, in 1945, of a meeting of the National Negro Congress which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1948, he was arrested in Tennessee for driving while intoxicated. He was immediately released.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

CRIME

Continued
M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo
RE: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

After he was found not to be intoxicated. In 1946, he was listed as a reference by a
applicant who was reported to be a member of the Communist Party. No associati-
on was indicated during the investigation. In 1947, he urged opposition to contempt cit-
cations in the case of the Hollywood writers. In 1948, in a meeting sponsored by the
National Lawyers' Guild, Marshall opposed Executive Order 9835, the loyalty order
as an infringement on civil rights. In 1959, he was active in attempting to register
Negro children in white schools in Louisiana.

During the years 1942 to 1947, Marshall made charges against the
Bureau and the Department concerning civil rights cases. Walter White, deceased,
former head of the NAACP, was advised of Marshall's allegations and Marshall re-
frained from further criticism. In February, 1956, Marshall appeared at the Burea-
and was apprised of the Bureau's position on civil rights by Assistant to the Direct-
L. B. Nichols. Marshall was very concerned about the Communist Party's efforts
infiltrate the NAACP. In June, 1956, he telephoned Mr. Nichols from New York and
requested Bureau guidance concerning an address he was going to give in New York
the NAACP concerning communist infiltration of Negro organizations. In May, 195
telephoned the Bureau and advised that he had been contacted by a reporter from "7
New York Post" newspaper concerning a story about the FBI. He stated he was not
tell the reporter to "put up or shut up."

In June, 1963, it was reported that Marshall made the comment that
Ethel Rosenberg appeared in court at the present time, she would be granted a new
trial. Marshall apparently most reference to the use of the Fifth Amendment before
Grand Jury by a defendant, when brought out in court, is prejudicial to that defenda-

Since 1961, Marshall has been criticized by Nation of Islam leaders,
particularly Malcolm X, who was highly critical of Marshall's approach to the civil
rights problem.

In May, 1965, Judge Marshall of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals
New York, contacted former Assistant to the Director Louis B. Nichols. Mr. Nic-
and Judge Marshall have known each other on a personal basis for a number of years.
The Judge asked Mr. Nichols if it was a fact that Agents of the FBI advise subjects
FBI arrests of their constitutional rights in regard to whether or not they have to n
a statement and the right to counsel. Mr. Nichols advised Judge Marshall that this
apparently was deciding on certain cases but a discreet inquiry through
later revealed that the matters pending before Judge Marshall was not of
concern to the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.
Memorandum

TO:        Mr. Gale

FROM:      W. V. Cleveland

DATE: 7-19-65

SUBJECT:  THURGOOD MARSHALL

SPECIAL INQUIRY

On July 16, 1965, the White House advised that the President
wanted the 1961 investigation of Thurgood Marshall brought up to date.
The requested investigation has been completed. The President on
July 13, 1965, announced that Judge Marshall was being nominated for the
position of Solicitor General of the United States. The results of the
1961 investigation of Marshall have previously been furnished to the
White House.

Second Circuit, New York City, has been acquainted with Judge Marshall
as a fellow judge since 1961. He spoke highly of Marshall's character
and loyalty but stated Marshall was not as well trained as other members
of the court and Marshall's background and experience have given him a
somewhat narrower view in certain fields. United States Court of Appeals,
state Marshall tries to the maximum of his capacity to perform his duties.
Senator Robert F. Kennedy stated he had no adverse comments to make
regarding Marshall's appointment.

made a speech, in which he questioned the integrity
and patriotism of Marshall. He was interviewed
and said he made this speech because Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York
had made a statement during the judgeship hearings concerning former
Governor Coleman of Mississippi that men do not change. Accordingly,
feels Judge Marshall's past activities should be highlighted. He had no personal knowledge concerning Marshall
and could furnish no additional pertinent information.

In 1963 an informant reported that Marshall made the comment
that if Ethel Rosenberg, convicted Soviet spy, appeared in court at the
present time she would be granted a new trial. Marshall reportedly
said references to the use of the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury
by a defendant when brought out in court are prejudicial to that
defendant.

Numerous other Federal and state judges, National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People officials and acquaintances highly
recommended Judge Marshall. Attached is a copy of a 7-13-65 memo brieffl
summarizing results of the 1961 investigation of Marshall and information
concerning those files.

P.S. Enclosure

P.E.C. 11377 - 8 - 1: 118

EXCERPT

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Cleveland

67C

JUL 29 1965
CONTINUED ON
Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Also attached is Jones to DeLoach memo 7-16-65 concerning Judge Marshall's criticism of the Bureau in connection with civil rights matters. The Director stated Judge Marshall's criticism of the FBI and our answers are to be included in memo we send to the Attorney General and Mr. Watson at the White House.

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the White House enclosing a memorandum summarizing the investigation concerning Marshall's activities since 1961. Also attached is a memorandum to the Attorney General enclosing a copy of the summary memorandum with a copy to the Deputy Attorney General. The letter to Watson and the memo to the Attorney General contain Judge Marshall's criticism of the FBI and our answers.
Memorandum

TO: Mr. DeLoach

FROM: M.A. Jones

DATE: July 16, 1965

SUBJECT: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL
SOLICITOR GENERAL

BACKGROUND:

Pursuant to Mr. Tolson's request, the following is a resume of information in Bureau files dealing with Judge Marshall's criticism of the Bureau in connection with civil rights matters several years ago.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

During the 1940's, Marshall made several charges against the Bureau and the Department concerning civil rights cases. Most of these were in the form of letters to the Department of Justice from Marshall where either the Department or the FBI was the subject of Marshall's criticism.

By letter dated 1-30-42, Marshall criticized the Department for failure to prosecute in the case. He stated the reason there was no evidence in the case because of the type of investigation made by the FBI. One allegation made by Marshall was to the effect that [redacted] who allegedly killed a Negro in Tennessee, accompanied by FBI Agents in the course of their investigation of the case wherein [redacted] was the chief suspect. All Agents working on the case denied that [redacted] accompanied them on the investigation.

On September 24, 1947, Marshall directed a letter to the Bureau regarding the case and also alleged that the FBI could not locate a certain witness that Marshall had no difficulty in finding. It was developed that while we were attempting to locate this individual, prior to finding him, the U.S. Attorney directed the FBI to hold its investigation in abeyance and, consequently, the attempt to locate the witness was discontinued.

On 12-27-46 Marshall wrote to the Attorney General stating that he, Marshall, agreed to bring to the Attorney General's personal attention matters which affected Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. In this letter, Marshall stated that the FBI had done a good job of espionage in the South, but with this exception the record of the FBI in investigating cases involving Negroes had been notably one-sided. He also stated it would be the Attorney General's duty of making a complete...
investigation of the FBI to determine why it did not maintain a record as to crimes in which Negroes are victims comparable to its record as to other crimes. On 1-10-47 the Director, in a memorandum to the Attorney General regarding these charges by Marshall, pointed out as an example a lynching case in Georgia wherein the FBI interviewed nearly 2,800 persons and a Federal Grand Jury in Athens, Georgia, took testimony from approximately 106 witnesses. Marshall made several other allegations in his 12-27-46 letter to the Attorney General wherein he impugned the integrity of other FBI investigations. These were also refuted by the Director in his memo of 1-10-47 to the Attorney General.

By letter dated 5-10-46, Marshall wrote the Director charging misconduct on the part of Special Agents of the Bureau in investigating cases involving Negroes and interviewing Negroes. The Director in his letter of 5-14-46 to Marshall assured him the Director would not tolerate any acts of misconduct on the part of FBI Agents and we would conduct an immediate administrative inquiry into the charges if Marshall would furnish the names of the persons making the complaints against FBI Agents. Marshall never answered the Director's letter of May 14th.

In connection with charges made against the Bureau by Marshall on 1-13-47 in another instance, the Director wrote to Walter White, Secretary of the NAACP (now deceased) and pointed out to White the repeated efforts on the part of Thurgood Marshall to embarrass the FBI and to discredit its investigations, particularly in cases involving civil rights of Negroes. It was also noted in this communication to White that Marshall and his associates in the legal branch of the NAACP had not rendered full cooperation and Marshall's attitude did not measure up to the standards of cooperation which had been set up by White.

On 1-24-47, White acknowledged the Director's letter and stated he discussed the matter with Marshall. Marshall claimed that the Attorney General had requested him to bring to his attention any matters which affect Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice and it was because of this that Marshall communicated with the Bureau and the Department with respect to the allegations outlined above.

It is noted that criticism from Marshall directed to the FBI and the Department for the most part ceased after the Director's letter to Walter White.

In February, 1956, Marshall appeared at the Bureau and was apprised of the Bureau's position on civil rights by former Assistant to the Director L. B. N. At this time, Marshall expressed considerable concern over the Communist Party's efforts to infiltrate the NAACP. It was recommended and approved that Nichols furnish Marshall with public source material regarding the efforts by the communists to infiltrate the Negro movement and in particular the NAACP. Marshall contacted Mr.
M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo, 7-16-65
RE: Judge Thurgood Marshall, Solicitor General

Nichols on other occasions subsequent to that time regarding guidance in dealing with possible communist infiltration of Negro organizations.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

The actions that together with Marshall's actions are included in my memo are not in detail.

Tyson & Watson.
July 19, 1965

This memorandum summarizes the results of investigation concerning Judge Marshall's activities since 1961.

Employment

On October 5, 1961, Judge Marshall received a reappointment to the position of Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York. He was nominated for this position on January 15, 1963, and his nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 11, 1963. He is presently serving in this position.

Residence

Judge Marshall and his wife, Cecelia Suyat Marshall, reside at 501 West 123rd Street, New York, New York, with their two minor children and Judge Marshall's aunt, Mrs. Media Dodson.

Interviews

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, was interviewed at New Haven, Connecticut, and advised he has been acquainted with Judge Marshall professionally since the fall of 1961. He said he has found Judge Marshall to be respectable, reliable, responsible, trustworthy, modest, sincere and a devoted family man who possesses a good sense of humor. He said Judge Marshall possesses a bright, quick mind and is well liked by his fellow judges. He regards Judge Marshall as a person of excellent character, morals and reputation. He has never had reason to question Judge Marshall's loyalty to the United States. He said Judge Marshall's associates who are known to him are responsible individuals and Judge Marshall has used good judgment in his choice of associates.

Stated that because of the interest of Judge Marshall in civil rights and the trips he has taken on behalf of the United States Government, he has not donated as

MAR. ROOM □ TELETYPE UNIT ENCLOSED

Return to 1250.
much time to the business of the United States Court of Appeals as have other judges. He said Judge Marshall is not as well trained as a judge as other members of the Court and is less useful because of this. He said Judge Marshall's previous background and experience have given him a somewhat narrower view than other judges of the Court. He said Judge Marshall has strong views on civil rights and is not as balanced and impartial in this field and is a less able judge than other judges of the Court.

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, stated he has known Judge Marshall since 1961. He stated Judge Marshall tries to the maximum of his capacity to perform his duties as an appellate judge. He stated that basically Judge Marshall is a good advocate and added that he has had much experience arguing cases before the United States Supreme Court and has the necessary experience for the position of Solicitor General of the United States. He stated that Judge Marshall's judicial temperament as an appellate judge could only be ascertained by reviewing his opinions. He stated there is no question as to Judge Marshall's loyalty to the United States.

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, stated he has known Judge Marshall since 1961 and believes that Judge Marshall is a good judge. He stated he knows of no one who has any finer character than Judge Marshall. He described him as a man of unquestionable integrity. He said Judge Marshall is vigorous and anticomunist as shown by his efforts to keep the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from being infiltrated when he was with this organization. He stated Judge Marshall is a good man for the position for which he is being considered.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, stated he first met Judge Marshall in 1961 and that he has become an excellent judge with great understanding and is one of the most cooperative persons he knows. He stated Judge Marshall has an excellent judicial temperament. He has no reason whatsoever to question his loyalty to the United States. He recommended Judge Marshall for appointment to the position of Solicitor General of the United States.
Thurgood Marshall

Southern District of New York, New York, New York, stated he has known Judge Marshall for six or seven years and Judge Marshall has been a fine judge since his appointment to the bench. He stated Judge Marshall is extremely well qualified for the position of Solicitor General of the United States. He stated Judge Marshall has an excellent judicial temperament and is excellent in the handling of criminal matters. He recommended Judge Marshall for the position of Solicitor General of the United States.

Robert F. Kennedy, United States Senator from New York, advised in Washington, D. C., that he has known Judge Marshall only by reputation for a number of years and has had no personal or social contact with him. He said he has heard more of Judge Marshall's reputation since he has served as a judge in New York. Senator Kennedy stated he understands that Judge Marshall has done a good job. He said he knows nothing adverse concerning Judge Marshall's character, associates, reputation or loyalty. He said he has no adverse comments to make regarding Judge Marshall's appointment to the position of Solicitor General of the United States.

United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, advised he first met Judge Marshall about 1961 when Judge Marshall was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. He stated that Judge Marshall has reviewed cases that had been previously adjudicated by him in the District Court and he considers Judge Marshall's knowledge of the law to be excellent. He said Judge Marshall's decisions are fair. He said his only social contacts with Judge Marshall have been at judicial conferences. On one occasion at a dinner in New York City he met Mrs. Marshall who impressed him as being a very charming lady and one of the finest ladies he has met. He stated he considers Judge Marshall to be honest, trustworthy and a loyal American citizen. He recommended Judge Marshall for the position of Solicitor General of the United States.

Arthur B. Spingarn, President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, New York, stated he has a high opinion of Judge Marshall and has had close association with him and his family since 1961. He said that Judge Marshall
Thurgood Marshall

has added to his stature since becoming a judge and has maintained an excellent reputation as a competent and fair individual with an excellent knowledge of the law. He said Judge Marshall is strongly anticommunist and he and his family are entirely loyal to the United States. He recommended Judge Marshall highly for a responsible position in the Government.

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, New York, advised he has had frequent professional and social contact with Judge Marshall since 1961. He said Judge Marshall is an outstanding American and a person of the highest personal and professional character. He said he recommended him highly for a responsible position in the Government.

He, New York, New York, advised that and see Judge Marshall professionally two or three times a year as well as occasionally on a social basis. He stated he has the highest regard for Judge Marshall's integrity and feels he is a person of excellent character, reputation and associates. He said Judge Marshall's loyalty to the United States is above reproach. He stated it is his opinion that Judge Marshall is in excellent physical condition. He said Judge Marshall has great ability and will continue to do an excellent job for the United States Government in any capacity.

Advocated in Washington, D.C., he made a speech in which he questioned the integrity and patriotism of Judge Marshall. He said that one of the reasons he made this speech was because when former Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi was being considered for confirmation by the United States Senate for a Federal judgeship he was asked if his views on racial matters had changed. He said former Governor Coleman made a statement to the effect that his views had changed. He stated he was of the impression that Senator Jacob W. Javits of New York indicated at a hearing that this statement of former Governor Coleman's did not ring true and made a further statement to the effect that men do not change. He stated that, accordingly, he feels that Judge Marshall's past activities in such organizations as the National Lawyers Guild should
be highlighted and he should be required to explain his present feelings. Stated he has no personal knowledge concerning Judge Marshall, his associates, background or activities. He stated all information in his possession, which concerned Judge Marshall’s activities prior to 1961, was obtained by him from the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

Interviews were conducted with the following judges who have associated with Judge Marshall since 1961, and they stated he is exceedingly well qualified for a position of trust and responsibility in the United States Government. They describe him as a person of the highest character and they said there is no doubt as to his loyalty to the United States.

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, who was interviewed in Mystic, Connecticut

Thomas W. Svan, Senior Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, who was interviewed in Guilford, Connecticut

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, who was interviewed at Westhampton, Long Island, New York

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York

Southern District of New York, New York, New York

Southern District of New York, New York, New York

Fourteen additional persons, consisting of New York state judges, attorneys, officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and acquaintances who have associated with Judge Marshall since 1961, were interviewed. They stated his personal integrity, honesty, ability and his reputation as a person, lawyer and judge are outstanding. They
Thurgood Marshall

stated Judge Marshall is a person with the highest personal ideals and standards and his moral character and loyalty to his country are above reproach. They stated Judge Marshall is eminently qualified as an attorney and judge and has shown he possesses a judicial temperament in his present position. Those persons acquainted with his family described them as persons of the highest character and reputation whose loyalty is unquestioned. Judge Marshall was recommended by these persons for a position of trust and confidence.

Close Relatives

Judge Marshall's only living close relative other than his immediate family is his brother, Dr. William Aubrey Marshall, who resides in Wilmington, Delaware.

Credit and Arrest Checks

Information has been received from the appropriate credit reporting and law enforcement agencies indicating that their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information regarding Judge Marshall and his close relatives.

Bar Affiliations

Judge Marshall who was admitted to practice before the Bar of the State of Maryland on October 11, 1933, continues in good standing. He is also a member in good standing of the American Bar Association, the National Bar Association, the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and the New York County Lawyers Association. He is also a member in good standing of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States. No grievances have been filed against him.

The records of other appropriate bars and bar associations were checked and no information concerning Judge Marshall could be located.

Clearances

The records of the Office of Security, Department of State, disclose Judge Marshall was granted clearances on May 20, 1963, and October 16, 1963, for access to information classified up to confidential.

- 6 -
Thurgood Marshall

Passport Check

The records of the Passport Office, Department of State, disclose Judge Marshall was issued a passport on June 18, 1963, for a trip to Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. He was listed as a "State Department grantee" and the purpose of his trip was to discuss human rights and the law in the United States.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating that their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Judge Marshall:

Office of Security, Department of State;
Central Intelligence Agency; Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate; and Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain no additional pertinent information concerning Judge Marshall since 1961.

Miscellaneous

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell stated he felt that Morton Sobell would have a better chance in court in view of a statement made by Judge Thurgood Marshall of the United States Court of Appeals. Judge Marshall, according to indicated that if Ethel Rosenberg appeared before his court at the present time she would be granted a new trial. According to the informant, was referring to a court decision which declared that references to the use of the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury by a defendant, when brought out in court, are prejudicial to that defendant.
Morton Sobell, a codefendant of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, was convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage on the behalf of the Soviet Union and was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to thirty years' imprisonment. He is currently serving this sentence.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on the behalf of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and were executed in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell was an outgrowth of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

Informants who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activities in the New York City area, advised they had no personal knowledge of Judge Marshall.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Judge Marshall since 1951.
This memorandum summarizes the results of investigation concerning Judge Marshall's activities since 1961.

Employment

On October 5, 1961, Judge Marshall received a recess appointment to the position of Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York. He was nominated for this position on January 15, 1962, and his nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 11, 1962. He is presently serving in this position.

Residence

Judge Marshall and his wife, Cecelia Suyat Marshall, reside at 501 West 123rd Street, New York, New York, with their two minor children and Judge Marshall's aunt, Mrs. Media Dodson.

Interviews

[Redacted]

United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, was interviewed at New Haven, Connecticut, and advised he has been acquainted with Judge Marshall professionally since the Fall of 1961. He said he has found Judge Marshall to be respectable, reliable, responsible, trustworthy, modest, sincere and a devoted family man who possesses a good sense of humor. He said Judge Marshall possesses a bright, quick mind and is well liked by his fellow judges. He regards Judge Marshall as a person of excellent character, morals and reputation. He has never had reason to question Judge Marshall's loyalty to the United States. He said Judge Marshall's associates who are known to him are responsible individuals and Judge Marshall has used good judgment in his choice of associates.

[Redacted] stated that because of the interest of Judge Marshall in civil rights and the trips he has taken on behalf of the United States Government, he has not devoted as
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- Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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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.

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- For your information:

- The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 77-88227-119, pages 2-8.
July 19, 1965

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to the request made by your office on July 16, 1965, that the 1961 investigation of Judge Thurmond Marshall be brought up to date. The results of the 1961 investigation have previously been furnished to you. Transmitted herewith is a memorandum summarizing the results of the investigation concerning Judge Marshall's activities since 1961.

During the 1940s Judge Marshall, who was then Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, made several charges against this Bureau in connection with civil rights cases. One of these charges was that a police officer, who had allegedly killed a Negro in Tennessee, accompanied FBI agents during their investigation. This allegation was denied by all agents working on the case. In another charge it was alleged that the FBI could not locate a certain witness whom Judge Marshall had no difficulty in locating. The FBI discontinued attempts to locate this witness when a United States Attorney ordered the investigation held in abeyance.

On one occasion Judge Marshall alleged that the FBI's record in cases involving Negroes was notably one-sided and cited four cases claiming the FBI had been unable to solve them but National Association for the Advancement of Colored People investigators had produced either eyewitnesses or the names of the subjects. In these cases the facts were either presented to Federal Grand Juries which did not return indictments or the subject was tried and acquitted. In one of these cases nearly 2500 interviews were conducted and approximately 108 witnesses appeared before a Federal Grand Jury.

NOTE: See memo Cleveland to Gale 7/19/65
Honorable Marvin Watson

On another occasion Judge Marshall charged misconduct on the part of Special Agents of the FBI in cases involving Negroes and during interviews with Negroes. Judge Marshall was requested to supply details of the alleged misconduct in order that immediate administrative inquiry could be made and he never answered the request.

A copy of the enclosed memorandum has been furnished to the Attorney General.

The current investigation of Judge Marshall covered inquiries as to his character, loyalty, general standing and ability, but no inquiries were made as to the sources of his income.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure
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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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: 77-88227, document dated 7/19/65.
Memorandum

TO: The Director

FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: 7-16-65

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 10423. Congressman Thompson, (D) New Jersey, spoke concerning a press report that Congressman Wagnoary, (D) Louisiana, had questioned the integrity and patriotism of Judge Thurgood Marshall. Mr. Thompson stated "Among other things there is reference to previous associations of Judge Marshall. As he says, among other things, 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 our own Committee on Un-American Activities would reveal more facts of the same nature." He went on to state "It is not the responsibility of anyone here to question, especially in the security of this body, the patriotism and integrity of such a high judicial officer and of such a nominee."

Pages 10409-10410. Congressman Wagnoary, (D) Louisiana, spoke concerning the nomination of Thurgood Marshall to be Solicitor General. He advised that since the nomination did not come before the House for approval or disapproval he was taking "this means as the only one available to me to put into the record for permanent reference, the information available to me of the Communist front associations of this man." After setting forth pertinent information, he stated "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 your Committee on Un-American Activities would reveal more facts of the same nature."
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
   Director, FBI

FROM: John T. Duffner
       Exec. Asst. to the DAG

SUBJECT: Thurgood Marshall
          U.S. Circuit Judge - Second Circuit
          New York, N.Y.

In 1961 a full field investigation was made on the above and copies of the reports are maintained in our files.

Judge Marshall is now under consideration for appointment as Solicitor General of the United States and it is requested that this office be advised concerning any derogatory information which may have come to the Bureau's attention since the date of completion of the prior investigation.

Spouse: Cecelia Suyat Marshall
       501 W. 123rd St.
       New York, N.Y.

Soc. Sec. # 131-07-4264

7-88227-123

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 8 1965
FBI NEW YORK
237PM URGENT 7-16-65
TO DIRECTOR -5- AND BOSTON
FROM NEW YORK /77-26395/
THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI.

RE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO BOSTON, TODAY.
BUREAU DESIRES SUMMARY TELETYPPE SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION BY NUON SUNDAY, JULY EIGHTEEN.

WITH NAACP, PRESENTLY IN BOSTON, CAN BE CONTACTED THROUGH ACQUAINTANCE, NYC PRESENTLY AT SPIN.

END
WA... 0240PM DWH WASH DC
TO: Mr. Gale  
FROM: W. V. Cleveland  
DATE: 7-15-65

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL  
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT  
SOLICITOR GENERAL  
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Deputy Attorney General's Office has requested a name check of our files for any pertinent derogatory information received concerning Thurgood Marshall since the completion of a full field investigation of him in 1961. An up-to-date check was also requested.

The Department request, received July 14, 1965, stated Marshall, who has been U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit, is under consideration for appointment as Solicitor General. It is noted press reports stated President Johnson announced on 7-13-65 that Marshall was being nominated for the above position on that date. Attached is a copy of a Jones to DeLoach memo 7-13-65 setting forth results of current name check concerning Marshall. On 6-24-65 the White House was furnished the results of a name check of the Bureau files concerning Thurgood Marshall.

Bureau files disclose that by memo 1-21-63 the Attorney General was advised of the comments reportedly made by Marshall that if Ethel Rosenberg appeared before the court at the present time, she would be granted a new trial. Marshall apparently said that a reference to the use of the Fifth Amendment before a Grand Jury by a defendant, when brought out in court, is prejudicial to that defendant. Bureau files contain no other pertinent information since 1961 investigation.

ACTION: The Deputy Attorney General's Office is being referred to the above-mentioned memo to the Attorney General 1-21-63 and is being advised Bureau files contain no additional pertinent derogatory information concerning Marshall since the completion of the investigation of him in 1961. The Deputy Attorney General is also being advised there is no arrest record for Marshall in the Identification Division records and is being furnished a copy of a current record check which is favorable.

Enc.  
1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Gale  
1 - Mr. Cleveland  
1 -
Mr. DeLoach

M. A. Jones

JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Tolson has requested a memorandum dealing with captioned individual with respect to his appointment as Solicitor General.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Judge Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 2, 1908, and received an LL.B. degree from Howard University in 1933. Judge Marshall has served with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) since 1936 and was its Director-Counsel until he received his judgeship a few years ago.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

He was the subject of a Departmental applicant investigation in 1961 on the position of U. S. Circuit Judge. Numerous associates, judges and fellow attorneys highly recommended Marshall. He reportedly had a leading part in the NAACP decision that CP members and sympathizers had no place in that organization. Other attorneys and judges, however, felt his knowledge of matters outside of the civil rights field was very limited. Some individuals pointed out he had no previous judicial experience and felt he was prejudiced, biased and would not have the temperament to act without prejudice.

In 1939, he registered with the American Labor Party and in 1944 was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association. In 1945, Marshall wrote a report adopted by "National Executive Board of the Lawyers' Guild". In 1947 he was a speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. All of these organizations have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

On October 29, 1943, the "Daily Worker" contained a photograph of Marshall receiving a check from a Communist Party official for the purpose of fighting "Jim Crow." He was listed as a sponsor, in 1945, of a meeting of the National Negro Congress which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1946, he was arrested in Tennessee for driving while intoxicated. He was immediately released.
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.

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

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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).

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 serial 117 paper.

☐ For your information: ________________________________

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

- 77-89227-122, page 2 of enclosure.
July 15, 1965

THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Reference is made to Department memorandum dated July 13, 1965, requesting any derogatory information received concerning Thurgood Marshall since the completion of a prior investigation conducted concerning him in 1961. An investigation record check was also requested.

The files of this Bureau disclose that by memorandum dated January 21, 1963, to the Attorney General captioned "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, Internal Security - C,", information concerning Thurgood Marshall was furnished to the Department.

The files of this Bureau, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no further additional pertinent information concerning Judge Marshall since the investigation conducted concerning him in 1961.

Enclosure

NOTE: LHM to the Deputy Attorney General by O-6 7-15-65.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (77-26395)(P)
SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re New York teletype to the Bureau 7/16/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell (CSJMS).

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article entitled "New Vista Given to Episcopalians" which appeared in the 10/24/64 issue of the "New York Times" and contains information concerning the appointee.

Enclosure
NEW YORK

SENT BY Cabled Telet.

9-16 PM URGENT 7-16-65

TO DIRECTOR AND ALBANY AND NEW HAVEN

FROM NEW YORK 77-26395 1P -----22-----

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI

REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALLS TO ALBANY AND NEW HAVEN, INSTANT DATE.

WHITE HOUSE HAS REQUESTED AN SPI TO BE CONDUCTED REGARDING

APPOINTEE WHO WAS APPOINTED UNITED STATES SOLICITOR GENERAL. BUREAU

HAS REQUESTED INVESTIGATION BE COMPLETED AND TO REACH BUREAU BY NOON JULY

EIGHTEEN SIXTYFIVE.

APPOINTEE HAS BEEN CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT,

NYC, SINCE SIXTYONE.

INVESTIGATION, NYC, REFLECTS THE FOLLOWING CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS

JUDGES CAN BE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS----

CONNECTICUT, CONNECTICUT, TELEPHONE

FURNISHED FD THREE ZERO TWO CONCERNING APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN SIXTY

ONE. SUBSTANCE OF FD THREE ZERO TWO TELEPHONICALLY DISCUSSED WITH

NEW HAVEN/ THOMAS V. SWAN, RETIRED, POST BOX ONE EIGHT TWO EIGHT, POST

OFFICE BUILDING, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT,

VERMONT. ALBANY AND NEW HAVEN HANDLING.

72-78227/ 75 8: 29: 4965

FRY, WASH DC

14 SEP 8: 4965
448PM EST URGENT 7-16-65
TO DIRECTOR
FROM BALTIMORE (161-1708) RUC 3P
THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI.
RE BUREAU PHONE CALL TO BALTIMORE SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT.
ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT

END PAGE ONE

79 SEP 15 1965
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA 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.

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

Section 552

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Section 552a

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☐ (b)(7)(B)
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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:

77-88-22 1-126, page 2.
MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, VERIFIED MARSHALL'S ADMITTANCE TO THE MARYLAND BAR OCT. ELEVEN NINETEEN THIRTY-THREE AND ADVISED THAT HE IS STILL IN GOOD STANDING.

BALTIMORE CITY BAR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ADVISED THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMPLAINTS AGAINST MARSHALL SINCE THE COMPLAINT FILED OCT. SIXTEEN NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX AND DISMISSED NOV. FIVE NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX AS REPORTED IN THE NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE DAPLI INVESTIGATION.

MARYLAND STATE BAR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ADVISED THAT HER RECORDS DID NOT REFLECT ANY COMPLAINTS AGAINST MARSHALL.

END

JXM

FBI WASH DC

$1240
FBI
Date: 7/16/65

Transmit the following in

Type in plaintext or code

Vic
AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (77-72488)(P)

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPI

Re: Report of SA [redacted] dated 7/16/65, at WFO.

On 7/16/65, Records Branch, Office of Security (SY), Department of State, telephonically informed SA that Reference Service Section, Civilian Records Branch, Federal Record Center, Alexandria, Virginia, had personally reviewed the appointee's SY file on 7/16/65, and had noted the following additional information.

In April, 1963, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU), Department of State, informed SY that the appointee was under consideration for an American Specialist Grant. After doing a name check, SY, on 5/20/63, informed CU that the appointee was cleared for access to information classified up to confidential on a need-to-know basis.

In October, 1963, CU requested another name check for the appointee in connection with an American Specialist Grant. After completing a name check, SY, on 10/16/63, advised CU that it interposed no objection to the access by appointee to classified information on a need-to-know basis.

The file contained no additional pertinent information.

77-88537-118
14 SEP 8 1965

- BUREAU
- WFO

AIRTEL

Approved: Sent: 13 Per
FBI CHICAGO

544 PM CST URGENT 7/16/65

TO: DIRECTOR (77-88227)

FROM: CHICAGO (77-12343)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI

REFERENCE BUREAU PHONE CALL TO CHICAGO JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)

CHICAGO, ADVISED INSTANT APPLICANT ELECTED ABA APRIL TWENTYFOUR SIXTYFOUR, CURRENT MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING, NO GRIEVANCES.

APPLICANT'S BIRTH SHOWN JULY TWO NINETEEN EIGHT, ADMITTED TO BAR NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE IN MARYLAND. CURRENT ADDRESS U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION (NBA), CHICAGO, ADVISED INSTANT THAT APPLICANT CURRENT MEMBER OF NBA, EXACT DATE UNKNOWN. NO UNFAVORABLE INFORMATION OR GRIEVANCES LISTED AGAINST APPLICANT.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

CORR-LINE 1 SECOND WORD SHOULDBE MARSHALL

AND LINE 9 WORD 1 SHOULD BE OF

VA.. FBI WASH DC 7 9 SEP 15 1965
FBI
Date: 7/16/65

Transmit the following in

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (77-72488)
THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPI

RewFO report dated 7/16/65.

On 7/16/65, the following information concerning MARSHALL:

initially stated that he supposes the reason the FBI is contacting him is from the results of his speech on the floor of the House on 7/15/65.

explained one of the reasons he made this speech was from the result of former Governor COLEMAN'S appearance before the Senate Committee concerning his proposed U. S. District Judgeship appointment. When asked by the Senate Committee if his views on the racial situation had changed, Governor COLEMAN made a statement in effect that they had changed. was of the impression that Senator JACOB JAVITIS of New York indicated at this hearing that this did not ring true, and in effect said that men do not change, referring to Governor COLEMAN'S racial stand.

stated he feels that THURGOOD MARSHALL's past activity with the National Lawyers Guild should be highlighted and he should be required to explain what his present feelings are concerning the Communist Party (CP).

stated the information he has obtained concerning MARSHALL and organizations cited as being front groups or associated groups with the CP has come from the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).
also cited the 2/8/48, Page A 22, and 2/12/48, Page A 82, of the "Washington Evening Star", wherein MARSHALL openly criticized the Government Employee's Loyalty Oath. He also referred to the "Daily Worker" dated 11/24/47, Page 4, wherein MARSHALL was among a group of attorneys protesting the investigation of the CP activities in Hollywood, California. He referred to the HCUA report of December, 1949, which listed MARSHALL as an officer of the National Lawyers Guild.

[Redacted] again reiterated he had no personal knowledge concerning MARSHALL, his associates, background, and activities. He stated that the statements he made on the floor of Congress was such as he believed that anyone who would be in a position of Solicitor General should make known what his feelings would be if he were to present a case to the Supreme Court concerning the CP. He stated that in his opinion all of MARSHALL's past affiliation with the Lawyers Guild and related CP affiliations should be examined as to his present feelings concerning the matters, to remove any onus from MARSHALL and the position of Solicitor General, to which he may be appointed.
FBI WASH DC

FBI ALBANY

751 PM EDST URGENT 7/16/65

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ALBANY (161-612)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI.

RE TEL CALL FROM NEW YORK JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT.

VT... STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW MARSHALL, HAS NEVER MET HIM, AND
THEREFORE CAN NOT RECOMMEND HIM ONE WAY OR THE OTHER. HE STATED
THAT HE HAS NEVER HEARD ANY CRITICISM OF MARSHALL FROM
OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA... W A R U THERE

FBI WASH DC
FBI NEW YORK
253PM URGENT 7-17-65
TO DIRECTOR
FROM NEW YORK /77-26395/

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE.

ON JULY SEVENTEEN SIXTY FIVE,

NJC, ADVISED THAT HE IS STILL THE APPOINTEE-S
AND HE SEES THE APPOINTEE PROFESSIONALLY TWO OR THREE TIMES
A YEAR. STATED HE ALSO SEES THE APPOINTEE OCCASIONALLY ON A
SOCIAL BASIS USUALLY AT THE APPOINTEE'S HOME.

ADvised that his opinion regarding the appointee has not
changed since he was interviewed in nineteen sixty one. He stated
he still has the highest regard for the appointee's integrity and feels
he is a person of excellent character, reputation and associates.

stated that appointee's loyalty to the United States is beyond reproach
advised that as far as he is concerned the appointee is of high
ability and will continue to do an excellent job for
the United States government in any capacity.

advised that

END PAGE ONE
7-19 SEP 15 1965
FBI WASH DC

FBI BOSTON

2 10PM / URGENT / 7 17 65

TO: DIRECTOR (77-22227)
FROM: BOSTON (77-10147)
THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND BOSTON JULY SIXTEEN LAST AND REPORT OF SA SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN SIXTY-ONE, AT BOSTON, CAPTIONED THURGOOD MARSHALL, CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT.

ON JULY SIXTEEN LAST, OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE EDUCATIONAL FUND INC., ADVISED SA HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE WELL BOTH SOCIALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

HE RECOMMENDED APPOINTEE UNCONDITIONALLY FOR THE POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL. HE CONSIDERS APPOINTEE A VERY ABLE, EXPERIENCED ATTORNEY AND A MAN OF HIGH PRINCIPLES.
BS 77 10147

PAGE TWO

APPOINTEE IS OF UNQUESTIONED LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES AND A MAN OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES.

ON JULY SEVENTEEN INSTANT, KENNEBUNKPORT, ME., ADVISED SA THAT HE IS THE OF IS IN EUROPE AND NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW.

ON JULY SIXTEEN LAST, SA CONTACTED BOSTON, MASS IN AN EFFORT TO REACH APPPOINTEE. SA SAID IF WAS IN TOWN, HE HAD NOT CONTACTED HIM AND HE ALSO DETERMINED HE HAD NOT BEEN IN TOUCH WITH LOCAL NAACP OFFICE. HE STATED HE WOULD ADVISE THIS OFFICE IF HE ASCERTAINED WHEREABOUTS.

SA NEW YORK OFFICE WAS TELEPHONICALLY NOTIFIED OF THE ABOVE.

REPORT Follows.
FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW HAVEN

6:17 PM EDT 7/17/65 URGENT 4P

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW HAVEN (161-659)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI.

RE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL JULY SIXTEEN LAST.

NEW HAVEN INDICES CONTAIN NO ADDITIONAL DEROGATORY INFO RE MARSHALL SINCE LAST REPORT IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE.

FOLLOWING CONDUCTED ON JULY SIXTEEN LAST.

√28 U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT ADVISED SA THAT HE HAS BEEN ACQUAINTED PROFESSIONALLY WITH MARSHALL SINCE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HAS FOUND MARSHALL TO BE RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE, RESPONSIBLE, TRUSTWORTHY, MODEST, SINCERE AND A DEVOTED FAMILY MAN WHO POSSESS A GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR.

MARSHALL POSSESS A BRIGHT QUICK MIND AND IS WELL LIKED BY FELLOW JUDGES REGARDS MARSHALL AS A PERSON OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, MORALS AND REPUTATION.

MARSHALL'S ASSOCIATES KNOWN TO BE RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

AND MARSHALL HAS USED GOOD JUDGMENT IN CHOICE OF ASSOCIATES.
HAS NEVER HAD REASON TO QUESTION MARSHALL'S LOYALTY TO U.S. BECAUSE OF INTEREST IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND TRIPS TAKEN ON BEHALF OF U.S. GOVERNMENT, MARSHALL HAS NOT DEVOTED AS MUCH TIME TO BUSINESS OF U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR SECOND DISTRICT AS HAVE OTHER JUDGES. HE IS NOT AS WELL TRAINED AS A JUDGE AS ARE THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT AND IS LESS USEFUL BECAUSE OF THIS. HE HAS HAD A MORE NARROW EXPERIENCE AS A LAWYER THAN OTHER JUDGES OF THE COURT. MARSHALL'S PREVIOUS BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE HAVE GIVEN HIM SOMewhat NARROWER VIEW THAN OTHER JUDGES OF THE COURT. HE HAS STRONG VIEWS ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND IS NOT BALANCED AND IMPARTIAL IN THIS FIELD AS ARE OTHER JUDGES OF THE COURT. MARSHALL IS LESS ABLE JUDGE THAN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

29 RETIRED U.S. JUDGE THOMAS V. SWAN, SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS RIVER ROAD, GUILFORD, CONN., ADVISED SA He has known MARSHALL AS A FELLOW JUDGE AND SAT ON THE BENCH WITH HIM. REGARDS HIM AS ABLE, SINCERE AND IMPARTIAL. BELIEVES MARSHALL HONEST MAN OF DEDICATED CONVICTIONS OF EQUALITY FOR ALL. ENDORSES APPOINTMENT AS SOLICITOR GENERAL.

END PAGE TWO .........
30 U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND CIRCUIT, RESIDING ADVISE SA THAT HE HAS KNOWN MARSHALL PAST THREE YEARS AS ASSOCIATE. STATED APPOINTEE'S BACKGROUND IS RADICALLY DIFFERENT THAN BACKGROUNDS OF PREVIOUS MEN WHO HAVE HELD POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL. STATED MARSHALL ALL HIS LIFE HAS BEEN PROTAGONIST FOR NAACP AND BULK OF HIS EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN PLEADING CAUSE OF THE COLORED PEOPLE. ADVISED MARSHALL HAS DONE FINE JOB AND POSSESES ALL NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS TO PRESENT CASES TO U.S. SUPREME COURT. STATED MARSHALL PERSON OF HIGHEST CHARACTER AND REPUTATION AND THERE IS NO DOUBT AS TO HIS LOYALTY TO U.S.

STATED APPOINTEE IS THROUGHLY PRACTICAL& FELLOW WITH A BROAD EXPERIENCE WITH PEOPLE. STATED APPOINTEE GREW UP HARD WAY AND KNOWS WHAT LIFE IS ALL ABOUT. CONCLUDED BY STATING APPOINTEE IS EXCEEDINGLY WELL QUALIFIED TO PRESENT ANY CASE IN COURT AND HE HAS CONFIDENCE THAT APPOINTEE WILL DO A GOOD JOB AS U.S. SOLICITOR GENERAL.
PAGE FOUR

NH 161-659

REPORT FOLLOWS.

CORRECTIONS.

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LINE 10 PAGE ONE LAST WD SH BE JUDGES
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FROM NEW YORK /77-26395/

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI.

WE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NY, JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT

TO JUDGE THRUGOOD MARSHALL, ADVISED SA
JULY SIXTEEN THAT JUDGE MARSHALL HAS CONTINUOUSLY SERVE
ON THE BENCH SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HE CURRENTLY
RESIDES AT FIVE ZERO ONE WEST ONE HUNDRED TWENTYTHIRD STREET, NYC ALONG
WITH WIFE, TWO SONS, AND HIS AUNT, MEDIA DODSON, THE LATTER MOVING IN
WITH JUDGE MARSHALL AFTER HER HUSBAND'S DEATH. DODSON IS APPOINTEE'S
MOTHER'S SISTER. SHE RECOMMENDED HIM HIGHLY.

US COURT OF APPEALS, FOR THE SECOND
CIRCUIT, ADVISED SA JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE
SINCE HE WAS APPOINTED IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HAS NEVER BEEN TO HIS
HOME BUT HAS MET HIS WIFE. STATED APPOINTEE TRIES TO MAXIMUM
OF HIS CAPACITY TO PERFORM HIS DUTIES AS AN APPELLATE JUDGE. BAC-
SICALLY, ACCORDING TO THE APPOINTEE IS AN ADVOCATE AND A
GOOD ADVOCATE. HE ADDED THAT APPOINTEE HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE ARGUING
CASES IN THE US SUPREME COURT AND THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE FOR THE POS-
END PAGE ONE.............
ITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE US. HE STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE'S JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AS AN APPELLATE JUDGE COULD ONLY BE ASCERTAINED BY REVIEWING HIS OPINIONS. HE STATED THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

US COURT OF APPEALS, FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT ADVISED SA ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE STATED HE BELIEVES THAT JUDGE MARSHALL IS A GOOD JUDGE, AND HE KNOWS NO ONE WHO HAS ANY FINER CHARACTER THAN THE APPOINTEE. HE DESCRIBED THE APPOINTEE AS A MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE INTEGRITY WHO INSISTS ON THE FULL TREATMENT IN EVERY THING HE DOES. HE ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS VIGOROUSLY ANTI-COMMUNIST AS SHOWN IN HIS EFFORTS TO KEEP THE NAACP FROM BEING INFILTRATED WHEN HE WAS WITH THIS ORGANIZATION. HE STATED THE APPOINTEE IS A GOOD MAN FOR THE JOB FOR WHICH HE BEING CONSIDERED.

US DISTRICT COURT, SDNY, ADVISED SA ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND DESCRIBED JUDGE MARSHALL AS EVERY INCH A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR WHO IS VERY LOYAL TO THE US. HE STATED HE COULD NOT THINK OF ANYTHING BUT THE HIGHEST PRAISE FOR JUDGE MARSHALL. HE MET APPOINTEES WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND FINDS HER AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN OF GOOD CHARACTER. HE ADVISED HE FEELS THAT JUDGE MARSHALL IS A GOOD MAN END PAGE TWO ...........
PAGE THREE

FOR THE POSITION FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN APPOINTED AND WE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM.

US DISTRICT COURT SDNY, ADVISED SA ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE FIRST MET APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE STATED APPOINTEE HAS BECOME AN EXCELLENT JUDGE WITH GREAT UNDERSTANDING AND ONE OF THE MOST COOPERATIVE PERSONS HE KNOWS. HE STATED APPOINTEE HAS AN EXCELLENT JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AND HE HAS NO REASON WHATSOEVER TO QUESTION HIS LOYALITY TO THE UNITED STATES. HE RECOMMENDED HIM FOR THE APPOINTMENT FOR WHICH HE IS BEING CONSIDERED.

ADVISED SA ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR SIX OR SEVEN YEARS AND JUDGE MARSHALL HAS BEEN A FINE JUDGE SINCE BEING APPOINTED TO THE BENCH. HE STATED THE APPOINTEE IS EXTREMELY WELL QUALIFIED FOR THE POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL. HE HAS MET APPOINTEE'S WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, BUT DOES NOT KNOW HER WELL ENOUGH TO COMMENT CONCERNING HER. HE STATED APPOINTEE HAS EXCELLENT JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AND IS EXCELLENT ON CRIMINAL MATTERS. HE RECOMMENDS.

ADVISED SA ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND FINDS HIM A VERY COMPETENT JUDGE. HE HAS ARGUED APPEALS BEFORE THE APPOINTEE AND HAS FOUND HIM EXTREMELY ALERT TO PROBLEMS AND ONE WHO GETS THROUGH TO THE HEART OF THE MATTER. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY REASON TO QUESTION HIM FOR THE POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE US.

END PAGE THREE........
US DISTRICT COURT, SDNY A RESIDENT OF ON JULY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE, THAT HE FIRST MET THURGOOD MARSHALL ABOUT NINETEEN SIXTYONE WHEN MARSHALL WAS APPOINTED TO THE SECOND CIRCUIT US COURT OF APPEALS. MARSHALL HAD HAD NO PRIOR JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE BUT HAD HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE AS ATTORNEY FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP) AND SOME OF THAT EXPERIENCE WAS ARGUING CASES BEFORE US SUPREME COURT. HE STATED THAT MARSHALL HAD REVIEWED CASES THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ADJUDICATED BY IN THE DISTRICT COURT. STATED HE CONSIDERED MARSHALL'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW TO BE EXCELLENT. HIS DECISIONS ARE CONSIDERED BY TO BE VERY FAIR AND THAT MARSHALL ONLY "CALLS THEM AS HE SEES IT" HE STATED THAT HIS ONLY SOCIAL CONTACTS WITH MARSHALL HAVE BEEN AT JUDICIAL CONFERENCES, AND ON ONE OCCASION AT A DINNER IN NEW YORK CITY WHERE ALSO MET MRS. MARSHALL. HE STATED THAT MRS. MARSHALL IMPRESSED HIM AS BEING A VERY CHARMING LADY WHOM HE CONSIDERED ONE OF THE FINEST HE END PAGE FOUR............
HAS NOT. HE SAID THAT MARSHALL AS A JUDGE HAS AN EXCELLENT SENSE OF
HUMOR AND HE CAN SEE NOTHING UNFAVORABLE CONCERNING HIM. HE CONSIDERS
HIM HONEST, TRUSTWORTHY AND A LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN WHOM HE WOULD
RECOMMEND FOR A POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE, CIRCUIT COURT
OF APPEALS, FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT
THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH APPOINTEE PRIOR TO APPOINTEE'S
APPOINTMENT AS A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE. HE KNEW HIM PRIMARILY
THROUGH HIS REPUTATION AS AN ATTORNEY FOR THE NAACP. STATED THAT APPOINTEE HAS MADE A FINE APPEARANCE AS A CIRCUIT COURT
OF APPEALS JUDGE AND HAS BEEN A GOOD COLLEAGUE. STATED HE KNOWS NOTHING WHICH WOULD REFLECT UNFAVORABLY UPON APPOINTEE
WHATSOEVER, AND IS SORRY TO SEE HIM LEAVE. HE STATED HE KNEW OF NO
REASON WHY APPOINTEE'S APPOINTMENT AS US SOLICITOR GENERAL SHOULD NOT
BE CONFIRMED BY THE US SENATE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE, US DISTRICT JUDGE
FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT THAT HE
KNEW THAT APPOINTEE IS A PERSON WHO WOULD ALWAYS PLACE HIS PRINCIPLES
ABOVE PERSONAL GAIN. APPOINTEE IS A PERSON OF THE HIGHEST MORALES, IS
END PAGE FIVE..............PA
RELIABLE, DECENT, TEMPERATE, AND AN OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL. APPOINTEE HAS A VERY GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR, AND TO HIS UNDERSTANDING HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB AS A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE. COULD NOT RECOMMEND APPLICANT HIGHLY ENOUGH FOR THE POSITION OF US SOLICITOR GENERAL.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SECOND CIRCUIT OF APPEALS, WAS INTERVIEWED AT BY SA ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE TO THE SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS. ADVISED THE APPOINTEE IS AN ABLE, INTELLIGENT MAN, WHO IS "MARVELOUS IN CIVIL RIGHTS." HE HAS SEEN THE APPOINTEE AND HIS WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND REGARDS THEM AS LOYAL AMERICANS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES HE RECOMMENDED THE APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE US GOVERNMENT.

NYC, ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE ADVISED SA THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN TEN OR ELEVEN AND HAS FOLLOWED HIS ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS CLOSELY OVER THE YEARS. HE HAS GREAT ADMIRATION FOR MARSHALL AND HAS BEEN INTENSELY INTERESTED IN HIS SUCCESSES AND ADVANCEMENT. MARSHALL IS "A ONE" AND "FIRST CLASS" IN EVERY RESPECT AS FAR AS HE IS CONCERNED.

END PAGE SIX............
STATED THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL IS A CREDIT TO HIS RACE AND A CREDIT TO HIS COUNTRY. HE ADVISED THAT NONE OF HIS OPINIONS RE THE APPOINTEE WOULD HAVE CHANGED SINCE HIS LAST INTERVIEW ON THIS SUBJECT IN SIXTY ONE.

FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVED THE APPOINTEE TO POSSESS THE VERY HIGHEST ABILITY IN LAW AND THE JUDICIARY. HE STATED THAT MARSHALL WAS A "JUDGE AMONG JUDGES" JUST AS HE WAS A "LAWYER AMONG LAWYERS". THE APPOINTEE IS ALSO A PERFECT GENTLEMAN AND THERE HAS NEVER BEEN THE SLIGHTEST TAIN'T TO HIS PERSONAL OR PUBLIC LIFE. HE HAS NEVER BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH AN ORGANIZATION OF A QUESTIONABLE NATURE AND HAS NEVER BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD BE IN THE SLIGHTEST CRITICIZED. HE ADVISED THAT HE WOULD HIGHLY RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE IN ALL RESPECTS.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, MR. ARTHUR SPINGARN, ATTORNEY, THREE ZERO SIX WEST FORTY FOURTH ST., NYC, ADVISED SA THAT HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE NAACP AND THAT HE HIRED MARSHALL WHEN HE, SPINGARN, WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGAL COMMITTEE OF THE NAACP. HE RECALLED BEING END PAGE SEVEN
INTERVIEWED CONCERNING MARSHALL IN SIXTY ONE AND SAID THAT HE STILL
HOLDS THE SAME HIGH OPINION OF MARSHALL AS HE DID THEN. HE STATED THAT
HE HAS MAINTAINED THE SAME CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH MARSHALL DURING THE
PAST FOUR YEARS AND THAT MARSHALL AND HIS FAMILY FREQUENTLY SPENT SUMMER
VACATIONS WITH SPINGARN AT SPINGARN’S SUMMER HOME IN AMENIA, NEW YORK,
UNTIL TWO YEARS AGO WHEN THE HOME BURNED DOWN. HE SAID MARSHALL IS IN
THE PROCESS OF BUILDING A COTTAGE ON THE LAND. HE ADDED THAT AS A U. S.
CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE, MARSHALL ADDED STATURE, AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AS
A COMPETENT FAIR INDIVIDUAL WITH AN EXCELLENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW.
HE SAID HE IS STRONGLY ANTI-COMMUNIST, THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY ARE
ENTIRELY LOYAL TO THE U. S. AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND MARSHALL HIGHLY
FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [MORE REDACTED] NAACP, NYC, ADVISED SA
THAT HE WAS INTERVIEWED IN SIXTY ONE CONCERNING MARSHALL, THAT
HE HAS HAD FREQUENT PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL CONTACT WITH MARSHALL DURING
THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THAT NOTHING HAS OCCURRED THAT WOULD CHANGE THE
END PAGE EIGHT
VERY HIGH OPINION THAT HE HOLDS OF MARSHALL IN SIXTY ONE. HE SAID THAT MARSHALL IS AN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN, A PERSON OF THE HIGHEST PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM HIGHLY FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., ADVISED SA THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE INTIMATELY SINCE NINETEEN FIFTY TWO, AND KNEW HIM ON A CASUAL BASIS TEN YEARS PRIOR TO THAT TIME. HE ADVISED THAT APPOINTEE AND HIS WIFE ARE LOYAL AMERICANS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER AND REPUTATION. HE ADVISED THAT APPOINTEE POSSESSES UNMISTAKEABLE LEGAL ABILITY AND ALWAYS DEMONSTRATED HIMSELF TO BE A BRILLIANT ATTORNEY. ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS A BROTHER WHO IS A PHYSICIAN IN BALTIMORE, AND ALSO HAS AUNT. NEITHER OF WHOM ARE WELL KNOWN TO HIM. HE RECOMMENDED APPOINTEE WITHOUT QUALIFICATION FOR A POSITION OF HIGH TRUST AND CONFIDENCE.
NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE
NINETEEN FORTY NINE THROUGH THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH THE NAACP. HE STATED
THAT HIS PREVIOUS COMMENTS FROM THE SIXTY ONE INVESTIGATION OF THE AP-
POINTEE WOULD STILL STAND. HE RELATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS ONE OF
THE OUTSTANDING AMERICANS IN THE COUNTRY TODAY. HE STATED THERE IS NO
QUESTION AS TO THE CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ASSOCIATES, REPUTATION AND MORALS
OF THE APPOINTEE. HE STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING
JOB AS FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE AT NYC SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT IN SIXTY
ONE BY PREISDENT KENNEDY. HE STATED THAT HE WOULD FURTHER DESCRIBE THE
APPOINTEE AS "FIRST RATE" AND WOULD BE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH ANY
APPOINTMENT GIVEN THE APPOINTEE BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN A POSITION IN-
VOLVING TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE GOVERNMENT.

NYC, ADVISED
SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE FOR
OVER TWENTY YEARS BOTH IN A SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL WAY. HE HAS ALWAYS
FIND APPOINTEE OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD IN HIS DEALINGS WITH HIM. AP-
POINTEE HAS ALWAYS CONDUCTED HIMSELF IN AN EXCELLENT WAY SOCALLY, IS
A MAN OF STRONG MORAL CONVICTIONS AND [REDACTED] HAD NO CONPUNCTIONS IN RE-
COMMENDING APPOINTEE FOR A HIGH POSITION OF TRUST IN GOVERNMENT SER-
VICE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE,
END PAGE TEN

19 ADvised SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR APPROX
END PAGE ELEVEN

___ RESIDING AT ____ NYC, AND __NYC, ADVISED SA ___ ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR APPROX FORTY YEARS AND IS ONE OF HIS OLDEST PERSONAL FRIENDS. ___ STATED THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FROM THE TIME HE WAS A YOUNG MAN AND HAS WATCHED HIM GROW UP TO BE THE WONDERFUL PERSON AND ABLE LAWYER THAT HE IS TODAY. ___ STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS EMINENTLY QUALIFIED TO HANDLE ANY POSITION THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT HAVE IN MIND.
FOR HIM AS EVIDENCED BY HIS RECORD AS A FEDERAL JUDGE. ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS A MAN OF THE HIGHEST PERSONAL IDEALS AND PERSONAL STANDARDS AND THAT HIS MORAL CHARACTER AND HIS LOYALTY TO HIS COUNTRY IS BEYOND REPROACH. ADDED THAT HIS PERSONAL INTEGRITY, HONESTY, HIS ABILITY AND HIS REPUTATION AS A PERSON, AS A LAWYER AND A JUDGE IS OUTSTANDING. STATED THAT HOLDING THE APPOINTEE IN THE HIGHEST RESPECT HE WOULD RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, NY, ADVISED SA THAT HE HAS KNOWN JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS. HE STATED THAT HE WAS TO THE APPOINTEE WHO HEADED THE LEGAL OFFICE OF THE NAACP IN THE EARLY NINETEEN FORTIES, WHEN THAT OFFICE WAS LOCATED AT SIXTY NINE FIFTH AVE., NYC, AND LATER AT TWENTY WEST FORTIETH ST., NYC. SAID THAT THIS OFFICE IS PRESENTLY KNOWN AS THE LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND LOCATED AT TEN COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NYC. STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE RE-
CEIVED GREAT JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE IN THIS OFFICE AND THROUGH THE YEARS HAS ACQUIRED AN OUTSTANDING LEGAL BACKGROUND. HE SAID THE APPOINTEE HAS APPEARED IN AT LEAST THIRTY EIGHT TO FORTY CASES BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT AS WELL AS MANY TIMES IN VARIOUS OTHER HIGH FEDERAL COURTS AND IN THIS REGARD, IS ONE OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED ATTORNEYS IN THE U. S. IN THIS PRACTICE.

HE SAID THAT HE KNOWS THE APPOINTEE VERY WELL, HAVING BEEN IN CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH HIM FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS, AND REGARDS HIM AS A LOYAL AMERICAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, REPUTATION, MORALS AND ASSOCIATES, CONCERNING WHOM HE KNOWS NO DEROGATORY INFO. HE ADVISED THAT HE HAS HAD MANY OCCASIONS TO OBSERVE THE APPOINTEE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND DISTRICT, WHERE THE APPOINTEE HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB EXHIBITING FIRST RATE LEGAL ABILITY. HE BELIEVES THE APPOINTEE HAS A GOOD GRASP OF CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION OF VARIOUS CRIMINAL STATUTES AND SITUATIONS AND IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED AND ALIGNED IN HIS THINKING WITH U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGE TOM CLARK.

SAID THAT HE CONSIDERS ANY ADVANCE THAT THE APPOINTEE MIGHT MAKE IN THE LEGAL FIELD WOULD BE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE
U. S. He said he would recommend the appointee for any position of trust in the U. S. Government.

On June Sixteen Sixty Five NYC, advised SA that he is NYC. Stated that he knew the appointee's parents and has known the appointee since his birth. Stated that he saw him grow up at the appointee's wedding. Added that the appointee was a devoted family man, a true American and "one on whom he would bet his life". Stated that he could not speak too highly of the appointee and that he was a man of great personal character, personal habits, and ability in the field of law. Added that his loyalty to his country was not to be questioned. Stated that because of the appointee's kindness, loyalty, character, and devotion to his country, he would recommend him for any position of trust and confidence with the U. S. Government.

OF NEW YORK, ADVISED SA ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THAT HE PRESENTLY HAS END PAGE SIXTEEN
ADvised he has had only limited social contacts with Judge Thurgood Marshall since his appointment as a U. S. Judge in sixty one. He continued by stating he feels from what he has heard of Judge Marshall's actions since being put on the bench that he possesses the same, if not more so, high quality and attributes needed both for a gentleman and a judge as he did in sixty one.

He considered Judge Marshall to possess the highest legal reputation possible because of his long conditioning which enabled him to listen to both sides of an argument unbiasedly. He felt that Judge Marshall's recent years on the bench showed that he has an ideal judicial temperament.

In conclusion, commented he knew of no reasons to question Judge Marshall's loyalty, character or associates.

On July sixteen sixty five and Foley Square, NYC, advised that they were not acquainted with the appointee either officially or
ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THE RECORDS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES WERE REVIEWED BY IC AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "NEW VISTA GIVEN TO EPISCOPALIANS" APPEARED IN THE OCTOBER TWENTY FOURTH ISSUE OF "THE NEW YORK TIMES" AND CONTAINED INFO CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE. A COPY OF THIS ARTICLE IS BEING SUBMITTED BY AIRTEL.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE MAX YERGAN, PINESBRIDGE ROAD, OSSINING NEW YORK, ADVISED SA THAT SINCE NINETEEN SIXTY ONE HE HAS SEEN THE APPOINTEE ON ONLY ONE OR TWO OCCASIONS FROM A DISTANCE. HE STATED THAT HE HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE AND THAT HIS OPINIONS OF THE APPOINTEE'S CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND LOYALTY HAVE NOT CHANGED SINCE SIXTY ONE. HE WOULD RECOMMEND APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT
COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL /CSJMS/ STATED THAT FELT SOBELL WOULD HAVE A BETTER CHANCE IN COURT IN VIEW OF THE STATEMENT BY US APPEALS COURT JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL. JUDGE MARSHALL, ACCORDING TO INDICATED THAT IF ETHEL ROSENBERG APPEARED BEFORE HIS COURT AT THE PRESENT TIME, SHE WOULD BE GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

MORTON SOBELL WAS CONVICTED ON MARCH TWENTY NINE FIFTY ONE IN THE USDC, SDNY OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND WAS SENTENCED ON APRIL FIVE FIFTY ONE TO THIRTY YEARS IMPRISONMENT. HE IS CURRENTLY SERVING HIS SENTENCE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WERE CONVICTED IN THE USDC, SDNY ON MARCH TWENTY NINE FIFTY ONE OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE ROSENBERGS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH ON APRIL FIVE FIFTY ONE. THEY WERE LEGALLY EXECUTED AT SING SING PRISON, OSINING, NEW YORK, ON JUNE NINETEEN FIFTY THREE.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE CSJMS BEING FORWARD BY AIRTEL.

END PAGE NINETEEN
ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST JUDICIAL DEPT., TWENTY FIFTH ST. AND MADISON AVE., NYC, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND JUDICIAL DEPT., FORTY FIVE MONROE PLACE, BROOKLYN, NY, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FORTY TWO WEST FORTY FOUR ST., NYC, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THE APPOINTEE WAS ELECTED MARCH SIXTY THREE TO THIS BAR ASSOCIATION.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FORTY TWO WEST FORTY FOUR ST., NYC, GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, NEW YORK COUNTY LAWYERS ASSOCIATION, FOURTEEN VESSEY ST., NYC, ADVISED
IC THAT THE APPOINTEE WAS ADMITTED IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, BROOKLYN BAR ASSOCIATION, ONE TWO THREE REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, NY, ADVISED IC THAT THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

IN JULY SIXTY FIVE, SEVERAL CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH SOME PHASES OF CP ACTIVITY IN THE NYC AREA ADVISED THAT THEY HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPOINTEE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, CREDIT BUREAU OF GREATER NEW YORK, ADVISED IC THAT HER RECORDS REFLECT FAVORABLE CREDIT RATINGS FOR THE APPOINTEE. ADVISED THAT SHE COULD LOCATE NO RECORD FOR

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, Poughkeepsie Credit Bureau, Which Covers Amenia, NY, Advised SA THAT HE HAD NO RECORD FOR THE APPOINTEE OR

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, DUTCHESS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Poughkeepsie, NY, ADVISED
ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, SA CAUSED THE RECORDS
THE NYC POLICE DEPT. TO BE CHECKED BY BUREAU
OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION, INFORMATION UNIT,
OLD RECORD ROOM /ALL OF THE ABOVE OF THE NEW YORK
CITY POLICE DEPT./, AND FINGERPRINT BUREAU, CRIMI-
NAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. NO RECORD WAS LOCATED FOR THE AP-
POINTEE, OR

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, BUREAU OF
SPECIAL SERVICES, NYC POLICE DEPT. ADVISED SA
THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO
RECORD FOR THE APPOINTEE OR HIS RELATIVES.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, USDC, SDNY,
FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED SA THAT HER RECORDS
FAILED TO DISCLOSE THAT THE APPLICANT HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE
END PAGE TWENTY TWO
BEFORE THE FEDERAL COURT OF THE SDNY.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, USDC, EDNY, TWO TWO FIVE WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN, NY, ADVISED THAT HER RECORDS SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN FORTY FAILED TO DISCLOSE THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL COURT. RECORDS PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW.

ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO CONTACT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE AND WHO WERE UNAVAILABLE AT THIS TIME.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, NY SIX NINE FOUR - S ADVISED THAT HE COULD FURNISH NO ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

INTERVIEW OF SCHEDULED FOR JULY SEVENTEEN IN-
STANT AND NYO WILL SUTEL RESULTS.
REPORT TO FOLLOW.
END
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