Date: May 31, 1957

To: [Blank]

Attention: [Blank]

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THURGOOD MARSHALL; F. WARD KENNEDY (DUKE) ELLINGTON

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

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

Subject: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Reference is made to your letter dated May 30, 1957, requesting a check of our files concerning Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

This Bureau has not investigated Marshall. Our files contain information reflecting both derogatory and favorable data concerning him. Specifically, Marshall has been affiliated with the International Jurisdictional Association, as national committeeman in 1944, and with the National Lawyers' Guild as a speaker in 1946 and executive board member in 1948. Both organizations have been cited as communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was also a sponsor in 1944 of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. On October 28, 1949, Marshall reportedly received a check for $47.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help fight "Jim Crow." Davis is one of the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party (CP), USA, who were convicted in October, 1949, at New York City of conspiracy for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.
Other information in our files indicates that since June, 1949, Marshall has publicly criticized and condemned all subversive organizations, the CP and communism itself. He has warned the Negroes against communist infiltration into all groups. As recently as June, 1956, Marshall in his keynote address before the NAACP national convention at San Francisco, California, June 26 to July 2, 1956, warned the Association's membership against communism and the CP. He urged the Association to adopt resolutions making it clear that the NAACP was strongly opposed to communism, which the Association did. Marshall has long advocated that no "known communists" will be accepted as members of the NAACP.

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

**Subject:** Marshall, Thurgood

**Searcher:**

**File Number:** 13 CP

**Serial:**

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**All Information Contained Herein Is Unclassified**

**Date:** 4-27b (31-23-55)

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**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE 4-22b (11-23-55)**
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**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE 6/25/60 BY SP3**
### Search Slip

**Subject:** Marshall, Shungard

**Supervisor:**

**Room:** 4-8

**Date:** 4-8

**File Number:** 1804

**Serial:**

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**ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED**

**DATE 6/25/96 BY SP**
The confidential informants providing information appearing below have furnished reliable information in the past. The National Negro Congress and the National
Federation for Constitutional Liberties, mentioned below, have both been disarmed by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In a emergency presser issued by the National
Federation for Constitutional Liberties announcing a dinner
at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on April 22, 1958, held under the auspices of that organization, Thurgood
Marshall was named as a "figure of a success.

NOTE: This memo contains information from a confidential
informant, revelation of which may endanger the national
security of the United States.
A confidential informant advised that Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), 20 West 40th Street, New York, New York, was a member of the Committee on Civil Rights and Liberties of the National Lawyers' Guild, and was a member of the New York Chapter of that guild in 1948. The House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated September 17, 1950, listed Thurgood Marshall as Executive Board member of the National Lawyers' Guild as of December, 1949. The National Lawyers' Guild has been cited as a communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, dated March 27, 1944.

Other information in our files indicates that since June, 1943, Marshall has publicly criticized and condemned all subversive organizations, the Communist Party and communism itself. He has warned the Negroes against communist infiltration into all groups. As recently as June, 1956, Marshall in his keynote address before the NAACP national convention at San Francisco, California, June 25 to July 2, 1956, warned the Association against defense against communism and the Communist Party. He urged the Association to adopt resolutions making it clear that the NAACP was strongly opposed to communism. He added, "There was only one resolution that we could accept and that was the resolution of the 1947...."
Office Memoandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: F. J. Baumgartner
FROM: J. J. O'Connor
SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Attended is a memorandum prepared by the New York Office concerning captioned individual, which does not include any information obtained as a result of a file review at Seat of Government. The attached was transmitted by New York letter dated June 6, 1958, captioned "Communist Infiltration of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Internal Security - C," the original of which is filed in Bufile 61-3176-3552.

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

RECOMMENDATION:

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

☑ To be filed in case file of captioned individual.

☐ To have a new 100 main inactive file opened on captioned individual and for filing therein.

Enclosure Bufile 62-6660

REO-85
EX-117

5 7 JUL 9 1958

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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.

Sections were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with an
aggregate material
valuable 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 100-111437-11

☐ For your information:

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

62-8660-22
Man to Watch

Marshall: Civil-Rights Champion

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

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

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

In the courtroom, Mr. Marshall slump his lanky, six-feet-two-inch frame down into a chair, listens with an intent frown and speaks in measured tones. Out of he is married and the father of a young son; an exuberant, unassuming yarn-spinner with likes that run to movies, symphonies, detective stories, poker with a few cents on the side, and electric trains (he wears an engineer's cap when he runs his models).

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

He worked his way through Lincoln University and Howard University Law School as a dining-car waiter and postal worker, and after a brief spell in private practice, joined the N.A.A.C.P. legal staff in 1935. He has stayed there since, through insults and threats, death threats and job offers (most recently rejected: a Democratic move to run him against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell for Harlem's Congressional seat).

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

[Signature]

Wash. Tim
Wash. N. Y.
Wash. N. Y.
Wash. N. Y.
Tribune N. Y.
Amer.
N. Y. Daily
Daily N. Y.
The World
New York

REC-54

NOT PUBLISHED
16 Jul 14 1955

Date: 7/14/55
Voice of the N.A.A.C.P.

GLIPPING
N.Y. TIMES
LATE EDITION
DATED AUG 24
PAGE 2
FORWARDED BY NY NAACP
IS-C
BUFILE 61-

59 SEP 16 1958

NOT RECORDED

267 SEP 12 1958

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

3:43PM May 11, 1959

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

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

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

Mr. Edwards is preparing a memorandum.
Muhammad Hits Thurgood Marshall

Despite the fact that the truth may be
regarded as low plane, the truth may be
regarded as low plane, the truth may be
regarded as low plane. The so-called Negroes are
often regarded as low plane because of their
superiority. Those who have
have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have,
have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have,
have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have,
have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have,
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have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have,
have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have,
have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have, have,
on love with the White Race
Thurgood Marshall does not
race for the recognition of his
kind (the Black Nation). He is
in love with the White race.
He hates the preaching of the
uplifting of the Black Nation
unless it is approved by the
White race and he is totally
against his brother Negro ever
thinking of being the supreme
Mr. Marshall, we, the Black
Nation of Islam, will be the
supreme rulers in the hereafter.
That I can prove with the truth.
You do not have to be num-
cerated with us. The Negroes be-
ign without justice under the
slave masters for 600 years
should be seeking love and
friendship among their own
kind and they would be receiv-
med as a people who have
come when I am by no means
interested in what the White
race is doing for their people.

It is my people that I am in-
terested in. I think the White
race is ever in trying to pre-
sure his civilization, and all
nations should do the same. I
was the same for my people.
I want some earth for them and
by the help of Allah, I will get
it as long as I can for the
Hebrews.
Africa Isn't Marshall's Business

By ROBERT C. RYAN

Nairobi — The intrusion of Thurgood Marshall into the current constitutional conferences in London is none of America's or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's business, and it certainly is none of Dr. Marshall's business. But, nevertheless, he is an official adviser to the African group.

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

A LOUD BUT

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

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

This "new group" Dr. Marshall mentions is composed of Marshall Mboya and a handful of other self-seeking politicians plus their captive voters in a few cities. They compose a fraction of the six million Kenyan population. A good two-thirds of this population has heard of Tom Mboya or "Uhuru" — freedom — but not alone Dr. Marshall or the NAACP.

I have just finished a 3,200-mile sound trip by Jeep to Mogadishu, up via Garissa in the northern frontier of Kenya, and I dare say I saw more actual Africans on that one trip than the 5th Mr. Mboya has seen since he became a politician instead of a sewerage inspector.

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

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

INDEPENDENCE DUE NOW, SAYS U.S. ADVISER

Mr. BRENT FOX MARSHALL, a United States lawyer who is on his way to London as consultant to the Ministry of Defence Members of the Kenya constitutional commission, said in Nairobi yesterday that independence and full control of Kenya was due now. "I do not want to say it in public, because I do not believe it myself," he added.

Mr. Marshall was speaking to Dr. Tom Mboya, Kenya's President of the African Affairs Department. Mr. Marshall said that he had had a meeting with African leaders, and that he would have to be careful in the public statements.

Mr. Marshall also said that there was a complete agreement among African leaders in Kenya about the independence of the country.

"Independence is not important, but the main thing is that the Kenyans should be able to live in peace," Mr. Marshall said.

Mr. Marshall also said that the United States would continue to support the independence movement in Kenya.

Mr. Marshall said that the United States would continue to support the independence movement in Kenya.

"We are here to support the independence movement in Kenya," Mr. Marshall said.

The United States has been supporting the independence movement in Kenya for many years, and Mr. Marshall said that this support would continue.

Mr. Marshall also said that the United States would continue to support the independence movement in Kenya.

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Subject: Hungood, Marston
Birthdate & Place: 7/12/08, Ca., Mo.
Address: 211460

Localities:
- [ ]

Ref. Date: 10/21
Searcher: [S18]
Initials: [S18]
Prod. 976 min

FILE NUMBER

Serial

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

Sections were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with unreviewable material usable 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: 62-86660-24

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

NOTE:
State Department requested urgent handling as subject member of group representing civil rights scheduled to visit Prime Minister of Malaya in New York City. State advised and concurred that inasmuch as very meager background data furnished, search could be limited to results of any Bureau investigation concerning captioned individual where information of a subversive nature was developed.
WASHINGTON -- President Kennedy today named Thurgood Marshall, prominent Negro attorney from New York, and Mrs. Carrington, a lecturer on Africa, as his personal representatives to the Sierra Leone independence celebration at Freetown, April 27.

The United States has sent Freetown a mobile X-ray and medical center as an Independence Day gift, the White House announced.

Marshall, a prominent member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will carry a personal gift from Kennedy to Prime Minister Siaka.

Mrs. Carrington is a sister of the late, Navy cross-bearer, and head of the geography department at the University of Pittsburgh. She and Marshall will leave New York Saturday on a special Air Force plane.

"They carry with them a personal message from the President to the Government of Sierra Leone and the warmest wishes of the American people to the people of Sierra Leone on this momentous occasion," the White House said.

4/20--554 PES
INFORMAL CHAT — Attorney General Ramsey Clark talked at the Justice Department with Thurgood Marshall, first Negro to win Senate confirmation for the Supreme Court. Marshall, who had been Solicitor General, was approved 91-0 by the Senate. He will fill a vacancy created by the resignation from the high court of Tom Clark, author of the Attorney General. Their meeting took place yesterday.
SNCC Raps Appointment Of Marshall

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

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

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

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

"He said the appointment of Marshall solved the "Jewish problem" and served to "malign the masses of black people."
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (157-1395)
POCANTO, RM, CO: WFO.
NEGRO BORN
TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED WFO MAY NINETEEN, LAST, AND WAS SUBSEQUENTLY INTERVIEWED SAME DATE.

ADVISED AFTER ATTENDING MEETING IN ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, LAST, SHE OVER HEARD A

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

G2 Bureau
1 WFO
NOT RECORDED
162 MAY 28 1968

6
2050

84 JUN 68
Special Agent in Charge 576
WFO 157-1395

PAGE TWO

STATED SHE KNOWS _ AND IN VIEW OF LARGE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON, D.C. DECIDED TO PASS SAME ON TO FBI. _ HAD BEEN DRINKING PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BUT SPOKE COHERENTLY. _ EFFORTS TO CONTACT _ HIS P.M. ASCERTAINED SHE AND HUSBAND OUT OF TOWN. EFFORTS TO INTERVIEW WILL CONTINUE.
FBI WASH DC

FBI ATLANTA

1226PM URGENT 9-24-68 LCS
TO DIRECTOR
FROM ATLANTA 100-

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

B7C

RMTYTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT.
SOURCE FURNISHING MARSHALL'S ITINERARY SET FORTH IN
BE TEL WAS IN ERROR. UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, ATHENS, GA., ADVISED SEPTEMBER
TWENTYFOUR, SIXTYEIGHT, MARSHALL TO ARRIVE AT ATLANTA
AIRPORT DURING EVENING SEPTEMBER THIRTY, SIXTYEIGHT,
WHERE WILL BE MET BY LAW SCHOOL STUDENT OF
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, AND DRIVEN BY AUTOMOBILE TO
ATHENS, GA., WHERE HE IS TO SPEAK BEFORE LAW SCHOOL GROUP AT
GEORGIA CENTER FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION, IN ATHENS, GA., AT
EIGHT THIRTY PM, SEPTEMBER THIRTY. MARSHALL IS PLANNING TO
SPEND NIGHT IN ATHENS; HOWEVER, NO OTHER PLANS ARE KNOWN.

REC-42

END PAGE ONE

61 OCT 1 1968
STATED POSSIBLE MAY BE SMALL DEMONSTRATION IN CONNECTION WITH MARSHALL'S VISIT, POSSIBLY BY STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS). HOWEVER, NO PLANS KNOWN AT PRESENT TIME FOR ANY DEMONSTRATION.

IT IS NOTED THAT AT TIME SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK VISITED UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA ON MAY THREE SIXTYEIGHT APPROXIMATELY TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY STUDENTS PICKETED DURING HIS VISIT. AT TIME OF RUSK'S VISIT, THE SOUTHERN STUDENTS ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC) WAS HOLDING A TWO DAY CONVENTION IN ATHENS, AT WHICH TIME SDS WAS MOST FOR GROUP. ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO SSOC CHAPTER AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, IT IS NOTED SSOC CONSIDERS ITSELF A FRATERNAL ORGANIZATION OF SDS.

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

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

END

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

END

MIK

FBI WASH DC

P
TO SAC SAN JUAN
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

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

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

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

NOTE:

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

REC 17 62-8666C-28

20 MAR 17 1969

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 14 1969
ENCIPHERED
5:36 PMAST URGENT 3-14-69 JEB
TO DIRECTOR (CODE)
FROM SAN JUAN (62-HSV) 2P

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

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

ST. THOMAS, ADVISED WE HAD NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION.

SECRET SERVICE, SEVEN HUNDRED SEVENTY FIRST MILITARY
INTELLIGENCE DETACHMENT, NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE OFFICE,
END PAGE ONE
SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, OFFICE OF SPECIAL INVESTIGATIONS, RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, AGUADILLA, PUERTO RICO, AND U.S. ATTORNEY, ST. THOMAS, HAVE BEEN FURNISHED ABOVE INFORMATION.

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

END

WA...JDR
FBI WASH DC
TO:  DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAN JUAN (62- ) (RUC)

REPORTED DEMONSTRATION AGAINST SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, ST. THOMAS, VIRGIN ISLANDS, MARCH 16, 1969 INFORMATION CONCERNING (00:8J)

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

On 3/15/69, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, advised that Supreme Court Justice THURGOOD MARSHALL, who is aware of rumored demonstrations at dedicating ceremonies for the new Library of the College of the Virgin Islands, would be provided plain-clothes police protection. Uniformed officers would be on special alert but not at the ceremony.

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

Bureau
S-Juan
( )

BJS
62- 86660-30

BEHD pollen
18 MAR 1968
POLICE
18 37 1968

Approved
APR 1, 1968
Special Agent in Charge

69
Personal and Confidential

January 29, 1982

Dear Bill:

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

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

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Thurgood

Honorable William H. Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C. 20535
How to write dirty

by Justice Thurgood Marshall

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

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

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

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

Keep the reader in mind

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

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

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

Write what you know

A man once wrote a book entitled I Was a Hooker on the Moon. It did not have the ring of authenticity, and sold few copies.

"You should write about what you know," I advised this aspiring author, who just happened to be Justice Felix Frankfurter. His next book, Suck My Wiener, was on Thurgood Marshall's Best-seller List for a full five months.

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

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

Handsome Thurgood X. was sitting in his chambers one day, reading A Man Called Homo. Suddenly, he was interrupted by Sandra Day O., a distinguished white woman. "You certainly look foxy in your big, black suit," Sandra purred. "I'm just wearing even bigger and blacker underneath," replied Thurgood.

Thurgood had always had a way with women—you could say he was a sort of Afro-dias. Soon the two were lying on the bench. Thurgood preparing to enter Sandra's private chambers. "Here come da judge," he shouted, as his groin gavel banged away.

Finally, they finished, furiously collapsing in the sweat of their ecstasy. "That was sure good, Thurgood," Sandra cooed.

"Oh, yeah," he replied.

Don't be afraid to exaggerate

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

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

Observe how exaggerating the truth makes the following story a million times more interesting:

Thurgood was sitting in the New York State Bar and Grill, finishing his twentieth bottle of champagne. He had just returned from Washington, flush with his victory in the
case Brown v. Ten Boards of Education. Suddenly, a beautiful woman, with bosoms the size of watermelons, walked into the bar.

"Don't be impartial, Mr. Marshall," she implored. "Take me, take me now." In half a second, they were both naked. "I had no idea they'd painted the Empire State Building black," she gasped. "That's not the Empire State Building," Thurgood replied, "that's my fifty-two inches of manhood." With one motion, Thurgood thrust his entire shaft into her waiting body. Three hundred orgasms later, they finished.

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

Enjoy yourself.

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

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

Handsome Thurgood—was sitting in his chambers one day, reading A Man Called Him

...and then he w...
February 5, 1982

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

Dear Justice Marshall:

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

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William H. Webster
Director
OFFICE OF D.I.R. OR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

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See Me: ( )  
Note and return: ( )  
Prepare reply and return for my signature: ( )  
Please handle: ( )  
Respond over your signature: ( )  
Prepare memo for the Department: ( )  
For your recommendation: ( )  
What are the facts? ( )  
Held ( )  
Remarks: ( )

(Handwritten note: 04-26-56)
2/12/82

Judge:

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

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

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

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

Charles P. Monroe

Enc.

1 - Mr. Mintz
February 18, 1982

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

Dear Justice Marshall:

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

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

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

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William H. Webster
Director

Enclosure
July 6, 1983

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

Dear Justice Marshall:

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

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

Sincerely,

[Signature]

William H. Webster  
Director

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

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

See: Marion v. Univ. of Missouri, 357 U.S. 454 (1958)

Supreme Court (including Justice Marshall) held a satirical cartoon depicting a policeman raping the Goddess Justice was constitutionally protected.
TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan

DATE: June 16, 1967

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 7341-7342. Congressman [name] of Louisiana spoke in opposition to the nomination of Thurgood Marshall to the Supreme Court. He requested to have printed in the Record a speech by Congressman [name], of Louisiana, entitled The Communist Associations of Thurgood Marshall which appeared in the Congressional Record on July 15, and several news releases regarding this appointment. [name] pointed out in the speech that "The Communist Daily Worker of November 24, on page 4, reported that Thurgood Marshall was among a group of attorneys who sent a telegram to New York Congressman asking them to oppose the contempt citations in the case of the so-called Hollywood 10. As I say, this is at least a portion of the Communist front activity of the men 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 Sub-committee and an exhaustive search of the records of our own Committee on Un-American Activities would reveal more facts of this same nature."

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

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: NEW YORK

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

On 5/3/65 former Assistant to the Director,
LOUIS B. NICHOLS called the NYO and advised that he
recently had a telephone call from Judge THURGOOD
MARSHALL of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals.
He stated he knows Judge MARSHALL on a personal basis.

Judge MARSHALL asked Mr. NICHOLS if it was not a fact
that agents of the FBI advise subjects of FBI agents
their constitutional rights in regard to whether or not
they have to make a statement and their right to counsel.
Mr. NICHOLS advised Judge MARSHALL that such was the
Judge MARSHALL commented, "That's what I thought"
then added, "We have a couple of cases we are trying to
secure here."

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

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

Bureau
NEW YORK

58 866-60-2

VER. REC. UNIT. 5 MAY 58 1965
Letter to Director
RE: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

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

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

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

On This Visit It's Judge Marshall

Thurgood Marshall (right), who helped represent plaintiffs in the 1957 Little Rock school desegregation case, returned as Judge Marshall Saturday. He is a member of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, in New York. He is shown leaving the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA with (from left) Rev. Henry L. Parker, vicar of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Mrs. C. Bates and Linda Fay Jeffries, a member of the Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Jeffries, neighbors of Mrs. Bates. Mrs. Bates was state NAACP president from 1957-61.
Full integration of races is lagging because of the apathy of the "so-called middle group" of Americans who are neither of the far right or far left," Federal Judge Thurgood Marshall said at Little Rock Saturday.

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

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

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

"All of this has been brought about by the fact that the federal courts over a period of years have decreed over and over that the Constitution means what it says," recent presidents — Presidents Truman, Kennedy and Johnson — on behalf of the executive branch of government, have made it clear that those rights must be recognized and Congress is now moving toward the same end, so that all three arms of government are moving — and still we don't have it," Judge Marshall said.

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

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

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

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

As for Little Rock, Marshall said he was sure that "progress into it more closely to see who would want the answer. I'm has been made but if we looked, there was as much as we sure, would be no."
Marshall Grilled by Senate Critics

But Signs Point To Easy Sailing For Court Post

By John P. Mackenzie
Washington Post

Thursday, June 8, 1967

The Senate Judiciary Committee, on its way to becoming the first Negro to serve on the Supreme Court, was grilled for an hour yesterday by hostile Southern Senators eager to show their disapproval of the Court's lenient treatment of Marshall.

The committee, chaired by Sen. James Eastland (D-Miss.) and Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), tried without success to induce the majority to embark on a discussion of recent controversial Court decisions on the rights of suspects in criminal cases.

Marshall replied firmly that such a discussion would be improper because related constitutional issues are pending in the Court.

He agreed with McClellan that the record should include a Marshall dissent while on the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, urging that the Supreme Court's search-and-seizure rules apply retroactively. The Supreme Court later disagreed with Marshall.

McClellan asked whether the Court's lenient treatment of Marshall's liberal views was the result of his testimony, that the Court's lenient treatment of Marshall's liberal views was the result of his testimony, that the Court's lenient treatment of Marshall's liberal views was the result of his testimony, 1966.

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

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

Date: JUL 14

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128 JUL 22 1967

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J O H N L . M C C L E L L A N
Senator grills Supreme Court nominee

THURGOOD MARSHALL would not discuss Supreme Court
Hearing on Marshall Opens
With Quizzing by McClellan

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

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

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


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

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

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

Few questions were asked Christopher, a former clerk to Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas, and it appeared that his nomination was considered noncontroversial.
Thurgood Marshall beside his wife at the hearing.
Marshall Grilled by Senate Critics

But Signs Point To Easy Sailing For Court Post

By John F. MacKenzie

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

The cross-examination session at 10:20 a.m. today ended in signs that President Johnson's nominee will sail through after opponents have voiced their suspicions.

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

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

No Recent Statements

The 59-year-old U.S. Solicitor General said he often had commented on Supreme Court decisions in the past but since his nomination June 12, "I haven't made any statements to anybody about anything."

Marshall conceded that he 'never and I disagreed' with the Court's 1962 decision restricting the use of confessions. But he reminded McClellan that he argued last year on behalf of the Justice Department that the Court should go no further in attempting to require State police to warn suspects of their rights in accordance with longstanding FBI practice.

McClellan asked whether anyone had come to the latest in a threat to "national security," and Marshall said he didn't know. McClellan, sponsor of legislation of authorities wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping, has been attacked by Justice Administration's view of "dangerous" secrecy in national security cases.

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

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


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

By DANA BULLEN

Sen. John L. McClellan, D-Ark., chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee that is considering the nomination of Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall to fill the late Justice William J. Brennan's seat on the bench, said yesterday he would support his nomination if it clears the Senate panel, but he indicated he was unwilling to say whether he would support the nomination when the full Senate convenes.

"I am not committed," McClellan said, "because I am not sure whether the Senate is going to be as enthusiastic as the subcommittee has been." He added that he would be "very happy" if the nomination were approved by the Senate.

Marshall, the first Negro ever appointed to the Supreme Court, is expected to address the Senate panel today on his qualifications for the position. McClellan said he would submit a written statement for the record and that he would call witnesses to testify on Marshall's behalf.

Approval Expected

Despite McClellan's statements, most legal experts believe that the nomination will be confirmed by the Senate. Marshall's appointment would be the first by a Negro and the third by a woman on the Supreme Court.

The confirmation hearing is expected to last for several days, with both supporters and opponents of the nomination testifying. The hearing is expected to focus on Marshall's qualifications for the position and on his views on issues such as civil rights, civil liberties, and the role of the judiciary.

Kennedy, D-Mass., agreed in principle to hold a meeting with Marshall to discuss issues of concern to the committee. At one point during McClellan's questioning, Sen. James O. Eastland, D-Miss., the chairman of the Judiciary Committee, asked Kennedy to make a statement on the nomination. Kennedy, who chairs the Senate Select Committee on Civil Rights, said he would make a statement later in the day.

Marshall Draws Largely

Marshall is expected to draw a large crowd when he testifies before the committee. He is widely respected for his work in civil rights, and his appointment is seen as a significant step forward in the fight for equality.

"I am really impressed with his qualifications," said one legal expert. "He has a great deal to offer the court and the country."
WASHINGTON—The good Marshall, seeking to become the first Negro Supreme Court judge, refused today to give his opinion on the constitutionality of a new federal law allowing individuals to be questioned under a consent-confession technique without a lawyer present. A hearing on the law was delayed while a decision was sought.


When specifically asked whether he had changed his position on the Miranda decision, Marshall repeated, "I'm not going to comment on that opinion. I just can't do it."

The 50-year-old solicitor general was recalled for a second day of questioning by the Senate committee with more appearances in the offing.

Sen. David T. Manhattan, ranking GOP member on the panel, said questions would go on Tuesday and probably Wednesday.

Ervin suggested that Marshall's refusal to provide written answers was a violation of the Constitution, which states that "No person in a criminal case shall be compelled to be a witness against himself." Ervin said Marshall's refusal would mean the section of the Constitution could not be used to cover voluntary confessions. Marshall replied, "Where does it end?"

7/14--UPI 68
KEVIN ASKED: "DOESN'T COMPULSORY MEAN COERCION OR COMPELSION--NOT VOLUNTARY?"

MARSHALL REPLIED: "I TRIED A CASE IN OKLAHOMA WHERE A MAN VOLUNTARILY CONFESSIONED AFTER HE WAS BEATEN UP FOR SIX DAYS. DESPITE REPEATED QUESTIONING BY KEVIN, MARSHALL REFUSED TO DIVULGE HIS PERSONAL FEELINGS ON THE CASE. HE REFUSED EVEN WHEN KEVIN SAID THAT MARSHALL "SHOULD HAVE SOME VIEWS OPINIONS ON THE MEANING OF THE CONSTITUTION." MARSHALL SAID: "I THINK I HAVE A VIEWS OPINIONS AT THIS TIME, BUT I THINK IT WOULD BE BEST FOR ME TO GIVE IT AT THIS TIME." HE REMINDED KEVIN THAT SIMILAR CASES ARE PENDING BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT AND ANSWERING THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR'S QUESTION WOULD MAKE IT MANDATORY TO DISQUALIFY HIMSELF WHEN THE CASES ARE HEARD."
Ervin Raps High Court At Hearing on Marshall

BY DANA BULLEN

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

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

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

Although Marshall continued to refuse to discuss current issues growing out of last spring's Miranda decision on confessions, he said he has "no quarrel" with properly handled police lineups to permit witnesses to identify crime suspects.

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

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

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

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

Listing requirements laid down See MARSHALL. Page A-4
Thurgood Marshall at the witness table.

Court Nominee Backs Police Lineup

Continued From Page A-1

by the Supreme Court for confessions, "as matter how voluntary," Ervin said this ruling added to the Fifth Amendment "something that is not in the Constitution" and is requiring the release of "self-confessed murderers, rapists and robbers in large numbers."

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

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

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

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

Supports Lineup

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

The senator was able only to secure an agreement by Marshall that he would vote to overturn the Miranda decision for cases if, as a justice, he ever became convinced that the decision itself had been a "criminal case."

Concerning police lineup, Marshall agreed that the lineup is one of the ways to get at the facts of a criminal case. Although Ervin attacked interrogation of Marshall today's session, a subcommittee member's have to take their turn questioning the 58-year-old nominee.

A number of committee members, however, have some support for Marshall's appointment and despite the current questioning that has developed at the Senate. It is expected that the appointment will be approved by the Judiciary Committee and the entire Senate.
EDGAR MARSHALL WASHINGTON

ERVIN CAME TO THE SESSION ARMED WITH A BIG BROWN ENVELOPE FROM WHICH HE TOOK DOCUMENTS FROM TIME TO TIME TO USE FOR QUOTATIONS.

CHIEF JUSTICE JOHN MARSHALL, DANIEL WEBSTER AND CHIEF JUSTICE MARSHALL VIEWED THE FIGURES OF HISTORY ERVIN PLACED ON RECORD ON CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS,

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

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

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

OF EVERY CASE," HE SAID AT ONE POINT, "THAT PREVENTS A MAN FROM WALKING INTO A POLICE PRECINCT AND SAYING WITH GREAT DETAIL, "I COMMITTED THE FOLLOWING CRIME."

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

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

HART ASKED FOR SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY, D-MASS., WHO PROMISED TO BE HERE YESTERDAY BUT WAS CALLED TO BOSTON TODAY.

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

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

7/14--TD12 59 PED

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWSPAPERS

NOT RECORDED
D.C. JULY 20 1967

50
ADD 3 MARSHALL, WASHINGTON

FRANKLY I AM ANNOYED THAT THE NOMINEE WILL NOT DO WHAT JOHN ALDEN WAS INPRODUCT TO DO--SPEAK FOR HIMSELF," ERVIN SAID.

MARSHALL DID SAY AT ONE POINT THAT "THE CONSTITUTION WAS MEANT TO BE A LIVING DOCUMENT." HE SAID THE SUPREME COURT IN ITS EARLY DECISIONS HELD THAT THE CONSTITUTION WAS TO BE INTERPRETED "TO APPLY TO CHANGING SITUATIONS." IT WAS NOT INTENDED TO MEET EACH INDIVIDUAL PROBLEM AS IT CAME UP BECAUSE THE FRAMEERS COULD NOT HAVE FORESEEN THEM ALL, THE SOLICITOR GENERAL TOLD THE COMMITTEE.

ERVIN ASKED HIM WHETHER A JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT IS EVER AUTHORIZED TO CHANGE ITS MEANING WHILE SEEKING TO INTERPRET IT. "A JUDGE SHOULD NEVER PUT HIS PERSONAL OPINIONS IN ANY FASHION IN WRITING OR OPINION IN A LAWSUIT," MARSHALL SAID.

AT THE END OF ONE LONG SESSION OF QUESTIONS HE SAID, "I WILL APPLY THE CONSTITUTION IN THE BEST MANNER I POSSIBLY CAN." BUT HE SAID IT WOULD BE WRONG FOR HIM TO GIVE AN OPINION THAT WOULD REQUIRE HIM TO DISQUALIFY HIMSELF WHEN A CASE ON THAT SUBJECT CAME TO THE SUPREME COURT.

7/14--TD107FED

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE
Hearings on Marshall Slated to End Monday

By DANA BULLEN

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

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

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

The 85-year-old U.S. solicitor general, the first Negro ever nominated for a seat on the nation's highest court, had met with the committee four times during the last week.

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

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

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

At a Justice, Marshall said, he would make every effort to read the Constitution in its entirety and apply the law to the facts in individual cases "without any personal predilection."

Under questioning by Eastland, Marshall, after 22 years counsel for the NAACP Defense Fund, denied that he had ever been "prejudiced against white people."

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

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

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

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

So far six of the Judiciary Committee's 16 members have announced support for Marshall's appointment and it appeared that the Judiciary Committee and whole Senate will support the nomination.

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

BY TED LEWIS

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

There will be another hearing next week and then, in all likelihood, the committee will send the nomination to the Senate where confirmation is considered certain.

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

Why Marshall is Receiving a Southern Frying

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

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

Now Marshall happens to be President Johnson's second nominee for a Supreme Court vacancy—that resulting from the June 12 resignation of Justice Tom C. Clark.

The first was Abe Fortas, nominated by the President on July 22, 1966, to take the place of Justice Arthur Goldberg.

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

What is the difference between the Fortas and Marshall cases? Well, it probably was significant that Fortas, back in August, 1965, had been "like that" with Johnson. He also had been a friend of Walter Jenkins and Fortas' law firm also had represented Bobby Baker in one facet of Baker's legal-financial entanglements. As presumably there was no question about his judicial philosophy or judicial restraint. The record of those Fortas hearings showed, for example, that Sen. Ervin, who now wants to know in detail how Marshall's judicial mind clicks, was totally disinterested in what was going inside Fortas' head.

Thurgood Marshall
A man for the times
Ervin Didn't Have a Single Question

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

"No questions," replied the Senator.

Eastland also was most solicitous of Fortas.

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

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

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

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

A Message for the Folks at Home

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

If they would only meet the situation, they could be deeply sympathetic with.

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

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

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

At the same time, while they must protect their political careers back home, they cannot in this instance either filibuster against, or otherwise prejudice, the Marshall nomination. To do so would only get them in bad with the President who, they well know, figures his appointment of Marshall could help the party nationally in Presidential '56.

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

So, the Marshall nomination will be sent to the Senate for confirmation. Southern Senators generally are anxious for a little parliamentary skullduggery at that time also. They don't want to be forced to record themselves in a roll call vote. Confirmation sort of by acclamation, as in the Fortas instance, would be politically perfect and probably may be expected.
Senate Confirms Marshall, 69-11, For High Court

Will Become First Negro In Tribunal

By Robert C. Albright

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

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

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

Good Record

As counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he had won 25 out of 32 cases before the Supreme Court, and as Solicitor General, 17 out of 19. Supporters termed it a probably unprecedented record.

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

"Let me take this opportunity to reaffirm my deep faith in this Nation and its people, and to pledge that I shall be ever mindful of my responsibility to the Constitution and the goal of equal justice under law."

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

View of the Majority

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

"This is a shining hour for Mr. Marshall, for President Johnson, for the Senate and for the United States of America," Mansfield told the Senate.

"We have come a long, long way toward equal access to the Constitution's promise. We shall go further along that way ..."

It was the third time in seven years that Marshall's name had been put to a vote of the Senate for high legal office. In 1962, President Kennedy named him a judge of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Second Circuit. The Senate confirmed him then, 54 to 46. With in 1965 President Johnson appointed him Solicitor General, the Senate approved by a simple voice vote.

He was nominated on June 23 for the Supreme Court vacancy left by the retirement of Associate Justice Tom C. Clark, but for weeks hearings dragged on in the Senate Judiciary Committee. The committee finally recommended confirmation by a vote of 11 to 8. As in yesterday's Senate finalizing action, the "no" votes came from the South.

Both of Maryland's Democratic Senators, Daniel R. Brewster and Joseph D. Tydings, voted for confirmation. Virginia's freshman Democrat, Sen. William B. Sopper, also voted "aye." Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr. (D) was not recorded. The late Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr. had cast his vote against Marshall's confirmation for circuit court judgeship in 1962, as had former Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.).

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

Date

AUG 3 1 1967

62-86660-a

NOT RECORDED

SEP 8 1967
Court Retains Liberal Gains

By Max P. MacKenzie
Washington Post Staff Writer

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

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

Marshall himself was not saying. While his Senate detractors were talking themselves out, the folky, 80-year-old Solicitor General was sticking to President Johnson's advice to make no statements "to anybody about anything."

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

Combats Complaints

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

Supporters on the Senate floor boasted of the hazards of predicting the judicial conduct of a new Justice, but it would surprise everyone if the first Negro on the Court turned a score on the server. His career as the Nation's top civil rights lawyer, embossed with a tinge of irony, will mark him and Marshall as a virtual one-man band—what doesn't he know to this day.

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

Attitude Indicated

Marshall's actions on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals between 1961 and 1963 indicate that he would have voted with four dissenters in recent cases where fundamental relationships between state and Federal courts were at stake. The majority refused, in a case from Mississippi, to make it easier for civil rights workers to remove criminal prosecutions against them from state courts to the more friendly Federal forum.

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

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

AUG 31 1967

NOT RECROD

12 SEP 8 1967
BEFORE COURT—This was Thurston Marshall at the time he argued for desegregation of schools in 1948.
Only Family and Friends See
Marshall Sworn In by Black

By DANA BULLEN

"I speak, get sworn in," said
Thurgood Marshall, beam

"I speak, get sworn in," said
Thurgood Marshall, beam.

The seat-for-three Supreme
Court office that he will move
into Tuesday, Sept. 17, with
Justice Tom C. Clark and William J. Brennan Jr.

Chief Justice Earl Warren had sworn in Marshall in his own
chambers Tuesday morning as the first
Negro Supreme Court Justice in history.

But many years ago the moment
would have been impossible, even unthinkable.

On a sofa in one of the few
rooms formerly occupied by
Justices Tom C. Clark, where
Marshall will sit, Mrs. Marshall
made a new justice's two
small sons—Thurgood Jr. and
John—eat breakfast.

Mrs. Marshall read aloud
The Washington Post
Times Herald
The Evening Star (Washington, D.C.)
The Sunday Star (Washington, D.C.)
The Daily News (New York)
Sunday News (New York)
The New York Post
The New York Times
The Sun (Baltimore)
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal
The National Observer
People's World

"I'm happy to present this
Bible to the Hon. Thurgood
Marshall on the date I adminis-
tered the oath to him as an
Associate Justice of the United
States.

Others present included
Barry Swann, the court's ma-

ter, Mrs. Black, Black's secre-
tary and two of Black's law

dads. Of the nine justices, it

supposed that only Black and
Brennan were at the court.

A First for Black

When the court opens its new
term on the first Monday in
October, Marshall will take a
second, "judicial" oath too. The

case he took yesterday permits
him to perform all court func-
tions except decide cases.

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

"I was very glad to adminis-
ter the oath," he said.

Asked about the significance
of the occasion, Black

said the case had sought for equal rights
for all Americans, simply

smiled and moved wary.

No one needed reminding that

Marshall, 58, was for 23 years

counsel for the NAACP Legal
Defense Fund, then he was the

lawyer who was the first school
desegregation case, that Presi-
dent Kennedy had made him a

federal appeals court judge and

that now, after a term as U.S.

associate general, the son of a

Pullman car steward and the

great-grandson of a slave had

been elevated to one of the

highest positions in the nation.

It was all there, though.

The moment dissolved, finally,

when Marshall, Brennan and a

few others simply wandered off.

Brennan went to show his

new colleague his new green

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

Date

672-80060-71-

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 1967

G. J. 0. 67
Memorandum

TO: The Director
FROM: N. P. Callahan
SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

DATE: 9-7-62

Pages 17272-17278. Senator Javits, (R) New York, spoke concerning the postponement of Judiciary Committee hearings on the nomination of Thurgood Marshall. Senator Javits included with his remarks an editorial published in the Durham Morning Herald of Durham, North Carolina, entitled "Delay Burns South, Not Marshall." The editorial states "His personal background has been thoroughly checked and approved by an FBI investigation."

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 8-31-62 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.
UPI-206 (DODD)
WASHINGTON--SEN. THOMAS J. DODD, D-CONN., A MEMBER OF THE
SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, STRONGLY RECOMMENDED IT GIVE
PROMPT APPROVAL TOMORROW TO THE NOMINATION OF THURGOOD MARSHALL
TO THE SUPREME COURT.
"I CONSIDER THURGOOD MARSHALL TO BE ONE OF THE REALLY GREAT
AND DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN MEN OF THIS COUNTRY," DODD SAID IN A
STATEMENT.
7/12--JM&TS752PED
Justice Hugo L. Black (left) and Thurgood Marshall talk after Black, 81, oldest justice on the Supreme Court, swore in Marshall yesterday as the high court's first Negro justice.
Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney came up to see me on the morning of March 23, 1956. He stated he had had a very satisfactory discussion with the Attorney General on the kidnapping situation. The Attorney General was pleased over the outcome and how it had been resolved.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I think you will find the observations made are much to your liking and am looking forward to hearing from you within the likelihood.
FOI PA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552

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Section 552a

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FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 89-7070
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**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE**
**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**
**INTERNAL ROUTING/ACTION SLIP**

**Not Personal Mail**

C. Bruce Horseshoe Assistant Director
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FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 100-111437
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The original report is filed as Serial # 751 in N.Y. File 64-3909 M.E.

100-111437

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Section 552

☐ (b)(1) ☐ (b)(7)(A) ☐ (d)(5)
☐ (b)(2) ☐ (b)(7)(B) ☐ (j)(2)
☐ (b)(3) ☐ (b)(7)(C) ☐ (k)(1)
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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of __________________________

☐ For your information: __________________________

☐ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-11437-1, enclosed.
New York
JUL 3 1957

RE: NAACP
18-C

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

The original informant report is maintained as serial [redacted] in 56-3609 (P&C).

[redacted]

1 = 66-3609 (P&C)
[redacted] (Thurgood Marshall)

[redacted]

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

100-7629
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:

100-111437-2 enclosure
Re: JEFFERSON SCHOOL
13 - C

On ______ furnished the attached report dated ______

The original report is filed as Serial ___ in file 66-3809 (P&F).

---

1 NY-66-3809 (P&F)
2 ______
1 NY-100-30640 (CPUSA-JLORD QUESTION)
1 NY-100-7629 (NAACP)
① NY-100- ___ (THURGOOD MARSHALL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/24/95 BY SPD

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67C

100-111437-9

100-1046265

SEARCHED INDEXED FILED JUL 1 9 1951
FBI - NEW YORK

697
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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□ For your information: __________________________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 106-11147-3. enclosure

X Deleting Page(s) X
X No Duplication Fee X
X For This Page X

FBI/DOJ
New York
July 22, 1952

MEMO:

RE: CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE
IS-C

On furnishing SA. with the attached report dated regarding activities at a

The original report is filed as Serial #7757 in file 66-3809 (P&C).

1 - 66-3809 (P&C)
1 - 100- (THURGOOD MARSHALL)
1 - 100-51820 (JEFFERSON SCHOOL)
1 - 100-92763 (PETTIS PERRY)
1 - 100-109061

100-1114 37-4

11/22/55 SP

DECLASSIFIED

12/57 D
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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of ____________

For your information: ____________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-111437-4 enclosures

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

...
New York
July 22, 1952

On the attached FJC covering informant's activities for...

The original report is filed as Serial...

FY file 66-3800 (FJC).

SA.

Chief Clerk:
Open Case 157.

THURGOOD MARSHALL

100-111437-7

11/22/95 FY SP}

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

For your information:

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

100-111437-5 enclosure
On 7/14/53, an anonymous source made available a partial mailing list of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership. 100-111978 *

Above captioned name appeared on this list.

Photographic evidence of this material is maintained in 100-111978-L1 (1)

OP. 62-125.

Y103
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Section 552

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of ____________

☐ For your information: ____________

The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 100-11/43 7-7, page 2 + 3.
and have a talk with THURGOOD MARSHAL to get him to put pressure on the local N.A.A.C.P. to do a publicity job.
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)
FROM: SA

DATE: 7-11-56

SUBJECT: COMINFIL MAACP
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Information in the past, obtained from
individuals who have furnished reliable
information in the past, indicates that
reports of a Civil Rights
Rally and Kick-off Drive sponsored by the MAACP
which was held at the Metropolitan Community
Church, 11st and South Park Way, Chicago, Illinois,
on May 27, 1956. These reports are being retained
in A and A respectively.

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

1 - New York (267)
(100- THURGOOD MARSHALL)
6 - Chicago
(1)
(1)
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8/22/55. BY SP2

SEARCHED, INDEXED,
SERIALIZED, FILED
JUL 11 1956
FBI - CHICAGO
Informant advised that [redacted] of the Chicago Branch of the NAACP, was [redacted] of the meeting. Informant advised that an unidentified minister made pertinent remarks on the subject of closing the ranks in the legal battle for human justice. Following this speech, an appeal was made for money to aid the NAACP. Informant advised that [redacted] (phonetic) seemed to have some official duty in connection with counting the collection. A [redacted] (phonetic) made a speech at this meeting urging all to join in the "fight for freedom and first-class citizenship." He stated that the goal was to have 20,000 in the NAACP in the Chicago area.

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

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

He stated that the Southern Negro is at last telling the truth about himself. He is not satisfied with his plight and is certain that something can be done about it. MARSHALL stated that all friends of human dignity must stand up and be counted. He stated that pseudo-liberals have faded away in the hour of need. These individuals, MARSHALL advised, speak out only when and where it was politically expedient. He stated that friends of social justice, white or black, must stand with the NAACP in their fight for first-class citizenship.
MARSHALL told the group that the Negro feels that he has earned the right to personal dignity among other achievements in cultural and economical status. The lowest type white person in the South, according to MARSHALL, also suffers all the evils of the southern economy and cheap labor. His only comfort is that he's "better than the nigger". MARSHALL stated that an economy, such as exists in the South with its segregation, weakens all unions.

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

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

Informant advised that the ushers at this meeting were headed by . Informant advised that she observed in front of the church distributing a mimeographed sheet on current social issues before the courts.
TO: SAC, DETROIT (100-1334)  DATE: May 27, 1957
FROM: SA
SUBJECT: SWP
IS - SWP
INFORMANT: who is of unknown reliability
ACTIVITY:
RECEIVED BY: Detroit Office

Relet reflected the following: 100-111437-9

"These reports have been and are being obtained from a strictly confidential source and any inquiry made on the basis of the information contained therein should be made in an extremely discreet manner so that it will not in any way reveal the source of the information or the possible..."
identity of the informant. The substance of this material should not be included in an investigative report or made available to unauthorized individuals or outside agencies unless paraphrased in such a way that the identity of the informant and the source of the information will not be disclosed. It is imperative that this procedure be closely followed.

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

Attached thereto was the following two reports:
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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

☐ For your information:

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

100-111437-9
thur good marshall

409 edgecombe ave, nyc

9/2/08

baltimore, md

all information contained herein is unclassified date 2/2/95 by

chief clerk

female

reverse

file & serial number

rems

file review symbols

i - identical

ii - not identifiable

u - unclassifiable

80-114-57-10

653
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Requested by: 7

Examined by: 3/21

Consolidated by: (date)

Reviewed by: (date)

File Review Symbols:
- I = Identical
- U = Unavailable reference
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Request by: [redacted]

Received: 7-6

Reviewed by: [redacted]

File Review Symbols:
- I = Identified
- NI = Not Identifiable
- U = Unavailable reference

File No.: 67C

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Requested by: [Redacted]
Received by: 3/28
Reviewed by: [Redacted]
TO:  CHIEF CLERK

Subject: Thurgood Marshall

Addressee:

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Search by: 3/59

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**File Review Symbols**

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NI = Not Identical
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**Date**

3/28/6
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

FROM: SA

DATE: 7/6/58

RE: "The good" Marshall

FILE #: 10-C-114-37

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

In the event there is no HCUA record check attached to this memo, the results of HCUA check are located in 100-7629 Sub C where the names are filed alphabetically.
The background information regarding Thurgood Marshall was obtained from "Who’s Who In America", volume 29, 1956-1957.

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

CONFIDENTIAL

CLASSIFIED BY DOD
DECLASSIFIED ON: 25X

CONFIDENTIAL

11/27/95
THURGOOD MARSHALL
Executive Officer
and Director-Counsel
N.A.A.C.P. Legal
Defense and Educational
Fund, Inc.

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

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

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

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

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

b7c
The "Daily Worker", issue of October 30, 1943, page three, column four, identifies Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. as the Communist Party candidate for the City Council of New York City in the 1943 elections.

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

In a "throwaway" pamphlet distributed by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties announcing a dinner at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York City, on April 8, 1944, to be held under the auspices of that organization, Thurgood Marshall was listed as an officer.

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

In 1945, who was in a position to furnish reliable information, reflected that Thurgood Marshall was listed among the sponsors for the establishment by the National Negro Congress of a "National Committee for Military Equality through circumscription of Declaration on Military Equality".

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

Who has not furnished sufficient information for a determination as to reliability to be made, reported in February, 1946, that Thurgood Marshall was a good friend of Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress. termed Marshall a "fellow traveler" and added that Marshall may possibly have been a member of the Communist Party although he could furnish no evidence in support of this statement.
The May, 1949, issue of the "New York Guild Lawyer", publication of the New York Chapter, National Lawyers Guild, related that Thurgood Marshall, a national officer of the National Lawyers Guild, was also, under the chapter constitution, an ex officio member of the New York Chapter's Board of Directors.

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

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

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

On May 15, 1952, [redacted] residing at [redacted] was now a member of the Communist Party from 1948 to 1952, for the purpose of furnishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that Thurgood Marshall, according to information furnished to him on May 12, 1952, by [redacted], was not a Marxist.
Regarding who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on November 15, 1955.
A more check of the indexes and/or printed hearings of the House Committee on Ex-African Activities of the Negro, Thurgood Marshall, on May 24, 1948, by Special Inquiry, reflected the following references which were not checked against the original sources:

1. The "Daily Worker" of December 15, 1947, page 3, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, Counsel for N.A.A.C.P., of the Progressive Citizens of America, as a speaker at a "Free the Negro" rally December 15, 1947, at Manhattan Center.

2. The "Daily Worker" of December 20, 1947, page 7, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, Counsel, N.A.A.C.P., as a speaker on December 20, 1947, at the Manhattan Center for a Progressive Citizens of America "Free the Negro" rally.

3. The "Evening Star" of February 9, 1948, page A-22, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL as a speaker for the National Lawyers Guild on a Forum on the President's Loyalty Program.


5. The Minutes of Hearing, Volume VII, pages 372 and 373, of the testimony of CLIFFORD H. ROSS, before the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on Charitable and Philanthropic Agencies and Organisations, February 24, 1948, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL of the N.A.A.C.P. filed a brief in the "Frenton Suit" case.

6. The "Lawyers Guild Review" of May and June, 1948, page 421, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL as associate editor of the Lawyers Guild Review.

7. The "Daily Worker" of November 26, 1947, page 6, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL as a signor of a telegram to New York Congressmen asking them to oppose contempt citations in the case of the Hollywood Writers.
10. "That in the N.A.A.C.P. reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL as a member, National Committee of the International Juridical Association."

11. The "Daily People's World" of February 27, 1952, page 2, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, San Francisco N.A.A.C.P., Investigator, as a speaker on "Civil Rights" at Negro UN in Korea.


14. The "Daily Worker" of January 7, 1952, page 2, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, N.A.A.C.P., Council, as a speaker at a memorial service at the Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, New York City, on January 6, in protest of the bombing death of HARRY ROBIN, Negro N.A.A.C.P., Leader in Florida.

15. The "Daily Worker" of January 8, 1952, page 6, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, N.A.A.C.P., Chief Counsel, as a member of a delegation to the Attorney General McGHEE protesting the murder of HARRY ROBIN, Negro N.A.A.C.P., Leader in Florida.

16. The "Daily Worker" of February 12, 1953, page 7, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, N.A.A.C.P., Leader, of District 65, Distributive, Processing, and Office Workers, was to speak at a Negro History Week celebration at the union's headquarters, 11 Astor Place, on February 19.


Page 809 reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL, Maryland, as a National Committee Member of the International Juridical Association.

18. The "Daily Worker" of August 13, 1949, page 3, column 6, reflects one THURGOOD MARSHALL was a Special Counsel of the N.A.A.C.P.
Page 114 of House Report 1323, report on the National Lawyers Guild on September 17, 1950, reflects on THURGOOD MARSHALL, New York City, as a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild as of December 9, 1950.

Page 114 of the Investigation of Communist Activities in the Baltimore Area - Part 2, February 12, 1951, hearing before the Committee on Un-American Activities, reflects on THURGOOD MARSHALL, to which he replied no.

Page 115 of the Investigation of Communist Activities in the Baltimore Area - Part 2, at hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities on March 25-26, 1951, in the testimony of THURGOOD MARSHALL, legal representative of the N.A.A.C.P., as the main speaker at a demonstration in Baltimore.
The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the International Union Association:

"1. Cited as 'a Communist front and an affiliate of the International Labor Defense.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1411 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 23, 1944, p. 849.)

"2. Cited as an organization which 'actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3163 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 23, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 32.)
"2. Cited as a Communist front which is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions and which since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

(Committee on Ex-American Activities, House Report 1123 on the National Lawyers' Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)

"3. To defend the cases of Communist lawyers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(U.S. Senate, Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)
The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", revised and published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Progressive Citizens of America:

MEMO:

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

By attached report dated the time they discussed the N.A.A.C.P. they also made several other contacts during the day.

cc - 66-3809 (P & C) 100-0.446741-95 44-223310-9.70 100-6104626

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/24/95 BY SP 100-1114.57

Indexed 6/94

NEW YORK, NEW YORK
APR 1952
FBI - NEW YORK
This report exclusively devoted to coverage of activities of [redacted] as follows:

[Redacted text]

[Redacted text]
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: 100-111437-12, page 2.
Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

□ For your information:

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

100-11437-12, page 445.
I today met THURGOOD MARSHALL, who spoke at the graduation exercises for the NYC PD recruit class. Prior to the exercises, he advised me that the NY PD was attempting to get in touch with him about the FBI, so I avoided them. I suggested that he go ahead and talk to them although I mentioned I would be rather interested in what he had to say about if he agreed to tell me. He advised me that he would be glad to and would be in touch with me when he had a chance.

This was furnished telephonically to Director Deke DeLoach.
THURGOOD MARSHALL, telephone 897, called on May 13, 1959.

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

Mr. MARSHALL furnished the following information concerning the interview:

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

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

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DATE 4/24/55 BY SP

100-111437-14
MARSHALL advised he gained the impression that the Post people were looking for something - fishing - that they appeared to be trying to find out what makes Mr. HOOVER tick.

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

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

The above information was furnished to Supervisor [REDACTED] at the Bureau on 5/19/59.
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-429903)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-137044)

SUBJECT: COMMITTEE TO END RACIAL INJUSTICE, LF-1047.

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

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

5 - RICHMOND (100-429903) (3 EXCLS.) (MD)
   (1 - 61-3376 - NAACP)

2 - CHARLOTTE (100-9166) (3 EXCLS.) (MD)
4 - NEW YORK (100-137044) (41L)
   (1 - 100-7129 - NAACP) (41L)

MARSHALL interviewed by RAS 100-11437

(41L)

PLACE ON 11/27/55 (THURGOOD MARSHALL)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED IS CONFIDENTIAL

CASS 11/27/95 B5 SP-2
M. J. SIMON

MARCH 11, 1960

BR: COMMITTEE TO COMBAT RACIAL INJUSTICE; 1959-60

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

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

Mr. HARRIETT made available to the NYU copies of material, Photostats of which are being enclosed to the Bureau and Charlotte.

1. A letterhead of the "COMMITTEE", which states the purposes of the organization.


3. Another memorandum from the NAACP in North Carolina, which is undated.

The above set forth the background resulting in the
In summary Mr. MARSHALL mentioned that his purpose in furnishing the information was due to the fact that he believed a similar movement will seek to arouse the people in the North Carolina area to take action which could become violent and cause racial unrest and tension. He pointed out in observing similar matters in the past, he is afraid of people agitating on such matters in the North since race tension can be easily aroused, especially during the summer months.

Mr. MARSHALL added that he believes the DEFENSE COMMITTEE will be used as a pressure group within the NAACP and that the matter of a statement might possibly become an issue at the forthcoming National Convention of the NAACP to be held in NYC on July 13 to 19, 1959.

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

A separate investigation will be initiated in the FBI concerning the DEFENSE COMMITTEE in order to determine the extent of the activities of this organization.

Mr. MARSHALL advised that no one else in the NAACP was aware of the fact that he had furnished the above information to the FBI. He added that in the event any additional information came to his attention concerning the DEFENSE COMMITTEE, he would communicate with this office.
June 8, 1959

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

Dear [Name]

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

Sincerely,

Thurgood Marshall
Director-Counsel

[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/27/95 - BY [Redacted]
**National Officers**

**President**

[Name]

**Executive Officers**

**Secretary**

[Name]

**Treasurer**

[Name]

**National Officers**

**Vice President**

[Name]

**Secretary**

[Name]

**Treasurer**

[Name]

**Board of Directors**

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The “Committee of 100,” a voluntary cooperative group of individuals headed by Dr. Allen Knight Chalmers has sponsored the appeal of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1943, and has called for public subscription of $250,000 during 1949 to enable the Fund to put into operation a program designed to make desegregation a reality throughout the United States.
WHERE DO YOU STAND
on the question of
SELF — DEFENSE

Robert Williams, NAACP president in Union County, North Carolina, was suspended from his post by
NAACP Secretary Bay Wilkins. Williams' "crime" is that he said Negroes can't expect justice from
Jim Crow courts, and should "meet violence with violence." On June 3 he was put on trial before
an NAACP committee in New York, whose recommendations will be taken up by the NAACP national board
on June 8.

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

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

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

---

Hear

"The case of Robert Williams"

FRIDAY JUNE 12 8 PM
EUGENE V. DEBS HALL
3737 WOODWARD

SPONSOR Friday Night Socialist Forum

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED DISCUSSION FROM THE AUDIENCE INVITED
TWO VAST NUMBERS of Negroes, here and abroad: Thurgood Marshall is "Mr. Civil Rights." Many honors have been bestowed on him—including an honorary chairmanship of an African tribe—since Marshall won the famous school desegregation case in the Supreme Court in 1954. Adulation, however, has its drawbacks.

Not long ago, he was awakened in the dead of night by a telephone call from a woman in Texas. Arrests of Negro youths had occurred at a sit-in demonstration and his unknown admirer was certain that Marshall was the only man capable of fighting the case. It took him 30 minutes to persuade the woman that there were competent local lawyers whom he could make available.

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

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

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

**Loud and Long**

The rendition is perfect, though he comes from no farther south than Baltimore. He lapses into a heavy drawl, curses genially, laughs uproariously at the mildest witicism; at any moment one expects to see him snap his suspenders (but he wears a belt). College classmates recall him as the loudest man in the dormitory. He is no different at the age of 52.
Marshall is tall (6-feet-3) and broad, with the well-kept face of a man who dines on food, drinks wine, and takes exercise. He seldom walks when he can and is pleased to say that he is now too old to learn how to swim.

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

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

He has appeared 25 times before the U. S. Supreme Court, winning in all but three cases. His noteworthy victories cover a broad area. He won a number of cases involving exclusion of Negroes from juries, segregation of the public schools, and other transgressions of due process.

Cracking of the "white primary" in the South, in a 1944 Supreme Court decision, opened the voting rolls to many thousands of excluded Negroes. Two years later, the Supreme Court outlawed Jim Crow restrictions in interstate travel. In 1948, in another case argued by Marshall, the court held that restrictive covenants—which excluded Negroes and other minorities from the rental or buying of real estate—were unenforceable in the courts. These cases all led up to the decisive breakthrough on the educational front in 1954.

In 1944, after the primary was won, Marshall and his associates faced a vigorous office party. At one point, the proceedings, he summed up the various girls in the office as "dirt assistant secretaries," "second assistants," and "secretaries." Incoming calls he passed from one to the other before reaching him. (Normally, he gets Marshall on the phone without the intervention of any secretary.)

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

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

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

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

These days, when he looks back to 1954, he is in no mood to exult. ("We have won the main fight—the main legal fight—but now we're getting to the point of counting the people involved, not merely the law suits.") And when he counts people, he notes that only 8 per cent of the school children to
though he is perched on the 17th floor of an air-conditioned office building at 10 Columbus Circle, Marshall clearly hears the sound of distant combat. For no means are all the fund's cases argued in the discreet atmosphere of federal courts, where the judges are normally genial men. For the past several months, the fund's largest load of new cases has come from the mass arrests of sit-in demonstrators and pickets at lunch counters throughout the South.

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

During 25 years on the job, Marshall has seen barriers fall, barriers go down; there is solid reason for satisfaction—but none for complacency, he believes.

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


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

"No sir." Marshall repeated.

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

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

Continued Tomorrow.
"There's never time for a breather."
COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF
NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished the following information on February 23 and 25, 1961.

The Negro American Labor Council Workshop and Institute on Race Bias in Trade Unions, Industry, and Government, was held on February 17-18, 1961, at the Metropolitan Baptist Church, 1225 8th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

The first session opened at 10:00 a.m., Friday, February 17, 1961. The Negro American Labor Council (NALC), presided and presented a "Position Paper of the Negro American Labor Council Workshop and Institute on Race Bias in Trade Unions, Industry, and Government" which assailed denials of equal job opportunities for Negroes in these three areas. It condemned the institutionalism of discrimination and the "tokenism" which allows the veneering of discrimination by the fact of a few Negroes being hired in different jobs. It likewise was critical of the exclusion of Negro youth from apprenticeship training programs. Discrimination has been found in the area administered by the Federal Government. Education is still infected with discrimination. The Negro today is through the Civil Rights Revolution attempting to complete the still unfinished social revolution of the Civil War. The Negro people must organize their full resources to achieve complete equality.

CONFIDENTIAL

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COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

The keynote address was delivered by A. Phillip Randolph, President, Negro American Labor Council, under the title "Economic and Ethnic Democracy in Trade Unions, Industry and Government".

Randolph emphasized the depressed condition of the Negro is chronic and results from unskilled or semi-skilled status, no seniority, segregation, and a conspiracy which unions, industry and government practice in the denial of equal job opportunities, the blocking of Negroes from apprentice training, and from the growth of automation.

Randolph said the NALC was founded on the basic philosophy of belief in: rights to equal job opportunities and to learn a job; full employment in a democratic society; democratic, free trade unionism; alliance between the Negro community and the labor community on terms of equality and without compromise on the basic principle of the civil rights revolution; union democracy; a broad national policy of integration of Negro workers into apprenticeship training programs; desegregation of racially segregated unions; and that tokenism represents an illusion and is an affront to the Negro.

Randolph declared that the NALC is not a labor union, is non-partisan but not non-political; it will support broad programs for civil rights and the rights of labor sponsored by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and the AFL-CIO. It is anti-race bias in the AFL-CIO. It is not anti-white, but pro-Negro; it is anti-white supremacy. It is anti-Communist, anti-Fascist, anti-racist (black or white), anti-colonialist, and anti-imperialist, but pro-African, Asian, and Latin American revolutionary nationalism.

Randolph projected the following proposals:

1. AFL-CIO conference to urge within six months the initiation of desegregation in local unions.

2. Urging the ending of exclusion of workers of color from membership by the ritual of tacit consent.

3. Urging union consideration of apprentice-training programs.
4. Urging election of Negro trade unionists to policy-making bodies of local, national, and international unions.

5. Appointment of another Negro trade unionist to membership on the Executive Council of the AFL-CIO.

6. Integration of qualified Negro office and staff workers into all departments of the general headquarters of the AFL-CIO in Washington, D.C.

7. Placement of additional Negro trade unionists on the Civil Rights Committee. Members of the Executive Council should be urged to set an example by having their unions set up civil rights committees and departments.

8. Recomorganize the Civil Rights Department by having a qualified Negro trade unionist as Director. A native white Southerner sound on civil rights and a sound trade unionist should be placed on the staff, with an adequate interracial office force. It is recommended that the President or Secretary-Treasurer of the AFL-CIO serve as the Chairman of the Committee.

9. An executive order should be issued by President Kennedy to investigate the employment policies of all the departments of the federal government, with a view to eliminating the practice of race bias in same.

10. Recommendation of an executive order to investigate the methods, promotion, and upgrading on government jobs, with a view to providing an equal opportunity for every worker, regardless of race or color.

11. Recommendation that President Kennedy provide the President’s Committee on Government Employment Policy with the status of White House authority for effective execution and implementation of a no-discrimination job policy in every department, agency, commission, and bureau.

12. Recommendation of an investigation of the administration of Federal Civil Service rules that invite discrimination by allowing choice of any of the top three applicants, and exceptions to even the “rule of three” make it possible to avoid hiring a Negro even when all three top candidates are Negro.
23. Recommendation that President Kennedy issue an executive order requiring that all federal government contracting agencies strictly enforce the non-discrimination clause which is not now being done.

14. Recommendation that President Kennedy issue an executive order providing that the federal government assumes a more vital role in promoting a nation-wide crash program for the training of skilled workers and guarantees that federal assistance to all craft training systems be limited to programs which do not discriminate on a basis of race or color.

Finally, to call upon the President of the United States and the President of the AFL-CIO and the leaders of industry, the most powerful country and labor movement and industry in the world, to issue a clarion call to the government, the workers and management to respect, recognize and support the God-given right of every human being, regardless of race or color, to earn a living in the sweat of his brow.

asked for a floor motion to adopt the proposals. Motion made and adopted.

Opening statements were made by Arthur J. Goldberg, United States Secretary of Labor; President, NACCP; Director of Industrial Relations, National Urban League; Thurgood Marshall, Director, NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, and New York State Commission against Discrimination.

Mr. Goldberg admitted that bias existed in industry and government. He said industry could do much better, that it only will harm itself by not training all forces. Our government has pledged to do all it can to eradicate bias and prejudice in government and industry. He cited figures to show that there is a greater number of Negroes unemployed than whites.

emphasized the need for admitting qualified Negroes into apprenticeship training programs and into other forms of vocational training. Federal and state agencies should withhold funds and other forms of subsidization from those apprentice training programs which exclude Negroes. The AFL-CIO should begin to enforce seriously its declarations in the matter of racial exclusion practice and segregation.
State Commission Against Discrimination, New York, New York, pointed out that some states, including New York, have legal measures available to enforce nondiscrimination, and if any matter takes priority, it is that of education of Negro working men and women to make full use of the tools at their disposal.

stated he got a report from Africa asking that Negroes be sent there trained as engineers, that the opportunities are unlimited. Russia is sending people by the carloads, and it is possible the Russian and Chinese Communists will take over. He said the training of the Russian people shocked him. He urged that the conference go on record to ask for a thorough study of the trade training system.

Thurgood Marshall urged that the NAALC, Urban League, and the NAACP work together to insure jobs for Negroes without binding themselves to any party.

The Friday afternoon session ran from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. under the title "Panel on Apprenticeship Training Programs.

Chairman: [Blank]

Panel: [Blank]

League of L'omai D'rith
Harvard University
National Association of Colored Women's Clubs
National Council of Negro Women
Howard University
National Medical Association
Howard University
New York Chapter, NAALC
National Urban League
Norman Thomas, Chairman, Post War World Council Laborers
District Council
Episcopal Zion Church
African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church
National Urban League.
Examiners: Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Yale University Law School

Racial Adviser, United States Employment Service, Washington, D.C., made a statement on Apprenticeship Training Program. He characterized the failure of Negro skilled workers and inability of Negro youth to find apprenticeship training as a bottleneck impeding full employment of minority group workers in this country. He urged that organizations in American community life be made aware of this.

Witnesses then appeared to tell of discriminatory practices which they had encountered.

The witnesses included:

Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, New York City
who testified for his son, Washington, D.C. (no union affiliation given)
St. Louis, Missouri, Sheet Metal Industry
Local 26 (International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers), Washington, D.C.
Donald Pointer, Local 5, Washington, D.C. (no union affiliation given)

A summary was given by Cornell University. He concluded that the unions control the apprenticeship programs, and once a break-through can be made there, the Negro's problems in this area will cease.

A "Mass Labor Education Rally" was held from 7:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. on Friday evening. Approximately 2,000 were in attendance, and the collection amounted to about $1,300.

Presiding:

The theme of this rally was "The Negro Worker in the Coming Age of Automation".

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CONFIDENTIAL
Programmed speakers included the Honorable Adam Clayton Powell, House of Representatives, Congress of the United States, and Doctor Martin Luther King, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Representative Powell pledged support to the NAAC because he was tired of the Negro suffering in the richest country in the world. He condemned the conditions of the Negroes in the South. He asserted money would not be made available for segregated schools. Representative Powell received a standing ovation at the conclusion of his remarks.

Doctor King reviewed attacks on him in his career of fighting for civil rights. He talked of the struggle of the Negro youth who are striking out for themselves. He said NAAC had a moral responsibility to support them. He disclaimed achievement of objectives by violence and urged pacific means.

On Saturday, February 18, the morning session which was a panel on Union Democracy began at 10:00 a.m.

Chairman: [Name]

Panel: Episcopal Church, Buffalo Chapter, NAAC
Catholic Interracial Council, NAAC

Examiners: Joseph L. Man Jr., Noted Labor Attorney

A statement on union democracy was delivered by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.
Witnesses included Local 901, International Longshoremen's Association, New York, New York.

Lodge 776, Tulsa, Oklahoma (no union affiliation was announced.)

(First Name Unknown) employed as a moulder in a foundry in Cincinnati, Ohio (no local number or union affiliation given).

Memphis, Tennessee (no union affiliation given).

Postal Alliance, Washington, D.C.

Fayette County, Tennessee, was introduced and spoke at this time about conditions in "tent city" in Fayette County. He stated he had learned the Postmaster of his town will probably be cutting off his mail, and he wanted the NAIC to help him. A lawyer volunteered to speak with him.

An unidentified Negro female who was with him spoke and thanked the NAIC for the opportunity to come to this workshop. She said she had never previously been outside Fayette County. She wanted to thank God there were people like those in the NAIC.

International Ladies Garment Workers Union, Chicago, Illinois, was allowed to speak at this time. She presented the following proposals:

1. Delegations, letters, and telegrams should be directed to President Kennedy asking immediate steps to eliminate the Fayette County and Haywood, Tennessee, situations as a disgrace to American democratic society.

2. Equal job opportunities in all industries, professions, and government departments.

3. Elimination of lily-white departments.

4. Upgrading and promotion, especially in the white collar field, and including the federal government.
8. Elimination of differentials in wages for women doing
the same work as men.

9. Elimination of separate seniority clauses for doing
the same work as men.

10. No Negro exclusion from certain industries and pro-
fessions such as airline stewardesses or hostesses.

11. Recommendation for a series of workshops beginning
immediately in every local union council dealing specifically with
women's problems and grievances.

12. Aim for a national workshop dealing with women's
problems.

13. Activation of women in the overall MALC program.

14. A woman should be put on the organizing staff of
the MALC.

15. Negro women should be put on all committees in trade
unions.

A motion made by an unidentified male on the floor of the
meeting to accept these proposals was passed by the meeting.

Among those observed in attendance:

Baltimore, Maryland, a member of the
Communist Party
Detroit, Michigan
Chicago, a member of the Communist Party
Chicago
Chicago
Chicago
Chicago
Chicago
Chicago
a member of the Communist Party
Detroit
Washington, D.C.
Washington, D.C.
New York, a member of the Communist Party

- 9 -
RE: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL

New York
New York
East Orange, New Jersey
Baltimore, Maryland
Fayette County, Tennessee
Unidentified female, Negro, Fayette County, Tennessee

employed in the Department of State, Washington, D.C., was overheard stating she had come to the conference for help because she felt she had been passed over for more than a year in being promoted. An explanation was made to her that membership in a union and in the NAFLC was necessary before the NAFLC could accept a grievance. She stated she is not a member of the NAFLC.

The temper of the workshop generally was one of determination for finding ways to accomplish the objectives of the proposals made by A. Phillip Randolph in his keynote address.

No overt activity on the part of members of the Communist Party was evident on the floor of the meeting.

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

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

- 10 -
Enclosed herewith to the Bureau are five copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination which relates to the Negro American Labor Council's Workshop and Institute held in Washington, D.C., February 17 and 18, 1961. Also enclosed are copies of the letterhead memorandum for other field offices as indicated. The information contained in this letterhead memorandum was furnished by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past.

The letterhead memorandum has been classified confidential because it contains information from a source of continuing value, and any disclosure thereof might jeopardize the source.

Careful consideration was given to concealment of the source.

3 - Bureau (Encl. 3)(REGISTERED)
12 - New York (Encl. 12)(REGISTERED)
(1 - 100-19194)(A. PHILIP RANDOLPH)
(1 - 100-182824)(COMINFIL - NALC)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERETO IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 1/27/65 BY SP

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1-100-19431 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST. - Strategy in Industry)
1-100-18209 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST. - Pamphlets & Publications)
1-100-19491 (CP, USA, ILL. DIST. - Domestic Administration)
1-100-36644 (HABC)
1-100-30509 (AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE)
FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT
Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.
Headquarters file 157-13503
Press reports indicate that Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall spoke at the centennial celebration at Dillard University before a predominantly Negro crowd on Sunday, May 4, 1969. Justice Marshall stated that "anarchy is anarchy is anarchy" "it makes no difference who practices it, it is bad, it is punishable and it should be punished." He reportedly denounced black militants and said that nothing will be settled with guns, fire bombs and rocks. He reportedly stated "the seeds (of anarchy) are here but nothing will be settled with guns, fire bombs and rocks. The country can't survive if the perpetrators go unpunished. Its that simple."

New Orleans attempt to discreetly obtain from your sources on the Dillard campus copies of Justice Marshall's speech. WFO should do likewise with your sources at the Supreme Court.

Furnish copies of the speech to the Bureau.
**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.

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

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**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.**

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**Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Washington Metropolitan Field Office File 157-13503-2 x 3.**

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- [ ] For your information:

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- [X] The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

  157-13503-2 x 3.
FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 197-232
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, WFO (197-New)

ATTENTION: Legal Counsel Division

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of a Civil Subpoena for Director Kelley.

The subpoena was served at WFO on 10/23/77, by a Deputy U. S. Marshal.

Judge Henry E. Peterson, ex 138-33977, directed to serve the subpoena on Director Kelley, and all persons or corporations, if any, who may have knowledge of documents sought, on or before 11/3/77.

Judge McNamara, ex 138-33977, directed to serve the subpoena on Director Kelley and all persons or corporations, if any, who may have knowledge of documents sought, on or before 11/3/77.
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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For your information: Court documents filed in U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey, Civil Action File No. 75-2014, which are in the public domain.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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[redacted information]

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

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197-232

Enclosures
PLAINTIFF APPEARING PRO SE HEREBIN

SUPERIOR COURT
OF NEW JERSEY COUNTY
LAW (Passaic) DIVISION

DOCKET NO. 1875-76
JUNE 5, 1978 (Joel)

CIVIL

ACTION

Plaintiff(s)


Defendant(s)


TO:

DISTRICT ATTORNEY


PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE ABOVE CAPTIONED MATTER SET
DOWN FOR TRIAL ON JUNE 5, 1978 IS UNLAWFUL AND ILLEGAL.

MAY 10, 1978

PRO SE