FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 62-0-71397
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

February 2, 1968

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C. 20530

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The enclosed letter and news clippings are forwarded to you for appropriate comments.

With kindest regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Wright Patman

3 ENCLOSURES
TRUE COPY

Dear Sir!

Our first step in trying to cure some of the ills in the U.S.A. would be to start at the top it seems to me -

Would it be possible for you to send proof that these clippings are not true? Thank you

Yours truly

[Redacted]

[Redacted]
Dear Sir,

Our first step in trying to cure some of the ills in the U.S.A. would be to start at the top it seems to me.

Should it be possible for you to send (or ask that these clipping be sent) to me? Thank you.

Yours Truly

[Signature]

me

6/70
Both Hugo Black (l.) and Thurgood Marshall (r.) were appointed to the U.S. Supreme Court despite documented participation in communist fronts. Congressional hearings show that Black was involved with a "communist transmission belt" known as the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. This Red outfit was actually a Leham-Durr operation organized in Alabama and later moved to Louisiana.

Justice Black married Josephine Foster in 1921. She also had commie-front citations. Clifford Durr married sister Virginia Foster in 1926. Thurgood was another Lehman protégé, and was for many years on payroll of Lehman-dominated NAACP. Congressional hearings also showed many communist front citations for him.
On one hand the LBJ Administration is subsidizing Dr. Benjamin Spock (left), and on the other hand it's trying to put him in jail.

This photograph is from an official report of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare entitled Emphasis Fluoridation. The expensive bulletin, paid for by taxpayers, pictures opponents of fluoridation as a bunch of nuts; it extols and salutes Spock as a Keeper of the Truth.

The picture at right is of Wilbur Cohen, Under Secretary of the Department and a Spock booster. Spock argues that he has a right to dissent in behalf of communism but questions the right of ordinary citizens to dissent in behalf of pure drinking water.

Spock is not a pacifist as many believe—just pro-integration, and pro-Red. In World War II he served as a lieutenant commander in the USNR. Cohen was never in the armed forces in any of the bloody wars.
Honorable Wright Patman  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515  

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of February 2nd,  
with enclosures.

In response to your request, while I would  
like very much to be of assistance in answering the inquiry  
of information in our files must be maintained  
as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of  
Justice. I regret I am unable to furnish the information you  
desire, and I am herewith returning the material you made  
available.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Bufiles show we have maintained cordial relations with Congressman  
Patman for many years. Last outgoing, 7-3-67, expressed Director's con-  
golence in death of the Congressman's wife. No record in Bufiles on  
Enclosures consisted of letter from  
inquiring as to authenticity of two newspaper clippings which she enclosed  
concerning Thurgood Marshall and  
alleged communist affiliation by him and Marshall, and pointed out that  
a pro-Red is being subsidized by the present administration which on the  
other hand is trying to put him in jail.
FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 62-86660
**SERVICE UNIT**

**Searcher:**

**Supervisor:** Room 263

**Subject:** Thurgood Marshall

- Exact Spelling
- All References
- Subversive Ref.
- Main File
- Restricted to Quantity of

Ref: for 1947 to date

**FILE NUMBER**

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**455**
December 27, 1946

Hon. Tom C. Clark
Attorney General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Clark:

You will remember that sometime ago, I brought to your personal attention matters affecting Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation has done a good job on peonage in the South. With the exception of peonage, the record of the F.B.I. investigating cases involving Negroes has been one-sided. The inability of the F.B.I. to identify any members of the lynch mob in the Monroe, lynchings is the latest example of this. In Turpin at Columbia, Tennessee, on February 26th of this year, it is reported that F.B.I. officers were sent in almost immediately and were supposedly made a thorough and complete investigation. They were unable to produce the name of a single individual responsible for the acts of violence and destruction of the property of the Negroes in town.

In the past, the N.A.A.C.P. and other organizations have used untrained investigators and usually been able to produce the names of those who had instigated the mobs. In the recent Minden, Louisiana case, the President of our New Orleans Branch experience as an investigator, was able to obtain the names of members of that mob. In the case of Isaac Woodard by Officer Shull, in Batesburg, we were able to produce eyewitnesses and the police officer.

The F.B.I. has established for itself a remarkable record for ferreting out persons via...
Hon. Tom C. Clark

December 27, 1949

our federal laws. This great record extends from the prosecution of vicious spies and saboteurs, who are trained in the methods of evading identification and arrest, to nondescript hoodlums who steal cheap automobiles and drive them across state lines. On the other hand, the F.B.I. has been unable to identify or bring to trial persons charged with violations of federal statutes where Negroes are the victims. Such a record demonstrates the uneven administration of federal criminal statutes, which should not be tolerated.

You have called for a strengthening of the Federal Civil Rights Statutes, yet, I am sure it is apparent that there will be very little use to strengthen these Civil Rights Statutes if the F.B.I. continues its policy of being unable to produce the names of persons guilty of such crimes.

You will remember that Section 49 of Title 8 provides you and other officials of the Federal Government are specifically required, at the expense of the United States, "to institute prosecution against all persons violating any of the provisions of Chapter 3 of Title 18 ... and to cause such persons to be arrested and imprisoned, or bailed, for trial before the Court of the United States or the territorial court having cognizance of the offense." This statute places an additional burden on you and other law enforcement officials of the Federal Government over and above other duties included in the oath of office. For this reason, I believe that you, as Attorney General of the United States, have the clear duty and responsibility of making a complete investigation of one of your departments, namely the F.B.I., to determine why it is impossible for this department to maintain a record as to crimes in which Negroes are the victims comparable to its record as to other crimes.

This letter is being sent to you without being released to the press, and no publicity whatever is being given to anything other than possible discussion with members of your staff. I expect to be in Washington during the early part of January and would appreciate an opportunity to discuss this matter further with you if you so desire.

Very truly yours,

Thurgood Marshall
Special Counsel

TM:GS
uopwa-19-CIO

P.S. In connection with the failure to identify members of the mob in the Monroe, Ga., lynchings, I imagine you have noticed the editorial in the NEW YORK TIMES for Saturday, December 21st, captioned "The Silent Indictment".
The "Committee of 100", a voluntary cooperative group of individuals headed by William A. Nelson, has sponsored the appeal of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. since 1945, and has called for public subscription of $100,000 during 1946 to enable the Fund to meet urgent problems arising out of the post-war emergency.
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MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: COMPLAINT BY THURGOOD MARSHALL REGARDING CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS

I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you on the date of December 27, 1946 by Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Legal Defense and Educational Fund, in which Mr. Marshall is critical of the work of the FBI in investigating cases involving Negroes.

In order that you may be fully advised concerning this matter, I am including herewith a copy of the letter addressed to Mr. Marshall's Attorney General. I must state, however, that I do not expect Marshall to accept any factual explanation of the situations which he has complained about, because he has had previous dealings with him that he is most careless and tactless in the manner in which he makes the FBI. I might point out that under date of May 1 Mr. Marshall addressed to me a letter in which he charged me on the part of Special Agents in the Bureau in conducting interrogations involving Negroes and in interviewingNegroes. The charges Mr. Marshall makes, if true, serious ramifications.

By letter dated May 16, 1946 addressed to Mr. Marshall assured him that I would not tolerate any acts on the part of Bureau agents and explained to him that there would be immediate administrative inquiry into the charges made by him. I would furnish him with the names of the persons making the complaint against the Bureau agents, in order that he could determine the identity of the agents allegedly indulging in misconduct.

In the letter of May 16th to explain to Mr. Marshall that "stringent disciplinary action is taken against any employee who, by any act, prejudices the Bureau's program of a thorough, impartial and entirely ethical and legal investigation of all cases." Despite my request for identifying data which would permit me to make investigation into Mr. Marshall's charges against Bureau agents and despite my assurance to him that disciplinary action would be taken, Mr. Marshall persists in his attacks against the FBI and the Bureau agents involved in the investigation of cases involving Negroes.

[Signature]

[Stamp: KEEP IN P.B.I. FILES]

[Stamp: 1947 C.H.]

[Stamp: OPIES DESTROYED]

[Stamp: JUN 8 1947] [Stamp: NOV 20 1944]
action would be taken where justified, Mr. Marshall has never answered my letter of May 14th or furnished any information which would permit me to investigate the charges made.

I believe that Mr. Marshall's obvious hostility to the Bureau dominates the thinking of his associates in the legal operations of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. I might point out that when the Bureau was desirous of conducting an investigation into the case involving an assault upon [redacted] by [redacted] at [redacted], the victim, [redacted], a negro, when interviewed by Bureau agents, declined to furnish any information to us on the grounds that the Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had instructed him not to talk to the FBI except in our presence and the permission of [redacted]. According to [redacted], in referring to the FBI, that "They are not on your side of the government." It might be noted that the situation was the victim of an assault and the witness in the Bureau's efforts to conduct an investigation to determine whether there had been a violation of Federal Civil Rights Statutes. The restrictions placed upon by the N.A.A.C.P. representative resulted in considerable needless delay in the investigation of this case.

Marshall cites the Roger Holmes lynching case near Athens, Georgia, as an example of the one-sided investigations conducted in this type of case. I believe that it should be pointed out to Mr. Marshall in connection with this case that a thorough and extensive investigation has been conducted in the course of which nearly 2,000 people have been interviewed, and that the testimony of approximately 106 witnesses was heard by a Federal Grand Jury in Athens, Georgia, which Grand Jury did not return any indictment.

Marshall refers also to the Columbia, Tennessee, race riot on February 25 and 26, 1966, an investigation of which was conducted by this Bureau and reports submitted to the Criminal Division under the caption "Racial Violence Columbia, Tennessee; Civil Rights and Domestic Violence." You will recall that at the conclusion of the investigation in that case all of the facts were presented to the Federal Grand Jury and that at the conclusion of the testimony, the jury expressed the opinion that there has been no violation of any Federal statute and further commended the law enforcement officers for their manner in handling the situation.
Memorandum for the Attorney General

Later on in his letter, Marshall points out that just as long as we continue to have the continued existence of the Federal Civil Rights Statutes, but questions the effectiveness of any such statutes when violations and convictions do not result from the investigation of the statutes already in force. I believe it can be pointed out to Marshall that the two cases referred to above tend to show the need for specific civil rights statutes with clearly defined violations rather than the failure of the Bureau or the Department which is operating under the present highly controversial statutes.

Marshall makes the further statement that the N.A.A.C.P. has used inexperienced investigators who have been able to determine the names of the members of mobs and refers specifically to a recent Minden, Louisiana, lynching. Reports of investigation in that case have been forwarded to the Criminal Division under the caption "Deputy Sheriff ___ et al. v. Jones and ___ -- Victim, Civil Rights and Lynchings". You will recall that that case involved the rape of two negroes by Deputy Sheriff ___ and a mob of men who took out and severely beat them, as a result of which Jones died. Indictments have already been handed down against Deputy Sheriff ___ and three other individuals who were members of the mob. A number of eye witnesses, some of whom were negroes, have identified some of the members of the mob and one negro informant reported what he believed was a list of the individuals involved but had no evidence to support his belief. I believe that it should be pointed out to Marshall that although information as to suspects in some cases has been obtained by the N.A.A.C.P. or some of its representatives, the fact that such information is not evidence admissible in court is not constituting the solution to the particular case although it does lend invaluable assistance. And the real problem in these cases is to obtain definite and undisputed evidence admissible in court to prove the identity of the person responsible.

In referring to the case which, you recall, involved the beating of a negro person at Batesburg, South Carolina, which resulted in blindness, Marshall states that the N.A.A.C.P. was able to identify the eye witnesses and the name of the police officer. In this it is to be noted that the original complaint received from N.A.A.C.P. and from victim stated that the beating at Aiken, South Carolina, and it was not until the investigation of this case had been instituted that it was learned that the beating had actually occurred at Batesburg. Marshall's statement is misleading but the Bureau agent...
Memorandum for the Attorney General

viewed all persons suggested by the N.A.A.C.P. and furnished information to government attorneys.

To refute Marshall's charges that the FBI has exhibited bias and prejudice in conducting investigations involving him, I believe that a few cases where successful prosecutions have had in civil rights cases should be cited and that Marshall be informed in no uncertain terms that all investigations conducted by the Bureau are conducted impartially and without regard to the race or color of any persons involved.

Respectfully,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachments
MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I am attaching here to a summary of our relationships with Thurgood Marshall. As you suggest, we have not included our entire relationships with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as such a memorandum would be exceedingly voluminous; however, the pertinent data on Marshall are incorporated.

Respectfully,

W. Nichols

Attachment
Index back of memo

56 MAR 13 1948
THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES
October 13, 1947

Re: THURGOOD MARSHALL

I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

According to a letter from the NAACP dated September 19, 1947, Thurgood Marshall appears on a list of executive officers of the Association as Special Counsel.

He was listed as a sponsor of the American Civil Liberties Union, (Southern California Branch,) according to the Annual Report of the organization for 1939.

According to information received in 1942, Marshall was on the Board of Directors of the American Civil Liberties Union.

On February 10, 1944, there was an announcement of the results of a nationwide poll by the Schomburg Collection of Negro Literature of the New York Public Library to determine the thirty white individuals or organizations and the twelve Negro individuals or organizations which had done the most outstanding work during the preceding year for the improvement of race relations. Among the Negroes nominated was Thurgood Marshall.

The Daily Worker on July 1, 1946, indicated that Marshall received the Spingarn Medal, the NAACP's highest award, for his work in defense of Negroes, at the 37th Conference of the organization in Cincinnati.

A report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities lists Thurgood Marshall as being an officer of the International Juridical Association. This same report on page 609 lists him as a member of the National Committee of this association from Maryland.

Identification records reflect that one Thurgood Marshall, Negro, born July 2, 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland, was fingerprinted in the Virgin Islands on October 1, 1946, when he applied for a passport. These prints were searched against the criminal files of the Identification Division on October 15, 1947, and no record was found.

II. IDEOLOGICAL SYMPATHIES

The NAACP had a two-day conference in Florence, South Carolina, on June 13 and 14, 1943, at which Thurgood Marshall was the principal speaker. He was then of the Wilson colored school in Florence, South Carolina, stated that he had met Marshall and believed him to be a loyal American who would go as far as he could to further the aims of his organization but would not permit anything radical to be done to accomplish the desired end.

62-166

ENCLOSURE
He advised that Marshall, as a private individual, believed much as he did regarding the methods used by the organization (NAACP) in appealing to the mass of Negroes. The informant stated, however, that Marshall had remarked in private to him that although he does not believe in some of the things he advocates from the speaker's platform, the best way to secure the mass support of the colored people was through advocacy of an active militant attitude toward the betterment of the colored race.

The colored minister of Florence, South Carolina, who belonged to the NAACP, stated that Marshall was a loyal American and that although he would be militant in helping his organization achieve its aims he would not allow the use of force or un-American or illegal means.

The Florence, South Carolina, morning paper on June 16, 1943, quoted Marshall as stating that the recent race riots in Detroit were attributed to subversive groups. He discussed Army treatment of Negroes and was very praiseworthy of the way in which the Army and entire Federal government treated Negro people. He stated this was not true of very many local agencies. Marshall added that the colored people had more to lose should the Axis nations be victorious than did the white people. In general terms he condemned subversive organizations of all kinds and warned the Negroes against them. He said that they should ever be alert to advance the cause of the colored people but that they should be Americans first and strive for their own betterment secondly. He added that Communists were not as active among the colored people today as they were fifteen years ago for the colored people have found that Communism does not give them what they expect to get. Marshall advised a Bureau informant that it was not the policy of NAACP to be belligerent in any way but hinted that the organization would sponsor a group which would be belligerent if the association believed in the aims of the organization.

A Negress who was formerly of San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, advised that it was necessary in 1943 to hold two meetings before officers could be elected. She admitted that early in 1943 and during the year 1942 she had attempted to work with Communist Party members in the Association in harmony. After they could not agree on the new officers at the first meeting, they held another meeting on December 3, 1943. She attempted to turn the chair over to one Wesley Peoples and immediately the Communist Party members objected and recommended another person as Chairman. After much argument, it was finally decided to draft Thurmond Marshall as Chairman. He happened to be in the city on other business.
Marshall consented and was given two ballots - one prepared by supporters and the other by the Communist-dominated group. Marshall proposed that instead of using either that both be used as a guide and that the members vote on a blank sheet of paper, which was done. Alleged that the Communists attempted to influence the Negroes to vote against her. She stated that she had a discussion with Marshall about a week before the election, at which time she explained to him the trouble they were having with Communists. He allegedly told her he knew the Communists were trying to move into the various chapters of the NAACP and especially on the Pacific Coast. He reportedly urged to have a showdown fight with the Communists. Advised she later learned that Marshall also had a conference with her opponents, with whom Marshall was quite friendly. She was of the opinion that these Communists swayed the opinion of Marshall against her.

The January 2, 1944, issue of the Daily Worker contained the first of a series of articles by on what had been done about the causes of the August race riots in Harlem the preceding year. A number of people were listed as having been interviewed to get material for the articles and Marshall's name was included among them. The gist of the articles was that the causes of the race riots were still present.

The New York Amsterdam News, a Negro newspaper, indicated on January 20, 1945, that one of the OPA area rent office in Harlem, had been removed from his post the preceding week. An informant said that was definitely a fellow traveler and quite possibly a member of the Communist Party. An article in this paper quoted Thurgood Marshall as stating in a letter, "The removal of the only Negro serving as a rent director in Region 2, or so far as we know the only one in the country, raises a serious question as to the real reason for his removal." Marshall was further quoted as stating in the letter that "possesses to a high degree the qualifications generally regarded as desirable for such an administrative office. is a Negro. It is obvious that any governmental action in an area which includes Harlem has a direct effect upon race relations, not only in the area involved but throughout the country."

The weekly intelligence summary of the Army Service Forces, Headquarters First Service Command, Boston, Massachusetts, for the week ending February 15, 1946, contains an item from a source described as "completely reliable" that Thurgood Marshall, as legal representative of the New York NAACP Headquarters, held
a meeting with the Boston NAACP on February 4, 1946, as a result of a protest against election procedure. A Communist supported faction had been elected and the defeated conservative faction was protesting. Marshall explained that he had not come to Boston to settle the matter but simply to act as arbiter for the two factions and to report to the National NAACP, New York, concerning the dispute.

The Cleveland Press on March 13, 1946, stated that the Cleveland branch of the NAACP and a Citizens' Committee were sponsoring a protest mass meeting against the "ugly race situation" in Columbia, Tennessee. The meeting was to be held on March 15 and among the speakers was Thurgood Marshall, (reported Communist Party sympathizer), of the Communist Party, and others.

On April 10, 1947, advised a Special Agent in Austin, Texas, that he was trying to set up a NAACP chapter at the University of Texas, and that certain individuals who followed the Communist Party line were trying to get control of it. Contacted Thurgood Marshall, who said that if any office of a NAACP chapter was held by a Communist the chapter would be withdrawn.

A confidential informant of the New York Office advised on August 22, 1947, that [redacted] of the Daily Worker, sent the following telegram on August 21, 1947, to Thurgood Marshall and numerous other parties:

"Have you seen [redacted] brief in [redacted] case and will you comment for publication in our paper?"

A confidential informant of the New York Office reported that Marshall is a good friend of Yos Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs, President of the National Negro Congress, and a key figure in known Communist circles. The same informant termed Marshall as a "fellow traveler" and added that he may possibly be a member of the Communist Party.

III. CHARGES AGAINST THE BUREAU

Allegation:

The Department of Justice files contain a letter dated January 30, 1942, from Thurgood Marshall, lambasting the Department for failing to prosecute in this case. Marshall stated in his letter "the reason there is no evidence is
because of the type of investigation made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This case was reported to the Department of Justice in June of 1940. The FBI Agents went to investigate the charge against [redacted] as soon as they reached Brownsville and took him with them on their rounds to question witnesses. Quite naturally the Negroes would not 'talk' in front of [redacted] who had already killed at least one Negro and run several others out of town." This letter was acknowledged over Wendell Harris's signature on February 11, 1942, and stated in substance that facts did not justify prosecution. The letter did not make reference to the material quoted above nor was the letter called to the Bureau's attention.

Facts:

On the morning of June 23, 1940, the body of a Negro named Albert Williams was found floating in a river near Brownsville, Tennessee. It appeared that prior to finding the body certain Negroes had gone to the election officials to inquire about voting in the 1940 elections. [redacted] was the principal subject, according to the allegations. On June 24, 1940, the Memphis office advised by teletype that the Assistant U. S. Attorney at Memphis had received departmental instructions for an investigation at Brownsville. The SAC advised that he would proceed unless advised to the contrary. On June 29 a preliminary report was submitted and on July 11, 1940, the Department requested an active investigation. In November of 1940, the U. S. Attorney at Memphis stated that no additional inquiry was deemed necessary or practical. In December of that year the Department advised no further investigation was necessary. On January 23, 1942, the Attorney General's office advised the U. S. Attorney to close the case. All Agents working on the case denied that [redacted] accompanied them on the investigation and [redacted] when recently interviewed, denied he accompanied the Agents.

On September 24, 1947, Marshall directed a letter to the Bureau on this same case making the following charges:

Allegation:

Special Agents took [redacted] along with them while questioning Negro witnesses.

Facts:

This is emphatically denied by all Agents and
Allegation:

[Redacted] and Wendell Berg stated that the FBI could not locate a witness named [Redacted] and that he, Marshall, located [Redacted] without difficulty.

Facts:

It is true that we attempted to locate this individual with negative results but we could and would have located him had we not been told to hold the investigation in abeyance by the U. S. Attorney.

Allegation:

The FBI could not locate a witness named [Redacted] and that he, Marshall, went to Brownsville and ascertained that [Redacted] was actually [Redacted] who was residing in Chicago. Marshall said he went to Chicago and found [Redacted] without difficulty.

Facts:

A lead had been set out to obtain the address of [Redacted] but apparently due to the normal delinquency in the Memphis Office, the lead was not covered. It would have been had the investigation not been terminated by Department orders.

On October 6, 1946, the Director sent a letter to Marshall pointing out the matters noted above concerning the case and defending our position and denying his allegations. In this letter the Director suggested that in the future complaints received by Marshall concerning the FBI should be called to the Director's attention so that an appropriate inquiry can be made. The Director stated, "I believe this will be effective in getting results which I am sure both you and I desire."

Monroe, Georgia, Lynching

Allegation:

On December 27, 1946, Marshall wrote to the Attorney General pointing out that he, Marshall, agreed to bring to the Attorney General's personal attention matters which affect Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. In this letter, Marshall stated, "the Federal Bureau of Investigation has done a good job on peonage in the South. With the exception of peonage, the record of the FBI in investigating cases involving Negroes has been notably one-sided. The inability of the FBI to
identify any members of the lynch mob in the Monroe, Georgia, lynching is the latest example of this."

Pointing out that the Attorney General had called for a strengthening of the Federal Civil Rights Statutes, Marshall claimed that there would be very little use to strengthen these statutes if the FBI continued its policy of being unable to produce the names of persons guilty of such crimes. He said that he believed it was the Attorney General's duty of making a complete investigation of the FBI to determine why it is impossible for the FBI to maintain a record as to crimes in which Negroes are victims comparable to its record as to other crimes.

Facts:

On January 10, 1947, the Director in a memorandum to the Attorney General answered the charges of Marshall. The Director pointed out that frankly he did not expect Marshall to accept any factual explanation of the situations about which Marshall had complained because the Director had found from previous dealings with Marshall that Marshall was most careless as to the truth and facts in the charges which he makes against the FBI.

The Director mentioned the Roger Malcolm lynching case near Monroe, Georgia, which Marshall cited. It was pointed out that a thorough and exhaustive investigation had been conducted in the course of which nearly 2,800 persons had been interviewed and that the testimony of approximately 106 witnesses was heard by a Federal Grand Jury in Athens, Georgia, which Grand Jury did not return any indictments.

Columbia, Tennessee, Race Riots

Allegation:

In his letter of December 27, 1946, to the Attorney General, Marshall stated, "In the disturbance at Columbia, Tennessee, on February 25 and 26 of this year, it is reported that FBI Agents were sent in almost immediately and were supposed to have made a thorough and complete investigation, yet, they were unable to produce the name of a single individual responsible for the acts of violence and the destruction of the property of the Negroes in that town."

Facts:

The Director, in his memorandum to the Attorney General dated January 10, 1947, referred to the Columbia, Tennessee, race riot on February 25 and 26, 1946, mentioned by
Marshall. It was pointed out that an investigation of this case was conducted and reports submitted to the Criminal Division under the caption, "Racial Violence, Columbia, Tennessee; Civil Rights and Domestic Violence." It was indicated that at the conclusion of this investigation all of the facts were presented to a Federal Grand Jury and at the conclusion of the testimony, the Jury expressed the opinion that there had been no violation of any Federal statute and further commended the law enforcement officers for their manner of handling the situation.

**Minden, Louisiana, Lynchings**

**Allegation:**

Marshall, in his letter to the Attorney General on December 27, 1946, pointed out that his organization and other organizations have used inexperienced investigators who have usually been able to produce the names of the members of the mobs. In the Minden, Louisiana, lynchings, Marshall stated, "the President of our New Orleans Branch, with no experience as an investigator, was able to produce the names of members of that mob."

**Facts:**

It will be recalled that this is the case in which Congressman Overton Brooks of Louisiana took an interest. On the evening of March 3, 1947, the Bureau received inquiries from the press regarding a statement issued by the Congressman on the case in which he denounced the FBI as a result of the prosecutive action instituted in Louisiana, growing out of the killing of John Cecil Jones on August 6, 1946, and the beating of [redacted] near Minden, Louisiana.

With reference to Marshall's allegation, the Director advised the Attorney General that reports of the investigation in that case were forwarded to the Criminal Division under the caption, "Deputy Sheriff [redacted], et al; John Cecil Jones and [redacted] - Victims; Civil Rights and Domestic Violence." This case involved the release of two Negroes by Deputy Sheriff [redacted] to a mob of men who took them out and severely beat them, as a result of which Jones died but survived. A number of eye witnesses, some of whom were Negroes, identified some of the members of the mob and one Negro informant reported what he believed to be a list of the individuals involved but had no evidence to substantiate his belief.

The Director suggested to the Attorney General that
Marshall might be advised that although information as to suspects in some cases had been furnished by the NAACP or some of its representatives, the furnishing of such names of suspects did not constitute a solution to a particular case, although it did lend invaluable assistance. The Director further pointed out that the real problem in these cases was to obtain definite and concrete evidence, admissible in court, to prove the identity of the individuals responsible with this case were acquitted by a jury in the United States District Court at Shreveport.

Allegation:

In his letter of December 27, 1946, to the Attorney General, Marshall commented as follows with regard to this case: "In the beating of [redacted] by Officer [redacted], in Batesburg, South Carolina, we were able to produce eye witnesses and the name of the police officer." Marshall was, of course, contrasting the alleged difficulty of the FBI in solving this and similar cases with the ease with which the NAACP located witnesses.

Facts:

Marshall's statement is misleading, to say the least, but the FBI did interview all persons suggested by the NAACP and gave their information to the government attorneys. It is to be noted that the original complaint from the NAACP and [redacted] himself placed the incident in Aiken, South Carolina, and it was not until the Bureau investigation was started that it was learned the offense occurred in Batesburg.

[a discharged colored veteran, was en route from Georgia, where he had been discharged from the Army, to New York City. Investigation requested by the Department revealed that he was arrested on February 12, 1946, by [redacted] at Batesburg, South Carolina, following a disturbance created by the victim on a bus traveling north from Augusta, Georgia. The victim was drinking on the bus in violation of the state law and frequently demanded that the bus be stopped for his convenience. At the request of the bus driver, [redacted] took [redacted] into custody and while en route to the police station at Batesburg, the victim resisted arrest and attempted to take a blackjack away from him. As a result, [redacted] struck over the head with the blackjack. [redacted] claimed that he struck him only once and subsequent medical reports did not indicate that the Negro had been severely beaten. He was lodged in jail overnight and the next morning complained that his eyes bothered him. Some swelling was present around his eyes and after he was arraigned he was taken to the Veterans' Hospital at Columbia, South Carolina, where he remained for two months. He was then released as hopeless blind in both eyes.

In his communication to the Attorney General, the
Director pointed out that the Bureau was endeavoring to conduct an investigation into the case involving the assault upon a Negro, when interviewed by FBI Agents, declined to furnish any information to the FBI on the grounds that Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had instructed him not to talk to the FBI except in their presence and with the permission of the FBI. He alleged that in referring to the FBI, stated, "They are not on your side - they are on the side of the government." The restrictions placed upon him by the NAACP representative resulted in considerable needless delay in the investigation of this case.

It might be noted that the United States Attorney filed an information against [redacted] on September 26, 1946, and [redacted] was released under $2,000 bond. He was tried in Federal Court and acquitted on November 5, 1946.

Misconduct of Agents in Cases Involving Negroes

Allegation:

Under date of May 10, 1946, Marshall wrote the Director charging misconduct on the part of Special Agents of the Bureau in conducting cases involving Negroes and interviewing Negroes.

Facts:

The Director wrote to Marshall on May 14, 1946, assuring him that he would not tolerate any acts of misconduct on the part of FBI Agents and that he would conduct an immediate administrative inquiry into the charges if Marshall would furnish the names of the persons making the complaints against the FBI Agents. The Director went to some length in his letter of May 14th to Marshall to explain that "stringent disciplinary action is taken against any Special Agent who, by any act, prejudices the Bureau's program of conducting thorough, impartial and entirely ethical and legal investigations of all cases." Despite the Director's request for identifying data which would permit him to make investigation into Marshall's charges, and despite the Director's assurance to Marshall that disciplinary action would be taken where justified, Marshall never answered the Director's letter of May 14th or furnished any information which would permit the Director to investigate the charges made.

In connection with charges made against the Bureau by Marshall, on January 13, 1947, the Director wrote to [redacted] of the NAACP, and pointed out to him the
repeated efforts on the part of Thurgood Marshall to embar-
raise the FBI and to discredit its investigations, particularly
in cases involving civil rights of Negroes. The Director said
that he was particularly concerned because the Attorney General
had brought to his attention a letter dated December 27, 1946,
in which Marshall criticized the work of the Bureau. The
Director pointed out to [redacted] that he had endeavor
through
the years to administer the work of the FBI in a judicial and
impartial manner. The Director pointed out that misconduct
on the part of an individual agent would result in drastic
administrative action and noted that Thurgood Marshall refuses
to accept the fact that the Bureau tries to do a thorough job
in its investigative work regardless of the identity of the persons
involved. He noted that Thurgood Marshall and his
associates in the Legal Branch of the NAACP had not rendered
full cooperation and further that Thurgood Marshall's attitude
did not measure up to the standards of cooperation which had
been set by [redacted].

On January 24, 1947, [redacted] acknowledged the Director's
letter and stated that he discussed the matter with Thurgood
Marshall. Thurgood Marshall had told [redacted] that the Attorney
General had requested him to bring to his attention any matters
which affect Negroes in connection with the Department of
Justice. Further that Marshall had requested of Mr. Clark an
appointment in order to discuss the criticisms face to face.
[redacted] said that he believed that a great deal of good could
be done if the Director and Marshall sat down and discussed
the matter frankly.

IV. OTHER RECENT CASES IN WHICH MARSHALL HAS EXPRESSED INTEREST

Arrest of Marshall in Tennessee

On December 4, 1946, Marshall wrote the Assistant
Attorney General, Theron L. Caudle, to the attention of [redacted].
concerning an incident in Columbia, Tennessee,
on November 18, 1946. The letter indicated that Marshall was
arrested on the charge of operating an automobile while in-
toxicated, and that he was subsequently discharged by a
stated that at the time of his arrest he was accompanied by
[oil redacted] of Nashville, Tennessee, and
of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and [portage redacted] a
reporter for the Daily Worker of New York.

Marshall's letter indicated that at the time his auto-
mobile was stopped, three other automobiles containing law
enforcement officers were on the scene. It appeared that a
Negro informant told a constable that Marshall, [redacted] and
were planning to transport liquor in their car on their trip to Nashville, Tennessee. Since Maury County, in which Columbia is located, is a dry county, such transportation would be in violation of the law.

Upon receipt of this information, Constable secured a John Doe search warrant for the car which Marshall and the others were using. When the Marshall car came along the Nashville highway, it was stopped and a search was made. Assistant Attorney General Caudle, in a letter to the Bureau on January 7, 1947, stated that it further appeared that the Marshall automobile was stopped three times—once for the purpose of searching it, a second time to inspect Marshall's operator's license, and a third time to make the arrest; that after the arrest, Marshall's companions were told that they might proceed to Nashville; that, in supposedly proceeding to Columbia with Marshall, the officers turned off the main highway into a dirt road leading elsewhere; and that they returned to the main highway only after noticing that Marshall's companions were following them.

In January, 1947, our Memphis office conducted an investigation into this matter and learned that Constable had received information from a colored informant that Marshall and his companions were leaving Columbia, Tennessee, on the night of November 18, 1946, in an automobile in which there would be a quantity of whisky. On the basis of this information, swore out a John Doe warrant because he did not know who owned the automobile. Accompanied by a constable and two deputy sheriffs, he stopped the automobile driven by Marshall between 7 and 8 p.m. on the evening of November 18th. No whisky was found in the automobile. Deputy Sheriffs and arrested Marshall after detecting that he had been drinking on the basis of Marshall's driving an automobile under the influence of liquor.

Marshall, according to the officers, was taken directly to the office of Magistrate Poague, who expressed the opinion that Marshall was not drinking, whereupon Marshall was released. The officers contended that they stopped the automobile only once and that the entire operation from the time of stopping the car until Marshall's release was within a thirty-minute period.

The Department, on March 11, 1947, requested that additional investigation be conducted in this case for the following reasons. During the interview with Constable he stated that in the beginning he had obtained the information which caused him to secure the search warrant from a colored informant, whose identity he would not reveal.
changed his story and said he felt he was being the "fall guy" in the entire incident and that the original information was given to him by Sheriff [redacted] and some of his deputies, who requested him to swear out the warrant. [redacted] expressed the belief that "Sheriff [redacted] wanted to get a 'last crack' at [redacted] and Marshall." The Department requested that Constable [redacted] be reinterviewed; that a signed statement be secured from him, if possible, and that he be asked to disclose fully the circumstances, evidence and conversations with Sheriff [redacted] and his deputies in connection with their request that they swear out a warrant on the basis of information which they had received.

[redacted] executed a signed statement in which he stated that he received information from Sheriff [redacted] upon which he based his affidavit for a search warrant. A signed statement secured from Sheriff [redacted] and Deputies [redacted] and reflected that [redacted] informed them that he had information from an informant upon which they secured the search warrant. Magistrate Pogue advised that the affidavit and search warrant were destroyed by him when nothing was found in the car in question and no record was kept.

On August 27, 1947, the Department advised that it was not believed that there was sufficient basis of prosecutive action in this case and, accordingly, no further investigation need be made by the Bureau.

[redacted] Case

On March 21, 1946, the Department referred to the Bureau a letter from Thurgood Marshall enclosing a copy of a complaint made by one [redacted] stating that he was a soldier in the regular Army and after serving in the Southwest Pacific, was given a 90-day furlough to visit his parents. He stated that he and his brother, Kenneth, and [redacted], went to a filling station in El Campo, Texas, operated by one [redacted] to get some cold drinks. While standing there, a white man ordered the cousin to put his shirt tail in. The cousin replied that he did not know his shirt tail was out. The man became infuriated and began cursing, and [redacted] claimed that they walked away. As they walked down the road, they met the sheriff and he told them to return to the filling station.

A fight ensued and [redacted] was slapped by the sheriff, who pulled out his pistol. Shots were fired and Kenneth was killed. The Department requested that we make a preliminary investigation into this matter and to furnish the U. S. Attorney at Houston with copies of the report. The facts developed that
the three Negroes had been involved in an argument with a white man at the filling station in question. The white man reported the matter to the sheriff and three peace officers were dispatched to the scene. The fight ensued and one of the three Negroes was killed.

A local grand jury failed to indict the three officers who took part in the affray. On June 27, 1946, the Department advised that the matter would be presented to a Federal Grand Jury and that no further investigation was desired. On January 15, 1947, the facts were presented in Federal Grand Jury in Galveston and a no true bill was returned.

Prentice McCann Case

One Prentice McCann, a Negro, died from gunshot wounds inflicted by Officer [redacted] of the Mobile, Alabama, Police Department on July 7, 1945, at Maysville, Alabama. [redacted] and another officer had stopped their patrol car alongside a Negro dice game. The officers stated that McCann was shot while advancing in a threatening manner, disregarding orders to halt and after Officer [redacted] had struck McCann with his fist in an effort to stop him.

In connection with this incident, Marshall forwarded to the Department of Justice a number of affidavits signed by Negro witnesses alleging that the shots were fired the instant the patrol car stopped and without provocation. Investigation by the Bureau developed conflicting testimony on this point and the Department advised that, in the absence of sufficient evidence to overcome the police officers' defense of self-defense, no prosecutive action was merited.
A

American Civil Liberties Union 1
Army, United States 2
Arrest of Marshall in Tennessee 11

B

Batesburg, South Carolina 9
Berge, Wendell 5, 6
Biographical Data 1
Boston NAACP 4
Brooks, Congressman Overton 8
Brownsville, Tennessee 5, 6
Constable 12, 13

C

Caudle, Theron L. 11, 12
Charges Against the Bureau 4
Cleveland Press 5
Columbia, Tennessee 7, 8, 11, 12
Communism 2, 3, 4
Council on African Affairs 3

D

Daily Worker 1, 3, 4, 11
Case 2
Detroit Race Riots 2

E

Sheriff 13
Florence, South Carolina 1, 2

F

Deputy Sheriff 12, 13
Harlem Race Riots

Ideological Sympathies
International Juridical Association

Jones, John Cecil

Deputy Sheriff
Long, Kenneth

McCann, Prentice
Malcolm, Roger
Minden, Louisiana
Misconduct of Agents
Monroe, Georgia

National Negro Congress
New York Amsterdam News

Peonage
Peoples, Wesley
Poague, J. J.

- B -
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Pages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Springarn Medal</td>
<td>9, 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subversive Organizations</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams, Albert</td>
<td>11, 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tergan, Max</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- c -
Office Memorandum

TO: MR. NICHOLS
FROM: M. APP
SUBJECT: Thurgood Marshall
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

A phone call from the captioned individual this afternoon referred to SA [redacted] from the Director's Office.

Marshall states he is attempting to get his passport to go to Japan and that the military clearance permit has not as yet been issued. He wondered if the FBI had anything to do with this matter. He was advised that this was strictly a military matter.

Marshall's New York phone number is [redacted].

ACTION: No further action is necessary.

DATE: 12/8/50

RECORDED: 62-8,660-4
INDEXED: 62 DEC 13 1950
EX-4 19
Subj: Thurgood Marshall

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref.
Main File
Restricted to Entity of
Ref. for 1967 to date

FILE NUMBER
SERIALS 67C

61-1019-77
107-135-11-319 p
11-3176-419 +24, 427
411, 564, 478
62-82915-28, 27, 17
65-56702-1-2007 1709
61-7562-A-24 11-2K-47
65-351X25-A 1 31 10/12
117-135-53-257, 918
61-10149-1069 p6
61-3165-872
79-1051-22
117-7321-96

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484
SUBJECT: Marshal

Exact Spelling
All References
Subversive Ref.
Mail File
Restricted to Locality of
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FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

761-3176-A-Peoples

2-14-45

1-10-45-45

1-10-3-28-1042

1-10-3-31917

1-10-360733-7

20-57-47-L1998

1-10-363501-A-Fee

2-19-50

732-47

44-9363-1

1-10-1359-2

111-255122-1

Initialed

485
Office Memorandum – UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. A. H. BELMONT
FROM: V. P. KE
SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

DATE: December 15, 1

PURPOSE:

Attached for your approval is a blind memorandum for G-2, Department of the Army, concerning Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

BACKGROUND:

Reference is made to my memorandum to you dated December 12, 1950, concerning the application of Thurgood Marshall for a passport to go to Japan. G-2, has now advised that the name-check request on Marshall has been received and forwarded to the Bureau. He also confidentially advised the Liaison Section, that the Army would probably refuse Marshall permission to go to Japan.

If you approve, the attached blind memorandum will be furnished to G-2. It reflects that Marshall was a member of the National Lawyers Guild and the International Judicial Committee, both of which have been cited as Communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and also information from public source that Marshall appeared on the same speakers' platform with the Ohio State Chairman of the Communist Party among others. There is also set forth the more pertinent information favorable to Marshall. Other information to the effect that, in connection with his NAACP activities, Marshall has supported or dealt with individuals described as fellow travelers, etc., is not included since the pertinency of such information may be debatable. Informants have advised that Marshall was a fellow traveler and possibly a Communist Party member; this is not included since it is not otherwise corroborated in the Bureau's files and appears to be merely the opinion of this informant unsupported by any evidence.

RECOMMENDATION: RECORDED 40 DEC 16 1950

If you approve the attached memorandum should be returned to the Liaison Section for transmittal to G-2.

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Mr. Attachment.
December 15, 1950

THURGOOD MARSHALL - Summary

No investigation has been conducted by the FBI concerning Thurgood Marshall, but the files of this Bureau reflect the following information concerning him:

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), for which Thurgood Marshall has for some time been Special Counsel, had a conference in Florence, South Carolina on June 13 and 14, 1943, at which Thurgood Marshall was the principal speaker.

Florence, South Carolina, commented that he had not Marshall and believed him to be a loyal American who would go as far as he could to further the aims of his organization, but would not permit anything radical to be done to accomplish the desired end. (61-5175-541, page 5)

The Florence, South Carolina, morning newspaper on June 18, 1943, quoted Marshall as stating that the recent race riots in Detroit were attributable to subversive groups. He discussed Army treatment of negroes and praised the way in which the Army and the entire Federal Government treated negro people. He stated that this was not true of very many local agencies. Marshall added that the colored people had more to lose should the Nazi nations be victorious than did the white people. In general terms, he condemned subversive organizations of all kinds and warned the Negroes against them. He said that they should be ever alert to advance the cause of the colored people, but that they should be Americans first and strive for their own betterment secondly. He added that Communists were not as active.
among the colored people then as they had been fifteen years previously for the colored people had found Communism did not give them what they expected to get.

It was also reliably reported that at about the same time Marshall had commented that it was not the policy of the NAACP to be belligerent in any way, but he also indicated that the organization would sponsor a group which would be belligerent if the NAACP believed in the aims of such organization. (61-3176-146) 


The International Juridical Association has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front in its 1946 report, page 149.

The "Cleveland Press," daily newspaper of Cleveland, Ohio, on March 13, 1946, reported that the Cleveland Branch of the NAACP and a Citizens' Committee were sponsoring a protest mass meeting against the "ugly race situation" in Columbia, Tennessee, on March 15, 1946. Among the several speakers were Thurgood Marshall and Arnold Johnson, Ohio State Chairman of the Communist Party. (100-135-11-319, page 5)

The "Daily Worker," an East Coast Communist newspaper, on July 1, 1946, indicated that Marshall received the "Spingarn Medal," the NAACP highest award, for his work in defense of negroes at the Thirty-seventh Conference of the organization in Cincinnati, Ohio.

On April 10, 1947, University of Texas, advised that he had been trying...
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THURGOOD MARSHALL CONTINUED

"It can't be because of slavery, in the past, or very few groups in the country that haven't had a place back on the history of their groups. It can't be because there are Negroes as white as the whitest snow, and that they are just as big and as the colored men.

"The only thing it can be is an inherent defeat to the people who were formerly in Africa, regardless of race, who will keep for life as a people, the time, we submit, that this court should make that is not what our Constitution stands for."

The Supreme Court did indeed make it clear in its March 17, 1954, that school segregation was contrary to the Constitution. This was the landmark case, and the court ruled that implementation of the decision with an open mind on the part of those charged with enforcing the law should be approached carefully. This was the opinion delivered by Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Then he was a man, Marshall, formally Merrick, of Chicago. He was the first black American to serve on the Supreme Court. He had an important role in shaping civil rights policy. On March 17, 1954, he was an inexorable after a favorable Supreme Court decision he had been working on for years. He was appointed to the court in 1967 after serving as a U.S. District Court judge.

When Marshall took his seat in 1954, he had been working on the case since 1951. He had prepared for it, bringing his knowledge of law and his passion for justice to bear on the issue. His appointment to the Supreme Court came after years of struggle and dedication.

Marshall was stridently active in the Brown v. Board of Education case, which declared school segregation unconstitutional. Marshall was a key figure in the case, and his appointment to the Supreme Court was seen as a significant victory for civil rights.

Crab soup and chocolate cake

In the last year Marshall has been as busy as ever. A long job, he spends a lot of his time in the courts, and the Congress, and the Washington, D.C. area, but he is often back home in Chicago, where he has a home and office.

Marshall always enjoys a good meal, and he has a reputation for being a good cook. In his home, he often prepares crab soup and chocolate cake, which he says is his favorite dessert.

An accomplished chef, he specializes in crab soup. At home, he often prepares it for friends and family. He says it is one of his favorite dishes to make, and he enjoys sharing it with others.
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office Memo

United States Government

Mr. A. Rosen

Mr. F. L. Price

Subject: Thurgood Marshall
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People

This is to advise you that on instant date Mr. A. Caldwell, Chief, Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, advised Special Agent of the Civil Right Unit that he, Caldwell, had received a telephone call from Marshall to the effect that Marshall was flying to Jackson, Mississippi, on November 5, 1955, where he was to address a meeting of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People there. Mr. Caldwell states that Mr. Marshall had said that this information was being furnished to the Department of Justice for its information.

Mr. Caldwell was advised that this Bureau could not furnish Mr. Marshall any protection. Mr. Caldwell stated he realized that and he was asking for no action on the part of this Bureau but was merely passing this information along.

Action:

This information was made available to Mr. Wick in Mr. Nichols' office and to [redacted] of the Domestic Intelligence Division.

No further action is believed to be necessary inasmuch as the field is under specific instructions to bring to the attention of this Bureau promptly any information concerning racial incidents.

cc: 1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Belmont

62 - 66660 - 9

6 NOV 15 1955

RECORDED-38

EX. 107
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Tolson

FROM: L. B. Nichols

DATE: 2-8-56

SUBJECT:

In connection with the visit of Thurgood Marshall to the Bureau shortly after his arrival in Washington at 12:30 p.m., Thursday noon, there is attached a summary concerning communist infiltration of the NAACP prepared by the Domestic Intelligence Div.

Depending upon how the conference develops, if he is seeking information he will be referred to public source material. It indicates an honest desire to take steps to combat the communists, and that he might start making inquiries as to if people have been contacted by that he might make an effort to have the leaders and that he should carefully study the demands of the "Daily" and deliberately try to present resolutions which would differ from the opposition will come from.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Belmont

I think OK if we stick to the public source material.

ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING HEREBIN IS UNCLASSIFIED.

DATE: 2-8-56

RECORDED: 2-8-56

Ex. 107

12 FEB 1956
GOP Bars Negro from State Regents Board

Michael Singer

ALBANY, Feb. 7.—Republican majorities in both Houses of the Legislature today rejected Democratic bids to name a Negro for the first time in state history to the Board of Regents. By straight-party votes in Assembly and Senate the GOP defeated the minority nomination of Thaddeus J. Marshall, NAACP counsel, as regent-at-large.

Assemblyman Kenneth Flippin and Sen. L. Watson, Negro Democrats from Manhattan, appealed to Republicans in the "name of real non-partisan Americanism" to approve Marshall.

Republicans, who had been boasting of how "well known" their nominees are, were told by Flippin that Marshall is "more known" than any of them, that the Negro attorney is "famed for his knowledge of the problems of education" and "universally respected and admired for his unselfish battle in behalf of the people.

Giving headlines in today's press that told of Alabama University students stealing a Negro co-ed, Flippin pleaded: "Now is your opportunity to show how much we need it."

"Leave partisanship aside, vote with your head, your sense of responsibility," he urged.

But his appeal, like Watson's in the Senate, went unheeded. Republicans met in silence as the roll call began, the first Negro name ever to be proposed for the State's highest board of learning. The Legislature elected F. W. Fineman, Manhattan Democrat, to succeed himself, and two new members to fill vacancies.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Rosen

FROM: Mr. Price

S. V.

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL INFORMATION CONCERNING

This is to record that on the afternoon of 2/9/56 Supervisor of the Civil Rights Unit went to the Park Restaurant for lunch. Upon entering the restaurant he was observed by Mr. A. B. Caldwell, Chief of the Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division, who called for him which he did. After they had been eating for some time Caldwell observed Mr. Thurgood Marshall of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People who had entered the restaurant. Caldwell, being acquainted with Marshall, invited him to the table and Marshall accepted the invitation. Marshall partook of a cup of coffee while and Caldwell finished their meals. Caldwell introduced Marshall as being with the FBI and in charge of the Civil Rights Unit.

During the course of the conversation Mr. Marshall advised Caldwell that a conference would be held in Washington on the 4th and 5th of March by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He stated that a resolution would probably be proposed which would be critical to the Department of Justice. Marshall indicated that he suspected (probably would be at the conference. He stated he did not know what outfit would represent but that he, probably would be able to find some branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to list him as a delegate. He stated that is very outspoken and would undoubtedly bring up some resolution criticizing the Department of Justice. Caldwell advised Marshall that he believed there would be some action by the Department prior to March 4, 1956. In his remarks, Mr. Marshall indicated that he was not sympathetic to

68 FEB 24 1956

TOTAL P. 02
Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

ACTION:

The above is for your information. Caldwell undoubtedly was referring to the fact that the Department plans to make a release regarding the filing of a criminal information in the Bolivar County (Mound Bayou) vote case in which a criminal information will be filed against 11 members of the County Democratic Executive Committee for alleged discrimination against Negro voters.

[Signature]

[Signature]
By reference from the Director's office, I talked to Thurgood Marshall, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He stated that there were several matters which are worrying him and he would like very much to come down on Thursday or Friday to discuss them with the Director and me.

I told him that the Director had been tied up on several high level matters including appropriations and has been pretty much unavailable but I knew that Thursday and Friday were going to be particularly difficult days for him, that I would nevertheless check with the Director, that I would be glad to see him on either Thursday or Friday at his convenience. He stated he would come down tomorrow, would arrive in Washington at 1 and would come directly to the Bureau. I told him this would be agreeable.

He then stated that while he has been concerned about the Alabama situation and about the matter which is worrying him more than anything else right at the moment is the Communist Party's effort to get the NAACP and to forge out to the forefront. I told him he really had a situation here, that I knew he was well aware of the dangers and would do to keep his guard up. He stated this was exactly why he wanted to come in and see us.

I told him if the Director were here, I knew that he would be glad to say hello to him.

It is suggested that I see Marshall and then if the situation develops where it would be desirable for the Director to say hello to him, I can the inquiry as to the Director's availability.

I have asked Mr. Belmont to get a quick summary on Communist activities in connection with the infiltration of the NAACP.
Office Memorandum

To: A. H. Belmont

cc: Mr. Nichols

Subject: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

This memorandum concerning the NAACP is being prepared at the request of Mr. Nichols who has an appointment with Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP on February 9, 1956.

Thurgood Marshall - Summary

A summary memorandum regarding Marshall was prepared December 15, 1950. Marshall has been special counsel of the NAACP since at least 1946. Marshall, according to House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUCA) and public source records, was associated with Communist front organizations in the 1940's, National Lawyers Guild and International Juridical Association. Both organizations have been cited as Communist fronts by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The HUCA in a 1944 report listed Marshall as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association. This in a report dated September 17, 1950, listed Marshall as Executive Board member of the National Lawyers Guild as of December 15 (62-86660).

Background of NAACP

The NAACP was incorporated in the State of New York and is the stated aim of the organization to secure full and equal citizenship rights for the Negroes by legal and other recognized ethical methods and frequently by vigorous protestation of discrimination.

The current paid membership of the NAACP on a national basis is slightly over 250,000. There is a delinquent membership approximately the same figure which is not included in the rolls because of arrears in fees and dues.

There are approximately 1,200 branches throughout the United States and Alaska. There are in addition approximately 250 and college chapters. (6-3176-1161 Pretext call to Membership Committee, NAACP, 11-23-55.)
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

Position of NAACP Re Communism

The NAACP at its Forty-first National Convention held in Boston, June, 1950, went on record as opposing Communism and empowering its Board of Directors to revoke the charter of any NAACP chapter found to be Communist controlled. (61-3176597)

At the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the NAACP held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, in June, 1955, the NAACP reaffirmed its rejection of Communism as an antidemocratic way of life and form of government. (61-31761161)

Communist Party Penetration Into NAACP

There is listed below a number of examples of the role of the Communist Party in attempting to infiltrate and influence the NAACP as extracted from the official line of the Communist Party appearing in "Political Affairs," the monthly theoretical organ of the Communist Party. On page 42 of the December, 1955, edition of "Political Affairs," an article appeared in regard to the

This article referred to the arrogant attacks now being made against the NAACP throughout the South. The article stated, "The reaction is in deadly earnest. Therefore, nothing short of the resolute fight to defend and safeguard the NAACP will be sufficient to stay the hand of reaction on this front."

In the same article it is stated, "The first task of NAACP in respect to the Till movement is to exert our maximum influence in furthering the fighting unity of the Negro people. But in order to play a leading role in this connection, Marxists and Leftists must be in this movement, a part of the mass organizations that are leading it and strengthen their ties with it in all possible ways."

This article was written by a member of the Steering Committee of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party.

The January, 1956, issue of "Political Affairs," on page 30, contains a statement that, "It is time, Comrades, that we ... and the heroic leadership which the NAACP is giving to this far-flung struggle in the heart-land of Dixiecrat racism. The NAACP in the South is leading a struggle against an implacable and ruthless enemy which is in rebellion against the Constitution and which does not hesitate to kidnap, lynch, cripple and assassinate. We must support the NAACP in the struggle with every ounce of energy at our disposal."

- 2 -
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

This statement appeared in an article written by Max Weis, who is presently a member of the National Leadership of the Communist Party, USA.

In regard to Negro workers in the labor movement, the statement also appears on page 58 of this issue of "Political Affairs" that the influence of the NAACP can be brought to bear on the problems facing the trade-union movement. It is pointed out that the significance of the programs adopted by the NAACP have been the subject of close scrutiny by the Communist Party. This is established by the analysis of the NAACP Convention of June, 1953, which was analyzed in the November, 1953, issue of "Political Affairs."

In this article it was stated that "the NAACP is increasingly becoming a co-ordinating center for all major organizations among the Negro people...." Also, "...the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People remains the most important Negro organization dedicated to the fight for Negro equality."

In view of the concentrated effort by the Communist Party to infiltrate the NAACP, the Bureau, since February, 1954, has been investigating the Communist infiltration into this organization.

Our investigation has shown that the Communist Party, while having some success in infiltrating local branches of the organization, has been unable to control or dominate the NAACP on a national or state level.
Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

Listed below are some specific examples of actions taken by CP leaders and/or members to infiltrate or control state and local branches of the NAACP.

These examples do not constitute the total effort made by the CP into the NAACP (to obtain same would require a lengthy file review) but merely serve to portray the extent that the CP has placed on a successful infiltration of the NAACP.

A top level informant of the Chairman's Office, advised that during the National Conference held in New York City 12/3 through 5/55 and attended by CP delegations from 32 states a commission was established to discuss preparations for what the CP terms the "March on Washington."

The "March on Washington" actually refers to the leadership conference on civil rights which will be held in Washington on March 4 through 6, 1956, under the sponsorship of the NAACP and a number of supporting organizations.

Advised that of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, daily the main report at the meeting of the commission. It was said that the CP must sustain the main demands of the supporters of the "March on Washington" and the CP must mobilize its forces up to and during the time set for the "March on Washington."

National functionaries of the CP will make a series of trips into various CP districts to check on the movement and every district board commission and department of the party CP must place this mobilization on its agenda.

The CP will attempt to find out which organizations are assisting the NAACP and the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, a participants group in the "March on Washington" and influence these organizations to send their own delegates on a local level. All trade-unions, the NAACP, other mass Negro organizations, and some larger white groups will be considered as potential areas of concentration by the CP.
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.

(100-7321-516, page 18)

The foregoing information is furnished as the result of a request for an FBI file check only and is not to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance of the individual involved. It is for your confidential use only and is not to be disseminated outside of your agency.
to organize an NAACP Chapter at the University of Texas and that certain individuals who followed the Communist Party line were trying to get control of it. Contacted Thurgood Marshall who said that if any office of an NAACP Chapter were held by a Communist, the charter of that Chapter would be withdrawn. (100-3-40-118)

The "Washington Evening Star," daily newspaper, Washington, D.C., on February 18, 1949, printed an article entitled, "Loyalty Program Hit By Rogge As Measure for Thought Control." This article reflected that a public forum had been held on February 17, 1949, under the auspices of the National Lawyers Guild in the National Press Building auditorium. Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of the speakers. He was quoted as saying the "whole principle behind the Loyalty Order is bad and it should be attacked from that point." (52-82273-4, "Washington Star," 2/12/48)

The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1944 report, page 169.

The Senate Judiciary Committee held public hearings on August 9, 10 and 11, 1949, on the nomination of Tom Clark to the Supreme Court. The Chairman of the Committee introduced into the record the following letter addressed to Robert J. Silberstein, Executive Secretary of the National Lawyers Guild, dated August 2, 1949:

"Dear Bob:

"I have received your memorandum of July 29, 1949, concerning the appointment of Tom Clark to the United States Supreme Court.

"I am opposed to an intensive Guild campaign to the rejection of the nomination of Tom Clark. On July 29, I sent the following telegram to Attorney General Clark:
"Our sincerest congratulations, etc."

/c/ Thurgood Marshall
General Counsel for the NAACP"

- 3 -
(100-7321-846, pg 16)
National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Washington, D.C., called and advised that he had received an inquiry from the Corporation Counsel of the City of Kansas City, and had advised that inquiry of mine to ascertain whether or not the FBI might have information regarding Thurgood Marshall, an attorney for a group of Negroes in Kansas City who are bringing a suit concerning racial discrimination in Kansas City.

He stated that he had indicated that Marshall was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the International Juridical Association, and that he seemed to think that Marshall who was representing the Negroes' case might have some interest in bringing the suit. He advised that the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers was a service organization for various city attorneys and corporation counsel for cities throughout the country.

He advised of the Bureau's policy concerning the confidential nature of its files and agreed that our policy was correct. He stated he thoroughly understood we cannot be of assistance to him in this matter and he would not presume that we did or did not have information in our files concerning Thurgood Marshall.
To:   Director  
      Mr. Tolson  
      Mr. Ladd  
      Mr. Clegg  
      Mr. Glavin  
      Mr. Harbo  
      Mr. Nichols  
      Mr. Rosen  
      Mr. Tracy  
      Mr. Belmont  
      Mr. Laughlin  
      Mr. W. F. Callahan  
      Mr. E. L. Edwards  
      Mr. Gearty  
      Mr. W. A. Jones  
      Mr. Kease  
      Miss Candy  
      Reading Room  
      Personnel Records Section  
      Records Section

See Me  For Appropriate Action  
Send File  Note and Return

J. P. Mohr
OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date Oct. 17, 1951 Time 9:31 PM
Mr. Thurgood Marshall tele
thru Mr. Rosen
(Associated with National Assoc. Mr. Jones for the Advancement of Colored People) Mohr
Mrs. Rosen
Mr. Truby
Mr. Laughlin

Phone No

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence, Mr. Marshall declined to speak to an Assistant and requested that the Director return the call.

Mr. Nichols has been advised and indicated that he would return the call to Mr. Marshall if the Director wanted him to do so.
July 1, 1955

Parade Publication, Inc.
405 Lexington Avenue
New York 17, New York

Dear [Name],

Your kind note of June 24, 1955, with enclosure, has been received, and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in calling to my attention the statement which appeared in the June 19 issue of "Life," indicating that Thurgood Marshall called the FBI in Washington but found the office closed. You were certainly correct in believing that this was an error, for FBI Headquarters is open twenty-four hours a day.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Name]

NOTE: Correspondent's enclosure was taken from the June 19, 1955, issue of "Life" magazine which contained an article entitled "Chief Counsel for Equality," which concerns Thurgood Marshall, a Negro attorney. Only mention of the FBI appeared on page 150.
THURGOOD MARSHALL

His New York staff never knows when Marshall is likely to start a fierce argument or pass something off with a joke. His childlike little-boy joviality amuses many of his friends even though they realize that without it he might have broken under the severe pressure of the last decade. In his office he occasionally takes over the switchboard while the operator is at lunch and takes great delight when callers are surprised at being able to reach him so suddenly. He loves to tease his secretaries. There is almost no cowboy picture extant which he has not seen and he has often left his chief secretary, Alice Stovall, standing in the middle of a railroad station while he has gone off to take in another Western. Last fall, when his Harlem neighbor, Ballplayer Willie Mays, won the National League batting championship, Marshall gave Willie an orange juice and milk "cocktail" party in the corner drugstore.

Able to relax with absolutely everyone, janitor or Supreme Court Justice, Marshall makes himself popular wherever he goes. "I've been all over the country with Thurgood," remarks Professor James Nabrit of Howard, "and I've never known any situation where after two or three days he was not liked by the very people he was opposing. I believe it is almost his most important contribution because everywhere he has gone he has made friends for us."

Marshall's winning personality never changes, but his accent does. His associate lawyers are always amused at how his way of talking loudly and boisterously and as much like a caricature of a Negro as possible becomes more and more pronounced the farther he goes below the Mason-Dixon Line. Before the Supreme Court he has no trace of a "Negro accent," but in his office and among friends he deliberately adopts the most vigorous, crudest jargon as a kind of reassertion of his own racial identity. Deliberately hiding his great respect for the Supreme Court, he has commented after successful appearances before the justices, "I ain't no fool when it comes to those boys."

Marshall's work takes him away from the safety and solemnity of the courtroom. Sometimes it brings him face to face with danger. In 1946 he went to Columbia, Tenn., to defend three Negroes accused of attempted murder, three in an atmosphere that Marshall had to travel 40 miles each day for.

The evening of the trial was driving rain, and some of the defendants demanded, pistols bristling. The marshal, who was present, stopped the trial, and the defendants were released. A few minutes later they were again stopped. This time they charged the car and accused the defendants of being drunk and carrying liquor in the car. He assured the marshal that they had not had a drop, and a search of the car produced nothing, and so again he was allowed to proceed. A few minutes later he was stopped for a third time. Accusing Marshall of drunken driving, the officers ordered him to get out of the car and cross the street to the magistrate's office. Knowing that colored people often were guilty of "resisting arrest" in such cases, he refused to go except under police escort. This was ultimately agreed to and the entire group entered the magistrate's office. "The magistrate was a short man," remembers Marshall, and I put my hands on his shoulders and rocked back and forth, breathing hard as hard as I could into that man's face. This was enough to convince the magistrate of Marshall's sobriety, "I really hadn't had anything to drink, but after leaving there we drove to Nashville and then, boy, I really wanted a drink."

ENCLOSURE
A lynching averted

MARSHALL occasionally pulls other Negroes out of danger with the same quick thinking. One night while playing pinochle with some friends in New York, he received a long-distance phone call from a friend somewhere in the South advising Marshall that a lynching was about to get under way. Hastily Marshall put a call in to the FBI in Washington. But the office had closed. He tried the next best thing; he put in a person-to-person call to an important lawyer-politician of the state where the trouble was—a man with a strong anti-Negro bias. Marshall pointed out that with an election coming up, the politician could ill afford the notoriety of a lynching. The state police were called out and the lynching was narrowly averted.

After the Supreme Court hearings last April, Marshall’s staff had been in a state of suspended animation, waiting for the implementing decision. Marshall himself kept going, but with a difference. His wife, to whom he had been married 26 years, died last February. The Marshalls had been devoted to each other, and

CONTINUED ON PAGE 152
June 24, 1955

Hi:

Reading the attached reminded me of the very long and pleasant association we had with your work when I was [redacted] of American Magazine and [redacted] was doing the writing.

Maybe Marshall was right but I understand the FBI in Washington was never closed.

Sincerely,

[signature]

ENCL.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

[redacted] 8

RECORDER

2 JUL 6 1955

EXP. PROC.

JUN 27 1955
In the bright light of September of 1866, in a day of the 19th century, a group of great men, among the leaders of the nation, thought out the meaning of the momentous issue of Reconstruction. The question was how to deal with the problem of the Negro. It was a problem that was to affect the future of the nation and the world. The question was how to deal with the rights of the Negro.

The great leaders of the day thought it was necessary to establish a constitutional system for the Negro. They believed that the Negro should be given the same rights as the white man.

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The great leaders of the day thought it was necessary to establish a constitutional system for the Negro. They believed that the Negro should be given the same rights as the white man.
Mr. Marshall on Baltimore

H. De Souza

24

A play about a man named Henry. He is a detective who works for the Baltimore Police Department. He is trying to solve a crime involving a stolen necklace. The necklace is important to a wealthy businessman who is planning to donate it to a charity. The detective must find the necklace before it is sold on the black market. The story is told through a series of flashbacks and interviews with the detective and witnesses. The detective is struggling to find the necklace because of the high price it commands on the black market. He is also dealing with personal issues, including his troubled relationship with his daughter. The story is a suspenseful thriller that keeps the reader guessing until the end.
PATTERNS OF COLOR
Percent of Negroes to Total Population by Counties - 1950 Census

The image contains a map showing the distribution of the percentage of Negroes to the total population by counties in the United States. The map is color-coded to illustrate the percentage distribution.

The text on the page is not entirely legible due to the quality of the image, but it seems to discuss patterns of color and population distribution. The specific content is not clear enough to transcribe accurately.
CHIEF COUNSEL FOR EQUALITY

Thurgood Marshall, easy mannered but relentless, is the man who led winning fight on segregation.

by OLIVER ALLEN

In 1930, Marshall was forty and won many important legal battles for segregation. Marshall, who is now the chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has handled hundreds of cases on civil rights and has made a name for himself in the legal world. Marshall was born in a small town in Kentucky and grew up in poverty. He went to college and then law school, where he excelled in his studies.

Marshall served as a lawyer in the NAACP, where he worked on many civil rights cases. His most famous case was Brown v. Board of Education, which was a landmark decision in the fight against segregation. Marshall argued the case before the Supreme Court and won. This decision helped to end segregation in public schools.

Marshall continued to work on civil rights cases throughout his career. He argued many cases before the Supreme Court and was successful in winning many of them. His work helped to advance the cause of civil rights and he is considered one of the most important lawyers in the history of the United States.

In 1961, Marshall was appointed to the Supreme Court by President Kennedy. He served on the court for many years and was known for his strong commitment to civil rights.

Marshall died in 1993, but his legacy lives on. He is remembered as a fighter for justice and a champion of civil rights. His work continues to inspire people to fight for equality and justice.
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Isn't there someone, somewhere you should call right now?

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Destination</th>
<th>Rate</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baltimore to Philadelphia</td>
<td>40¢</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York to Boston</td>
<td>55¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleveland to Louisville</td>
<td>75¢</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicago to New Orleans</td>
<td>1.30</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Angeles to St. Louis</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The prices in this table are subject to change. Always check the current rate before making your call.

CALL LONG DISTANCE AT ANY TELEPHONE

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

This informant also advised on [redacted] that the CP in connection with its exploitation of the Negro question, the case, et cetera, as well as its work within the NAACP attempted to expand the original purpose of the conference or "March on Washington" and to give it a new and broader character by bringing into sponsorship or endorsement other "mass organizations" thus generally guiding and expanding the original purposes of the conference. Accordingly it succeeded through CP people in NAACP and other sponsoring organizations in adding to the original demands of the conference e.g. civil rights legislation, support of the proposed or Congressmen Charles Diggs of Michigan to unseat the Mississippi delegation in the current Congress, et cetera. In short, according to this informant what is being done now in reference to the conference is being done to a great extent by CP people in NAACP and non-Party people in NAACP who knowingly or unknowingly are carrying the flag for the Civil Rights Program of the CP under the auspices of the NAACP.

A reliable confidential informant of the Dallas Office advised on 1/22/55 that [redacted] had been in contact with [redacted] State Organizer for the NAACP. [Redacted] said he checked with [redacted] regarding integration problems and indicated he would write an article for "Political Affairs" on the informer received concerning integration in the South.

[Redacted] also indicated he had been in contact with [redacted] head of the NAACP in Fort Worth, Texas. (100-3-75-1093)

On 1/16/56 a reliable informant in Houston, Texas, advised that [redacted] had been in that city and had procured [redacted] information regarding the NAACP. Informant further advised that [redacted] had planned to contact [redacted] in Texas in line with their effort to contact [redacted] members of [redacted] advices. (100-3-75-1089)
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

A source of information

... furnished reliable information, stated on the main concentration point for the Communist Party in Negro matters is the NAACP. The Communist Party has urged support of the Washington demonstrations of the NAACP and is urging trade-union support for the NAACP. Further, the Communist Party line now is to forget "left" Negro organizations which has caused considerable difference of opinion among Communist Party members in New York and issues "left" Negro leaders isolated as they will not be accepted into organizations such as the NAACP.

(100-3-75-1070)

An anonymous source of the Seattle Office on December 2, 1955, furnished a document captioned "Current Concentration Mass Issues in the Field of Struggle For Equal Rights For the Negro People," promulgated by the National Administrative Committee, Communist Party, USA.

This document states that the primary organizations through which concentration issues should be given maximum development are: Negro people's organizations, the NAACP, the Elks, etc., et cetera.

(100-3-75-1063)

On a reliable informant of the Philadelphia Office in reporting on a meeting stated that the Communist Party must join in the program presently being carried on by the NAACP to collect food and money for the Negro people in the South.

(100-3-75-1059)

A confidential informant of the San Francisco Office who has furnished reliable information advised on a Negro Communist Party member who stated that at present there are only three Communist Party members in the San Francisco Chapter of the NAACP, two of whom are white and one is a Negro.

(100-3-75-1066)

NAME SHOULD NOT BE FURNISHED

Marshall - 8 -
Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

A confidential informant of the Buffalo Office who has furnished reliable information advised that on January 28, 1956, an active Communist Party member and an officer on the NAACP board met with an officer of the Upstate County Communist Party, and discussed a NAACP board meeting which had just attended in Buffalo.
(Buffalo airfoil January 30, 1956, captioned "Communist NAACP - Internal Security - C.")

On January 30, 1956, a reliable informant of the Chicago Office advised that an officer of the NAACP - CP Club in Chicago, had been assigned by the Communist Party to work within the NAACP in Chicago.
(Chicago airfoil January 31, 1956, captioned "Communist NAACP - Internal Security - C.")

Recommendation:
That this memorandum be referred to Mr. Nichols for his information.
Office Memorandum

TO: Mr. Rosen
FROM: Mr. Price

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
GENERAL COUNSEL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)

The Director had inquired if we could identify a case which had been mentioned by Mr. Thurgood Marshall when he was talking to Mr. Nichols and Mr. Rosen at the Bureau on February 9, 1956. Marshall had stated that a staff employee for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Birmingham, Alabama, had made some comments which Marshall thought were unjustified but mentioned the case had occurred in Florida, south of Miami, and a Negro woman had been beaten up by the police. An Agent reportedly went to find the witness and asked a police officer if he knew the witness and the officer offered to point out whether the witness lived. According to Marshall this officer was unhelpful about the minds of the colored people a bad police officer and colored people clammed up.

ACTION:

Supervisor of the Miami Office was contacted by Mr. Rosen at 12:34 p.m., on February 13, 1956, and asked to identify, if possible, such a case. Supervisor of the Miami Office telephoned Mrs. at 12:44 p.m., on February 13, 1956, that he had talked with Agents handling Civil Rights matters and had reviewed files but had been unable to identify such case in the Miami area during the past year. SA advised that SA is presently on extended sick leave and that he would check with SA in a further effort to identify the matter. Supervisors in the Civil Rights Unit are unable to recall personally any case in the Miami area such as mentioned by Mr. Marshall.

And all other Agents.
Office Memorandum

Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the NAACP, appeared on the television program, "Youth Wants to Know," over the National Broadcasting Network yesterday afternoon.

In answer to questions put to him by the panel of youngsters, Marshall stated that he felt that the NAACP did represent the feelings of the Negro people although their membership was only 400,000. He added that he felt that all restrictions on segregation would be removed by law by 1963.

At the conclusion of the program, Marshall made reference to the Justice Department when he first answered a question regarding support received by the Justice Department in the present administration in connection with Civil Rights and integration. Marshall replied that the Attorney General in the present administration, like the Attorney General in preceding administrations, is tied down by the present Federal Civil Rights Statutes. He added that the Republican and Democratic administrations alike have moved as quickly as they could "under the existing statutes.

Another panel member stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUCA) had stated that half of the organizers in the NAACP appeared on lists held subversive by that Committee. Marshall replied that there was hardly any liberal not listed by the "Old Dieses County" and that the only list which he considered authentic was the Attorney General's list.

Marshall advocated passive resistance as exemplified by recent Montgomery, Alabama, bus situation as the best method of operation in the South because the NAACP absolutely refuses to utilize force regardless of the force applied against the Negro by the Whites in the South. He said that the NAACP was surprised by the development and conditions of the Montgomery situation.

CC - Mr. Nichols
CC - Mr. Boardman
CC - Mr. Belmar
CC - Mr. Rose

5 JUN 6 1956
Jones to Nichols Memo

situation and he referred to it as a "grass roots upheaval" with which the NAACP had nothing to do. In regard to the present political campaign Marshall denied that there was any such thing as a "Negro vote" but that the Negroes should support the party with the best Civil Rights policy. He stated that unless the Democrats produce more in the Civil Rights Negroes might go Republican.

In regard to White Citizens Council, (WCC) he said that they represented a threat to the Government as a whole and that like the Ku Klux Klan, these Councils were a threat to the economic growth of the South and that in addition they controlled the state legislatures in Mississippi and Alabama and that their main reason for existence was to cut down membership and the flow of funds to the NAACP.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information only.
Office Memorandum - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Mr. Tolson

L. B. Nichols

S U B J E C T:

Thurgood Marshall called me from New York on 6/15/56. He is to make a keynote address at the Annual Convention of the NAACP on Tuesday, 9/25/56. He is leaving New York on Thursday, 9/20/56. He thinks that he could do some good if in the course of his remarks he could again make the point that the communists are seeking to capitalize through infiltrating Negro organizations and that they are attempting to make points out of discriminatory matters and he thought that if there were some general items as to what the communists are doing, their stepped up organization and their line, that this could be used to good advantage. He stated that no one would know where he got the information and he wondered if I could be of any help to him. I told him that I did not know; that I would look around and would call him next week.

I think that it might be to our advantage to give him a little guidance if we can on the basis of public source and well documented material. It is suggested that the Domestic Intelligence Division see what information is readily available which I will need by Tuesday, 6/19/56.

cc - Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Office Memorandum

To: Mr. Rosen
From: Mr. Price

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; VICTIMS UNKNOWN; THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, DALLAS, TEXAS, 7/30/56

CIVIL RIGHTS

Date: October 1, 1956

A. B. Caldwell of the Department at 3:45 P. M. October 1st telephoned Washington Field Office and requested limited investigation into allegations that Negroes accompanied by group of armed Texas Rangers, on 7/30, were picked up unknown number of Negroes and transported to Dallas for questioning in connection with their knowledge regarding pending civil action number 4165, in case of Bell vs. Tipp. Said Washington Field Office, referred Caldwell's information to the Bureau.

Caldwell stated Thurgood Marshall, counsel for National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), called from Dallas today stating the Negroes were transported from Tyler to Dallas without subpoena. Supervisor called Mr. Caldwell and determined Negroes involved were students in prison and according to Marshall the Rangers took and held them at a place unknown to their attorneys for questioning in the civil case.

Mr. Caldwell stated he had talked to Warren Olney of the Department who concurred with him, Caldwell, that limited investigations be conducted as soon as possible. He requested Bureau interview Marshall for identity of persons picked up and transported by Rangers and all other facts available, and that thereafter the individuals picked up be interviewed to determine whether they were intimidated or forced to accompany officers and other information available to them.

Following a discussion by Supervisor with Mr. Rosen Duty Supervisor talked to SA of the Dallas Civil and instructed that Thurgood Marshall be immediately contacted and interviewed for all facts and details re identity and number of Rangers.

cc: Mr. Belmont

Mr. Nichols

[Signature]

Inclosure

50 Oct 9 1956
Memorandum to Mr. Moses

Involved and students picked up and for information as to how this alleged action pertained to the pending civil case in question. It was specified that the investigators be instructed to submit teleprint summary of information to Bureau tonight and have this inquiry investigated as quickly as possible. Including any information in files re persons picked up, and that interview be conducted by two experienced Agents and no other investigation be conducted at this time.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this matter be further taken up with Civil Rights Unit of Department upon receipt of information from Dallas to determine what action is desired.

Newspaper clipping re "NAACP Loses First Round in Texas Injunction Fight" giving background is attached.

Enclosure
December 4, 1956

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

We are preparing a character report on Thurgood Marshall, whose history is attached.

If your office has any information which can be made available to the New York Character Committee with the understanding that it will be for the confidential use, we should like very much to have it.

Yours sincerely,
Born: July 2, 1908 - Baltimore, Maryland

College: Lincoln University, Pa.
September 1925 - February 1930  A.B.

Law Study: Howard University
September 1930 - June 1933  LL.B.

Admitted to the bar of Maryland October 11, 1933

Law Practice and Employment:

October 1933 - October 1935
Private general practice
4 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md.

October 1935 - October 1936
General practice; partnership with
Warner T. McGuinn
4 E. Redwood St., Baltimore, Md.

October 1936 - December 1939
Private practice from residence and
Special work for NAACP
1838 Druid Hill Ave., Baltimore, Md.

October 1936 - Present
Special counsel
National Assoc. for the Advancement of Colored People
(gives residence in Baltimore at 1838 Druid Hill Ave. to December 1939; since then at
409 Edgecombe Ave., New York, N. Y.)
Present office address--
107 West 43d St., New York, N. Y.

Present address: 409 Edgecombe Ave., New York, N. Y.

Applying for admission to the bar of New York
Office Memorandum

TO: MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

FROM: A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

The Bureau has received a letter dated 12/4/56 from the National Conference of Bar Examiners, Denver, Colorado, who requested any available information concerning Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel, for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), in connection with his application for admission to the Bar of New York.

The Bureau has not investigated Marshall. Our files of public source information reflecting both derogatory and favorable information concerning him. Specifically, Marshall has been affiliated with the International Juridical Association, as national committeeman in 1940 and with the National Lawyers Guild as a speaker in 1948 and executive board member in 1949. Both organizations are cited by the House on Un-American Activities. He was also a sponsor in 1944 of the Federation for Constitutional Liberties, designated by the Attorney General, on October 26, 1943, Marshall received a check for $247.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help fight "Jim Crow." Davis is one of national leaders of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted on October, 1949, in New York of conspiracy for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence. Other public source indicated that since June, 1943, Marshall has publicly criticized and denounced all subversive organizations, the Communist Party and its leaders. He has warned the Negroes against communist infiltration of their groups. As recently as June, 1956, Marshall in his keynote before the NAACP national convention at San Francisco, California, June 26 to July 2, 1956, warned the Association's membership against communism and the Communist Party. He urged the Association to pass resolutions making it clear that the NAACP was strongly opposed to communism, which the Association did. Marshall has long advocated that "known communists" will be a member of the NAACP. (62-86660-5; 61-605; 6/28/55 issue "San Francisco Bulletin" and "San Francisco News Letter" 61-3176-A)

In the past the Bureau has followed the policy (with the approval of the Attorney General) of cooperating with the National Conference of Bar Examiners by furnishing it public source and lead data for the

[Some redacted text]

INDEXED 54
RECORDED 54

EX-103

Enclosure

62-86660
Memorandum for Mr. Boardman
Re: Thurgood Marshall

and assistance in passing upon the personal qualifications of applicants for admission to the Bar. However, in this particular case, although the files reflect both favorable and unfavorable public sources in relation to Marshall, it is believed advisable that in order to avoid possible future criticism and embarrassment, the Bureau should advise that we have not investigated Marshall. Mr. Nichols agrees with this. Accordingly, a letter is attached instructing the SAO in Denver to advise that we have not investigated Marshall.

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached letter will be sent to the

Denver.

[Signature]

10/3/74
As of the morning of June 30, there have been no further contacts with Mars 1, but Mr. Nichols advises Marshall will be furnished with public source information.
EX-108

The Bureau has received a letter dated 12/4/56 from the National Conference of Bar Examiners, 550 Guaranty Bank Building, Denver, Colorado, who requested any available information concerning Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), in connection with his application for admission to the Bar of New York.

You are instructed to personally contact acknowledge the receipt of her letter, and advise her that the Bureau has conducted an investigation concerning Marshall.

(Cover memo Belmont to Boardman, 12/18/56, Re: Thurgood Marshall,)
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NAME:

THURGOOD C

MR 214-10894

THURGOOD

MR 214-1540

E 62-86660 =

E 62-86660-13 date 2/16/50

E 62-86660-12 date 12/5/49

3 days 10/11/49

NP 44-2762-75

NP 44-4055-9

NP 44-4198-19

NP 44-10469-7

NP 67-3276-573, 574, 582, 583

NP 67-1036 x, 211, 211, 225

ES 1735 7/16 1696, 1716, 1760

NP 11-1517-9
**SEARCH SLIP**

**Subject:** Marshall, Harwood  

**File Number**

| NP | 61-3176-A | West City News  
| NP | 7/25/56 | Marzak, Eve  
| NP | 7/25/56 | Dello, Texas  
| NP | 7/30/56 | With Star  

**Serial Numbers:**

| NP | 62-21788-11  
| NP | 62-31615-968  
| NP | 62-101084-46-A | Dello  

**Notes:**

- Dello, Texas: 9/25/56  
- NP 62-102544-99, NP 62-102692-1, 2, 33  
- NP 65-6656-A | NY Time: 9/19  
- NP 100-3-3677  
- NP 100-3-28 | 13349.54  
- NP 100-3-48, 26682  
- NP 100-3 | 1892, 2  
- NP 100-3-69 | 19888  
- NP 100-3-75 | 14 | 8/9/54  
- NP 100-3-12 | 9/15/54
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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Hargood

File Number

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NP 61-1202-764 586 NP
NP 61-3178-A 5W 611552
ST 61-121-990 E 828.17
NP 62-10187-35 A 8W 439.55
NP 65-6656-108
NP 66-6200-44-441
NP 77-490 95-22
NP 100-135-34 586
ST 100-7301-6460.31
NP 100-37209-76 A 24
NP 100-38859-5
NP 110-380248-1
NP 100-387295-1
NP 100-387835-116
BP 100-402682 A 8W 9/15/54
Re Bureau letter dated December 19, 1956.

In compliance therewith, ______ National Conference of Bar Examiners, Denver, was personally contacted on December 31, 1956 and advised that

the Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning MARSHALL.
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: 62-86660-20