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U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

Subject of Request: Thurgood Marshall

FOIPA No. _____/190-_____

Dear Requester:

Enclosed are copies of documents from FBI records. Excisions have been made to protect information exempt from disclosure pursuant to Title 5, United States Code, Section 552 and/or Section 552a. In addition, where excisions were made, the appropriate exempting subsections have been cited opposite the deletions. Where pages have been withheld in their entirety, a deleted page information sheet has been substituted showing the reasons or basis for the deletion. The subsections cited for withholding information from the enclosed documents are marked below:

Section 552

- ☒ (b)(1)
☒ (b)(2)
☒ (b)(3) Title 26, U.S. Code,
 Section 6103

☐ (b)(4)
☐ (b)(5)
☒ (b)(6)

Section 552a

- ☐ (b)(7)(A)
☐ (b)(7)(B)
☒ (b)(7)(C)
☒ (b)(7)(D)
☒ (b)(7)(E)
☐ (b)(7)(F)
☐ (b)(8)
☐ (b)(9)
☐ (d)(5)
☐ (j)(2)
☐ (k)(1)
☐ (k)(2)
☐ (k)(3)
☐ (k)(4)
☐ (k)(5)
☐ (k)(6)
☐ (k)(7)

(See Form 4-694a, enclosed for an explanation of these exemptions.)

Pursuant to your request, 1522 page(s) were reviewed and 1394 page(s) are being released.

During the review of material pertinent to the subject of your request, documents were located which

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

FBI/DOJ

☒ If you desire, you may appeal any denials contained herein. Appeals should be directed in writing to the Co-Director, Office of Information and Privacy, Room 7238 MAIN, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530, within thirty days from receipt of this letter. The envelope and the letter should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Appeal" or "Information Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA number assigned to your request so that it may be easily identified.

☒ See additional information which follows.

Sincerely yours,

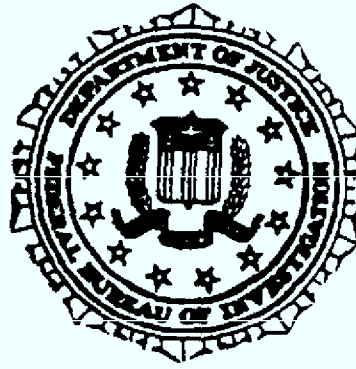
J. Kevin O'Brien, Chief
Freedom of Information-
Privacy Acts Section
Office of Public and Congressional Affairs

Enclosures (21)

The enclosed material is from the main investigative file(s) in which the subject of your request is indexed. The subject of your request may also be indexed in files relating to other individuals, organizations, activities, or general topics. These additional mentions or references have not been reviewed to determine if, in fact, they are identifiable with the subject of your request. Our experience has shown that such references are frequently similar to information contained in the processed main file(s). We will process these references if you now make a specific request for them. However, because of a significant increase in FOIPA requests and an expanding backlog, we have given priority to the processing of main investigative files and can complete the processing of these additional references only as time and resources permit. Therefore, if you do decide to request these references, we will not be able to process them any time in the foreseeable future.

In addition to processing FBI Headquarters files, our Washington and New York Field Office files were also processed and are enclosed.

To minimize costs to both you and the FBI, extra file copies of the same document were not processed.



FILE DESCRIPTION

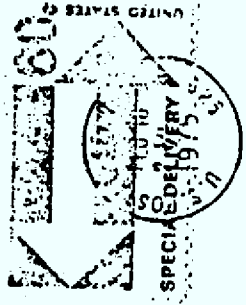
SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

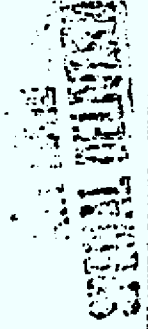
FILE NO.

Headquarters file 9-0-23636

[REDACTED]
Springfield, Illinois



Honorable Clarence Kelly, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U.S. Justice Department
Washington, D.C. Zip Code Unknown



9-0-93636
ENCLOSURE

b7c

Note: Please do not put forth any effort whatsoever (other than the above) to interfere with the State Courts of Illinois in this particular case. This is a sovereign state and may wish to exercise or reserve certain prerogatives (exclusive rights and privileges). This also applies to the writer personally, as well as the Associate Justice, United States Supreme Court

b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Springfield, Illinois [REDACTED]

Springfield, Illinois
January 18, 1975
Director

FEB 21 11 15 AM '75

RECEIVED
FEB 11 1975
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

Springfield, Illin. ✓
Thurs. February 18, 1975

Hon. Clarence Kelly,

The writer has extended a cordial invitation to Associate Justice, Thurgood Marshall, United States Supreme Court, to appear here on Sunday Afternoon, February 23, 1975 (after 1:00 P.M.).

Should the Associate Justice choose to accept the above cordial invitation, it is respectfully asked of the F. B. I. director to appear here also on the above date accompanied by an aid (White man). Should the F. B. I. Director appear here with a Negro aid he possibly will not live long.

The writer would also like very much to be informed in writing of the specific mandatory requirements of the following.

With 18. Section or Chapter 44
Federal (United States Code (Constitution)
Federal (United States) Narcotics Act.

I have made efforts to apply for a legal and valid license (Instruction Permit) to operate a Motor Vehicle in the State of Illinois. At this writing my efforts have been unsuccessful.

See Reversed Side

ENCLOSURE

0-13-6

6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FD-448 (10-25-71)

FEB 25 1975

FACSIMILE
TELETYPE

Transmit attached by Facsimile - PLAINTEXT

Priority NITEL

To: SACs, Springfield and WFO

Date: 2/25/75

From: Director, FBI

Time Transmitted - 5:27 WF

Subject: THURGOOD MARSHALL, D.C.
U. S. SUPREME COURT; DIRECTOR, FBI - VICTIMS
EXTORTION, OO: SPRINGFIELD

Received - 5:27 ST

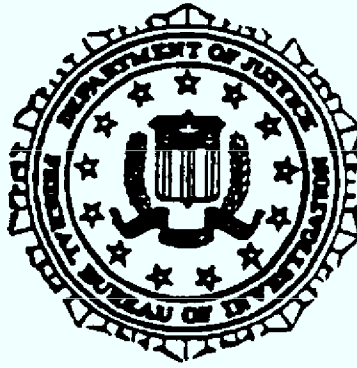
- ☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph
☐ Artists Conception ☒ Other Letter and envelope addressed to the Director, FBI, signed [redacted]
☐ (6 min) ☐ (min) [redacted] postmarked 2/18/75, Springfield, Illinois.

Special handling instructions: Springfield promptly present this matter for prosecutive opinion. If prosecution authorized, conduct appropriate investigation. Advise Bureau of results of investigation in form suitable for dissemination. WFO notify appropriate local authorities and U.S. Secret Service. Original letter being provided appropriate Laboratory and latent fingerprint examinations. Bureau records reflect no information identifiable with subject.

57 MAR 10 1975

Approved: [redacted]

b7c 6



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 9-67085

VZCZCWF0 936

PP HQ SV

VF 0884 295 2045

ZNR UUUUU

P 221924Z OCT 82

FM WASHINGTON FIELD (A-NEW) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI PRIORITY

FBI SAVANNAH PRIORITY

BT

UNCLAS

RECEIVED
TELETYPE
22 OCT 82 202
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

Spec. AG Adm.	
Spec. AG Inv.	
Spec. AG Ltr.	
Spec. AG Mkt.	
Spec. AG Plan.	
Spec. AG Res.	
Spec. AG Sec.	
Spec. AG Supv.	
Spec. AG Tech.	
Spec. AG Trng.	
Spec. AG Util.	
Spec. AG Vls.	
Spec. AG Wk.	
Spec. AG Yth.	
Spec. AG Zth.	

b7C

[REDACTED]

INDEX

D

[REDACTED] -VICTIM; POSSIBLE EXTORTION; (OO:SV).

10217 b7C

ON OCTOBER 21, 1982, [REDACTED] U. S. SUPREME COURT

POLICE, TURNED OVER TO WFO, A ONE PAGE TYPEWRITTEN LETTER ADDRESSED TO [REDACTED] FROM CAPTIONED SUBJECT. THE ENVELOPE BEARS AN ADDRESS OF: [REDACTED] AND AN OCTOBER 12, 1982, [REDACTED]

ABOVE IS A RAMBLING, SOMETIMES OBSCENE, SOMETIMES INCOHERENT LETTER COMPLAINING ABOUT INTEGRATION, SCHOOL PRAYER, THE A.C.L.U., THE N.A.A.C.P., THE SUPREME COURT, THE CURRENT AND PAST PRESIDENTS.

[REDACTED] STATES HE WILL FIGHT "THEM" ANY WAY HE CAN, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND TO BE EQUAL NEEDS GUNS, KNIVES OR CLUBS.

WFO INDICES NEGATIVE REGARDING [REDACTED]

SEND 0.73 TO USSS DATED 10-25-82.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

PAGE TWO DE WF 0004 UNCLAS

SAVANNAH IS REQUESTED TO CONDUCT A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION
TO IDENTIFY [REDACTED] INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED] IS LEFT TO THE DISCRETION
OF SAVANNAH. b7C

WFO WILL PROVIDE BUREAU AND SAVANNAH WITH COPIES OF LETTER
UNDER SEPARATE COVER.

BT

#0004

NNNN

10

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET29 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☒
- Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
-
- ☐
- Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
-
- ☐
- Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

9-67085, serials 2 through 7.

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

FBI/DOJ

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ ~~Airtel~~

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date

9/15/87

b7c

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT)

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (9A-5651)(C-4)(P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL
VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A); V/O
OO: SAVANNAH

70923016

Re WFO teletype to Bureau, dated 9/15/87.

NR 11cc

Enclosed for the Bureau is an original one page typed letter from captioned subject to JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, which was received at the chambers of captioned victim, on 9/14/87.

For the information of the Bureau, [REDACTED] is a white male, DOB: [REDACTED] who has a history of violent behavior - no further biographical data is available, at this time.

REQUEST OF FBIHQ

b7c

QUESTIONED DOCUMENT UNIT

The Questioned Document Unit is requested to compare submitted item to the Anonymous Letter File. Conduct examinations for indented writings and other physical characteristics deemed appropriate. Forward copies to [REDACTED] for the psycholinguistic profiling of author to determine the validity of the threat.

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

Examine submitted items for latent prints suitable for comparison with record prints of captioned subject. Forward original evidence to OO.

9-17085-8

SEP 25 1987

6-Bureau (Enc. 1)
4-Questioned Document Unit
(2-Personal Crimes Unit)
2-Savannah
2-WFO

WDG

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

b7c

ORIGINAL
Date & Serial Detached

INDEX FILED

RLS

3 NOV 24 1987

12

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 205351
1

October 30, 1987

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9A-5631) (C-4)

b7C

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO.

70923016 D WH VP

Re:

UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)

OO: Savannah

Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Communication dated September 15, 1987

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

b7C

Specimens received

September 23, 1987

Specimen:

Q1 One-page typewritten letter dated 9/9/87,
beginning "May your soul burn..."

Result of examination:

Specimen Q1 was searched in the appropriate sections
of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification.
Copies will be added to this file for future reference.

Several of the typewriting characters on Q1 were
observed to have non printing areas which may allow an association
with a suspect typewriting element.

The typewriting on Q1 was determined to have
a horizontal spacing of ten characters per inch. The style
and size of type most closely corresponds to Laboratory standard
for the "Prestige Pica" type style. This type style may
be found on numerous brand name typewriters, including IBM,
Royal and others.

NOV 4 1987

2 - Savannah

b7C

Page 1

(over)

029 (7)

MAIL ROOM

NOV 04 1987

FBI/DOJ

No watermarks, indented writing or other physical characteristics were observed on Q1 which would further assist in determining its immediate origin.

The results of the psycholinguistic and latent fingerprint examinations and the disposition of the submitted evidence will be subjects of separate reports. Photographs are retained by the Laboratory.

Notes

709233 - C WN VF

10/12/87

TO: SAC, WFO (9A-5651) (C-4)

Request:

— Serial ACF

— Examine for indentations other, specific characteristics

b7C



$\frac{1}{x}$ $\frac{r}{x}$ $\frac{z}{x}$

Result of exam:

Specimen Q1 was located in the appropriate section of the ACF w/o effect in ident. Copies will be added to the file for future reference.

→ The [redacted] Q1 was determined to have a horizontal spacing of 10 characters per inch. The style & size of type most closely correspond to laboratory standards for the "Prestige Piece" typeface. This typeface may be found on numerous hand name tags, including IBM, Royal & others.

No notations, indented or other physical characteristics were observed on Q1 which would further assist in determining its immediate origin.

The results of the psycholinguistics and LFP exams and the disposition of the submitted card will be submitted by the reports. Photographs are retained by the laboratory.

Several "the T.W. on Q1" - several characters were observed to have non-printing marks which may allow an association with a suspect element.

RECORDED
9/24/87
fa#4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

9/23/87
[REDACTED]

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9A-5651) (C-4)

b7C

FBI FILE NO.

7-67085

LAB. NO.

70923016 D WN VF

YOUR NO.

Re:

[REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)

Examination

[REDACTED]
1/13/87
10/13/87

OO: Savannah

Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Communication dated September 15, 1987

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

September 23, 1987

Specimen:

Q1

One-page typewritten letter dated 9/9/87,
beginning "May your soul burn..."

2 - Savannah

*See attached
notes*

b7C

7-1b
10-27-87
[REDACTED]

b7C

Examiner's Name _____

Date

10/1/87

Lab #

7-92301

Recognition Section:

1. _____	10. _____	19. _____	28. _____
2. _____	11. _____	20. _____	29. _____
3. _____	12. _____	21. _____	30. _____
4. _____	13. _____	22. _____	31. _____
5. _____	14. _____	23. _____	32. _____
6. _____	15. _____	24. _____	33. _____
7. _____	16. _____	25. _____	34. _____
8. _____	17. _____	26. _____	35. _____
9. _____	18. _____	27. _____	36. _____

National Fraudulent Check FileDate
SearchedDate
Added

_____	_____	Signature Section
_____	_____	Company Name File
_____	_____	Checkwriter Section - Classified as _____
_____	_____	Gimmick Section
_____	_____	Master Check Section
_____	_____	Counterfeit Travelers Checks
_____	_____	Counterfeit Money Orders
_____	_____	Counterfeit Checks
_____	_____	Altered Travelers Checks
_____	_____	Altered Money Orders
_____	_____	Raised Bank Checks
_____	_____	Checks prepared with False "Certified" Impressions
_____	_____	Checks prepared with Press-On Letters

Stolen Money Orders & Travelers Checks Section:

Travelers Checks - Type

From

To #

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Money Orders - Type

_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Photographed: _____

Date: _____

Roll #: _____

CT # 11045

17

Evidence Files Searched

	Section(s) Searched	Date Searched	Section(s) Added	Date Added
Art				
Bank Robbery Note File				
Motor Vehicle Title				
Anonymous Letter File:	Typewriter 2.54 1618	10/2/87		

Motive _____

State(s) _____

VIP Thurgood Marshall

Bombing _____

Other _____

Typewriter Information:

2.54 (Pica) spacing
Resembles "Pratt & Pica"
styl' 2 - 400 (TBI) Brother
and "Pratt & Pica"
and "Pratt & Pica"

Standards Files Searched

Date
Searched

2.54 1618

Tire Tread

Shoe Print

Typewriter

Watermark

Office Copier

Safety Paper

Computer Print Out

10/1/87

Remarks:

- 1. Note paper - 10.5 x 10.5 inches
5.25 x 10.95 - .6630

TYPEWRITER TYPE SPECIMEN

NO. NONE

NAME OF MACHINE

IBM SELECTRIC

TYPE OF MACHINE

STANDARD

STYLE OF TYPE

PRESTIGE PICA 72

FBI NO.

1433

BASED ON MODELS

72

FISCHE NO.

DATE & SERIAL NO. OF MACHINE
WHEN TYPE FIRST USED

2-3-72

1433

ALSO SEE:

B-9

DATE & SERIAL NO. OF MACHINE
WHEN TYPE USED 100%

2-3-72

DATE & SERIAL NO. OF MACHINE
WHEN TYPE WAS DISCONTINUED

FORMULA

254	1	6	1	3
-----	---	---	---	---

RIBBON SPECIMEN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
!@#\$%&*()_+;:"',./
1234567890=-&:'",./

RIBBON SPECIMEN

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
!@#\$%&*()_+;:"',./
1234567890=-&:'",./

REMARKS:

This type style is an adaptation from the typebar Prestige Pica 10 pitch design. This style was released for the IBM SELECTRIC Model Typewriter.

I. B. M. (USA)

Formule

254	1	b	1	B
-----	---	---	---	---

Modèle : STANDARD (électrique)

Fabricant : IBM France

Lieu de fabrication : Essonnes (S. & O).(F)

Années : 1952

Matricule : 0001

Type de caractères : PRESTIGE PICA (SP)

Fabrique de caractères : Lexington -U.S.A.

Hauteur du "M" : 2,95 mm

Hauteur du "u" : 2,05 mm

Motion normale : 6,73 mm

Largeur max papier : 736 mm

Type de clavier : UNIVERSEL

Interlignes : 4,23 mm et 6,34 mm

C L A V I E R

££ 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 && ** §§
 §§ 66 "" '' ((-- &&)) €€ && _ !!

FBI NO.
 1360
 FISCHER NO.
 174
 ALSO SEE:
 B-7

AA ZZ EE RR TT YY UU II OO PP ---
 aa zz ee rr tt yy uu ii oo pp --

QQ SS DD FF GG HH JJ KK LL MM NN
 qq ss dd ff gg hh jj kk ll mm nn

WW XX CC VV BB NN ?? .. // ++
 ww xx cc vv bb nn ,, ;: :: ==

- peux-tu m'envoyer de ce bon vieux whisky, comme celui que j'ai bu chez François le frère du forgeron du village ;
- PEUX TU M ENVOYER DE CE BON VIEUX WHISKY COMME CELUI QUE J'AI BU CHEZ FRANCOIS LE FRERE DU FORGERON DU VILLAGE.

1 - 6 - 1962

Fiche n°174

**TYPEWRITER
BRAND NAME** DSG Single Element

**NAME OF
TYPE STYLE** Prestige Pica #2905

**MANUFACTURER
OF TYPE STYLE** DSG

FORMULA

25	1	6	1
----	---	---	---

FBI NO.

5222
FISCHE NO.

ALSO SEE:
SE. STANDARDS
DRAWN

EXEMPLAR: Lower Case:
±± ll 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 00 -- ==
qq ww ee rr tt yy uu ii oo pp && |||
aa ss dd ff gg hh jj kk ll ;; ''
zz xx cc vv bb nn mm //

Upper Case:
.. !! @@ ## \$\$ %% && ** (()) ++
QQ WW EE RR TT YY UU II OO PP && ||
AA SS DD FF GG HH JJ KK LL :: " ""
ZZ XX CC VV BB NN MM KK LL :: ""
ZZ XX CC VV BB NN MM ,, .. ??

DSG Single Element ----- Prestige Pica

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION:
Single Element

TYPEWRITER
BRAND NAME

Royal/Quine/IBM/Diablo

FORMULA

254 1 6 1 B

NAME OF
TYPE STYLE

Prestige Pica 10

FBI NO.

#3362

FISCHE NO.

MANUFACTURER
OF TYPE STYLE

Royal

ALSO SEE:

Royal Subfile

EXEMPLAR:

484007

QUINE
82066

(M2066) WP PRESTIGE PICA 10

!"#\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[]^_`
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION:

Roytype PRINTWHEEL

TYPEWRITER BRAND NAME **BROTHER**

NAME OF TYPE STYLE **LEGAL PRESTIGE**

MANUFACTURER OF TYPE STYLE **BROTHER**

FORMULA

25	1	0	1	0
----	---	---	---	---

FBI NO. **7000** FBI - T.E.P. Specimen
FISCAL NO.

ALSO SEE:
SUS

EXEMPLAR:

Legal Prestige 10 (#421)

Get the jump on typing tasks with our quick and lively Brother E-2 electronic efficiency experts.
ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890- = !@#\$%&*() + ^ _ { } | : ; ' " , . / ? < > [] ~ `

OTHER RELATED INFORMATION: P.W.

FORMULA

254	1	6	1	6
-----	---	---	---	---

Typewriter Standards File

FBI NO.

929

FISCHE NO.

ALSO SEE:

B-15

This is a sample of Esteem Pica type face.

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ !@#\$%&*()_+~":?.,

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz 1234567890-1/2';/.,

OLIVETTI ESTEEM PICA 10 Pitch 5.4 lines to an inch (Lines 88-6 lines to an inch)

RECORDED
9/24/87
Ea#4

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

9/23/87

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9A-5651) (C-4)

b7C

FBI FILE NO. 9-67085-9

LAB. NO. 70923016 D WM VP

YOUR NO.

Re: [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)

Examination by:

OO: Savannah
Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Communication dated September 15, 1987

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

September 23, 1987

Specimen:

Q1 One-page typewritten letter dated 9/9/87,
beginning "May your soul burn..."

2 - Savannah

Q1 forwarded to Sav. on 11/23/87 [REDACTED]

b7C

Apk Q to LFPS 10/13/87 [REDACTED]

LFPS WILL PROCESS AND RETURN
THE SUBMITTED EVIDENCE

Photo'd 9/24
#442

FILE # 9-67085-9

CONTENTS: LAB WORKSHEET ITEMS

DO NOT STAMP OR HANDLE AS ENCLOSURE

EVIDENCE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

EVIDENCE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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- ☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Washington Metropolitan
Filed Office File #A-5651, serial 4.

☐ For your information: _____

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

9-67085, serial 9, enclosure.

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

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ AIRTEL
☐ AIR
☐ KED

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 9/23/87

b7c

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (9A-1500) (C)

SUBJECT: US
 UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
 THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
 EXTORTION (A)
 OO: SV

b7c

Re WFO teletype to Savannah, 9/16/87.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four (4) copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter, with two (2) copies of an FD-376. Enclosed for WFO are two (2) copies of LHM.

Copies of LHM being furnished locally to USA, SDGA, Savannah, Ga., and U. S. Secret Service, Savannah.

2 - Bureau (Encs. 2)
 2 - Washington Field (Encs. 2)
 1 - Savannah

(5)

9-67085-10

17 SEP 29 1987

b7c

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

1C ENC-1555
10-5-871C ENC-1555
JAN 23 1988

1MCON2

265 S O 1988



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Savannah, Georgia
September 23, 1987

Director
United States Secret Service
Department of the Treasury
Washington, D. C. 20223

RE: [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION

b7c

The information furnished herewith concerns an individual or organization believed to be covered by the agreement between the FBI and Secret Service concerning protective responsibilities, and to fall within the category or categories checked.

1. ☐ Threats or actions against persons protected by Secret Service.
2. ☐ Attempts or threats to redress grievances.
3. ☒ Threatening or abusive statement about U.S. or foreign official.
4. ☐ Participation in civil disturbances, anti-U.S. demonstrations or hostile incidents against foreign diplomatic establishments.
5. ☐ Illegal bombing, bomb-making or other terrorist activity.
6. ☐ Defector from U.S. or indicates desire to defect.
7. ☐ Potentially dangerous because of background, emotional instability or activity in groups engaged in activities inimical to U.S.

Photograph ☐ has been furnished ☐ enclosed ☒ is not available.

Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

1 - Special Agent in Charge (Enclosure(s))
U.S. Secret Service

Enclosure(s)

29

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Washington Metropolitan
Field Office File 94-5651, Serial 2, 6
10 & 11.

☐ For your information: _____

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

9-67085, Serial 10 through 13.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX30
FBI/DOJ

RECORDED
9/24/87
2a44

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Laboratory Work Sheet

Recorded 10/15/87

Received 10/14/87

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9A-3651) (C-4) (P)

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO.

YOUR NO.

Examination by:

Re: [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)

OO: Savannah

Examination requested by:

Addressee

NOTED BY: [REDACTED]

Reference:

Airtel dated September 13, 1987

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received:

September 23, 1987

Specimen:

Q1

One-page typewritten letter dated 9/9/87,
beginning "May your soul burn..."

Named subject:

Q1 known V, L. I N, det aut 10/23

2 - Savannah

CAT & civil send 10/23

- Q1 to [REDACTED] 10/27

Ans'd
11/23/87

over

Examination Completed

1:25
Time

11-6-87
Date

Dictated 11-6-87
Date

b7C

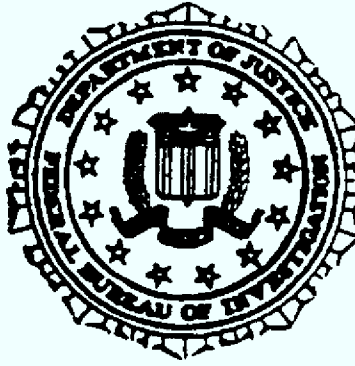
11-6-87 [REDACTED]

5 lat. photo of dev. 1 on 41.
minutaria - not removed.

b7C

NR, 2 films [REDACTED]

41 forwarded to Sav. as neg.



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 9-HQ-70566

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.46 (#7474)

TEXT:

PG00022 064 0253Z

348Z

PP HQ MF

DE PG

P 050348Z FEB 87



FM PITTSBURGH (9A-3778) (P)

TO DIRECTOR PRIORITY


WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE PRIORITY




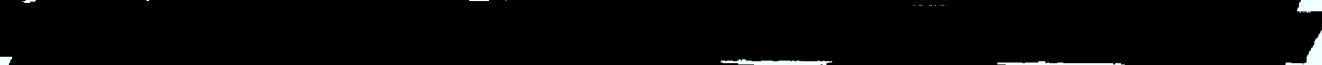

BT

UNCLAS

 ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL;
ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE  VICTIM; EXTORTION;
OO: PITTSBURGH

RE WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE TELETYPE TO PITTSBURGH, MARCH 3,
1987.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF BUREAU AND WASHINGTON FIELD, A REVIEW
OF PITTSBURGH INDICES DISCLOSED A REFERENCE TO 

DE-31
V.142

N 9-70566-1

724

15042

34

PAGE TWO

PG 9A-3778

UNCLAS

[REDACTED]

2.B?

b7c;
b6.

LEADS - PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH, PA. (ALLEGHENY COUNTY)

PAGE THREE

PG 9A-3778

UNCLAS

FORWARD PHOTOCOPY AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA OF SUBJECT VIA AIRTEL
TO WASHINGTON FIELD FOR DISTRIBUTION TO U.S. SUPREME COURT POLICE.

INTERVIEW SUBJECT [REDACTED] b7C

OBTAIN PROSECUTIVE OPINION FROM U. S. ATTORNEY, WESTERN
DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

BT

-->

36

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.2 (#6314)

TEXT:
VZCZWFO0034

PP HQ PG

DE WFO 0034 062 1529

ZNR UUUUU

P 03 1524Z MAR 87



FM FBI, WASHINGTON FIELD (9A-NEW) (P) (C-4)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI PRIORITY

FBI, PITTSBURGH PRIORITY


BT

UNCLAS

 2 ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD
MARSHALL; ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE 
VICTIM: EXTORTION; OO:PITTSBURGH.

ARMED AND DANGEROUS.

REFERENCE WFO TELCALL TO PITTSBURGH, FEBRUARY 26, 1987.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND PITTSBURGH
DIVISION, ON FEBRUARY 26, 1987, THE UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT POLICE ADVISED WFO THAT, AT APPROXIMATELY 10:30 A.M.,
THEY HAD RECEIVED A CALL FROM THE UNITED STATES SECRET
SERVICE (USSS) INDICATING THAT CAPTIONED SUBJECT, 

UNCLAS

b7c

7-70566-2

b7c

15042

100-44555
85-87

39

PAGE TWO, DE WF 0034 S E C R E T

[REDACTED] DATE OF BIRTH, [REDACTED] SOCIAL SECURITY
ACCOUNT NUMBER (SSAN) [REDACTED] HAD MADE THE FOLLOWING
THREAT REGARDING THE CAPTIONED VICTIMS:

"I'M ON MY WAY TO KILL THEM."

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LEADS. PITTSBURGH DIVISION. AT PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA.

LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED] CONDUCT LOCAL
INDICES AND POLICE CHECK REGARDING [REDACTED] PRESENTS
UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE FOR PROSECUTIVE OPINION,
AND ADVISE WFO IN ORDER THAT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
POLICE MIGHT BE APPROPRIATELY APPRISED.

UNCLAS

BT

70034

NNNN

b7c

b7c

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/16/87

Re: [REDACTED] ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT
 JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
 ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] - VICTIM; EXTORTION;
 OO: PITTSBURGH

On 2/27/87, our Pittsburgh Special Agents interviewed [REDACTED] regarding threats he had made regarding captioned victims.

[REDACTED] advised that he had never said that he was going to Washington, D. C., to kill [REDACTED] or Marshall.

[REDACTED] advised that he expressed his anger over the pro-choice abortion stand of Justice [REDACTED]

During that meeting he said that [REDACTED] should be arrested, impeached and executed for his [REDACTED] role in Wade vs. Roe 1973."

Investigation is continuing. **b7c/b6**

APPROVED:

[REDACTED] **b7c/b6**

[REDACTED]

1 - Mr. Revel
 1 - Mr. Clarke
 1 - Mr. Daniel
 1 - Mr. Ricks
 1 - Mr. Nelson

1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - [REDACTED]
 1 - CID Duty Office

b7c 31

FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.38 (#10022)

TEXT:

PG00008 072 2328Z

PP

14 MAR 01 U.S.

DEPARTMENT OF INVESTIGATION

b7C

PIS MAR 87

FM PITTSBURGH (9A-3778) (P)

RECTOR PRIORITY

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE PRIORITY

CLAS

ATTN: WFO, SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL-
VICTIM; ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED] VICTIM;
EXTORTION (OO: PITTSBURGH)

b7C

REPOTEL TO BUREAU DATED MARCH 5, 1987; AND TELCALL TO SA [REDACTED]
WFO, ON MARCH 13 1987.

ON MARCH 13, 1987, SUBJECT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED IN CONNECTION WITH ALLEGED THREATS
TO KILL SUPREME COURT JUSTICES [REDACTED] AND MARSHALL. [REDACTED] WAS
ADVISED OF THE IDENTITY OF THE INTERVIEWING AGENT AND THE NATURE OF
THE INQUIRY. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]

HE NEVER SAID HE WAS GOING

4-231

9-70566-3
TO APR 17 1987

b7C

ICE sent to
USSS 3/16/87

b7C

PAGE TWO

PG 9A-3778

UNCLAS

TO GO TO WASHINGTON, D.C., AND KILL [REDACTED] AND/OR MARSHALL. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] HE SAW A PROGRAM ON A LOCAL TV STATION DEALING WITH THE ABORTION ISSUE. [REDACTED] SAID DURING THE NEXT DAY, THE TOPIC OF ABORTION WAS VERY MUCH ON HIS MIND. HE SAID HE WAS UPSET AND ANGRY OVER THE PRO-CHOICE ABORTION STAND OF SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SAID TO A GROUP [REDACTED] THAT [REDACTED] SHOULD BE ARRESTED, IMPEACHED AND EXECUTED FOR HIS [REDACTED] ROLE IN WADE VS ROE (1973)."

[REDACTED] DENIED STATING HE WAS GOING TO KILL JUSTICE [REDACTED] OR MARSHALL. HE ALSO DENIED STATING HE WAS GOING TO TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON, D.C. FOR THIS OR ANY OTHER PURPOSES.

b7C,
b6

[REDACTED] WAS COOPERATIVE DURING THE INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

41

PAGE THREE

PG 9A-377B

UNCLAS

b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SAID HE HAD NO PLANS TO TRAVEL TO WASHINGTON, DC.

b7C,
b6

[REDACTED]

FOR THE
INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND WFO, AUSA JAMES GARRETT, WOPA, REQUIRED
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING SUBJECT BEFORE HE WOULD MAKE A
PROSECUTIVE DECISION IN THIS MATTER. THEREFORE, PO WILL CONDUCT
APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION AND PRESENT SAME TO THE USA'S OFFICE.

42

PAGE FOUR

PG 9A-3778

UNCLAS

b7c

PHOTOS OF [REDACTED] WERE SENT BY EXPRESS MAIL TO WFO FOR DISSEMINATION
TO U.S. SUPREME COURT POLICE.

THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND DATA WAS OBTAINED FOR (X) [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THROUGH OBSERVATION AND INTERVIEW; CURRENT RESIDENCE:

[REDACTED] RACE: WH. SEX: MALE, AGE: [REDACTED]

DOB: [REDACTED] HT. [REDACTED] WT [REDACTED] HAIR: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SSAN: [REDACTED] (X)

PITTSBURGH AT PITTSBURGH, PA. [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] CONDUCT CRIMINAL HISTORY CHECKS AND OBTAIN PROSECUTIVE
OPINION OF AUSA. ADVISE THE BUREAU AND WFO.

BT

-->

43

NEW MAIL JUST ARRIVED: IN X.129
FORMS TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.27 (#6363)

TEXT:

PG00006 084 1710Z

RR HQ WF

DE PG

R 231710Z MAR 87

FM PITTSBURGH (9A-3778) (P)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

~~ATTENTION~~ [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SURROGATE

MARSHALL - VICTIM; ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED]

VICTIM; EXTORTION; OO: [REDACTED]

BY TELETYPE DATED MARCH 23, 1987; FBI PITTSBURGH FURNISHED THE FOLLOWING:
~~RE: [REDACTED] TO BUREAU AND WFO, DATED MARCH 19, 1987, AND TYPED:~~

~~RE: [REDACTED] FROM PITTSBURGH ON MARCH 23, 1987.~~

~~FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND WFO,~~ PITTSBURGH HAS
COMPLETED ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY THE USA, WDPA,
REGARDING A PROSECUTIVE OPINION ON SUBJECT [REDACTED]
ON MARCH 23, 1987, THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED TO AUSA JIM
GARRETT, PITTSBURGH, PA, WITH THE FOLLOWING PROSECUTIVE DECISION:

AUSA GARRATT STATED THAT BASED ON THE TOTALITY OF CIRCUMSTANCES

b7c

b7c

44

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~
SURROUNDING THE ALLEGED THREATS AGAINST SUPREME COURT JUSTICES
[REDACTED] AND MARSHALL, HIS OFFICE WOULD DECLINE PROSECUTION IN THE
CAPTIONED MATTER. AUSA GARRETT NOTED THE ALLEGED THREATS BY

b7C/

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THE DATE OF
WHICH HIS STATEMENTS REGARDING THE JUSTICES WERE MADE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SAID
[REDACTED] NEVER MADE ANY SPECIFIC THREATS THAT HE WAS GOING TO GO TO
WASHINGTON, DC, AND KILL ANY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] SAID HE DID NOT KNOW HOW THE FBI AND U.S. SECRET SERVICE COULD HAVE
RECEIVED INFORMATION IN WHICH HE [REDACTED] WAS SAID TO BE THE IN-
DIVIDUAL TO WHOM [REDACTED] SPECIFICALLY STATED HE WAS GOING TO GO TO
WASHINGTON, DC, AND KILL SUPREME COURT JUSTICES [REDACTED] AND MARSHALL.

[REDACTED] SAID [REDACTED] MADE NO SUCH STATEMENT AND HE CHARACTERIZED
[REDACTED] AS "HARMLESS." [REDACTED] HAS BEEN AN OUTPATIENT AT THE VA SINCE
1984. THOSE WHO WERE INTERVIEWED [REDACTED] REGARDING [REDACTED]
STATEMENTS FELT HE DID NOT POSE ANY KIND OF DANGER TO THE SUPREME

b7C

PAGE THREE

~~REDACTED~~ ~~INDEXED~~
COURT JUSTICES. IN VIEW OF THE NEGATIVE PROSECUTIVE DECISION BY
THE USA'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH WILL ~~CONDUCT NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION.~~
~~FS 6025 WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN COMPLETED.~~

BT

MESSAGE RELAY VIA TELETYPE
(RESTRICTED USE)Date: 3/26/87PRECEDENCE: ☐ IMMEDIATE ☐ PRIORITY ☒ ROUTINE

FM: DIRECTOR, FBI

TO:

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

b7C

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> White House/WH/ | <input type="checkbox"/> Director National Security Agency/NSA/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bureau of Alcohol Tobacco Firearms/BATF/ | <input type="checkbox"/> Director Naval Investigative Service/DIRNAVINSERV/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Central Intelligence Agency/CIA/ | <input type="checkbox"/> Drug Enforcement Admin./DEA/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> CIA DCD/DCD/ | <input type="checkbox"/> FAA Washington HQ/FAA/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Energy HOS/DOEHQ/ | <input type="checkbox"/> HQ AFOSI Bolling AFBDC/AFOSI/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Energy Germantown DIV/DOE/ | <input type="checkbox"/> INSCOM Ft. Meade/INSCOM/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Justice/DOJ/ | <input type="checkbox"/> Nuclear Regulatory Commission/NRC/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of State/DOS/ | <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Customs Service/UCS/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of the Army/DA/ | <input type="checkbox"/> U.S. Immigration & Naturalization Service/INS/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dept. of Treasury/DOT/ | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> U.S. Secret Service/USSS/ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Defense Intelligence Agency/DIA/ | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

BT

9-70566-5

Classification: UNCLAS

Addressee Internal Distribution

For: _____

JO MAY 11 1987

Subject: ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED] - VICTIM; CCSCAKA; OO: PG

☐ See Attached

b7C

Approved By: FIC [REDACTED]	Original: [REDACTED]	Tels Ext.: [REDACTED]	Room/Div.: 5042/6
--------------------------------	----------------------	-----------------------	----------------------

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS CENTER

MAR 27 1987

DO NOT FILE WITHOUT COMMUNICATIONS STAMP

UNCLASSIFIED

Judge:

3/9/87

ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED] - VICTIM;
CCSCAKA, [REDACTED]
OO: PITTSBURGH

CLASS
SRC'D
SER
REC

SYNOPSIS: In late February, 1987, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made a statement [REDACTED] that he was going to kill Associate Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall and Associate Supreme Court Justice [REDACTED]

DETAILS: On 2/26/87, our Washington Field Office reported that the United States Supreme Court Police (USSCP) advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] had made remarks regarding Associate Supreme Court Justices Thurgood Marshall and [REDACTED]. During this conversation [REDACTED] stated "I'm on my way to kill them." This information was reported to the U. S. Secret Service who in turn advised the USSCP.

Our Pittsburgh Office developed information that [REDACTED]
DOB [REDACTED]

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS: Our Pittsburgh Agents plan to interview [REDACTED]. The facts in this matter will then be presented to the U. S. Attorney's Office for a prosecutive opinion.

F. I. Clarke

- 1 - Mr. Revell
- 1 - Mr. Clarke
- 1 - Mr. Daniels
- 1 - Mr. Ricks
- 1 - Mr. Nelson

(11)

- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - [REDACTED]
- 1 - CID Duty Office

UNCLASSIFIED

FILE

22 APR 19 1988

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 6/15/87

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
 (ATTN: PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT)

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (9A-5546) (C-4) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

~~ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE~~
~~SURROGATE MARSHALL-VICTIM;~~
~~ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE~~
~~VICTIM;~~
~~EXTORTION~~
 OO: PITTSBURGH

Re Pittsburgh airtel to Washington Field, dated 4/27/87.

The United States Supreme Court Police have been apprised of the results of this investigation.

WFO considers this matter RUC'd.

② Bureau
 2-Pittsburgh
 2-Washington Field

(6)

Approved: WDG

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

7/37
 16 DEC 13 1988

49

NEW MAIL JUST ARRIVED: *)X.129
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUME.

INBOX.27 (#6363)

TEXT:

PG00006 084 1710Z

258-
FEDERAL BUREAU
OF INVESTIGATION

b7C

RR HQ WF

DE PG

R.251710Z MAR 87

FM: PITTSBURGH (9A-3778) (P)

TO DIRECTOR ROUTINE

WASHINGTON FIELD ROUTINE

BT

UNCLAS

ATTENTION SA [REDACTED] WFO

[REDACTED] ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE SURROGATE

MARSHALL - VICTIM; ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED]

VICTIM; EXTORTION; OO: PG

REPGTEL TO BUREAU AND WFO, DATED MARCH 13, 1987 AND TELCALL
TO SA [REDACTED] FROM PITTSBURGH ON MARCH 23, 1987.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE BUREAU AND WFO, PITTSBURGH HAS
COMPLETED ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION REQUESTED BY THE USA, WDPA,
REGARDING A PROSECUTIVE OPINION ON SUBJECT, [REDACTED]

b7C

ON MARCH 23, 1987, THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED TO AUSA JIM

GARRETT, PITTSBURGH, PA, WITH THE FOLLOWING PROSECUTIVE DECISION:

AUSA GARRATT STATED THAT BASED ON THE TOTALITY OF CIRCUMSTANCES

b7C

Relayed to USSS
3/26/87 [REDACTED]

50

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of serial 4.

☐ For your information: _____

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

9-HQ-70566, serial 8, page 2.

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

PAGE THREE

PG 9A-3778

UNCLAS

COURT JUSTICES. IN VIEW OF THE NEGATIVE PROSECUTIVE DECISION BY
THE USA'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH WILL CONDUCT NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION.
FD-302S WILL BE FORWARDED WHEN COMPLETED.

BT

*
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52

INFORMATIVE NOTE

Date 3/26/87

b7C

ASSOCIATE SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
Re: ASSOCIATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] - VICTIM; CCSCAKA; OO: PG

By way of background, in late February, 1987, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] made a statement [REDACTED] that he was going to go to Washington, D. C., to kill captioned Justices. [REDACTED] a white male, DOB [REDACTED] was interviewed by our Pittsburgh Agents. He denied making threats against the Justices.

[REDACTED]

This matter was discussed with the Assistant U. S. Attorney in Pittsburgh who declined prosecution.

APPROVED: *JWC*

Director.....
Exec. AD-Adm.....
Exec. AD-Inv.....
Exec. AD-LES.....
Intell.....
Training.....
S. Servs.....
Affs.....

b7C

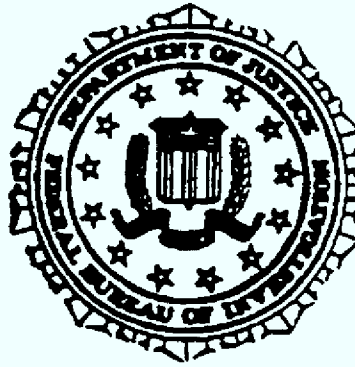
1 - Mr. Revell
1 - Mr. Clarke
1 - Mr. Daniels
1 - Mr. Ricks
1 - Mr. Nelson

1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - [REDACTED]
1 - CID Duty Office

53

(10)

FBI/C



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 44-O-A

Marshall: Timetable for Integration

APPROX

By SIDNEY HILDS

Thurgood Marshall pointed to a news picture of the Rev. Martin Luther King being arrested for "loitering" in Montgomery, Ala., by two policemen.

"This picture will be printed all over the world, especially in Communist countries," Marshall said. "And King was only waiting to go into a courtroom. It's unbelievable! Yet, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is accused of feeding the Communist propaganda mill."

Marshall is the Director and Counsel of the NAACP's Legal Defense and Educational Fund. This Thursday he will argue his 21st case before the U. S. Supreme Court, pleading for immediate integration at Central High School in Little Rock, Ark.

Like the Rev. King's picture, the arguments, the Court's decision and the aftermath, will be printed and talked about around the world.

Marshall has won 18 of his pleas before the Court. He always presents with quiet brilliance. Without any oratory he uses simple terms for complex legal arguments, and offers them with evident sincerity and a complete mastery of the law. What was the biggest victory?

"Each one was the biggest,"

he said. "You have to feel that way if you want to win."

OUT OF COURT he's given to easy laughter, tells a good joke. A big man, six feet, two, 305 pounds, now 50, he's a vestryman in his church, and his only amusement, outside his work, is playing with his two young sons, Thurgood, Jr., two, and John William, two months. They are the children of his second marriage. His first wife died of lung cancer.

Marshall's father was a country club steward; his mother recently retired after teaching school for 25 years, and now lives near him. They managed to make Marshall a lawyer and his brother a surgeon.

As a kid in Baltimore, Md., Marshall was the prankster in elementary school, and was constantly being punished.

"But it was good punishment," he said. "They made me memorize sections of the Constitution. I knew it word for word by the time I got out."

AFTER Lincoln University in Pennsylvania he went to Howard University Law School because he couldn't get an education in Maryland. He worked as the Student Librarian, which paid for his tuition, and commuted daily between Baltimore and Washington, D. C., 40 miles. Even before he was graduated at the head of his class he was writing briefs for civil rights cases.

"I suppose that's how I got into this work here," he said. In the 18 months he practiced privately, he had fewer cases with fees than civil rights cases without fees.

In April, 1935 he fought and won his first big case, involving the admission of Negroes to the University of Maryland. The next year he was hired by the NAACP on a temporary basis at \$2,400 a year. A year ago he reached \$15,000, and he's still a



WHO FEEDS RED PROPAGANDA MILL?
Rev. Martin Luther King being arrested for "loitering" (above). King organized the successful boycott against "Jim Crow" buses in Montgomery, Alabama.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Nease _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

b7C

Wash. Post and Times Herald _____
Wash. News _____
Wash. Star _____
N. Y. Herald Tribune _____
N. Y. Journal-American _____
N. Y. Mirror C9 _____
N. Y. Daily News _____
N. Y. Times _____
Daily Worker _____
The Worker _____
New Leader _____

Date SEP 7 1959

REC-96 44-001
NOT RECORDED
4 SEP 26 1958

EX-133

b7C

...on a year to year basis. He could do much better elsewhere, could have run for public office, could even have had a Federal judgeship.

"But this is far more important," he said, "and I haven't finished my work here yet."

TO MARSHALL the issue of segregation is now for the first time clearly defined: "It's not whether Negro children attend white schools, but whether any state can oppose the Federal government. The issue is simply whether the U. S. Constitution is supreme."

It's inevitable that the U. S. Supreme Court will order integration. What Arkansas Gov. Faubus does after that will determine the course of immediate events.

"One of our big problems here is to keep Negroes from taking retaliatory measures," Marshall said. "But I, for one, will never tell a man not to protect his family and home."

When will integration become an accepted fact?

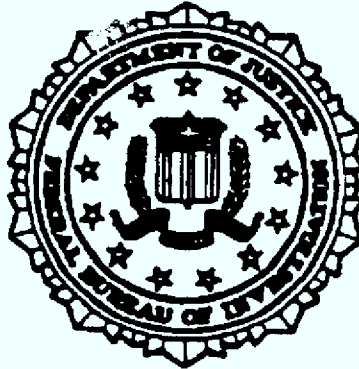
"As far as the law is concerned, I think it will be resolved this school term, either in Virginia or Arkansas. Then, we will have to fight it county by county in the South until perhaps 1963, the 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation. After that it will take a generation before it's complete, so both white and Negro accept each other on their merits."

His job will end when the law on the books holds any and all forms of enforced segregation illegal. The spotlight is on school integration, but Marshall is still fighting for the Negro's right to vote in areas of Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi.

"In Hattiesburg, Mississippi," Marshall said, "that right to vote is determined by the Negro's answer to the question: 'How many bubbles in a bar of soap?' No, my job isn't finished yet."

26

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 44-HQ-10894

VOLUME NO.

1

b7C

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

OCT 1 - 1956

TELETYPE

FBI, DALLAS 10-1-56 340 PM CST MH
DIRECTOR

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT

UNSUBS, TEXAS RANGERS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. BY AGREEMENT OF OPPOSING COUNSEL AND COURT, CASE OF BELL VS. RIPPY BEFORE FEDERAL JUDGE ATWELL, DALLAS, TODAY WAS CONTINUED UNTIL NOV FOURTEEN NEXT IN VIEW OF NAACP LITIGATION, TYLER, TEXAS.

END

5-41 PM OK FBI WA H SH

V

Mr. Rosen

67 OCT 10 1956

RECORDED-18

20 OCT 3 1956

b7C

Keep aware of this info. as set out in memo of 10/1/56
44-1089
cc file. Sup

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

OCT 1 - 1956

TELETYPE

b7c

FBI WASH DC 10-1-56 6-48PM

SAC, DALLAS URGENT

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. REURTEL SEPTEMBER THIRTY
INFORMATION RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT THAT HEARING SCHEDULED FOR TODAY
FEDERAL COURT POSTPONED UNTIL NOVEMBER FOURTEEN NEXT. DEPARTMENT DE
SIRES INTERVIEWS CONDUCTED WITH PLAINTIFFS WHO WERE QUESTIONED BY ST
OFFICIALS AS WELL AS THOSE PLAINTIFFS WHO, NOT PREVIOUSLY QUESTIONED
BY STATE OFFICIALS, WERE BROUGHT BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY AT DALLAS
SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE LAST. THESE INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY
INTERVIEWED TO ASCERTAIN IN DETAIL THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY HAD BEEN
INTERVIEWED, SPECIFIC STATEMENTS OR QUESTIONS MADE BY STATE OFFICIALS
AS WELL AS SPECIFIC STATEMENTS OR QUESTIONS RAISED AT THE COURT OF
INQUIRY. THIS MUST BE AFFORDED IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUOUS INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION. INASMUCH AS THIS INVOLVES ALLEGATION AGAINST THE STATE
OR HIS REPRESENTATIVES THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF TEXAS AND THE
STATE AG MUST BE ADVISED AT THE OUTSET THAT THIS INVESTIGATION IS
BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST OF WARREN OLNEY III, AAG IN
CHARGE OF CRIMINAL DIVISION. IF ANY INFORMATION DEVELOPED THAT TEX
RANGERS PARTICIPATED IN ANY MANNER YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY ADVISE
HEAD OF RANGERS. KEEP BUREAU FULLY INFORMED OF ALL DEVELOPMENTS.
HOOVER

END ACK

OK FBI DL JEH

59

OCTOBER 1, 1956

TELETYPE

URGENT

SAC, DALLAS

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. REURTEL
SEPTEMBER THIRTY. INFORMATION RECEIVED BY DEPARTMENT THAT
HEARING SCHEDULED FOR TODAY IN FEDERAL COURT POSTPONED UNTIL
NOVEMBER FOURTEEN NEXT. DEPARTMENT DESIRES INTERVIEWS
CONDUCTED WITH PLAINTIFFS WHO WERE QUESTIONED BY STATE
OFFICIALS AS WELL AS THOSE PLAINTIFFS WHO, NOT PREVIOUSLY
QUESTIONED BY STATE OFFICIALS, WERE BROUGHT BEFORE COURT
OF INQUIRY AT DALLAS SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE LAST. THESE
INDIVIDUALS SHOULD BE THOROUGHLY INTERVIEWED TO ASCERTAIN IN
DETAIL THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED, SPECIFIC
STATEMENTS OR QUESTIONS MADE BY STATE OFFICIALS AS WELL AS
SPECIFIC STATEMENTS OR QUESTIONS RAISED AT THE COURT OF INQUIRY.
THIS MUST BE AFFORDED IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUOUS INVESTIGATIVE
ATTENTION. INASMUCH AS THIS INVOLVES ALLEGATION AGAINST THE
STATE AG OR HIS REPRESENTATIVES THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE
TEXAS AND THE STATE AG MUST BE ADVISED AT THE OUTSET THAT
THIS INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED AT THE SPECIFIC REQUEST
OF WARREN OLNEY III, AAG IN CHARGE OF CRIMINAL DIVISION. IF
ANY INFORMATION DEVELOPED THAT TEXAS RANGERS PARTICIPATED IN
ANY MANNER YOU MUST IMMEDIATELY ADVISE HEAD OF RANGERS. KEEP

RECEIVED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

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

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
OCT 1 1956

BUREAU ADVISED

INFORMED OF ALLEGATIONS

OCI

22

Cover memo Price to Rosen, same caption, 10-1-56,

TELETYPE

67 OCT 10 1956

REC'D-READING ROOM

67C

60

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

OCT 1-

TELETYPE

FBI, DALLAS

10-1-56

10-29 AM CST

DIRECTOR, FBI

URGENT

UNSUBS, TEXAS RANGERS, THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT, CR. REDTELE
YESTERDAY. USA FLOORE, NDT, STATES OPINION NO CR VIOLATION INDICATED
ON BASIS AVAILABLE INFORMATION.

MURPHY

END

SS

12-29 PM OK FBI WA SH

RECORDED-31

OCT 3 1956

Mr. Rosen

b7C

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Winterrowd	
Mr. Nease	
Mr. Winter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

44-10794-3

at DL

10-1-56

b7C

61

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 1, 1956

FROM : Mr. Price *gjb*

Times of calls, 8:00 P.M. & 8:55 P.M.

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
 THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT
 CIVIL RIGHTS

SAC Murphy, Dallas, called during the evening of 10-1-56 and stated that in his opinion, when he advised the Governor of Texas and the State Attorney General on 10-2-56 that the Bureau would be conducting investigation in this matter, they would thereafter make a press release to this effect. SAC Murphy desired to know how to answer any press inquiries received.

ACTION TAKEN:

SAC Murphy was instructed to answer any press inquiries received to the effect that we were conducting investigation in this matter on the specific instructions of Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, so ~~as~~ ^{that} determination may be made whether there has been a violation of any Federal Civil Rights Statutes. This was approved by Mr. McGuire of Mr. Nichols' office.

cc: Mr. Nichols

Tolson ☒
 Boardman ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tamm ☒
 Nease ☒
 Winterrowd ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Holloman ☒
 Gandy ☒

RECORDED-59

EX-108

51 OCT 12 1956

October 2, 1956

Airtel

RECORDED-3

SAC, Dallas

PERSONAL ATTENTION

UNSUBS, TEXAS RANGERS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT,
CIVIL RIGHTS.

Reurtel 10-1-56 advising that USA, NDT, was
of opinion that there was no civil rights violation
indicated on the basis of information available.

Investigation requested by Bureau phone call
of 9-30-56 was that Thurgood Marshall, complainant,
be thoroughly interviewed. This investigation was
directed by officials of the Department of Justice and
there was no need to contact USA for his opinion. The
investigation requested by Bureau teletype of 10-1-56
was also ordered by officials of the Criminal Division
of the Department and there is no need to contact the
USA for his views regarding this matter. This case must
be afforded most expeditious attention and report
submitted promptly at the completion of the investigation.

--HOOVER

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

OCT 2 1956
COMM-FBI

OCT 5 4 10 PM '56
MAILED
NOV 1 1956
RECEIVED

2024-2025 - Planning with 2024

DATE: 10-9-56

**SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS**

Tele.
Fax
E-Mail
Harb
Mater
Purp
Rote
Tenn
Sinn
Winte
Tele.
Mater
Gard

(The questioning by state officials and at the court of inquiry was designed to ascertain whether the Negroes had of their own volition sent their children to the white school in Dallas and whether they had of their own volition instituted the action in Federal Court or whether such activities were encouraged or sponsored by others, particularly, the NAACP. Investigation did not disclose any use of threats against individuals.) In one instance wife of a plaintiff stated that the Deputy Constable who had subpoena for plaintiff to appear at court of inquiry 9-29-56 had stated that if the plaintiff did not appear Constable would place him in jail. Plaintiff disregarded the instructions and has not heard anything further from state officers. One plaintiff stated that Texas Ranger, in questioning him, intimated that in filing suit against Dallas School Board he could be signing resignation from his job.)

ACTION:

The above is for information only and you will be advised as to the Department's opinion in this case.

44-10894

b7c
b7d

ADDENDUM:

At 12:45 p.m., A. B. Caldwell telephonically advised Supervisor [redacted] that he had received information that the hearing in Federal Court had now been postponed until November 14, 1956, and Caldwell desired the Bureau to proceed with interviews with the individuals who had been questioned in this matter by state authorities and those who had been brought before the court of inquiry at Dallas on September 29, 1956.

There is attached a teletype to the Dallas Office instructing that office to interview the individuals who are plaintiffs in the civil action pending in Federal Court and who were questioned by state officials as well as those who, though not previously questioned, were brought before the court of inquiry on September 29, 1956. Dallas is being specifically instructed that inasmuch as this involves allegations against the state Attorney General that the Governor of the State of Texas and the state Attorney General are to be notified that the investigation is being conducted at the specific request of Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General, in charge of the Criminal Division and if information is developed that the Texas Rangers had in any way participated in this matter, the head of the Texas Rangers must be immediately advised.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 10-1-56

FROM : Mr. Price *JP*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

Supervisor [redacted] of the Civil Rights Unit conferred with Mr. A. B. Caldwell, Chief, and Mr. Henry Putzel, Attorney, of the Civil Rights Section regarding information obtained from Marshall as to alleged intimidation of individuals who are plaintiffs in a civil action pending in U. S. District Court in Dallas, Texas. Caldwell and Putzel were advised that a hearing is scheduled in Federal Court in the civil action for this date. They were furnished a summary of the information developed by the Dallas Office from its interview with Marshall and a news article that five Negro witnesses had stated in Justice of the Peace court that they did not have any knowledge their names were to be used in the suit in Federal Court to force integration in the Dallas school system.

Caldwell advised that in view of the action pending in Federal Court this date that no further interviews should be conducted at this time. He requested that the Bureau keep the Department advised of the results of the action in Federal Court. Putzel asked if Bureau Agents would observe the proceedings in Federal Court and was immediately informed by Caldwell that it is not in accordance with Bureau policy to have Agents sit in Federal Court as observers and Caldwell personally telephoned U. S. Attorney Heard L. Floore of the Northern District of Texas and instructed that he or one of his assistants observe the proceedings in the civil action in the U. S. District Court in Dallas today and advise the Department specifically whether or not the question of interviews by state authorities with the plaintiffs in the Federal suit is brought to the attention of the judge on the U. S. District Court today.

ACTION:

There is attached for your approval a memorandum to the Criminal Division confirming the conversations with Caldwell on 9-30-56 and 10-1-56 and setting forth the information developed by the Dallas Office on 9-30-56.

Enclosures *sent 10-2-56*

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

RECORDED - 5

11 OCT 12 1956

1 OCT 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Price *gk*

DATE: October 2, 1956

FROM : E. H. Winterrowd *EHW*

Time of call: 11:35 A.M.

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

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

SAC Murphy, Dallas, called with respect to the investigation being conducted in this matter. He had three questions:

1. Should signed statements be taken from the victims? He was advised they should be.

2. If the victims desire to be interviewed in the presence of their attorneys, would this be permissible? He was advised that under the circumstances it would, but that in the last analysis he would have to be responsible for the circumstances under which the interview is conducted and that the attorney is the proper person in front of whom to conduct the interview.

3. If a request is made for a signed statement, should a copy be made available? He was advised that this is the proper action under current regulations but that he need not volunteer.

EHW
(4)

RECORDED - 51

44-10894-7

EX-102

OCT 12 1956

513
61 OCT 16 1956

69

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ 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:

Headquarters file 44-HQ-10894-8.

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 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

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

OCT 2 - 1956

TELETYPE

FBI, SAN ANTONIO

10-2-56

11-25

DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, DALLAS

URGENT

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy
Mr. E. J. Connelley
Tele. Room
Mr. E. J. Connelley
Miss Gandy

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. RE DL TELETYPE TO
SA OCTOBER ONE LAST. MR. DAVIS GRANT, FIRST ASSISTANT ATTORNEY

GENERAL, ATTORNEY GENERAL-S DEPARTMENT, STATE OF TEXAS, MR. JOHN
OSORIO, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO GOVERNOR ALLAN SHIVERS,
GOVERNOR-S OFFICE, STATE OF TEXAS, AND COL. HOMER GARRISON,
DIRECTOR, TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AUSTIN, TEXAS,
ADVISED ON MORNING OCTOBER TWO INST. THURGOOD MARSHALL-S
COMPLAINT THAT INTERVIEW BEING CONDUCTED BY DL OFFICE WITH
PLAINTIFFS WERE QUESTIONED BY STATE OFFICIALS AND THOSE
BROUGHT BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY AT DALLAS SEPT. TWENTY NINE.

WERNER

END AND ACK PLS ON ON ROLL CALL

DL OK FBI DL AV

WA 1-27 PM OK FBI WA JP

VTU

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED-127
OCT 5 1 58 PM '56
OCT 17 1956

OCT 12 1956

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1956
RECEIVED
NOV 1 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *Ru*

DATE: October 2, 1956

FROM : Mr. Price *DPK*

Time of call, 7:50 P.M.

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT,
CIVIL RIGHTS

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

During the evening of 10-2-56, SAC Murphy, Dallas, telephonically contacted the Bureau to advise that 16 of the 24 plaintiffs had been interviewed so far in this matter, and it was expected that the remaining interviews would be completed during the evening of 10-2-56. SAC Murphy stated that all interviewed have reported no instances of any intimidation. According to SAC Murphy, all persons interviewed have been cordial; no difficulties encountered; and no publicity given to interviews to date.

SAC Murphy stated that upon completion of the interviews, he will furnish the Bureau a teletype summary.

(6)

NOTED
OCT 3 8 50 AM '56

RECORDED - 51 44-10894-10

OCT 12 1956

60 OCT 17 1956

170

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

OCT 2 - 1956

TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI, DALLAS 10-2-56 939 PM CST
DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. (TWENTYTWO OF TWENTYFOUR PLAINTIFFS IN BELL VS. RIPPY INTERVIEWED. TWO REMAINING NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE. ONLY FOUR PLAINTIFFS AND HUSBAND OF ANOTHER PLAINTIFF APPEARED IN COURT OF INQUIRY. ONLY FOUR ADDITIONAL PLAINTIFFS QUESTIONED BY ASST. AG-S. NONE ALLEGE INTIMIDATION OF ANY TYPE BY AAGS. /

QUESTIONED BY AAG AND TEXAS RANGER AT PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT, FEELS POSSIBLE ECONOMIC PRESSURE INTENDED BY RANGER BY REMARKS SET OUT PAGE NINE, DL RPT. SA OCT. ONE LAST.

PAGE TEN OF RPT, STATES DEPUTY CONSTABLE APPEARED AT RESIDENCE MORNING OF SEPT TWENTYNINE LAST AND NOT FINDING AT HOME STATED HAD SUBPOENA FOR TO COURT OF INQUIRY AND IF DID NOT APPEAR WOULD BE THROWN IN JAIL UNTIL FOLLOWING MONDAY SO COURT WOULD KNOW WHEREABOUTS. DISREGARDED AND HAS HEARD NOTHING FURTHER.

MURPHY

END ACK PLS

11-41 PM OK-FBI WA BV

DISC

RECORDED - 24

44-16894-11

Mr. Rosen advised 10/3/56

158
61 OCT 16 1956

Mr. Rosen

cc - Sub.

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

OCT 2 - 1956

TELETYPE

FBI, DALLAS 10-2-56 1210 PM CST

DIRECTOR AND SAC, SAN ANTONIO

URGENT

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, ^{CIVIL RIGHTS} CR. REBUTEL OCT ONE, FIFTY-
SIX. JOHN BEN SHEPPER, TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL, HAS TELEPHONICALLY
ADVISED ^{DALLAS} DL OFFICE ^{SAN ANTONIO} OF HIS RECEIPT OF INFORMATION FROM SA OFFICE THAT
INVESTIGATION IS IN PROGRESS. HE STATED HE HAS A COPY OF THE TRAN-
SCRIPT OF TESTIMONY OF COURT OF INQUIRY HELD SEPT TWENTYNINE LAST,
AND WOULD MAKE SAME AVAILABLE IF DESIRED. FURTHER ADVISED HE PLANS
TO CONTINUE SUCH COURT OF INQUIRY AT DALLAS EITHER OCT THREE OR FOUR.
STATED WOULD BE HAPPY TO HAVE BUREAU REPRESENTATIVE AT SUCH COURT OF
INQUIRY. HIS OFFER WAS TACTFULLY DECLINED. [REDACTED]
TEXAS RANGERS, DL, IN GENERAL CONVERSATION THIS DATE ADVISED THAT
WHEN THE TWO ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERALS OF TEXAS WERE HERE TO
INTERVIEW WITNESSES, THEY DID NOT HAVE TRANSPORTATION AND HE AS-
SIGNED RANGERS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] TO PROVIDE TRANS-
PORTATION FOR THEM IN CONDUCTING SUCH INTERVIEWS.

MURPHY

SA TO BE ADV

Mr. Rosen

END

2-15 PM OK FBI WA MES

V

cc Phil [unclear]

RECORDED-125

OCT 2 1956

72

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

OCT 3 - 1956

TE [REDACTED]

b7c

FBI, WASH DC 10-3-56 4-12 PM [REDACTED]
SAC, DALLAS URGENT

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. REURTELS
OCTOBER TWO LAST. DEPARTMENT REQUESTED INTERVIEWS WITH
PLAINTIFFS WHO HAD BEEN QUESTIONED BY TEXAS OFFICIALS
AND WITH THOSE PLAINTIFFS WHO HAD BEEN BROUGHT BEFORE
COURT OF INQUIRY AT DALLAS, SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE LAST,
EVEN THOUGH SAME HAD NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY QUESTIONED BY
TEXAS OFFICIALS. IF TWO REMAINING PLAINTIFFS WHO ARE
NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE ARE NOT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN
QUESTIONED BY THE ASSISTANT AGS OR TO HAVE APPEARED
BEFORE THE COURT OF INQUIRY, THERE IS NO NEED TO CONDUCT
ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION LOCATE THEM. SUREP WITHOUT
FURTHER DELAY. IN THE EVENT ADDITIONAL COURTS OF INQUIRY
ARE HELD EITHER OCTOBER THREE, OCTOBER FOUR, OR ANY DATE,
ADVISE BUREAU OF SUCH INFORMATION AND FURNISH TWO COPIES
OF ANY PRESS ARTICLES CONCERNING SUCH COURTS.

HOOVER

END AND ACK

. OK FBI DL EM -

THIS IS FBI WASH DC

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

OCT 3 1956

TELETYPE

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

FBI, DALLAS

10-3-56

5-21 PM CST

DIRECTOR, FBI

URGENT

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. REDTEL YESTERDAY. 2-1
TWENTYTHREE OF TWENTYFOUR PLAINTIFFS LOCATED. NO ADDITIONAL ALLEGATIONS

OF INTIMIDATION. INVESTIGATION COMPLETED. MARSHALL MADE AVAILABLE
TRANSCRIPT OF TESTIMONY OF COURT OF INQUIRY FURNISHED HIM BY JUSTICE
OF PEACE RICHBURG. CLOSING REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED OCTOBER FOUR

MURPHY

END

7-22 PM OK FBI WA JC

DISCV

RECORDED - 24 44-10994-13

Mr. Rosen

OCTOBER 3, 1956

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT

SAC, DALLAS

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT, CR. REURTELS
OCTOBER TWO LAST. DEPARTMENT REQUESTED INTERVIEWS WITH
PLAINTIFFS WHO HAD BEEN QUESTIONED BY TEXAS OFFICIALS
AND WITH THOSE PLAINTIFFS WHO HAD BEEN BROUGHT BEFORE
COURT OF INQUIRY AT DALLAS, SEPTEMBER TWENTYNINE LAST,
EVEN THOUGH SAME HAD NOT BEEN PREVIOUSLY QUESTIONED BY
TEXAS OFFICIALS. IF TWO REMAINING PLAINTIFFS WHO ARE
NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE ARE NOT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN
QUESTIONED BY THE ASSISTANT AGS OR TO HAVE APPEARED
BEFORE THE COURT OF INQUIRY, THERE IS NO NEED TO CONDUCT
ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE THEM. SUREP WITHOUT
FURTHER DELAY. IN THE EVENT ADDITIONAL COURTS OF INQUIRY
ARE HELD EITHER OCTOBER THREE, OCTOBER FOUR, OR ANY DATE,
ADVISE BUREAU OF SUCH INFORMATION AND FURNISH TWO COPIES
OF ANY PRESS ARTICLES CONCERNING SUCH COURTS.

HOOVER

(3) [REDACTED]

RECORDED-READING ROOM
FBI
OCT 3 3 27 PM '56

b7C

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

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

OCT 3 - 1956

TELETYPE

158
OCT 3 1956

OCT 19 1956

NOV 3 1 1956
RECEIVED

75

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

OCT 30 1956

TELETYPE

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

FBI, DALLAS 9-30-56 11-01 PM CST

DIRECTOR, FBI URGENT

UNSUBS, THURGOOD MARSHALL-COMPLAINANT, CIVIL RIGHTS. RE TEL CALL SA
NATL. ASSOC. FOR ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
BU, TODAY. THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPECIAL COUNSEL, NAACP

NEW YORK CITY
DALLAS

NYC, W. J. DURHAM, RESIDENT COUNSEL, TEXAS CONFERENCE OF BRANCHES, NAACP

DL, AND C. B. BUNKLEY, ATTORNEY, DL, ALL NEGROES, ALLEGE CERTAIN PLAINTIFFS IN SUIT STYLED BELL VERSUS RIPPY, NUMBER SIX ONE SIX FIVE,

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS, TO BE HEARD BEFORE FGJ ATWELL, DL, OCT. ^{FEDERAL GRAND JURY}

ONE, FIFTYSIX, HAVE BEEN ~~COERCED~~ "INTIMIDATED" ~~UNQUOTE~~ BY TWO STATE ASSISTANT

ATTORNEYS GENERAL, TEXAS, AND ASSISTING UNIDENTIFIED LOCAL OFFICERS,

IN EFFORT TO GET THEM NOT TO PROSECUTE ABOVE DESEGREGATION SUIT INVOLVING

TESTIMONY IN SAID SUIT. SPECIFICALLY, MARSHALL ALLEGES ATTORNEY

GENERALS OFFICE INSTITUTED SERIES OF INTERVIEWS OF PLAINTIFFS, ALL

PARENTS OR GUARDIANS OF NEGRO CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SUIT, CULMINATING IN

COURT OF INQUIRY BEFORE JUSTICE OF PEACE W. E. RICHBURG, DL, TEN A M

SEPT. TWENTYNINE, AT TIME ALL NAACP ATTORNEYS WERE AT TYLER, TEXAS

CONFERRING WITH ATTORNEY GENERAL JOHN BEEN SHEPPARD RE AG-SUIT TO OUTLAW

NAACP IN TEXAS. MARSHALL ALLEGES PLAINTIFFS WERE TAKEN BY UNIDENTIFIED

OFFICERS WITHOUT DISPLAY OF STATE PROCESS OF ANY TYPE AND IN SOME INSTANCES

UNDER THREATS OF INCARCERATION AND ECONOMIC PRESSURE ^{RECORDED-57} BEFORE COURT OF

INQUIRY. MARSHALL STATES, WHILE COURT OF INQUIRY WAS ¹⁵⁸ PURPORTED TO BE

IN CONNECTION WITH A.G.-S SUIT TO OUTLAW NAACP, ACTUAL PURPOSE WAS TO

TRY TO FORCE PLAINTIFF-S TO STATE THEY DID NOT HIRE ATTORNEYS ⁶ SIGN

END PAGE ONE 50 OCT 30 1956

PAGE TWO

PETITIONS IN FEDERAL SUIT. MARSHALL MADE AVAILABLE COPIES OF UNSIGNED STATEMENTS OF EIGHT INDIVIDUALS, PLAINTIFFS, WHICH MARSHALL STATED INCLUDED DETAILS OF ALLEGED INTIMIDATIONS. EXAMINATION OF STATEMENTS, SHOWS THREE PERSONS STATE THEY WERE INTERVIEWED BY A-G REPRESENTATIVES, ONE ON SEPT. TWENTY, LAST, TWO ON SEPT. TWENTYFIRST, LAST, AND WERE ASKED IF THEY HAD ON THEIR OWN VOLITION TAKEN CHILDREN TO WHITE SCHOOLS FOR ENROLLMENT, OR WHETHER NAACP HAD SUGGESTED IT, FURTHER IF THEY HAD SIGNED PETITION FOR FEDERAL COURT ACTION OF THEIR OWN VOLITION OR WHETHER NAACP HAD ASKED THEM TO SIGN SUCH PETITIONS. TWO PERSONS GAVE NO INDICATION IN STATEMENTS THEY HAD BEEN INTERVIEWED BY A-G REPRESENTATIVES THREE REMAINING STATEMENTS ARE FROM INDIVIDUALS WHO SAY THEY APPEARED BEFORE JP RICHBURG IN DL PURSUANT TO REQUESTS. [REDACTED] SAID RECEIVED TEL MESSAGE FROM A [REDACTED] NAACP MEMBER, ABOUT ELEVEN FIFTEEN AM SEPT. TWENTYNINE, LAST, ASKING HIM TO APPEAR BEFORE JP. b7C LUEADA GIPSON STATED SHE WAS CONTACTED AT HER RESIDENCE AT ABOUT ELEVEN THIRTY AM, SEPT. TWENTYNINE, LAST, AND WAS INFORMED BY AN OFFICER THAT A SUBPOENA HAD BEEN ISSUED FOR HER TO APPEAR IN JP COURT AND WAS TAKEN TO THE COURT BY THE OFFICER. [REDACTED] STATED AT TWO THIRTY OR THREE PM, SEPT. TWENTYNINE, LAST, INDIVIDUAL CAME TO HOME SAYING HE HAD SUBPOENA FOR HER TO APPEAR IN JP COURT AND TOOK HER IN CAR TO THE COURT. THESE LATTER THREE PERSONS STATE WERE TAKEN BEFORE JP , WERE

END PAGE TWO

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PAGE THREE

SWORN, AND IN PRESENCE OF JP, JP-S FEMALE SECRETARY, AND TWO ASSISTANT A-G-S WERE QUESTIONED CONCERNING INSTITUTION OF SUITS AGAINST DL SCHOOL BOARD ALONG SAME LINES AS ABOVE. STATEMENTS CONTAIN NO ALLEGATION RE INTIMIDATION, BRUTALITY, USE OF FORCE OR ECONOMIC PRESSURE AS TO CONSEQUENCES IF THEY FAILED TO APPEAR IN JP COURT OF AS TO THE FEDERAL SUIT. AG OF TEXAS IS CONDUCTING FORMAL INVESTIGATION TO DETERMINE IF NAACP IS GUILTY OF VIOLATIONS OF BARRATRY STATUTE WHICH MAKES IT A PENAL OFFENSE TO STIR UP LAW SUITS. ASSISTANTS A-G-S L. W. GRAY AND JOHN A. WILD ARE IDENTIFIED IN DL PRESS TODAY AS HAVING CONDUCTED COURT OF INQUIRY UNDER ORDERS OF A-G SHEPPARD, PURSUANT TO TEL CALL FROM SHEPPARD, AT TYLER, TEXAS, TO JP RICHBURG AT SEVEN AM, SEPT. TWENTYNINE, LAST. ACCORDING TO PRESS, FIVE OF SIX NEGRO WITNESSES BEFORE J P RICHBURG STATED THEY DID NOT HAVE ANY KNOWLEDGE THEIR NAMES WERE TO BE USED IN A CURRENT SUIT IN FEDERAL COURT TO FORCE INTERGRATION IN DL SCHOOL SYSTEM. JUDGE ATWELL RULED AGAINST PLAINTIFFS IN THIS SUIT SEPT FIFTEEN FIFTYFIVE BUT ON APPEAL CASE REVERSED AND REMANDED FOR NEW TRIAL SET FOR OCT. ONE FIFTYSIX. ^{CLOSING REPORT} UACB NO FURTHER INQUIRY DL. C RPT TO BE SUBMITTED.

UNLESS ADVISED TO CONTRARY BY BUREAU

MURPHY

END ACK

PAGE TWO FOURTH LINE FROM BOTOM WORDS FOUR FIVE AND DIS XX SIX PLS
*TO THE COURT BY THE OFFICER. [REDACTED] - OK

1-15 AM OK FBI WA [REDACTED]

TU

OCT 1 1 25 PM '56

cc. MR. ROSEN
AND SUPERVISOR
INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

b7c

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: October 1, 1956

FROM : Mr. Price *JP*SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, TEXAS RANGERS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL, COMPLAINANT;
CIVIL RIGHTS

On Sunday, September 30, 1956, A. B. Caldwell, Chief, Civil Rights Section, telephonically advised he had received a long-distance phone call from Marshall that the Texas Rangers had taken away some colored children in Dallas, Texas, and questioned them regarding a civil action in Federal court, Dallas, Texas. Caldwell stated that Marshall had complained the individuals had been intimidated regarding the action pending in Federal court in their behalf against a school board. He advised that Marshall, general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), had been in Dallas, Texas, in connection with a state court action to prohibit the NAACP from doing business in Texas. Caldwell desired that Marshall be interviewed on September 30, 1956, and that interviews be conducted on October 1, 1956, with the colored children or anyone else who had been picked up and questioned by the Texas Rangers to determine if there had been any intimidation of such individuals because of their instituting action in Federal court.

ACTION:

The Dallas Office was telephonically instructed to interview Thurgood Marshall on 9/30/56 in Dallas, Texas, and ascertain the full details of the complaint and advise the Bureau of the results.

At 10:50 P. M. on September 30, 1956, SAC Murphy of Dallas telephonically advised that Marshall had been interviewed and advised that John Ben Sheppard, Attorney General, State of Texas, and two Assistant Attorney Generals had been interviewing the individuals who were plaintiffs in a civil action which is set for hearing in United States District Court, Dallas, Texas, on October 1, 1956. Murphy stated that no children had been questioned by the Texas officials but only the parents or guardians

cc: Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont

RECORDED-37

INDEXED - 37

14 OCT 18 1956

B11-X

(6)

*Memo sent to Room
Tel & Dallas
memo to [unclear]
10/1/56*

Tolson
Nichols
Boardman
Belmont
Mason
Mohr
Parsons
Rosen
Tamm
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holloman
Gandy

*b7c
79*

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

of the colored children. He stated that the individuals had been taken by the officials on the basis of a subpoena to a justice of the peace in Dallas and questioned as to whether they had instituted the action in Federal court of their own initiative or whether they had been given any encouragement or direction. They were also questioned as to whether they had of their own volition or initiative endeavored to have the colored children in white schools or whether it had been encouraged or directed by others, particularly the NAACP. Murphy stated that although Marshall had mentioned that the individuals were being "intimidated" the statements which Marshall had obtained from various persons did not indicate they had been intimidated or threatened in any manner. Dallas is submitting a detailed summary of the interview with the names of the individuals involved.

RECOMMENDATION:

Inasmuch as a Federal court hearing is scheduled in a civil suit for October 1, 1956, this matter is being presented to the Civil Rights Section of the Department in order to determine if further interviews are desired at this time. Dallas has been instructed not to conduct any further interviews unless advised by the Bureau.

Right. Be certain we have specific Dept instructions as to what we should do.

Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

October 1, 1956

RECORDED-57 Director, FBI

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

This is to confirm a telephone conversation between Mr. A. B. Caldwell, Chief, Civil Rights Section, and Special Agent [redacted] of this Bureau on September 30, 1956, and to confirm a conference between Messrs. Caldwell and Henry Putzel of the Civil Rights Section and Special Agent [redacted] on October 1, 1956.

Mr. Caldwell advised on September 30, 1956, that he had received a telephone call from Mr. Thurgood Marshall, General Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), regarding activities by Texas Rangers. Mr. Marshall was in Dallas, Texas, and had stated that the Texas officials had taken some colored children and questioned them regarding a civil action which was pending in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas. These individuals had been questioned while their attorneys were in Tyler, Texas, in connection with an action in state court brought to prohibit the NAACP from doing business in the State of Texas. Mr. Caldwell requested that Mr. Marshall be interviewed, if possible, on September 30, 1956, and that interviews be conducted on October 1, 1956, with the colored children or anyone else who had been picked up and questioned by the Texas Rangers so that a determination could be made as to whether or not there had been any intimidation of such individuals because of their having instituted action in Federal Court.

MAILED 10
OCT 2 1956
FBI - DALLAS

On October 1, 1956, Messrs. Caldwell and Putzel were advised of the results of the information developed by our Dallas Office on September 30, 1956. Messrs. Marshall, W. J. Durham, Resident Counsel, Texas Conference of Branches of the NAACP, and C. B. Bunkley, Attorney of Dallas, Texas, advised Agents of our Dallas Office that certain plaintiffs in the civil action captioned "Bell versus Rippey" which is scheduled to be held before United States District Judge Caldwell at Dallas, Texas, on October 1, 1956, had been intimidated by two Assistant Attorneys General of the State of Texas and unidentified local officers in an effort to

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

(10)

50 OCT 2 1956

over memo, Price to Rosen, same caption, 10-1-56,

**Memorandum for Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III**

get the individuals not to prosecute the suit. The civil action concerns denial by the Dallas Independent School District in denying admittance to Negro children to schools in Dallas. Mr. Marshall advised that the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Texas had instituted a series of interviews with the plaintiffs which ended in a court of inquiry before Justice of the Peace W. E. Richburg, Dallas, Texas, on September 29, 1956, at a time when all of the NAACP attorneys were at Tyler, Texas, conferring with Attorney General John Ben Shepperd regarding a state suit to outlaw the NAACP in Texas. Mr. Marshall stated that the plaintiffs, who are parents or guardians of the Negro children involved in the suit, had been taken before the court of inquiry by unidentified officers without a display of state process of any type and in some instances they had been taken under threats of incarceration and economic pressure.

Mr. Marshall advised that while the court of inquiry was purported to be held in connection with the State Attorney General's suit to outlaw the NAACP, the actual purpose of the hearing was to try to force the plaintiffs to state that they did not hire the attorneys who had signed the petitions in the Federal suit. Mr. Marshall made available copies of unsigned statements prepared by eight individuals, which statements Mr. Marshall advised included details of the alleged intimidation. The examination of the statements by Agents of our Dallas Office reflects that three individuals allegedly were interviewed by representatives of the State Attorney General and asked if they had, of their own volition, taken their children to the white schools for enrollment, or whether the NAACP had suggested this action. They were further asked if they had signed the petition for action in Federal Court of their own volition or whether the NAACP had asked them to sign such petitions. One of the individuals had been interviewed by state authorities on September 20, 1956, and the other two on September 21, 1956.

Two individuals in their statements did not indicate that they had been interviewed by representatives of the State Attorney General. The other three statements were from ^{b7C} individuals who stated that they appeared before Justice of the Peace Richburg in Dallas pursuant to request. [REDACTED] in his statement related that he had received a telephone

Memorandum for Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

b7C

message from a [REDACTED] a member of the NAACP, on the morning of September 29, 1956, asking him to appear before the Justice of the Peace. [REDACTED] related that she had been contacted in her residence on September 29, 1956, at about 11:30 in the morning and informed by an officer that a subpoena had been issued for her appearance in the Justice of the Peace court. [REDACTED] was taken to the court by the officer. [REDACTED] in her statement reported that she had been contacted at 2:30 or 3:00 in the afternoon on September 29, 1956, by an individual who said he had a subpoena for her to appear in the Justice of the Peace court. [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] stated they had been taken before the Justice of the Peace and placed under oath and in the presence of the Justice of the Peace, his female secretary, and two Assistant Attorneys General of the State of Texas, questioned concerning the institution of the suits against the Dallas School Board along the lines set forth above.

Our Dallas Office has advised that the statements did not contain allegations of brutality, intimidation, use of force or possible economic pressure if they failed to appear in the Justice of the Peace Court. The Attorney General of Texas is reportedly conducting a formal investigation to determine if the NAACP is guilty of violation of the Barratry Statute which makes it a penal offense to abet or encourage litigation.

Our Dallas Office has advised that articles appearing in the local newspapers on October 1, 1956, identified Assistant Attorneys General L. W. Gray and John A. Wild as having conducted a court of inquiry under orders of Attorney General Shepperd pursuant to a telephone call from Mr. Shepperd at Tyler, Texas, to Justice of the Peace Richburg at 7:00 on the morning of September 29, 1956. The newspaper articles indicated that five of the six Negro witnesses before Justice of the Peace Richburg had stated they did not have any knowledge their names were to be used in a court suit in Federal Court to force integration in the Dallas school system. Our Dallas Office has further advised that in the case captioned "Bell versus Rippy," the District Court had ruled against the plaintiffs on September 15, 1955, but this decision had been reversed by the Circuit Court of Appeals and the case remanded for a new trial which was set for October 1, 1956.

Memorandum for Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

Mr. Caldwell advised further interviews in this matter should not be conducted at this time in view of the fact that the civil suit in Federal Court was scheduled for hearing on October 1, 1956. He requested that the Bureau follow the developments in action pending in Federal Court. Mr. Caldwell telephonically contacted United States Attorney Floore, Northern District of Texas, and requested that Mr. Floore or one of his assistants attend the Federal Court at Dallas, Texas, on October 1, 1956, and advise the Department if the action by the Texas officials is brought to the attention of the court during the hearing in the case captioned "Bell versus Rippy."

At 12:45 p.m., on October 1, 1956, Mr. A. B. Caldwell telephonically advised Special Agent [REDACTED] b7C that information had been received that the hearing scheduled in Federal Court for that date had been postponed until November 14, 1956. Mr. Caldwell requested that the Bureau proceed with its investigation and that interviews be conducted with the persons who had been questioned by officials of the State of Texas regarding the Federal action as well as interviews with those persons who, not previously questioned, by state officials, had been brought before the court of inquiry in Dallas, Texas, on September 29, 1956. The investigation requested by Mr. Caldwell has been instituted and you will be advised of the results of such investigation. Inasmuch as this involves allegations against assistants to the Attorney General of the State of Texas, the Governor of the State of Texas and the Attorney General are being advised that the investigation is being conducted by this Bureau pursuant to the request of the Department of Justice.

RECEIVED
NOV 1 1956
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

This matter is being taken
up with A. B. Caldwell, Chief,
Civil Rights Section, to determine
whether in light of the civil action
pending in Federal court on
10/1/56 he desires further
interviews conducted at this
time.

85

DIRECTOR, FBI

10/9/56

SAC, DALLAS (140-0)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
Dallas, Texas
SGE

b7C

Re report of SA [REDACTED] 10/4/56,
UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, THURGOOD MARSHALL, Complainant, CIVIL RIGHTS,
pages 35-37, 41, concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, one of the 24 plaintiffs in BELL vs.
RIPPY, No. 6165, NDT, the integration suit involving Dallas
Public Schools.

When interviewed by SA [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED], on 10/3/56, in connection with referenced
Civil Rights case, [REDACTED] description was determined from
interrogation and observation as follows:

Race
Sex
Birth date

Height
Weight
Hair
Employment

Residence
Marital Status

Education

b7C

- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Kansas City (REGISTERED MAIL)
1 - Dallas (140-0)

(4)

144-19894-
NOT RECORDED
128 OCT 29 1956

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 144-19894-128

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INDEXED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 10/4/56	Investigative Period 10/1,2,3/56
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT		Report made by [REDACTED]	b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS	

Synopsis: 23 of 24 plaintiffs in Dallas, Texas public school integration suit identified and interviewed; one plaintiff not located. 4 plaintiffs and husband of 5th plaintiff appeared before Court of Inquiry, 9/29/56; 5 additional plaintiffs interviewed by State officials, but did not appear before Court of Inquiry. None alleged intimidation of any type by Texas Assistant Attorneys General. [REDACTED] questioned by AAG and Texas Ranger at place of employment, feels possible economic pressure intended by remarks of Texas Ranger. [REDACTED], a plaintiff, states Deputy Constable appeared at residence morning of 9/29/56 and, in finding plaintiff not home, stated had subpoena for him to Court of Inquiry and if he did not appear, Constable would return and put [REDACTED] in jail until Monday morning so Court would know whereabouts; [REDACTED] disregarded instructions of Deputy Constable and has heard nothing further. Persons required to appear before Court of Inquiry state that although local officers said they had subpoenas, they were not exhibited.

- C -

Approved [Signature]	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: 2 - Bureau (Encls. 2) (AMSD) 1 - USA, Fort Worth (Encl. 1) (Info) 2 - Dallas (44-739) 2 93 ENCLO - THIST		44-739-16 EX-12 INDEXED-93 RECORDED-93

10/27/56
39
100: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 8-94
79 OCT 30 1956
PROPERTY OF FBI - This report is loaned to the agency to which loaned.
DISSEMINAT
b7C
EX-12

DETAILS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On October 1, 1956, the Bureau advised Assistant Attorney General WARREN OLNEY, III, Criminal Division, had requested interviews with plaintiffs in BELL versus RIPPY, Number 6165, Northern District of Texas, (integration suit scheduled to have been heard before United States District Judge WILLIAM H. ATWELL, Dallas, October 1, 1956, postponed to November 14, 1956), who were questioned by State officials, as well as those plaintiffs who, not previously questioned by State officials, were brought before a Court of Inquiry at Dallas on September 29, 1956.

At 11:25 AM on October 2, 1956, the San Antonio Division advised that Mr. DAVIS GRANT, First Assistant Attorney General, Attorney General's Department, State of Texas; Mr. JOHN OSORIO, Administrative Assistant to Governor ALLAN SHIVERS, Governor's Office, State of Texas, and Colonel HOMER GARRISON, Director, Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, were advised on the morning of October 2, 1956, of the facts of THURGOOD MARSHALL's complaint and that interviews were being conducted by the Dallas Office with plaintiffs who had been questioned by State officials and those brought before the Court of Inquiry at Dallas on September 29, 1956. b7C

Thereafter, on October 2, 1956, JOHN BEN SHEPPERD, Texas Attorney General, communicated telephonically with SAC WILLIAM A. MURPHY, stating he was in receipt of information which had been supplied to his office. He volunteered to furnish a copy of the transcript of testimony at the Court of Inquiry, Dallas, September 29, 1956. He said he plans to have additional Courts of Inquiry, Dallas, either October 3 or 4, 1956, and would welcome the presence of a Bureau representative at such inquiries.

On October 2, 1956, [REDACTED] Texas Rangers, Dallas, advised SAC MURPHY that when two Assistant Attorneys General appeared in Dallas, they did not have transportation and he assigned Rangers [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to provide transportation for them in conducting their interviews. b7C

On October 2, 1956, SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] reviewed records of BELL versus RIPPY, Number 6165, in the office of the United States District Clerk, Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas, and obtained names of

plaintiffs as they appear of record, 24 in number. Each of the persons was listed as "next friend" of minor children whose enrollment had been sought in Dallas public schools. No addresses appeared in the records.

Records of the United States District Court reflected the following attorneys of record for plaintiffs: W. J. DURHAM, 2600 Flora; C. B. BUNKLEY, JR., 814 1/2 North Good-Latimer Expressway; LOUIS BEDFORD, 1807 1/2 Singleton Boulevard; KENNETH HOLBERT, 2531 Forest Avenue; U. SIMPSON TATE, 2600 Flora; J. L. TURNER, JR., 1723 Routh Street, all Dallas; THURGOOD MARSHALL, 107 West 43rd Street, New York City; ROBERT L. CARTER, New York City. Attorney of record for defendants was shown as A. J. THUSS, JR., 1122 Davis Building, Dallas.

On October 2, 1956, SAS [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] obtained from THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at 2600 Flora Street, Dallas, a purported list of addresses of above-mentioned plaintiffs and none had been deleted. He stated the individuals named in United States District Court records as attorneys for plaintiffs is complete. 67C

MARSHALL furnished a photostatic copy of what purports to be the transcript of proceedings before the Court of Inquiry in the office of Justice of the Peace W. E. BILL RICHBURG, Dallas, on September 29, 1956. A photostatic copy of said document is provided as an enclosure to each copy of this report.

THURGOOD MARSHALL volunteered that he could find, from his review of statutes and decisions, no support for possible contempt action against State officials but said that he feels that activities of State officials constitute probable violations of Obstruction of Justice Statutes. In this connection, he stated he feels that based on ODUM versus U.S., 116 Fed. 2nd 996, Texas, 1941, it is immaterial that persons questioned by State officials were not under Federal subpoenas at the time of questioning. He further volunteered that he is considering possible Federal subpoenas for all persons, including plaintiffs, who may possibly testify in the Federal suit which action he considered might deter State officials from interrogating such persons.

The following signed statements were obtained from plaintiffs in the Federal suit from whom testimony was taken in the Court of Inquiry on September 29, 1956:

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
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- ☐ For your information: _____

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44-HQ-10894-16, pages 4 through 16

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FBI/DOJ

The following are results of interview of plaintiffs of record who profess to have been interviewed by State officials, but who did not appear before the Court of Inquiry, September 29, 1956:

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44-HQ-10894-16, pages 18 through 37.

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FBI/DOJ

The following plaintiffs of record advised interviewing Agents they have not been questioned at any time by State officials regarding the Federal suit: b7C

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Section 552

Section 552a

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ENCLOSURES:

TO BUREAU (2)

Two Photostats of purported transcript of testimony,
Court of Inquiry, Dallas, Texas, September 29, 1956.

TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, FORT WORTH, TEXAS (1)

One Photostat of purported transcript of testimony,
Court of Inquiry, Dallas, Texas, September 29, 1956.

- C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Two copies of this report were prepared for the Dallas office for possible use in the event further investigation is required.

One copy is being furnished to the USA, Ft. Worth, Texas, for information, since the USA has indicated he has been in communication with the Department relative to this matter.

Indices of the Dallas office contain no references identifiable with plaintiffs in Federal integration suit, except [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Full details being submitted by separate communication under SGE character.

REFERENCES

b7C

Report of SA [REDACTED] 10/1/56, at Dallas.
Bureau teletypes to Dallas, 10/1,3/56.
San Antonio teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 10/2/56.
Dallas teletypes to Bureau, 10/2,3/56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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Section 552

Section 552a

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- ☒ For your information: Court documents filed in State of Texas,
County of Dallas, Docket No. 5320, which are in the public domain.
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
44-HQ-10894-16, attachments.

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FBI/DOJ

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: October 16, 1956.

FROM : Warren Olney III, Assistant Attorney General,
Criminal Division

SUBJECT: Unknown Subjects;
Thurgood Marshall - Complainant
Civil Rights

144-73-355

This refers to your October 8, 1956, transmittal memorandum and the report enclosed therewith of Special Agent [redacted] dated October 4, 1956, at Dallas. No further investigation is desired at this time. Please, however, keep us advised of developments in Bell v. Rippy or related litigation concerning Mr. Marshall's complaint of intimidation of witnesses and parties and the disclaimer of such intimidation by representatives of the Texas Attorney General's office.

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10-18-56

SAC, Dallas (44-739)

10-18-56

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EX-118

Director, FBI

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UNSUBS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

10-4-56. Rerep SA [REDACTED] Dallas,

There is transmitted herewith a copy of a memorandum dated October 16, 1956, from the Criminal Division advising that no further investigation is desired at this time and requesting your office to keep the Department advised of developments in the civil action pending in U. S. District Court or any related litigation concerning the intimidation of witnesses and parties to the suit as well as information regarding any statements denying intimidation by representatives of the Attorney General of the State of Texas. This matter is to be closely followed by you and the Bureau currently advised of all developments.

In the event any newspaper articles or other documents are forwarded to the Bureau it is, of course, necessary for you to furnish two copies of each article or document so that one may be retained in the files of the Bureau and one made available to the Department of Justice.

[REDACTED]
(4)

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

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99

DL 44-739

Of latter three, one appeared at request of NAACP member, no officer involved; two alleged officers came to their residences 9/29/56 saying they had subpoenas and that plaintiffs must appear or be arrested. Dallas press, 9/30/56, indicates five of six Negroes questioned by Court of Inquiry, denied authorizing filing of Federal suit in their names or names of their children. Some discrepancies reported by press as to statements of witnesses compared to information appearing in statements furnished by MARSHALL. USA, NDT, states of view that no Civil Rights violation indicated on basis of available information.

- C -

DETAILS:

At Dallas, Texas:

THURGOOD MARSHALL, in accordance with Bureau instructions was interviewed at 7:00 PM. September 30, 1956, at [REDACTED] by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] Mr. MARSHALL advised that he is Special Counsel, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), with offices at 107 West 43rd Street, New York City. [REDACTED]

MARSHALL stated that he has been in the Dallas area for the past several days in connection with the suit of Texas Attorney General JOHN BEN SHEPPARD to obtain a permanent injunction to prohibit NAACP from operating in the State of Texas. He said that on Saturday, September 29, 1956, he and other NAACP attorneys were in Tyler, Texas, conferring with Attorney General SHEPPARD relative to an amicable settlement of the suit. Upon their return to Dallas on the night of September 29, 1956, MARSHALL, other NAACP attorneys and private Negro attorneys, received telephone calls from certain persons who are plaintiffs in the Federal integration suit affecting Dallas Public Schools which is to be heard before Federal Judge ATWELL, Dallas, on October 1, 1956. These plaintiffs informed that they had on the same date been required to appear before a Court of Inquiry in the office of Justice of the Peace W. E. BILL RICHBURG, Dallas.

MARSHALL stated that the Court of Inquiry instituted by Attorney General SHEPPARD, and conducted by two of SHEPPARD's assistants, had come as a complete surprise to NAACP attorneys and was in his opinion timed so that NAACP attorneys would be out of the city at the time. MARSHALL stated that the plaintiffs in the Federal suit had informed him and other attorneys that they had been intimidated, threatened with incarceration and had economic pressure exerted upon them in an effort to influence them not to prosecute the Federal suit and to influence their testimony in said suit. He said he and other NAACP attorneys had, during the day, Sunday, September 30, 1956, interviewed various plaintiffs in the Federal suit and obtained statements from them. He said the statements, while typed on that date, would await signatures of the persons involved and notarization until Monday, October 1, 1956. MARSHALL stated in response to a direct question, that these statements included full details as to the allegations of intimidation, threats and economic pressure.

Mr. MARSHALL stated that the Federal integration suit involving both Dallas Elementary and High Schools is styled "BELL versus RIPPY", No. 6165, Northern District of Texas, BELL being one of the plaintiffs and RIPPY, the President of the Dallas School Board. By way of background, he stated the original integration suit was heard before Federal Judge ATWELL and on September 15, 1955, the court ruled against the plaintiffs. On appeal, the lower court's decision was overruled and the case was reversed and remanded for new trial. MARSHALL stated that the persons, plaintiffs, who have complained as to the acts of representatives of Attorney General SHEPPARD and local officers in connection with the Court of Inquiry, are parents, grandparents or otherwise have custody of the Negro children involved in the Federal suit. MARSHALL stated while the Court of Inquiry before Judge RICHBURG purported to be in connection with Attorney General SHEPPARD's suit to outlaw NAACP in Texas, the actual purpose was to try to force the plaintiffs to say that they did not hire attorneys who signed the petition in the Federal suit, and another purpose was to intimidate the plaintiffs in an effort to get them not to pursue the Federal suit and to influence their testimony in said suit. MARSHALL stated he did not know the identities of any of the local officers involved but noted that one plaintiff had said that the officer was "dressed like a Texas Ranger" and that another plaintiff had felt the officer who came to his or her house was a local constable. MARSHALL stated he had no information

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The statements of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], which follow, indicate these persons were questioned by representatives of the Attorney General's office prior to the time of the Court of Inquiry.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Section 552

Section 552a

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DL 44-739

The following article appeared on Page One, Part Three, of "The Dallas Morning News", Dallas daily newspaper, issue of Sunday, September 30, 1956:

"COURT OF INQUIRY HEARS 6 NEGROES"

"Five Deny Talking to Lawyers"

"In a surprise court of inquiry here, two assistant state attorneys general Saturday questioned six Dallas Negroes involved in the federal district suit to admit Negro children to white Dallas schools.

"And five Negroes who were listed as 'friends of the plaintiffs' - relatives of children for whom the suit was filed - denied ever having discussed the matter with any attorney or authorizing any attorney to file the suit in their name or the names of their children. b7C

[REDACTED] testimony disclosed, had first brought the matter up in separate discussions with the other witnesses at their homes. Dallas Tex.

[REDACTED] did not know how NAACP attorneys had obtained permission to use specific names in the court suit.

"The court of inquiry was held in Justice of the Peace W. E. Bill Richburg's court. Questioning of the subpoenaed witnesses was handled by Asst. State Atty. Gen. L. W. Gray assisted by Asst. State Atty. Gen. John A. Wild.

"Gray told The Dallas News that the court of inquiry was called to determine if Article 430 of the Penal Code of the State of Texas had been violated in the filing of the federal suit in September, 1955, by the NAACP. The federal case comes up in U. S. Judge William H. Atwell's court Monday morning.

"This hearing is in no way related to the federal suit," explained Gray. "We questioned the witnesses to see if there was any violation of the barratry statute which makes it a penal offense to stir up or incite litigation. Our main purpose has been to see if the parties to the suit had contacted a lawyer to represent them.

DL 44-739

" 'This information, 'he continued, 'will thus be available for possible use in future cases. It will be preserved for the record.' b7C

"The parties to the federal suit who were questioned in the 3 1/2-hour session were [REDACTED]

"All five parties to the federal suit testified also that they did not personally know any of the attorneys listed by Gray as the lawyers who filed the federal suit: Thurgood Marshall, [REDACTED]

The following article appeared in "The Dallas Times Herald, Dallas daily newspaper, issue of Sunday, September 30, 1956:

**"5 NEGRO WITNESSES DENY
AGREEING TO SCHOOL SUIT"**

"Five of six Negro witnesses Saturday testified in a hurriedly called court of inquiry that they did not have any knowledge their names were to be used in a current suit in Federal court to force integration in the Dallas Independent School District.

"The court of inquiry, held in Justice of the Peace W. E. Richburg's court, was ordered by Texas Attorney General John Ben Shepperd Saturday morning in a telephone call to Judge Richburg at 7 a.m. from Tyler.

"Witnesses were not served the subpoenas until after 10 a.m.

"One of two assistant attorneys general who handled the questioning said the court of inquiry was another legal

(1) (2)

"Courts of inquiry similar to the one held Saturday in Dallas have already been held in Longview, Texarkana and Mansfield, scenes of other NAACP segregation suits. b6

[illegible]

b7c

DL 44-739

"Mr. Gray said the Barratry Statute makes it a penal offense to incite or stir up litigation."

Honorable HEARD L. FLOORE, United States Attorney, Northern District of Texas, upon being advised on October 1, 1956, of the details of Mr. MARSHALL's complaint and information appearing in the statements set out herein, advised that on the basis of currently available information he was of the view there was no indication of a civil rights violation and desired no investigation except upon specific instructions of the Department of Justice.

On October 1, 1956, Federal Judge WILLIAM H. ATWELL advised SAC WILLIAM A. MURPHY that hearing of the Federal suit has been postponed to November 14, 1956.

- C -

DL 44-739

REFERENCES

b7C

Bureau telephone call, SA [REDACTED] 9/30/56;
Dallas teletypes, 9/30/56 and 10/1/56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Marshall, Special Counsel for National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, alleged that individuals who had instituted suit in Federal Court against the Dallas, Texas, School Board, had been intimidated by Texas Rangers and representatives of the Attorney General of the State of Texas, because of the suit brought in Federal Court to permit Negro children to enroll at public schools on an integrated basis. Preliminary investigation disclosed that 4 of the plaintiffs and the husband of a fifth plaintiff had been called before a Court of Inquiry at Dallas on 9/29/56 and 5 additional plaintiffs were interviewed by representatives of the Texas Attorney General Office. The other plaintiffs were neither questioned by court officials nor brought before Court of Inquiry.

Bell v. Rippey is the civil action in Federal Court brought by the plaintiffs against the Dallas School Board and hearing has been set for 11/14/56.

///

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION - R 3

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

DALLAS

FILE NO. [REDACTED]

REPORT MADE AT SAN ANTONIO	DATE WHEN MADE 10/2/56	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 10/2/56	REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED] b7C
TITLE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL, Complainant			CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS 11/1

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

Officials of Governor's Office, Attorney General's Office, State of Texas, and Texas Department of Public Safety, Austin, Texas, advised 10/2/56 of allegation of THURGOOD MARSHALL and that interview being conducted by Dallas Office with plaintiffs who were questioned by State Officials and those brought before Court of Inquiry, Dallas, 9/29/56.

- R U C -

DETAILS: AT AUSTIN, TEXAS

On October 2, 1956, Mr. JOHN OSORIO, Administrative Assistant to Governor ALLAN SHIVERS, Governor of State of Texas, Mr. DAVID GRANT, First Assistant, Attorney General, Attorney General's Department, State of Texas, Capitol Building, and Colonel HOMER GARRISON, Director, Texas Department of Public Safety, were advised of THURGOOD MARSHALL's allegation and that interview being conducted by the Dallas Office with plaintiffs who were questioned by State Officials and those brought before Court of Inquiry at Dallas, Texas, on September 29, 1956.

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ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-24 - 10-16/5/56 [REDACTED]

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: <div style="text-align: center;"></div> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES <div style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.5em;">44-10274-19</div> <div style="text-align: center;">OCT 3 1956</div> <div style="text-align: right; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;">RECORDED - 71 EX-117</div>
COPIES OF THIS REPORT ② - Bureau (AMSD) 2 - Dallas 1 - San Antonio (44-309)	

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BY THE FBI AND ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF

68 OCT 26 1956

EXP. PROC.

b7C

112

SA 44-309

REFERENCE

Dallas teletype to San Antonio October 1, 1956.
San Antonio teletype to Bureau and Dallas October 2, 1956.



ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

INDEXED - 7
Pr 2,4
5,6,8,9,10,12
14,15,16,18

Reporting Office Dallas	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 10/1/56	Investigative Period 9/30;10/1/56
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS, TEXAS. RANGERS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT		Report made by 	Typed By 
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS	b7C 007-1

THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel, NAACP, NYC., alleged certain plaintiffs in Dallas Public School integration suit, to be heard 10/1/56, NDT, Dallas, Texas "intimidated" by two State Assistant Attorneys General and unidentified assisting local officers, in effort to get them not to prosecute Federal suit and to influence testimony in said suit. MARSHALL stated Attorney General's Office instituted series of interviews with plaintiffs, all parents or guardians of Negro children involved, culminating in Court of Inquiry before Justice of Peace, Dallas, 9/29/56; stated purported purpose of Court of Inquiry was in connection with Attorney General's suit to outlaw NAACP in Texas, actual purpose to force plaintiffs to state they did not hire attorneys who signed petition in Federal suit. MARSHALL stated unidentified officers took plaintiffs, without display of state process of any type and in some instances, under threats of incarceration and economic pressure before Court of Inquiry. MARSHALL furnished copies of unsigned statements which he said contained full details of "intimidations." Examinations of statements discloses no indication three of persons have been interviewed by Attorney General's staff at any time; three interviewed prior to Court of Inquiry at their places of employment; three appeared before Court of Inquiry.

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 2 - Bureau 1 - USA, Fort Worth 2 - Dallas (44-739)		44-10894-19	RECORDED - 7
		24 OCT 19 1956	INDEXED - 7
			EX-117
			b7C

58 OCT 29 1956

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-94B 10/3/56

114

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☒ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

44-HQ-10894-19, pages 2 & 3.

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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DL 140-0

b7C
b2, b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Civil Rights Congress and Communist Party, USA, have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : FBI, DIRECTOR ()
FROM : *WMP*, DALLAS (44-739)
SUBJECT: UNSUBS; *✓*
THURGOOD MARSHALL -COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: 11/2/56

b7c

Re Bureau letter to Dallas 10-18-56.

Attached hereto are two newspaper articles
appearing in the DALLAS MORNING NEWS, Dallas, Texas, under
date of November 2, 1956.

In the event other items appear in the Dallas
newspapers, the Dallas Office will make them available to
the Bureau.

3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(4)

1 Encl sent
to [redacted]

RECORDED - 23

44-10814-20

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449
71 NOV 5 1956

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Suit Plaintiff Backs Down On Statement

By JOHN MASHKE

A plaintiff in the Dallas school integration case Thursday said that a signed statement he had made in connection with the Attorney General's office harratry hearing here Sept. 28 contained falsehoods.

Theodore Dorsey, giving a court deposition to Federal Court Reporter Tom Irby, told Dallas Independent School District Atty. Andrew Thuss of the falsehoods. Thuss said Dorsey's statement made to two of Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd's assistants before the hearing was not sworn.

Dorsey said that he never had been in touch with a man identified as Edwin Washington (NAACP) executive secretary in Dallas) as was stated in his signed statement. Other statements he said were false included:

1. That he was not concerned whether his stepson, Albert Bell, went to a white school or not. He said he was concerned.

2. That he made the statement of his own free will.

"I had an inferiority complex like any Negro in the South has with the situation like it is," Dorsey declared. He said he had learned later that Texas Rangers were across the street when he made the statement before the hearing held in Justice of the Peace W. E. Richburg's court.

Dorsey said he applied to the NAACP for help a week before his stepson was not admitted at Adamson High in September of 1955.

W. J. Durham, NAACP attorney, told Thuss that one plaintiff, Luenda Gipson, had decided to drop her suit against the school district. He said her action was made "due to certain events" which would be amplified in later federal court filings.

Mrs. Gipson was one of the Negroes who actually testified in the Attorney General's hearing.

Willie Mae Goldstein, another participant in that hearing, said she could not remember if she authorized anyone to file the suit. Asked by Thuss if she had not

given a sworn statement that she had not authorized it, she replied: "I just couldn't say."

She said she received no instructions to enter her daughter, Charlene, but did so "after the Supreme Court's ruling." She told Thuss she still wanted her daughter to attend Adamson, though Charlene will graduate from Lincoln High School in June, because it was nearer her home.

Louie Borders Jr. testified that he had been instructed by "a lady" at the NAACP office to enter his daughter, Hilda Ruth, at Adamson. He said he later signed a paper authorizing a filing of the suit.

Under cross examination by Durham, Borders added that he got the instructions after first telephoning the NAACP offices and asking for help.

Additional testimony Thursday came from Frankie Bush and the Rev. Paul A. Sims, other plaintiffs in behalf of Negro youths.

Thuss will continue taking depositions at 9 a.m. Friday. There are 24 plaintiffs in the case.

The depositions are being taken to shorten the actual court hearing but the testimony given becomes a permanent part of the record. The case is set for Nov. 14 before Federal Judge William Hawley Atwell.

b7C

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-95 4/8/56

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 11/2/56

Felix R. McKnight,
Managing Editor

INDEXED	FILED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 1956	
FBI - DALLAS	

118

cc: Mr. Rosen
Mr. Stanley

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins
Director, FBI

October 26, 1956

[REDACTED] b7C
Dallas, Texas
SECURITY OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent [REDACTED] dated October 4, 1956, at Dallas, Texas, entitled "Unknown Subjects, Thurgood Marshall - Complainant - Civil Rights," which was forwarded to the Criminal Division on October 8, 1956. The results of an interview with [REDACTED], appeared on page thirty-five of the report. [REDACTED] is one of twenty-four plaintiffs in Bell versus Rippy, No. 6165, Northern District of Texas, a suit directed toward seeking the enrollment of minor children in the Dallas public schools, which is scheduled to be heard before United States District Court Judge William H. Atwell, Dallas, on November 15, 1956. (44-10894-16)

In May, 1951, the Dallas Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress formed a special committee known as "The South Dallas Citizens Committee for the People" for the purpose of protesting the murder of one Ray Butler. [REDACTED] of the Committee, and a confidential informant gave address as [REDACTED] (Dallas), Texas. It was ascertained later in May, 1951, that the Committee failed to proceed with the Butler protest and was doing nothing further. The Civil Rights Congress has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

During the interview with [REDACTED] on October 3, 1956, he advised he is employed [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas. [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, and his wife is [REDACTED] the 1951 Dallas City Directory listed [REDACTED] wife residing at [REDACTED] Dallas.

In view of the suit pending in the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, in which [REDACTED] is a plaintiff and

cc: 44-10894

NOTE: SEE PAGE 2



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

b7C

Assistant Attorney General
William F. Tompkins

October 26, 1956

which is not scheduled to be heard until November 14, 1956, your advice is requested concerning whether investigation should be instituted concerning [REDACTED] under Executive Order 10450.

b7C

cc: 1 - Assistant Attorney General
Warren Olney III

NOTE:

[REDACTED] is one of 24 plaintiffs who filed suit in Federal court, Dallas, Texas, against the Dallas school board to force integration in Dallas public schools. The suit is styled Bell versus Rippy. Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, complained to the Department that individuals who had instituted the above suit had been intimidated by Texas Rangers and representatives of the Attorney General of the State of Texas. It was alleged that such intimidation was caused because the plaintiffs had instituted action in Federal court. Department of Justice requested Bureau to interview plaintiffs. On interview [REDACTED] executed a signed statement stating [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] according to [REDACTED] The suit is scheduled to be heard 11/14/56.

11-16-56

AIRTEL

SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

ReBulet dated 10-18-56.

Surep immediately reflecting results of hearing
scheduled for 11-14-56.

HOOVER

(4)

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____

RECORDED - 124

44-10894-21

11 NOV 20 1956

MAILED 10
NOV 16 1956
COMM-FBI

121

DL 44-739

LEADS

DALLAS

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

1. Will forward newspaper articles to Bureau, per Bureau instructions.
2. Will report action taken in USDC, Dallas, on 12/15/56.

REFERENCES: Reports of SA [REDACTED] Dallas, 10/1,4/56.
Bulet, 10/18/56.
Buairtel, 11/16/56.

b7C

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

123

Routing Slip
FD-4 (8-18-54)

Date 11/16/56

To

☐ Director **FILE # 44-739**
Att. **CIVIL SUPERVISOR**
☐ SAC **11/21**
☐ ASAC **UNSUBS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - b7C**
☐ Supv. **COMPLAINANT**
☐ Agent **CR**
☐ SE
☐ CC
☐ Steno
☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

<input type="checkbox"/> Reassign to	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Case
<input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials	<input type="checkbox"/> Search & return	<input type="checkbox"/> Expedite
<input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by	<input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials	<input type="checkbox"/> Correct
<input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge-out	<input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler	<input type="checkbox"/> Call me
<input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention	<input type="checkbox"/> Return serials	<input type="checkbox"/> See me
<input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.	<input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge	<input type="checkbox"/> Type
	<input type="checkbox"/> Bring file	<input type="checkbox"/> File
	<input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent	

Per Bulet to Dallas 10/18/56.

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EX-117

*2 ENCLOSURES
Cupping 29
449*

67 DEC 3 1956

W. A. MURPHY
DALLAS

SAC

Office

124

Ex-NAACP Aide Gives Deposition

A former assistant field secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, Edwin C. Washington, Jr., Thursday testified some statements in a "confidential" report he made were "incorrect" and others didn't mean exactly what they said.

Mr. Washington gave a deposition to Dallas School Atty. Andrew J. Thuss in the school board's attempt to show that parents of Negro children got NAACP advice on how to challenge for entry into Dallas white schools.

The suit of the Negroes for admission to Dallas white schools is scheduled for Dec. 14 before U. S. Dist. Judge William H. A. well.

The report prepared by Mr. Washington was used by the state to bar the NAACP from Texas in a state court at Tyler. It mentioned instruction sheets given to 12 families which had agreed to try to enroll their children in Dallas.

The report said the names were secured and the sheets prepared with advice of regional counsel (of the NAACP).

The witness said, "That's not quite correct. I got no advice."

He also denied getting the names of 12 plaintiffs. He said, "That meant I contacted 12 persons to secure information necessary."

In depositions from plaintiffs taken earlier, they testified that they went to the schools in September, 1955, voluntarily and without the advice of the NAACP.

John Minton, Jr., Austin, one of the assistant state attorneys general who raided the Dallas NAACP and secured the report prepared by Washington, was scheduled to make a deposition after Washington.

File to OK

RE: UNSUBS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CR
DL. FILE #44-729

b7C

"Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas, 11/15/56

Allen Merriam, Editor

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-95 *16258*

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44-10000

125

NAACP Secretary Denies Soliciting School Units

Edwin C. Washington, field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, testified Thursday

that he did not solicit or encourage Negro families to file suit in the Dallas school integration case.

Washington's testimony came in a deposition session in answers to questions by Atty. Andrew Thums, representing the Dallas Independent School District.

Thums quizzed Washington at length about a so-called "confidential report" in which the field secretary outlined his activity in the case.

Washington called several statements "incorrect" in the report, written by him, largely because he disagreed with Thums' interpretation of the wording.

As to his statement that he solicited information from "probable plaintiffs," Washington said it was merely to get personal data for W. J. Durham, NAACP attorney. He said the families' names were already on file in the Dallas office.

Washington denied that he made a second contact with the 24 families that filed suit to instruct them on how to register their children. He also said there were no information sessions for the families on "how to be good plaintiffs."

He also said he did not select the 10 schools where the Negro children tried to register in September of 1955. He said the word "selected" meant that the families selected the schools because they were nearer their homes.

Washington said that he had not chosen Dallas as an "integration test city" in Texas. He said the Rev. B. R. Riley, president of the local NAACP branch, told him that the suit would be filed.

Another witness was Asst. Atty. Gen. John H. Minton Jr. of Austin. He identified the report as one entered in evidence at Tjfer (where the NAACP was temporarily enjoined from doing business in Texas.)

Minton said he came across a copy of the report while investigating the local NAACP office for possible barratry statute violations.

On cross examination, Durham queried Minton about a statement he took from Theodore Dorsey, one of the plaintiffs. (Two weeks ago Dorsey denied that he had been contacted by Washington, an admission he made in the statement.)

"You were actually trying to intimidate him, weren't you?" Durham asked.

Minton replied that he only asked Dorsey about contacts he had received prior to the suit to carry out his barratry probe as directed by Atty. Gen. John Ben Shepperd.

A hearing Nov. 19 before Federal Judge William Atwell in which NAACP attorneys sought to quash the document as evidence was canceled. Thums said that the testimony was sufficient and he would not press the point.

Barring future court delays, the case will come to trial Dec. 14.

Felt 11/16/56

RE: UNSUBS; THURGOOD
MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CR
BU. FILE
DL. FILE #44-739

b7C

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 11/16/56

Felix S. McKnight,
Managing Editor

100: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-95 11-22-56

44-1

44-1594-23

126

FBI

Date: 12-13-56

Transmit the following message via AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

From: SAC, Dallas (44-739)

UNSUBS; 0
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT;
CR

Rerep SA [REDACTED] 11-19-56, DL.

Item in Dallas Morning News, newspaper, issue of 12-13-56, reflects trial of Dallas, Texas, Public Schools' integration suit again postponed by FDJ ATWELL at request of NAACP attorneys to Wednesday, 12-19-56. Basis for postponement is fact that NAACP attorneys currently occupied with State suit at Tyler, Texas.

MURPHY

③ Bureau
1 Dallas

(4)

Mr. [REDACTED]

51 DEC 26 1956

Approved: [REDACTED] Special Agent in Charge

Sent [REDACTED] M Per [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Trotter
Mr. Nease
Tele. Room
Mr. E. Homan
Miss Gandy

b7C

b7C

RECORDED

44-10894-24

129

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE December 19, 1956

FROM : F. L. Price

RE: Tel call 6:34 p.m.

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL,
COMPLAINANT, CIVIL RIGHTS

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

SAC Murphy, Dallas, called to advise that Judge William Haley Atwell, today dismissed the petition which had been filed in the District Court at Dallas, Texas, in the case Bell vs. Rippey. Murphy said that Rippey is the head of the local school board. In this suit, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) is seeking to have the school board admit Negroes to local schools on a non-segregated basis.

We had conducted investigation at the request of the Department, results of which were furnished to the Department on 10/8/56. Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, had originally complained to the Department that individuals who had instituted suit in Federal Court against the Dallas, Texas, School Board, had been intimidated by Texas Rangers and representatives of the Attorney General of the State of Texas. It was alleged that such intimidation was caused when such individuals instituted action in Federal Court.

ACTION:

SAC Murphy was told to advise the Bureau by teletype when further details of the Court's dismissal are known.

44-10894

cc: Mr. Nichols

(8)

REC-123

41-1-91-
12 DEC 27 1956

DEC 27 1956

128

December 28, 1956

Airtel

SAC, Dallas (44-739)

UNSUBS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT, CR.

Rerep SA [REDACTED] 11-19-56, at
Dallas, and urairtels 12-20 and 22-56.

Sumairtel date report submitted and name of
reporting Agent.

HOOVER

44-10894

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

RECORDED - 10

44-10894-26

COMM - FBI
DEC 28 1956
MAILED 31

EX-172

15 JAN 2 1957

1251

FBI

Date: 12/21/56

Transmit following message via

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL -
 COMPLAINANT
 CR

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/20/56.

There are being enclosed herewith two newspaper articles from "The Dallas Morning News", dated December 21, 1956, relative to plans by the NAACP to appeal the decision handed down by USDC, Dallas, Texas, on December 19, 1956, in the case of BELL vs. RIPPY, Civil Docket No. 6165, Northern District of Texas. Also enclosed are two copies of an editorial from "The Dallas Morning News", December 21, 1956, captioned "ATWELL on School Integration", concerning the same matter.

MURPHY

3 - Bureau (Encls. 4) (44-10894)
 1 - Dallas (44-739)

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Rosen

RECORDED-79

44-10894-27
JAN 2 1957

52 JAN 7 1957

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Mr. Tolson _____
 Mr. Nichols _____
 Mr. Boardman _____
 Mr. Belmont _____
 Mr. Mohr _____
 Mr. Parsons _____
 Mr. Rosen _____
 Mr. Tamm _____
 Mr. Trotter _____
 Mr. Nease _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Mr. Holloman _____
 Miss Gandy _____

NAACP Plans Appeal Of New Court Rebuff

By SUE CONNALLY

As an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People indicated Thursday that his group will now concentrate on fighting the second dismissal of the NAACP's case against the Dallas Independent School District, School Supt. W. T. White told The News that two more of its studies on desegregation problems will be released in early spring.

The two, he said, will probably be on the "over-all impact on individual pupils" and the "social life of the children within the school" in an integrated system.

U.S. Judge William Hawley Atwell Wednesday dismissed the suit—for the second straight year—to give the Dallas system "ample" time to work out the problems of desegregation.

C. R. Bunkley Jr., an NAACP attorney, Thursday commented, "Our only plan is just appealing the case. That's the only plan we could have right now."

Bunkley, who delivered the closing argument for the NAACP during the hearing, declined to make a statement about Judge

Atwell's action. "I never comment on a judge's decision," he said.

Of the decision White earlier declared, "The court recognized the seriousness of purpose which has motivated both the Board of Education and the school administrative staff."

Thursday he said, "We shall continue to study the problems and the problems ahead are very serious and critical."

"We shall have to find a way to put into effect decrees of the Supreme Court as well as any decrees that may follow . . . to maintain a good climate for school work."

The two reports which will be made in the spring are included in the 12-point study of the problems of desegregation that were asked to be compiled by the Board of Education when it met July 14, 1955.

The two "have been studied very carefully," White said. The over-all impact on the pupils "is a most critical problem because there the child becomes an individual person."

The superintendent added that "you can't separate a child from his environment." What happens at home "affects very decidedly

See APPEAL, Page 12, Col. 1

APPEAL

Continued From Page 1

his accomplishment and achievement in school."

The second report, he said, will be studied not only from the "recreational" standpoint but also from a "broader concept of the social relationship—understanding, fellowship and good will."

The 12-point study has been a principal factor in the integration suit which was brought by the NAACP on behalf of Negro parents who tried, and failed, to enroll their children in white schools in September, 1954.

The case was first tried by Judge Atwell in September, 1955, who then ruled the suit "improper" and allowed the Dallas system time to complete its study. The decision rendered on Sept. 16 was sent back to Atwell by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans and later by the Supreme Court for the judge to hear on its merits. He

did not hear testimony in the first trial.

Also in his decision Wednesday Judge Atwell rebuked the Supreme Court for its famed, May, 1954, integration decision. The court, said Atwell, based its decision not on law but on "modern psychological knowledge." This knowledge, he added, "existed at the time that the now discarded doctrine of equal facilities was initiated."

b7c

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
December 21, 1956

Felix R. McKnight
Managing Editor

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-95 6-5215

ENCLOSURE

131

Atwell on School Integration

FEDERAL District Judge William H. Atwell handed down Wednesday a decision which may well have jolted the Supreme Court at Washington. Yet he did it in such masterful fashion as to make it both a devastating critique of the Warren line of desegregation opinions and a literal compliance with the latest of those opinions. It should become a historic rebuke to all courts which decree the law instead of interpreting it.



ATWELL

I. Judge Atwell: "I believe it will be seen that the court based its decisions on no law, but rather on what the court regarded as more authoritative modern psychological knowledge than existed at the time that the now discarded doctrine" (Plessy v. Ferguson, 163 U.S. 537) "of equal facilities was initiated."

Supreme Court (May 17, 1954): "Whatever may have been the psychological knowledge at the time of Plessy v. Ferguson" (1896) "this finding" (for desegregation of schools) "is amply supported by modern authority." By footnote the court lists the "authority" on which it relies: Clark, Witmer, Kotinsky, Deutscher, Cheln, Brameld, Frazier and Myrdal—none of them authorities on law.

II.

Were the decisions of the Warren court based on the Constitution? The Supreme Court is quite frank about it: "In the South, the movement toward free common schools, supported by general taxation, had not yet" (1953) "taken hold. Education of white children was largely in the hands of private groups. Education of Negroes was almost nonexistent, and practically all of the race was illiterate. Even in the North the conditions of public education did not approximate those existing today. . . . As a consequence, it is not surprising that there should be so little in the history of the Fourteenth Amendment relating to its intended effect on public education." (As a matter of fact there was not merely "so little," but actually nothing in that history relating to any such intent—there was no such intent and no basis then for it.)

III.

Judge Atwell: "It seems to me, in view of the facts, that the white schools are hardly sufficient to hold the present number of white students, that it would be unthinkable and unbearably wrong to require the white students to get out so that the colored students could come in. "We have civil rights for all the people under the National Constitution, and

I might suggest that if there are civil rights, there are also civil wrongs." (But if a white school child has any civil rights protected by the Constitution, the Supreme Court has not discovered them.)

The Supreme Court concedes that all tangible factors in education are equal and that there is no discrimination therein. But it bases what the court itself calls "intangible" inequality upon findings of Messrs. Clark, Witmer, Kotinsky, Deutscher, Cheln, Brameld, Frazier and Myrdal aforesaid: "Our decision, therefore, can not turn on merely a comparison of these tangible factors in the Negro and white schools involved in each such case."

Whereupon the Supreme Court puts it baldly on its ipse dixit: "We have now answered that such segregation is a denial of the equal protection of the laws."

IV.

Has Judge Atwell transgressed his judicial grade and authority in the federal system? On the contrary. His actual decision is based squarely on the Supreme Court instructions to lower courts as contained in its opinion of May 31, 1955:

"The courts may find that additional time is necessary to carry out the ruling in an effective manner. The burden rests upon the defendants to establish that such time is necessary in the public interest and is consistent with good-faith compliance at the earliest practical date. To that end, the courts may consider problems related to administration, arising from the physical condition of the school plant, the school transportation system, personnel, revision of school districts and attendance areas into compact units to achieve a system of determining admission to the public schools on a nonracial basis, and the revision of local laws and regulations which may be necessary in solving the foregoing problems."

The effect of the Atwell decision will be (1) delay, (2) renewed appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, (3) appeal from that court to the Supreme Court, (4) the right, without prejudice, for the plaintiffs to come afresh into Judge Atwell's court when conditions so justify.

Beyond that, the wider and more sweeping effect will surely be a re-examination of the power of the Supreme Court to forget established law and proclaim novel criminal law under which alleged violators are arrested on bench warrant without indictment, tried without jury and imprisoned for indeterminate sentences at the will or at the whim of a federal judge. Civil rights either are or are not good as against an overweening desire of the courts to run the country on the say-so of Clark, Witmer, Kotinsky, Deutscher, Cheln, Brameld, Frazier and Myrdal.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 12/21, 56

William B. Huggles
Editor

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-95 12-21-56

ENCLOSURE

44-11111-29

132

F B I

Date: 12/20/56

Transmit following message via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, DALLAS

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL -
 COMPLAINANT
 CR

Re report of SA [REDACTED] 11/19/56, at Dallas.

United States Judge WILLIAM HAWLEY ATWELL of Northern District of Texas, on December 19, 1956, after hearing arguments in the case of BELL vs. RIPPY, Civil Docket No. 6165, Northern District of Texas, dismissed without prejudice the action to force integration in the Dallas Independent School District, Dallas, Texas.

There is being enclosed herewith two newspaper articles from the Dallas daily "Times Herald", dated December 19, 1956, and two articles from "The Dallas Morning News", dated December 20, 1956, concerning the action of United States District Court in this matter.

MURPHY

③ - Bureau (44-10894) (Encls. 4)
 1 - Dallas (44-739)

ENCLOSURE

Mr. Rosen

RECORDED-20

JAN 2 1957

52 JAN 7 1957

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Boardman	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Parsons	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

133

Atwell Again Denies Plea for Integration

By BILL GLINES

Times Herald Staff Writer

U. S. Dist. Judge, William Hawley Atwell Wednesday ruled that Dallas public schools should not be racially integrated immediately.

In so ruling, Judge Atwell found in favor of the Dallas Independent School District and against parents of 19 Negro children who originally brought the suit to gain entry to local white schools on Sept. 5, 1955.

Judge Atwell said the U. S. Supreme Court ruling ending racial segregation is not based on law, "but on modern psychological knowledge."

Judge Atwell originally refused to hear the case on grounds it was "prematurely" filed. The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans remanded it to him for a full dress hearing.

"CIVIL WRONGS"

In his decision, at the end of a trial which took all Wednesday morning, Judge Atwell said, "If there is such a thing as civil rights, there are civil wrongs. It would be unthinkable and unbearably wrong to make white students get out of Dallas schools so as to let in colored students."

He was referring to testimony earlier in the trial that immediate integration of the schools by 15 per cent of the 119,000 school-age children, representing the

Negro student population, would displace many white students.

Speaking in high emotion-packed tones, Judge Atwell referred to the Supreme Court desegregation ruling as "being based on no law, but a modern psychological knowledge."

Justice (Felix) Frankfurter warned us that we should take note of social scientists."

Atty. W. J. Durham, who represented the parents of 19 Negro children who attempted to enter Dallas white schools last year,

said he would appeal Judge Atwell's decision within 10 days.

Judge Atwell remarked that the Negro population in Dallas has competent teachers and equal school facilities. "Does the keeping apart of the two races constitute a deprivation of a constitutional right?"

PREPARED IN ADVANCE

"There has been no complaint against the competency of colored teachers."

"The school board here, according to dictates of the Supreme Court, has studiously sought to integrate the schools. School authorities are doing their very best to comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court."

"I see nothing here to require an injunction calling for integration. The school board must be given ample time to work out its problem."

Judge Atwell spoke from a three-page typed decision, an indication that portions of the decision had been prepared before the trial.

NEGROES TESTIFY

Six Negro parents testified during the morning concerning their attempts in September, 1955, to enroll their children in local white schools.

All testified that they tried to enroll their children in white schools near their homes and in each case were required instead to send their children to schools as much as "four or five miles" from their homes.

Rev. Paul A. Sims, 2310 South Blvd., a Methodist minister, said his daughters, Rose Sharon, a fourth grader, and Maude Lois, a third grader, were required to go "18 blocks through busy traffic" to the Charles Rice Negro School rather than to John Henry Brown School, which is only four blocks from his home.

Lotis Borders, Jr., testified his daughter, Hilda, had to go "four or five miles" to a Negro high school rather than to Adamson High School only four blocks from his Oak Cliff home.

NEGROES BEHIND

Dr. W. T. White, superintendent of schools, was the first witness for the school board. Under questioning by Andrew J. Thuss, school board attorney, Dr. White testified that white students would be displaced if Negroes were allowed to enter the white schools. He added that Negro children are 1 1/2 years behind white students at the first-grade

level and 2 1/2 years behind at the 12th grade level.

"Integration would retard the learning of whites," Dr. White said.

A deposition by Edwin C. Washington, former National Association for Advancement of Colored People field secretary for Texas, was read into the record by Atty. Thuss.

The deposition pointed out that in some instances the NAACP had sought to represent the Negro children in the school case.

At the end of the reading Judge Atwell threw the testimony out, declaring, "I know that there is an injunction in state courts barring the NAACP from activity in Texas."

"That injunction does not rule my court. This court allows its clients to hire any lawyer they want to represent them."

100: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-95

"Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas, 12/19/56

Allen Merriam, Editor

RE: UNSUBS; THURGOOD MARSHALL -
Complainant. CR

DL File #44-739

44-10874-28

134

U.S. Judge Bars Immediate Entry Of Negro Pupils

'54 Ruling Criticized By Atwell

By SUE CONNALLY
For the second time in two years U. S. Judge William Hawley Atwell ruled Wednesday that the Dallas school system may remain segregated while it continues its study of the problems of desegregation.

In his decision Judge Atwell also rebuked the United States Supreme Court for basing its famed May, 1954, integration decision not on law but on "modern psychological knowledge."

The integration suit brought against the Dallas Independent School District by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was dismissed by Atwell, who declared:

"I . . . dismiss this suit without prejudice in order that the School Board may have ample time, as it appears to be doing, to work out this problem."

W. J. Durham, attorney for the NAACP, indicated an immediate appeal would be filed. Ten days are allowed under law to give notice of appeal of a case.

Following the hearing, which lasted about two and a half hours, Judge Atwell commented, "It should also be borne in mind that the state statute requires separate schools for colored and white students."

This suit is brought, therefore, under the national civil rights of the Constitution, and not under the state statutes, as the counsel for the defendants (The Dallas school system) contends here.

"There is no question here as to the administrative procedure or administrative course that should be followed.

"We have civil rights for all people under the national Constitution, and I might suggest that if there are civil rights there are also civil wrongs.

"It seems to me, in view of the facts, that the white schools are hardly sufficient to hold the present number of white students; that it would be unthinkable and unbearably wrong to require the white students to get out so that the colored students could come in. That would be the result of integration here."

The judge pointed out that out of a school enrollment of 119,000, about 15 per cent are Negro students.

He continued, "Dallas is constantly growing, as the testimony shows, and the School Board and City Council are constantly making further expenditures to increase school facilities for each white and colored, and I see no equity here, gentlemen, which would require an injunction which would compel integration as prayed and sought at the present time."

Commenting on the Supreme Court's action Atwell declared, "I believe that it will be seen that the court based its decision on no law but rather on what the court regarded as more author-

tative, modern psychological knowledge that existed at the time that the now discarded doctrine of equal facilities was initiated.

"It will be recalled that in 1952 Mr. Justice (Felix) Frankfurter said it was not competent to take judicial notice of, quote, 'claims of social scientists,' and of quote."

In the closing argument for the NAACP, Atty. C. B. Bunkley accused the Dallas school district of not planning for future desegregation.

Bunkley recalled in September 1954 the Negroes who attempted to enroll their children in white schools were turned away.

He said, "They were denied admission solely because they were Negroes. Segregation is still the policy. The record shows that no effort at all was made to desegregate the schools."

Bunkley also recalled the earlier testimony of T. W. Browne, assistant superintendent in charge of business and secretary of the School Board, who told the court of plans to build and open a new Negro junior high school (Sequoyah Junior High School.)

He (Bunkley) then asserted, "Even in the future they plan to carry out the policy which is completely contrary to the Supreme Court's ruling."

Andrew J. Thoms, attorney for the Dallas school district, in his closing argument, said that desegregation would create "turmoil, confusion resulting in a lack of a denial of public free school education to all children."

School Supt. W. T. Wolfe, in his testimony, pointed out that results of tests given to both white and Negro students showed that Negro students in the first grade level were one and a half years behind white students in reading and were three and a half years behind white students at the high school level.

"The older the children the

b7c

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-95

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 12/20/56

Felix R. McKnight,
Managing Editor

RE: UNSUBS.; THURGOOD
MARSHALL, Complainant.
DL-File #44-739
BU. File #44-10894

135

greater the gap." commented
witness.

The superintendent also indicated that to place the two races in the same classroom would be an injustice to both.

The white children "would be doing a retarded type of learning" and the Negroes would "not be prepared to do the work of white children," he said.

Thus asked White if he (White) thought there would be enough teachers following integration and White replied, "I don't think so, Mr. Thuss."

White also brought out that half of the studies of the problems of desegregation, as ordered by the Dallas Board of Education on July 14, 1955, had been released.

Six witnesses were called by the NAACP. All were parents of the Negro children who tried to enroll in school in 1954 but were not admitted. Each testified that the school in which their children tried to enroll was closer to their homes and that the schools which they were forced to enter were much farther away from the homes.

These witnesses were the Rev. Paul A. Sims, Elmer D. Hurdle, Louis Borders Jr., Mrs. Ira Nelson, Mrs. Leo M. Smith and L. G. Elder.

Earlier testimony in the case, Judge Atwell pointed out, "shows unmistakably that competent teachers, equal school facilities, and text books, and all sorts of school paraphernalia are furnished to both the white and colored schools and pupils, and so the sole question for the determination of this court of equity is whether the keeping apart of the two races is a deprivation of any constitutional right.

There is no complaint against the colored teachers, though we might quite appropriately inquire what would become of the col-

ored teachers if and when the colored students are taken away from them.

"Is it possible or probable that the colored teachers would be hired to teach the white pupils? There is no complaint by the plaintiffs against the competency of the colored teachers nor against the impediments or physical features of the school buildings, and the school grounds, or the size."

Atwell added, "I think that the testimony shows completely that the school authorities here in charge of this Independent School District are certainly doing their very best to comply with the ruling of the Supreme Court of the United States."

Atwell's first decision was on Sept. 16, 1955, when he ruled, "I think it appropriate that this case be dismissed without prejudice to refile it at some later date."

He called the NAACP's action premature, and allowed the Dallas system time to make its study.

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, La., and later the Supreme Court sent the case back to Judge Atwell, who in the first case did not hear testimony.

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the School Board commented following the decision, "The board is naturally pleased with the decision of the court . . . and will

continue to work in good faith with the people of Dallas of all races to the end that the interest of their children will be best served."

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 12/20/56

Felix R. McKnight,
Managing Editor

RE: UNSUBS.: THURGOOD MARSHALL
Complainant. CR
DL. File #44-739
BU. File #44-10894

F B

Date: 12/31/56

Transmit the following message via AIRTELAIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD
MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
 CR

Pending report of SA [REDACTED] dated December 28,
 1956, submitted.

MURPHY

3 - Bureau (44-10894)
 1 - Dallas (44-739)

(4)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Boardman	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Parsons	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tamm	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

Mr. Rosen



RECORDED - 39

JAN 2 1957

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
 Special Agent in Charge

67 JAN 10 1957

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 12/28/56	Investigative Period 12/19/56
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT		Report made by 	Typed By: 
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS b7c	

Synopsis:

On 12/19/56, USDC, WDT, after hearing arguments in the case BELL vs. RIPPY, Civil Docket No. 6165, dismissed without prejudice the action to force integration in the Dallas, Texas, independent school district.

- P -


DETAILS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

United States District Judge WILLIAM HAWLEY ATWELL of Northern District of Texas, on December 19, 1956, after hearing arguments in the case of BELL vs. RIPPY, Civil Docket No. 6165, Northern District of Texas, dismissed without prejudice the action to force integration in the Dallas Independent School District, Dallas, Texas.

- P -

Note - only one copy (original) of similar report received at Bureau. There are one copy typed for dissemination to Dept. [Redacted]

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 2 - Bureau (44-10894) 1 - USA, Fort Worth 2 - Dallas (44-739)		44-10894-30	RECORDED-18
		34 JAN 2 1957	b7c

100: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-94
JAN 1 1957

128

DL 44-739

LEAD

DALLAS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

Will follow and report any further action taken by the defendants in this matter, and also forward any newspaper articles to the Bureau, per Bureau instructions.

REFERENCES

Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/20/56.

Dallas airtel to Bureau, 12/21/56.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

13^c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office Dallas	Office of Origin Dallas	Date 1/10/57	Investigative Period 1/9/57
Title of Case UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed [REDACTED]
		Character of Case CIVIL RIGHTS	b7C

Synopsis:

Records, USDC, NDT, Dallas, Texas, examined 1-9-57, reflect notice of appeal from U. S. District Court's decision in instant matter was filed 12-31-56 in case of **BELL vs. RIPPY**, Civil Docket No. 6165, Dallas, Texas.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

On January 9, 1957, the records of the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, were examined in the case of **BELL vs. RIPPY**, Civil Docket No. 6165. These records reflected that on December 31, 1956, a notice of appeal from the decision of the U. S. District Court, Northern District of Texas, to the Circuit Court of Appeals was filed by Attorney U. SIMPSON TATE, attorney for the Plaintiff.

- P* -

Approved [REDACTED]	Do not write in spaces below
Copies Made: ② Bureau (44-10894) 1 USA, Fort Worth 2 Dallas (44-739)	44-10894-31 14 JAN 18 1957 RECORDED-3

*icc log delay from 6-95-C
1/17/57*

158
50 JAN 23 1957

DL 44-739

LEADS

DALLAS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:

At expiration of 90 days, will check court records to ascertain whether any action taken on appeal filed 12-31-56 by plaintiff's attorney.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] Dallas, 12-28-56.

b7c

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b7C

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 4/4/57	Investigative Period 4/2/57
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CIVIL RIGHTS	

Synopsis:

Records, USDC, NDT, reflect transcript of record sent to Circuit Court of Appeals, 1/22/57, no further action.

-P-*

DETAILS:

On April 2, 1957, records of the United States District Court, Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas, were examined with reference to the case styled BELL vs. RIPPY, Civil Number 6165. These records reflect a transcript of the record of the trial Court was forwarded to the Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Louisiana, on January 22, 1957. No further action is recorded.

United States Attorney HEARD L. FLOORE, Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth, has furnished a copy of a letter dated March 21, 1957, from Mr. FLOORE to Honorable WARREN OLNEY, III, Assistant Attorney General, which makes reference to reports submitted in this case. The final paragraph of Mr. FLOORE's letter reads:

Approved [REDACTED]	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 2 - Bureau (44-10894) 1 - USA, Ft. Worth 2 - Dallas (44-739)		44-10894-32	RECORDED - 12
		APR 5 1957	b7C
		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-94

APR 10 1957

Property of FBI - This report is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

DL - 44-739

"In my opinion no violation of civil rights seems to have occurred. In view of the Department's memorandum to the F.B.I. dated October 16, 1956, and pertaining to this subject, I have kept this as an open matter. However, it is charged against me as a delinquency and I am, therefore, closing my file on this matter, subject to reopening the same if further evidence should hereafter disclose a violation."

-P-*

DL - 44-739

LEADS

DALLAS:

AT DALLAS, TEXAS:



At expiration of ninety days from date, will examine records of USDC, Dallas.

REFERENCE

Report of SA [REDACTED] Dallas, 1/10/57. *b7c*

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 6/27/57	Investigative Period 6/26/57
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT		Report made by 	Typed By 
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS	

b7C

Synopsis:

Records USDC, NDT, reflect
no action to date on appeal.


-p*-

DETAILS:

On June 26, 1957, records of the U. S. District Court Northern District of Texas, Dallas, Texas, were examined with reference to the case of BELL vs. RIPPY, Civil No. 6165. It was noted that action has been recorded to date regarding the appeal pending.

-p*-

b7C

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below.	
Copies made: ② Bureau (44-10894) 1 USA, Fort Worth 2 Dallas (44-739)		44-10894-33	RECORDED - 10
		JUL 11 1957	

100: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-94 19 7-5-57

88 JUL 11 1957 184

DL 44-739

-LEADS:

DALLAS: At Dallas, Texas, will, at expiration of 90 days from date, examine records USDC, Dallas.

b7C

REFERENCE: Report of SA [REDACTED] Dallas, 4-4-57.

ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/16/57

FROM : [REDACTED] DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re report SA [REDACTED] Dallas, 6/27/57.

Newspapers have recently carried notices that the Court of Civil Appeals has reversed the USDC, NDT, in connection with the appeal of the Dallas school integration suit, ruling against the school board.

SA [REDACTED] on 8/14/57, checked records of USDC, NDT, Dallas, and determined that the mandate of the Court of Appeals has not been forwarded as yet.

- Bureau
- Dallas

(3)

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INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION
REC'D - FBI

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DL 44-739

On July 23, 1957, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ordered and adjudged that the judgment of the District Court is reversed and the cause is remanded with directions to the District Court to enter judgment restraining and enjoining the defendants (school board) from requiring segregation of the races in any school under their supervision, from and after such time as may be necessary to make arrangements for admission of children to such schools on a racial non-discriminatory basis, with all deliberate speed as required by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka, 349 US 294, and retaining jurisdiction of the cause for such further hearings and proceedings and the entry of such orders and judgments as may be necessary or appropriate to require compliance with such judgment.

On September 9, 1957, the mandate of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit was filed by the Clerk, U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas, Texas.

On September 9, 1957, Judge W. H. ATWELL, U. S. District Judge for the Northern District of Texas, at Dallas, Texas, ruled as follows: This cause came on for hearing upon the decision and order of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, entered on July 23, 1957, its order denying petition for rehearing entered on August 27, 1957, and the record heretofore made in this cause. It is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants are permanently restrained and enjoined from requiring or permitting segregation of the races in any school under their supervision, beginning and not before the mid-winter school term of 1957-58, and defendants are hereby ordered and decreed to admit plaintiffs and the members of the class that they represent to the public schools under their control on the same terms and conditions as though they were members of the white race, as required by the decision of the Supreme Court in Brown vs Board of Education of Topeka, 349 US 294.

This order was entered on September 9, 1957, by the Clerk, U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas at Dallas, Texas.

DL 44-739

On September 27, 1957, defendants filed an appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit, from the final judgment herein, entered on September 9, 1957. On October 3, 1957, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit ordered that the application for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus be set for hearing and oral argument, along with and at the same time as the appeal, at the forthcoming session of the Court at Fort Worth, Texas, at 10:00 AM, Friday, November 22, 1957.

With reference to the petition on which ruling was entered by the Appeals Court on August 27, 1957, the denial reads as follows:

Per curiam: By petition for rehearing the appellees express their apprehension that, under the terms of an Act of the 1957 Texas Legislature approved by the Governor on the 23rd day of May, 1957, and to become effective on to wit August 23, 1957, their obedience to the order of the district court to be issued upon remand, pursuant to the directions of this court, may result in the loss to the School District of some six million dollars (\$6,000,000.00) a year of aid from the State of Texas and in the imposition by the State of penalties upon the persons carrying out such order. That Act, of course, cannot operate to relieve the members of this Court of their sworn duty to support the Constitution of the United States, the same duty which rests upon the members of the several State Legislatures and all executive and judicial officers of the several states. We cannot assume that that solemn sworn duty will be breached by any officer, State or Federal. If, however, it should be, then the Board of Trustees of the School District and the persons carrying out the order to be issued by the district court, are not without their legal remedies. The petition for rehearing is denied.

This order filed at Dallas, Texas, by Clerk, U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas, September 9, 1957.

- P* -

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office Dallas	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 11/7/57	Investigative Period 8/14;9/5;11/6/57
TITLE OF CASE UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE CIVIL RIGHTS <i>b7c</i>	

Synopsis: On 7/23/57 US S. Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, reversed USDC, NDT, and remanded cause to lower court with directions judgment be entered requiring integration in Dallas Independent School District. On 9/9/57 USDC, NDT, ordered integration to begin with mid-winter school term, 1957-58. Defendants (school board) have filed application for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus, hearing scheduled for 11/22/57.

- P -

DETAILS:

At Dallas, Texas:

The following investigation was conducted by
SA **[REDACTED]**

On November 6, 1957, the records of the Clerk, U. S. District Court for the Northern District of Texas at Dallas, Texas, were checked and reflected the following with respect to **BELL vs. RIPPY**, Civil 6165:

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: <ul style="list-style-type: none">2 - Bureau (44-10894)1 - USA, Fort Worth2 - Dallas (44-739)	44-10894-35		RECORDED - 83 EX - 107
	16		
	[REDACTED]		
ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION FORM 6-94 <i>11-15-57</i>			

ICC: AAG CRIMINAL DIVISION
FORM 6-94 *11-15-57*

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THAELUBLINE
REC'D - FBI

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150

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 11/7/57

FROM : SA [REDACTED], DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS.

OO - Dallas

Enclosed are two copies of the report of SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Dallas, 11/7/57.ADMINISTRATIVE

This file will remain in pending inactive status in order that records of the U. S. District Court may be checked to determine the action of the U. S. Court of Appeals in connection with a hearing scheduled for November 22, 1957.

REFERENCES

Report of SA [REDACTED] Dallas, 6/27/57.
Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/16/57.

- ② - Bureau (encls-2)
2 - Dallas

DECLASSIFIED BY [REDACTED]
ON 8-3-95
#209,714

RECORDED - 83

EX - 137

NOV 15 3:22 PM '57
FBI - DALLAS
REC'D - 11/15/57

65 NOV 19 1957

44-10894-36

157

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

44-HQ-10894-36, enclosure

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

FBI/DOJ

152

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 1/31/58

FROM : [REDACTED] DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS;
THURGOOD MARSHALL - COMPLAINANT
CIVIL RIGHTS

(Dallas - 00)

Re report of SA [REDACTED] 11/7/57, at Dallas.

It should be noted that the Dallas Office has been reporting the status of the integration suit concerning the Dallas, Texas, public schools in this case.

UACB, in the future the Dallas Office will report the activities in this law suit in the case entitled "Racial Situation, Dallas, Texas", Bufile 62-101087-46.

This case is being placed in a closed status.

⑤ - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

REC-2

EX-135

44-10894-37

FEB 11 1958

Lit to DL
2-10-58

FEB 11 03 AM '58

FEB 11 10 57 AM '58

MAILED
14 FEB 11 1958

153

SAC, Dallas (44-739)

February 10,

REC-9

Director, FBI (44-10894) -37

EX-135

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Reurlet 1/31/58 captioned, "Unknown Subjects;
Thurgood Marshall - Complainant, Civil Rights."

Your file 44-739 entitled as per reference,
should be reopened and hereafter carried under the
caption as this communication.

You are instructed to follow all developments
concerning integration in Dallas public schools. All
news articles should be forwarded by FD-4, Attention:
Investigative Division. All court actions should be close
followed and copies of all actions obtained and promptly
transmitted to the Bureau.

All purely racial matters should continue
to be reported under the "Racial Situation, Dallas,
Texas," caption. However, information concerning the
activities of the Citizens Councils and the Ku Klux Klan
appearing in the press and received through informants
aimed at preventing integration in public schools in Dallas
should also be reported under "Integration in Public Schools
in Dallas, Texas, Civil Rights."

You should continue to forward all news articles
pertaining to integration in Texas generally under the
caption, "Segregation in Public Schools, State of Texas,
Civil Rights," Bureau file 62-101087-46. The news articles
can also be forwarded to Bureau by FD-4, which will
facilitate handling at the Bureau.

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

65 FEB 14 1958

COMM - FBI
FEB 1 0 1958
MAILED 30

b7c

154

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-101087-46)

DATE: 1/21/58

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (100-4126)

SUBJECT: RACIAL SITUATION
DALLAS, TEXAS

ReBulet, 1/2/58.

TH. H. MARSHALL

Enclosed for the Bureau are copies of the pertinent court decisions concerning the Dallas schools, which might have a bearing on possible contempt of court violations.

The above mentioned copies were furnished by [redacted] Deputy Clerk, United States District Court, NDT, on 1/14/58.

Also enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of [redacted] memorandum suitable for dissemination, concerning [redacted] of the NAACP, Dallas, Texas, [redacted] branch, and [redacted] who was reportedly a member of the Communist Party. It should be noted that the profile on [redacted] This letterhead memorandum also contains information concerning [redacted] of the NAACP, Dallas, Texas, branch, and her association with [redacted] and [redacted]

It should be noted that both [redacted] on the Security Index of the Dallas Office, and [redacted] is carried as a Key Figure of the Dallas Office. Informants have advised that neither of the [redacted] are currently active in the Communist Party at this time, however.

In view of the fact that the information concerning possible violence on the part of the KKK and the Citizens Councils was furnished to the Bureau in form suitable for dissemination, the Dallas Office will not set this information forth at this

- 2 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
- 1 - Dallas

ENCLOSURE

2 20 64.21

EC.O

RECEIVED

b7C

DL 100-4126

time. It should be noted that the report of [REDACTED] 12/17/57, at Dallas, captioned U. S. ALANS, Knights of the Ku Klux Klan, Inc. (Texas), was disseminated to local intelligence agencies of the armed forces. However, the letterhead memorandum dated 12/19/57, captioned Citizens Councils, Dallas Division, was not disseminated to the local intelligence agencies. b7C

The Bureau is requested to advise if it desires that copies of this letterhead memorandum be so disseminated, and if such future memoranda concerning the Citizens Councils should be disseminated to the local intelligence agencies.

INFORMANTS

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Date of Activity and Description of Information</u>	<u>File Number Where Located</u>
---------------------------	--	----------------------------------

b2)
b7C

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
------------	------------	------------

The enclosed letterhead memorandum is stamped confidential inasmuch as it contains information the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the country.

Careful consideration has been given each source concealed in the enclosed memorandum, and "T" symbols are utilized only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

It should be noted the Dallas Office furnished the best characterization of [REDACTED] which was available to the Dallas Office; however, a review of Bufile [REDACTED] may reflect a more up-to-date characterization of [REDACTED].

In view of the fact that [REDACTED] is no longer made to establish the relationship between [REDACTED] except through established sources. b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

DATE: 3/19/58

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 1/21/58.

On 2/6/58, [REDACTED] Deputy Clerk, Dallas, Texas, Northern District of Texas, made available a true copy of the decision of the 5th Circuit Court of Appeals concerning civil action No. 6165, which pertains to the integration of the Dallas public schools. The copy is hereby enclosed for the information of the Bureau. A photostatic copy of the same is being retained in the Dallas files.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) (RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

b7c

1 Encl. to AAG include
let form 6-94F
3/27/58

REC-59

44-10894-38

MAR 24 1958

ENCLOSURE

64 APR 1 1958

157

An article appearing in the "Dallas Star Post", Dallas, Texas, a weekly Negro newspaper, dated April 26, 1958, reflected that Reverend CAESAR CLARK, Negro minister, was unanimously chosen by the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance of Dallas as their choice for a write-in candidate for place 8 on the Dallas School Board. Reverend CLARK stated he was willing to serve in any capacity in which his fellow citizens felt he could make a contribution to the betterment of the youth in Dallas.

An article appeared in the "Dallas Morning News", Sunday edition, dated April 27, 1958, in which it was stated that 300 white Protestant ministers in Greater Dallas have signed a statement calling enforced segregation morally and spiritually wrong. These ministers asked that law and order be kept as Dallas faces desegregation in its public schools and called upon the Dallas School Board to make their desegregation public as soon as possible. They called on churches, service clubs, community organizations, newspapers, radio and television, to join together in seeking actively to promote the spirit of harmony and peace among all people.

This article stated that these 300 white Protestant ministers represented 13 denominations and were a majority of the white Protestant clergy in Dallas County.

Mayor R. L. THORNTON of Dallas was quite prompt in saying the statement would be helpful to community peace.

Dr. W. T. WHITE, Dallas School Superintendent, commented that he appreciated the attitude and expressions of the clergy in Dallas in their statement, but added that the school board faced the responsibility of resolving the conflict between the state and federal laws concerning desegregation. Dr. WHITE added that the Dallas School Board now has two cases pending before the courts to resolve this conflict.

It was noted that the Dallas school district would lose \$1,500,000 of state aid as a penalty for integration without a favorable majority vote under the present state laws.

ENCLOSURE TO BUREAU (COPIES)

ONE COPY OF THE U. S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION REPORT
OF INVESTIGATION OF [REDACTED] AT SAN ANTONIO ON
NOVEMBER 1939

674

FROM SAN ANTONIO FILE [REDACTED]

Date Received 2/6/58

From O.C., NOT
(Name of contributor)

(Name of Director)

To [REDACTED]

To Person ()
()

Description: Decision of 5th
C.C. of Appeals re Dallas
Integration.

File No. 44-789-1A³

b7C

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

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

- ☒ For your information: Court document filed in U.S. Court of Appeals for the 7th Circuit, civil action No. 6/65.
- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages: 44-HQ-10894-38, enclosures

XXXXXX
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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
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Office

Memorandum

UNIT

GOVERNMENT

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 5/12/58

SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7C

SUBJECT:

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

ReBulet to Dallas, 2/10/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau are six copies of a letterhead memo suitable for dissemination, setting forth recent developments in the integration situation in Dallas, Texas. The enclosed letterhead memo was not stamped confidential inasmuch as it does not contain information the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the country.

2 - Bureau (Encl)
2 - Dallas

(4)

ENCLOSURE

1 Encl. to ARA White
1 Encl. Tis Room 4704
5-21-58

b7C

REC-72

EX-138

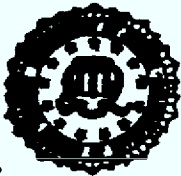
3 SE BH

MAY 16 1958

MAY 18 3 12 PM '58

57 JUN 5 1958

162



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
May 9, 1958

INTEGRATION IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN
DALLAS, TEXAS

An article appeared in the "Dallas Morning News", Dallas, Texas, dated April 22, 1958, which reflected that U. S. District Judge WILLIAM H. ATWELL had again ordered the Dallas public schools to integrate with all deliberate speed, but no actual date was mentioned.

Attorney W. J. DURHAM, who represented the 17 Negro students seeking integration in Dallas, stated that he believed the Dallas School Board would show good faith by starting some kind of integration next fall.

Dr. EDWIN L. RIPPEY, School Board President, has repeatedly stated that no announcements concerning segregation will be made during this school year.

This article also noted that Judge ATWELL stated he would retain jurisdiction in this case for any further hearings, proceedings, orders, and judgments necessary or appropriate. This article further stated that the Dallas School Board's announced policy had been that Dallas schools will not be integrated until litigation of Texas state laws governing desegregation is resolved. State laws impose stiff penalties if a school district integrates without first getting voter approval. This article estimated that the Dallas School Board could lose \$1,500,000 in state aid if they violated the state law.

This article further stated that a 90 page manual covering all phases of police action in the event of racial disorder already had been compiled under the direction of Dallas Police Chief CARL HANSSON. Chief HANSSON visited Little Rock, Arkansas, last December to study police problems there in preparation for the eventual integration of Dallas public schools.

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-97 25-31-58

PROPERTY OF THE FBI
This report is loaned to you
by the FBI, and neither it nor
its contents are to be distributed
outside the agency to which loaned.

ENCLOSURE

44-10894-39

b7C

163

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-106)4)

DATE: 6/17/58

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

Re Bulet to Dallas? 2/10/58. 44-10894-37

Enclosed for the Bureau are 7 copies of a letterhead memo suitable for dissemination, setting forth recent developments in the integration situation in Dallas, Texas. The enclosed letterhead memo was not stamped confidential inasmuch as it does not contain information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the country.

2 - Bureau (Encls-7)

2 - Dallas

(4)

FBI
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EX-102

MCT-2

44-10894-40

EX-102

REC-42

JUN 18 1958

ENCLOSURE
REC-42
Encl detached
6/20/58
4704

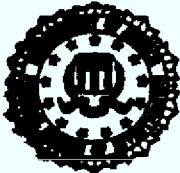
70 JUN 30 1958

EXP. PROC.

b7C

b7C

The enclosed letterhead memo was not stamped confidential inasmuch as it does not contain information, the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the country.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
June 17, 1958

INTEGRATION IN
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS

An article appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald", a daily Dallas newspaper, dated May 8, 1958, which stated that counsel for the Dallas Independent School District on May 8, 1958, asked the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals, New Orleans, Louisiana, to settle a conflict between Federal rulings and recently enacted Texas State Laws which forbid integration of the public schools without a favorable vote of qualified electors in the district. According to this article, Texas law provides that any school district violating this law is ineligible for accreditation and State funds and that any person violating the act is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of \$100 to \$1,000. Attorney A. J. THUSS, Dallas School Attorney, stated if the schools are desegregated in violation of Texas State Law, the district would lose \$1,500,000 in State funds and chaos would result from withholding the students' credits. The suit was filed against J. W. EDGAR, Texas Commissioner of Education; ROBERT S. CALVERT, Public Comptroller, and JESSE JAMES, State Treasurer.

An article appeared in the "Dallas Morning News", a Dallas, Texas, daily newspaper, on May 26, 1958, which stated that on May 23, 1958, the U. S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, Louisiana, ruled that Federal courts have no jurisdiction in the involved legal conflicts surrounding integration of Dallas schools. Dallas School Board President, Dr. EDWIN L. RIPPY, indicated that no desegregation would be attempted, noting that the ruling puts the district months back in the entangled situation. Dr. RIPPY stated that "our" only recourse now is to file a new suit in State courts. The dismissal was required, according to the court opinion, both for want of Federal jurisdiction and for failure to state a cause of action for declaratory relief. Dr. RIPPY stated "we" have acknowledged the Supreme

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-94 6/20/58

44-10394-40

ENCLOSURE,

b7c

165

Court's decree. Efforts have been made to study the problems involved so "we" can move toward integration with effectiveness to establish a solid and sound foundation for the change to integration. Asked if he thought the State court would rule the Texas State segregation laws unconstitutional, Dr. RIPPY noted that the Legislature passed the bills which were signed by the Governor without the approval of the State Attorney General. Dr. RIPPY stated he did not think the constitutionality of the bill was ever passed on by the Attorney General.

Property of FBI - This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/15/58

FROM : *efb* [REDACTED] DALLAS (44-739)

b7C

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 6/17/58.

In view of the fact that the matter in this case has also been reported in the case entitled, "SCHOOL INTEGRATION MATTERS, DALLAS DIVISION, CR", Bufile 62-101087-46, this case is being closed.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
[REDACTED]
(3)

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11 21 44

~~EXP. PROC.~~
84

Let to All
8-18-58

[REDACTED]

REC-21 44-10894-41

20 AUG 18 1958

EX-101

[REDACTED]

b7C

167

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/10/58

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

ReBulet to Dallas, 8/18/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memo suitable for dissemination, setting forth recent developments in the integration situation in Dallas, Texas.

The enclosed letterhead memo was not stamped confidential inasmuch as it does not contain information the unauthorized disclosure of which could be prejudicial to the defense interests of the country.

(2) - Bureau (Encls. 7)
1 - Dallas
(3)

1 Encl. to H.A.G. white
1 Encl. to H.A.G. black
1 Encl. to H.A.G. 9/16/58

b7C

430 PM '58

EXP. PROC.
SEP 15 1958

44-10894-402

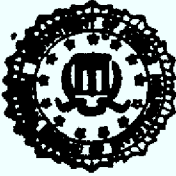
REC-13

EX-140

13 SEP 1958
RECEIVED

31
67 SEP 19 1958

SEP 12 1958



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
September 10, 1958

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS

An article appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald", a daily Dallas, Texas, newspaper, dated August 9, 1958, which stated that Negro Attorney W. J. DURHAM declared on August 9, 1958, that he will file a fresh suit in the federal court in Dallas this fall on behalf of the Negro children who are attempting to enter all white public schools. Mr. DURHAM, who has handled previous integration suits in Dallas since 1954, stated he would make a definite statement after he has had an opportunity to read recent court opinions concerning the integration case in Little Rock, Arkansas.

An article appeared in the "Dallas Morning News", a daily Dallas newspaper, dated August 30, 1958, which stated that on August 29, 1958, Texas State Attorney General WILL WILSON asked Texas District Judge W. L. THORNTON to dismiss a suit brought by the Dallas Independent School District. This article noted that the Dallas Independent School District was attempting to resolve the conflict between state laws prohibiting integration and a federal court order ordering integration in the Dallas schools. Attorney General WILSON in his argument before the court stated that a local school district could not take action against the state without the consent of the state legislature. Judge THORNTON stated he would study the Attorney General's request and give an answer the following week.

This memorandum is loaned to you by the FBI, and neither it nor its contents are to be distributed outside the agency to which loaned.

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-94 59/16/58

b7C

44-10894-42

ENCLOSURE

SAC, Dallas (44-731)

August 18, 1958

REC-21

Director, FBI (44-10894)

EX-101

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Reurlet 8/15/58 in captioned matter.

Referenced letter advised that in view of the fact that information is being reported under the caption "School Integration Matters, Dallas Division, Civil Rights" captioned case is being closed.

Reference is made to Bureau letter dated 2/10/58 in this case in which you were instructed to follow all developments concerning integration in Dallas public schools. You are instructed to continue to follow local developments in connection with the captioned case even though the same material may be reported under the referenced title.

It should be noted that this case is being followed at the instructions of the Department and you should continue to do so until advised to the contrary by the Bureau.

cc: MA 82 E

INVESTIGATIVE DIV.

7/1

(4)

b7c

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

MAILED 81
AUG 18 1958
COMM-FBI

57 AUG 21 1958

MAIL ROOM 172

170

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 10/24/58

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT:

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS
 CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 9/10/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, setting forth recent developments in the integration situation in Dallas, Texas.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
 1 - Dallas

(3)

EXP. PROC.

30

1151

REC-45

44-10894-43

21 OCT 28 1958

b7C

7 ENCLOSURE
 1 Encl. to AAG White
 1 Encl. T.S. R. 4706
 10/28/58

REC-45

53 OCT 31 1958

OCT 28 15 10 58

OCT 28 1 32 PM '58

INVESTIGATION
 DIVISION

171



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
October 24, 1958

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS IN DALLAS, TEXAS

An article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", a daily Dallas, Texas, newspaper, on October 21, 1958, stated that a Dallas school integration hearing had been delayed until November 10, 1958, to enable Texas State Attorney General Will Wilson to represent personally the State of Texas in the law suit brought by the Dallas school board to clarify conflicting state segregation laws and federal school integration orders.

District Judge W. L. Thornton, Dallas, Texas, granted this delay. The Dallas school board is arguing that the state law has no validity in the Dallas case, since the Dallas schools were ordered to integrate before the state law was passed penalizing school districts which integrated.

Dallas School District Attorney Andrew J. Thuss agreed to the delay in the suit, although he stated he would be ready by October 27, 1958.

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-94 *F 10/28/58* [redacted]

b7C

44-10874-43
ENCLOSURE

172

SAC, Dallas (44-739)

12-31-58

Director, FBI (44-10894)

○
INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS
IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Reurlet 10-24-58 with enclosures.

Advise Bureau by 1-8-59 as to current status and court developments in connection with the Dallas school integration situation. Also advise whether integration may be ordered beginning the second term of the current school year.

Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Woods _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

DEC 21 1958
JAN 5 1959
MAIL ROOM

REC-21

44-10894-44

23 JAN 2 1959

b7C

17B

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/29/58

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 10/24/58.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 7 copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, setting forth developments in the school integration situation in Dallas, Texas.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)
1 - Dallas

(3)

1 - Attached
in [redacted]cc to [redacted]
Dm- [redacted]

b7C

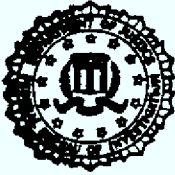
REC-1544-10894-45

15 JAN 2 1959

31
ENCLOSURE

[redacted]

174



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
December 29, 1958

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, DALLAS, TEXAS

An article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", a daily Dallas newspaper dated November 11, 1958, reflected that on November 10, 1958, District Judge W. L. THORNTON, Dallas, Texas, dismissed a suit brought by the Dallas Independent School District, which suit sought to clarify the conflict between Texas state law and a federal court order to integrate Dallas schools. Judge THORNTON ruled that his court was without jurisdiction to clarify the conflicting State laws and the federal court order.

Dallas School District Attorney ANDREW J. THUSS then served notice of appeal to the Texas State Court of Civil Appeals and indicated that if necessary, he would appeal to the Texas Supreme Court and the U. S. Supreme Court to seek a clarification of these conflicting orders.

44-10894-45
ENCLOSURE

175

F B I

Date: 1/5/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

INTEGRATION OF PUBLIC
SCHOOLS IN DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 12/29/58 and Bulet to Dallas, 12/31/58.

Current status and court developments in this case furnished to Bureau by referenced Dallas letter. The Dallas School Board officials have previously stated that there will be no integration in Dallas public schools until the conflict between Texas state laws and the federal court order is resolved.

It does not appear likely that there will be ruling by the Texas State Court of Civil Appeals on this case before the end of January, 1959; therefore, no integration is expected in Dallas, Texas, at mid-term, January, 1959.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (44-10894)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(4)

REC-66

44-10894-46

4 JAN 8 1959

EX-133

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

67 JAN 13 1959

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 2/26/59

SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT:

2
INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Dallas letter to Bureau, 1/5/59.

Enclosed for the Bureau are seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination, setting forth developments in the school integration situation in Dallas, Texas.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 7)

1 - Dallas

(3)

EXP. PROC.

1 cc [redacted]
 ER [redacted]
 3-3-59

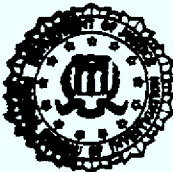
ENCLOSURE

63 MAR 6 1959

REC-68 44-10894-47

MAR 2 1959

177



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
February 26, 1959

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, DALLAS, TEXAS

An article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", a daily Dallas newspaper dated February 9, 1959, reflected that Dr. EDWARD L. RIPPEY, President of the Dallas School Board, stated that the Dallas schools will use the pupil placement plan, but not "to get around integration". Dr. RIPPEY stated it is not the intention of the Dallas School Board to utilize this law to circumvent integration; however, he stated correctly administered, he believed the student pupil placement law is justified and fair.

An article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", a daily Dallas, Texas, newspaper, dated February 10, 1959, reflected that ANDREW J. THUSS, Attorney, Dallas School Board, indicated that the Texas Pupil Placement Act is a valid law and he will argue this point when the Dallas integration case goes before the Eleventh Court of Civil Appeals in Dallas, Texas, on May 13, 1959. This article stated that the Dallas School Board will take their suit before the Eleventh Court of Civil Appeals, Dallas, Texas, on May 13, 1959, for the purpose of resolving the conflict between the federal court order to integrate and the Texas state law forbidding integration without a favorable vote of the people in the school district.

44-15794-47

ENCLOSURE

178

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)****DATE: 4/24/59****FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)****SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS**

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 1/5/59.

A review of public source material reflects that there are no items of interest to the Bureau in above-captioned matter. It should be noted, however, that as previously reported the suit by the Dallas School Board will go before the 11th Circuit Court of Appeals, Dallas, Texas, on 5/13/59. This will be followed through public sources and will be reported to the Bureau.

Contact was made with the Intelligence Unit of the Dallas Police Department and the Texas State Department of Public Safety for any items of interest in this matter with negative results.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas

(3)

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REC-12

44-10894-48

5-4
APR 27 1959

33 MAY 1959

179

DL 44-739

School Board President, DR. EDWIN L. RIPPY, said the board's legal position on integration has been well defined. He stated the board would simply have to sit back and see what Judge DAVIDSON's opinion would be on the motion.

The motion was addressed to Board Attorney ANDREW THUSS, who is critically ill, and DR. RIPPY said/did not know what effect THUSS' illness would have on the court action. According to the newspaper, the motion filed said "that both by positive action and inaction the school board has required and permitted the schools in Dallas to operate on a racially segregated basis for a period of time longer than necessary."

Other attorneys signing the motion were W. J. DURHAM, U. SIMPSON TATE and C. B. BUNKLEY.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 5/22/59

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC
SCHOOLS, DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 4/24/59.

An article appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," a daily Dallas newspaper, dated May 8, 1959, which reflected that the suit by the Dallas School Board which was scheduled to go before the 11th Circuit Court of Civil Appeals, Dallas, Texas, on May 13, 1959, has been postponed until the September, 1959 term of court due to illness on the part of ANDREW J. THUSS, Attorney for the Dallas School Board.

The "Dallas Morning News," Dallas, Texas, a daily Dallas newspaper, dated May 21, 1959, reflected that Negro attorneys had stepped back in the Federal courts in Dallas and Houston May 20, 1959, seeking immediate integration of public schools. This move in Dallas asked U. S. District Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON to "enter an order directing and requiring" the school board to comply with an April 16, 1958, integration order. The Dallas motion was filed in the U. S. Clerk's Office in Dallas and was filed by Attorneys, including THURGOOD MARSHALL of New York City, Chief Counsel for the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People, requesting the hearing for May 25, 1959.

The motion asks integration on the basis of a 1958 integration decision of now retired U. S. District Judge WILLIAM H. ATWELL. The newspaper quoted one close observer, a Negro, as stating that the motion was to get the school board off a dead center course and get it moving. He remarked that it was ordered to do something but hasn't done anything in a year and a half.

School Board officials were reported to have stated they are unable to integrate until Dallas voters give approval, that if the Dallas School System integrates without the vote, it will lose at least two million dollars in State aid. The newspaper pointed out that a case in State Appeals Court to determine the conflict between State and Federal laws is set for September 30 in Eastland.

(2) - Bureau
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(3)

5-26-59

REC-95

MAY 27 1959

181

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 5/28/59

FROM : , DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

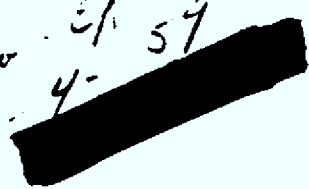
b7C

Re Bureau airtel to Dallas, 5/26/59.

Attached hereto are two copies each of newspaper clippings referred to in Dallas letter to Bureau dated 5/22/59.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 4)
1 - Dallas

(3)

100-51-59
20-4-
6-


b7C

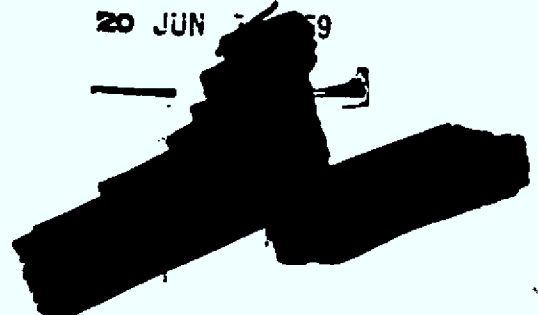
REC-64
E11-X3

44-10894-

20 JUN 1959

ENCLOSURE

52 JUN 10 1959



182

Integration Hearing Reset for Sept. 25

The Dallas School District's integration case, due to be heard next Wednesday in a state court, has been postponed until Sept. 25 because of the illness of school attorney Andrew J. Thuss.

Board member Franklin Spafford said Thursday the 11th Court of Civil Appeals will hear the case in its Eastland court next fall. The hearing to settle a conflict in federal and state integration laws affecting Dallas schools was originally set for Wednesday when the court is sitting in Dallas.

The board is appealing the case from the 44th District Court after the district court ruled it had no jurisdiction in the case. A federal court earlier had ruled a federal court had no jurisdiction in the case, either.

The district has been ordered by a federal court to integrate with all deliberate speed, but a Texas law penalizes a district integrating without a favorable referendum of its voters.

The district would lose more than two million dollars in state funds and its officials would be fined.

Mr. Thuss has not regained

full consciousness since he underwent an operation in February for the removal of a non-cancerous tumor on a nerve in his head.

The attorney was moved from Baylor Hospital to the Veterans Hospital several weeks ago.

His wife said Thursday that Mr. Thuss has shown some signs of improvement, reacting to stimuli and attempting to talk. The tumor had by its pressure on nerves affected his speech, hearing, vision and walking ability.

"Dallas Times Herald"
May 8, 1959
Dallas, Texas

FELIX R. MCKNIGHT
Executive Editor

44-10874-
ENCLOSURE

183

Immediate Integration Asked in NAACP Suit

Sought by Attorneys

By ALIAN LEVINE

Negro attorneys stepped back into federal courts in Dallas and Houston Wednesday afternoon seeking immediate integration of public schools.

The surprise move in Dallas asked U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitefield Devine to "enter an order directing and requiring" the school board to comply with the April 14, 1964, integration order.

In Houston, attorneys filed a petition asking U.S. Dist. Judge Ben C. Cullen to require immediate integration on the basis of his order of two years ago ordering Houston schools to be integrated "with all deliberate speed."

School Board President Dr. Edwin L. Rippy said the board's legal position on integration has been well defined.

"Now we will simply have to sit back and see what Judge Devine's opinion will be on this motion. We will have a rebuttal until he renders a decision," said Dr. Rippy.

The motion was addressed to Board Attorney Andrew Tines, who is presently critically ill. Dr. Rippy said he did not know what effect Tines' illness would have on the court action.

Attorney and school board member Franklin E. Spafford is presently handling the board's legal work.

The motion filed Thursday said "that both by positive action and inaction the school board has required and permitted the schools in Dallas to operate on a racially segregated basis for a period of years longer than necessary."

The Dallas motion, which is being filed in Fort Worth and will have to receive the motion in order to set a hearing date.

Attorneys filing the motion, including Thurgood Marshall of New York City, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, suggested the hearing start Monday.

The motion asks integration on the basis of the 1954 integration decision of now-retired U.S. Dist. Judge William H. Atwell. The local suit has been in and out of court since 1954.

"The purpose of the motion is obvious," explained one attorney. "All it is, is to get the school board off a legal technical course and get it moving. It was ordered to do something but hasn't done anything in a year and a half."

School board officials in recent past statements have said they are unable to integrate until white voters give approval. If the system integrates without the vote it will lose at least \$2,000,000 a year, they said.

The Houston motion, filed in the docket of Judge Cullen, was filed two days after Cullen ordered the schools to be integrated.

Houston has the largest segregated school system in the nation. The enrollment exceeds 257,000.

The Dallas motion traces integration suits between Negro students and the school board from the first judgment "which directed and required" the board to do away with segregation "and working out a proper plan."

In that, as in later suits, no specific date for desegregation was set.

Other attorneys filing the suits in Dallas and Houston are seeking immediate integration.

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas 5/21/69

Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor

6/26/59

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Dallas (44-739)

From: Director, FBI (44-10894)

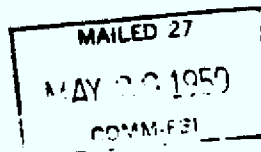
INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Reurlet 5/22/59.

Submit two copies each of articles appearing in Dallas newspapers as mentioned in relet. In the future you should submit the pertinent newspaper articles rather than in the form of a letter as was done in this case. Since such information is being furnished to the Department on a regular basis, submission of the original articles will reduce the expenditure involved in handling this information.

(4)

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
McGuire _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

52 JUN 3 1959

MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 7/27/59

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/28/59.

Enclosed herewith are two copies of an article appearing in "The Dallas Morning News", a daily Dallas newspaper dated 7/26/59. This article sets forth information concerning the Dallas public school integration suit.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)

1 - Dallas

(3)

EXP. PROC.

b7c

REC-14

44-10894-51

JUL 30 1959

ENCLOSURE

57 AUG 3 1959

186

Hearing Slated On Integration

By PAT KELLEY FAUGHT

The latest chapter in the school integration hassle between the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Dallas public school system will come up in federal court Thursday.

It may end with U.S. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ordering Dallas School Board officials to reveal their plans for integrating classes.

NAACP attorneys on May 20 filed motions in Dallas and Houston asking "immediate" hearings "directing and requiring" desegregation in both cities.

U. S. Judge Ben C. Connally recently heard the NAACP motion in Houston and set Aug. 17 as the date for Houston school officials to bring to court their plans for desegregation.

Dallas School Board leaders never have revealed any plans for integrating classes. They have said a solution must be reached first on conflicting federal and state laws which affect Dallas schools.

No matter what decision is rendered in the present case, Dallas school officials still will be no closer to solving the problem of conflicting state and federal integration laws.

In July, 1957, they were put under federal mandate to integrate "with all deliberate speed" but with no specific date set.

However, in May, 1957, the Texas Legislature passed laws prohibiting school systems from integrating without voter approval, and providing for an election on the issue after 20 per cent of the district's qualified voters had petitioned for it. The Legislature also set board fines, loss of accreditation and loss of state funds as penalties for integration without voter approval.

In all, Dallas school leaders have gone to court 10 times since fall, 1955—seven times opposing the NAACP in federal and U. S. appeals courts and three times to federal, appeals and state courts attempting to learn which laws—federal or state—to obey.

Dallas' case seeking to clarify the legal conflict has been set before the Eleventh Court of Civil Appeals at Eastland on Sept. 30.

Previously federal, appeals and district courts dismissed the case, claiming they had no jurisdiction in the matter.

Thursday's hearing will mark the fourth time Dallas school attorneys have opposed NAACP lawyers over the integration issue in federal court here since 24 Negro children first sought entrance into white schools Sept. 5, 1955.

For the first time 82-year-old Judge Davidson will preside over the case.

Three previous decisions were handed down by U. S. Judge William Hawley Atwell, who is now 80 years old and who retired in June, 1955.

Following the U. S. Supreme Court's integration decision of May 17, 1954, and the 24 Negro students' attempt to enroll in white schools here, Judge Atwell ruled on Nov. 18, 1955, that the

NAACP suit against the Dallas schools was "premature" and dismissed it.

Later the U. S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ruled Atwell erred in deciding the case before hearing full evidence from the NAACP.

On Dec. 19, 1956, Judge Atwell ruled the Dallas School System could remain segregated while school officials continued their study of the problems of desegregation.

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas. 7/26/59

Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

10894
ENCLOSURE

44-739

187

Following the mandate to Dallas to integrate, handed down by the New Orleans appeals court in July, 1957, Judge Atwell on Sept. 8, 1957, ordered Dallas to integrate at mid-term (January, 1958).

Just a month before the ordered desegregation deadline, the New Orleans court granted city schools a "reasonable further opportunity to meet their primary responsibility (of desegregating the schools)," reversing Atwell's order.

School leaders began their legal fight to clear away the legal conflict in the fall of 1957.

Since then Judge Atwell (on Dec. 9, 1957), the New Orleans court (in May 23, 1958) and Dist. Judge W. L. Jack Thornton (on Nov. 11, 1958) all dismissed the school's case as without jurisdiction in their court.

W. J. Durham, one of three Dallas NAACP attorneys, said Saturday that Thurgood Marshall of New York, who led the Negroes' fight for the historic Supreme Court decree in 1954, "presumably will" be in Dallas Thursday when court convenes.

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas. 2/26/59

Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Off

(2)

FBI

Date: 8/6/59

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

Re Dallas airtel, 7/31/59.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are two articles, one appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", 8/5/59, and one appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", 8/4/59, concerning activity in the Dallas school integration suit.

LYNUM

③ - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas

(4)

*see of and
to CR
8-12-59*

REC-77

EX 109

ENCLOSURE

F-7C

50 AUG 18 1959

Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

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44-10894-52

1959

Integration Vote Steps Suggested By School Lawyer

Proposed Order Offered to Judge

By RIF MANNING, Staff Writer

A "suggested court order" submitted to Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson Tuesday would have the Dallas School Board circulate petitions to call a local election on desegregation as provided by the 1957 Legislature.

This was one of three main items of the suggested order submitted by the school board attorney, H. W. Strasburger, at the judge's request.

A Negro petition for immediate integration was orally refused by Judge Davidson at a hearing last Thursday.

b7C

1cc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 645-C 9/12/54

"Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas, 9/15/54

Felix R. McKnight
Executive Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44 1-11-52

190

The suggested order would also: (1) officially deny Negro requests for immediate desegregation of the city's public schools and (2) resume the desegregation hearings in federal court on the first Monday of April, 1960.

Judge Davidson instructed school board attorneys to draw up an official court order for his signature at the hearing last week.

DOUBTS OF LEGALITY

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the school board, previously has expressed doubts that the school board could legally initiate a petition. To get an election, 20 per cent, or approximately 32,000, of the qualified voters would have to sign the petition. If the school district integrated without such an election, Dallas schools would lose an estimated \$2,620,000 in state funds.

"I expect to sign the order just as soon as I have time to," the judge said Tuesday as he hurried to the bench to begin the day's civil court session.

"Ordinarily, when the attorney the judge appoints to prepare an order gets the order prepared, the judge signs it.

"I may change a paragraph or two, but I expect to sign the order."

JURISDICTION KEPT

Wording of the submitted order denies the original Negro petition for immediate desegregation, but adds that "this court retains jurisdiction" for further hearings and proceedings.

Retention of jurisdiction by Judge Davidson indicates that the expected Negro appeal will be legally difficult to perfect.

"Ordinarily," Judge Davidson said in answer to a question, "you can appeal only on a final judgment. This is not a final judgment."

NO NEGRO COMMENT

W. J. Durham, chief counsel for the Negroes petitioning for integration of the schools, said he would not have any comment until he confers with his fellow attorneys. The others are Dallas Negro Attys. U. S. Tate and C. B. Bunkley and the New York general counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Thurgood Marshall.

The Negro attorneys had petitioned for a written "entry of judgment" after Judge David-

See SCHOOLS on Page 3

* SCHOOLS

Continued From Page 1

son last Thursday verbally refused their request for immediate desegregation. A written order was considered a first step for possible appeal.

"I expect to call the other Dallas attorneys together for a conference this afternoon," Mr. Durham said. "I tried to contact Mr. Marshall by telephone in New York this morning. But his office said he's in Virginia, so I'll try again to call him tonight."

Asked if he plans a possible appeal of Judge Davidson's decision, Mr. Durham said only, "I just can't make any final statement on that until after I have talked to the other lawyers in the case."

WORDING OF ORDER

In the suggested order, it is stated:

"The court is of the opinion and so finds that the (school board) believes in the Constitution and the laws and the courts of both this state and the United States of America and that their actions and conduct amply support such belief."

It states that the board has "not only made a prompt and reasonable start" but is also "proceeding toward a good faith

compliance at the earliest practicable date" with the rulings of the Supreme Court and federal appellate court.

The defendant's (school board) actions constitute good faith implementation of all governing constitutional principles," the suggested order reads.

"They have diligently studied the problems involved and the methods and plans used elsewhere in a genuine effort to avoid the strife and violence which have taken place in some areas.

"The defendants have and are pursuing all of their legal remedies with reference to an act of the 1957 Texas Legislature (which forbids public school desegregation without elections) and such legal remedies have not been exhausted as yet.

"It is physically impossible and impracticable to integrate the schools by the beginning of the fall term of this year.

"When desegregation is put into effect, it should begin with the fall term of some year . . . desegregation at this time or in September would bring about unnecessary confusion, chaos and an almost complete breakdown in school education for both white and colored . . .

"Some further time should elapse before the court decides

on a definite date for desegregation in order that new conditions, developments and evidence might be considered.

"But the defendants should take the initial steps necessary by circulating petitions to an election as provided by 1957 act of the Texas Legislature."

CONCLUSION

Pointing out that Negro attorneys "stated in open court desegregation should not be into effect this year," the suggested order concludes:

"The prayer . . . for an order directing and requiring . . . immediate desegregation is denied but this court retains jurisdiction of this cause for such hearings and proceedings and entry of such orders and judgments as might be necessary appropriate to require compliance . . . this hearing is set for the time being to be resumed on the first Monday in April.

"Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas, 8/4/59

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas, Office

(2)

Schools Ordered To Seek Election

By JULIAN LEVINE

A court order directing the Dallas School Board to take initial steps for a vote on integration as required by Texas law was signed Tuesday by Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson.

But the order, which also formally denied a Negro request for immediate integration and set further hearings for April 4, 1960, may add more confusion to the already complex situation because:

1. The School Board says it will probably have to ask Judge Davidson exactly what he means for them to do—to simply make petitions available or to actually circulate them for signatures.

2. A spokesman for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People said his organization would not take part in any petition signing or an election.

3. Even if the needed 22,000 voters sign the petition and an election is held, the integration measure probably would be voted down, despite a federal court order to integrate "with all deliberate speed."

And, that would put the School Board right back where it started, as far as the Texas law is concerned.

The 1957 state law requires that 20 per cent of the voters (in Dallas, 22,000) must sign the petition, and that a majority of the voters approve integration in the election or the local school system will lose state aid (in Dallas, \$2,000,000).

Judge Davidson's order, day was prepared by School Board attorney Henry W. Str. burger at the judge's request. It formally outlined the judge's verbal ruling at last Thursday's hearing on an NAACP motion for integration.

The order's direction to the Board did solve one question. School Board President Dr. Edwin L. Rippey previously had questioned the Board's authority to originate the petition.

"Although this hasn't been discussed at a meeting, I believe the Board would be willing to endorse or sponsor a petition if that is the judge's wish," Dr. Rippey said late Tuesday.

But he said he did not fully understand what the Board's role in getting signatures on the petition would be.

"We will probably have to ask Judge Davidson to instruct us further. I think the Board could get the petitions drawn up and even pass them around to P-TA's but I don't think the leg work of getting them signed should be done by school officials," he declared.

NAACP Field Secretary Edwin C. Washington Jr. said his group would have nothing to do with the petitions, even though a favorable vote would be to their advantage.

"I can't speak for persons in the community, but the NAACP's position is that a man's rights should not be put to a vote once

they have been declared by the court."

One school official pointed to a similar situation in Houston, where petitions for the vote are being circulated. There, about 35,000 signatures are needed. Only 2,000 or 3,000 have been obtained after several months' effort.

In the order, Judge Davidson retained jurisdiction of the hearing:

"This court retains . . . this cause for such further hearings and proceedings and the entry of such orders and judgments as might be necessary or appropriate to require compliance with this order as well as the judgment of the appellate courts, and this hearing is recessed for the time being to be resumed on the first Monday in April, 1960."

Thus he denied the NAACP motion for immediate integration and left the possibility of integration by the fall of 1960 open.

b7c

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 8/8/59

Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

lcc: AAG Civil Rights Division
Form 6-95 - 2-2-59

11-1-59-52

192

FBI

Date: 7/31/59

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

b7c

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLSDALLAS, TEXAS

CR

ReBulet to Dallas, 7/27/59.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are 10 articles appearing in the Dallas newspapers concerning the Dallas public school integration suit. It should be noted that on 7/30/59, US District Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON denied a motion for immediate integration of the Dallas public schools as sought by the NAACP. However, he advised the Dallas school board to be prepared for integration and indicated the fall of 1959 might be the appropriate time.

On 7/30/59, Deputy US Marshal [redacted] NDT, advised [redacted] that when he was seating the spectators in the courtroom of Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON for the integration suit hearing, it was necessary for him to admonish two white men, one of whom was attempting to block Negro members entering into the courtroom and the other who was attempting to block white persons from entering the courtroom. Deputy Marshal [redacted] advised that he determined that the white person attempting to keep Negroes out was named [redacted] and the white man attempting to keep other white persons out was named [redacted].

It should be noted that [redacted] has been identified as a member of Klavern 366, UG B, [redacted] Klans, Knights of the KKK, which Klavern is located in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas. [redacted] is probably identical with the subject of a Bureau case entitled [redacted] UG-C, Dallas file [redacted]. Bureau was advised of this individual by report dated 5/16/41. [redacted] should be further noted that [redacted] has been identified as a white member of the NAACP. [redacted] 44-10894-1500

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Dallas (RM)
1 - [redacted] (RM)

82 AUG 24 1959
CLG
ENCLOSURE

Delay Integration, Schools Here Ask

Board Answers Negroes' Plea

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

School integration in Dallas should not take place during the 1959-60 school year, Henry W. Strasburger, school attorney, said Monday in a petition filed in federal court here.

The petition was in answer to a court request by Negroes for immediate integration in the Dallas Independent School District.

The petition was the school board's answer in Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's district court to the Negroes' integration request.

Negroes seeking integration will have their immediate integration request heard by Judge Davidson this Thursday. The judge also will hear the school board's answer to the request.

Integration during the coming school year would be physically impossible and impractical, the school petition said.

The school petition denied the Dallas school district is depriving Negroes of any constitutional rights. Dallas schools are seeking in good faith to work out the integration problem, the petition stated.

Reasons cited for a postponement of integration included the still unsettled question of whether the Dallas system should follow state or federal rulings on integration.

CONFLICT IN LAW

Dallas schools are currently trying to settle a conflict in state-federal law and have a case on appeal to a state civil court of appeals this September. Under state law, if the district integrates without a vote of its residents favoring integration, it would lose approximately 2½ million dollars and its accreditation, and its leaders would be fined.

The district, however, was ordered by a federal court in 1958 to integrate with all deliberate speed.

Another reason for waiting past the 1959-60 school year for integration would be to give more time for a closer examination of integration plans. Another district, the school board said,

Desegregation problems over the United States are in a state of flux and at different times and at different places experiments and plans are put into effect, and these defendants are keeping themselves posted on all such developments and are considering them as they work on their own final plan . . . in order that the final plan . . . be for the best interests of all concerned." Mr. Strasburger said.

CALLED IMPOSSIBLE

Immediate integration or integration by this September would be physically impossible, the school board said.

"And to bring about the change at any other time than the beginning of the scholastic year in September of some year would result in unnecessary confusion, chaos and an almost complete breakdown in school education for both white and colored."

The petition said the school board and administration have

given the integration problem prime consideration.

Another reason for postponement of integration is the decreased likelihood of violence, Mr. Strasburger said in the petition.

"The general tensions of the citizens on both sides of the segregation problem have been and are lessening and mellowing, and

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Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

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the likelihood of strife is becoming less by the day," he added.

"By the time the defendants (the school board) have exhausted their legal remedies and put into effect their final plan, it is unlikely that there will be any physical strife . . ."

EQUAL FACILITIES

Negro students, in the meantime, will have the same and equal physical facilities for a "sound and excellent education as is enjoyed by all others," Mr. Strasburger explained.

All actions by the school board " . . . have been such as to cause any reasonable party to come to the conclusion that they have acted in all good faith for the best interests of all concerned . . ." the petition said.

Mr. Strasburger asked that the Negro motion for integration be overruled.

The original Dallas integration suit began in September, 1955, when a number of Negro parents sought to enroll their children in Dallas schools. They were denied entrance and then filed suit to integrate Dallas schools.

While making a study of the integration questions, Dallas school leaders have not made public any plan of integration.

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Felix R. McKnight.
Executive Editor

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Schools Seek Time to Ease Race Tension

'59 Integration Opposed; Strife Danger 'Lessening'

By JULIAN LEVINE

The Dallas School Board asked Monday for more time before integrating, contending that the likelihood of violence stemming from desegregation is lessening by the day.

In a petition answering a request by Negro attorneys for immediate integration, School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger offered reasons why the board feels U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson should deny the Negroes' motion at a hearing Thursday.

The Board's petition also asked for a delay because:

1. Federal integration rulings are still in conflict with state law.

Under state law the Dallas school system would lose at least \$2,500,000 annually if integration were ordered without first being approved by the voters.

2. It is physically impossible and impractical to desegregate immediately, by the fall term or even by the spring semester of the coming school year.

In the petition Strasburger declared, "The general tensions of citizens on both sides have been and are lessening and mellowing and the likelihood of strife is becoming less by the day, and by the time the School Board has exhausted its legal remedies and put into effect its final plan, it is unlikely that there will be any physical strife."

The petition is the latest in a 4-year string of legal moves to solve Dallas' integration situation. It answered the immediate-inte-

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gration motion filed by attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on May 20.

The petition strongly called for more examinations of the varied problems of integration.

Negro students will have the same and equal physical facilities for a sound and excellent education as is enjoyed by all others in the meantime, the petition stated.

The School Board contended that it has not denied the Negroes any of their constitutional rights, but has been unable to move toward integration because of the conflicting state and federal laws.

Without the state-required vote, the schools would lose the giant total of state aid if integrated.

Another court action on the state law is pending in the state court at Eastland, and, the petition said, "there is a possibility that a final judgment will be entered by the end of this year."

The petition added that the School Board does not consider it appropriate to begin the steps necessary for the integration vote.

Emphasizing the board's desire for the delay, the petition explained it would be impracticable to begin this fall or mid-term (January) but left the door open for next year by saying:

"It would be to the best interests of white and colored students that the change be put into effect for the scholastic year which begins in a September . . . unnecessary confusion, chaos and an almost complete breakdown in school education would result if the change were made at any other time."

"Dallas Morning News"
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Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Of

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—Dallas News Staff Photo.

SCHOOL LEADERS STUDY MOTION

Dallas school officials look over a motion filed in federal court Monday by School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger asking for more time before integration. Standing are Mrs. Tracy H. Rutherford, Board vice-president, and Atty. R. L. Dillard Jr., a board member, and seated, left, Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, board president, and Dr. Ewell D. Walker, assistant superintendent in charge of personnel and acting superintendent. Supt. W. T. White is out of town until Thursday. (Story Sec. 1, Page 1.)

Rippy Asks Latitude

Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the Dallas School Board, said Monday he hopes the school trustees will be able "eventually" to set their own date for integration, without pressure from the courts.

"The date will eventually be established, it is to be hoped, by the Board, but the Board may be acting under some pressure by the courts at that time."

Dr. Rippy's comments came after School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger filed a motion in federal court asking a delay in integration here.

Asked when the Board might release its plans for integration, Dr. Rippy reiterated previous Board policy of not revealing plans until conflicting state and federal laws are untangled.

"In view of the fact that there is a state law . . . that school systems cannot be integrated except under certain conditions, the Board has not felt that it had the privilege of setting a time to release plans for integration until the provisions of this law were clarified."

Dr. Rippy said no further studies of the problem of "integration of a long segregated system" are planned since the Board "completed to its satisfaction" such a series of how the change will affect this system two years ago.

"As a result of our studies and of our observation of integration efforts elsewhere, this school system is infinitely better prepared to accept and plan for the future whatever it may be."

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Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

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SCHOOLS UNDER FIRE

NAACP Sees 'Old Delay

By PAT KELLEY FAUGHT

The president of the Dallas chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Tuesday called the Dallas School Board's request for more time before integration "just the same old thing, delaying tactics."

Fred Jones charged. "They've (the school board) had ample time. It's just the same old thing, they're trying to circumvent the 1954 Supreme Court decree."

Jones' charges were leveled at the School Board's petition filed in federal court Monday claiming

the schools need more time before desegregating.

The school's petition was filed in answer to a request by NAACP attorneys for immediate integration — a request which will be heard before U.S. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson Thursday.

Jones said Dallas Negroes do not feel that a vote, required under state law before integration can be effected, is necessary since the Supreme Court decree does not call for one.

The School Board's petition said the district is willing to put the integration question to a vote if Negro plaintiffs or the federal court desires.

"We don't want any vote. The Supreme Court has spoken. We've

been guided by it all these years, and I don't think state law is the law of the land," said Jones.

The school petition requested a delay in desegregation to further diminish the likelihood of violence and to allow the School Board time to straighten out conflicting state and federal laws, under which Dallas would lose state funds if it integrated without voter consent.

Clarence A. Laws, regional field secretary for the NAACP here, took exception to School Board President Edwin L. Rippy's comment Monday that the Board be allowed to set the date for integration without court pressure.

"It seems to me the School Board has had ample time to an-

nounce a plan for integration its own before now. If it is by the court it has to come with a plan, it can't blame court."

Laws charged that Dallas Negroes have been given no part in helping to plan for integration.

"In every community where we've had successful integration there has been co-operation between the leaders of the races," he added.

"To ignore these leaders insult to the Negroes, and it certainly does not extend to the invitation to become a part of community change that will affect Negroes and whites equally and in which Negroes must have an equal part."

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ENCLOSURE

NEGRO ON SCHOOLS

Counsel Doubts Integration Row

By PAT KELLEY FAUGHT

Suave, velvety-voiced Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, spoofed the idea Wednesday that Dallas will become another Little Rock if it is ordered to integrate this fall.

"You don't have Governor Faubus," said the New York attorney during an interview at Dallas Love Field.

"I see no reason why Dallas cannot peacefully solve the school integration problem. Many cities in Oklahoma have integrated without problems or court decrees and I do not see that much difference in Texas and Oklahoma."

Marshall and local lawyers for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will seek immediate integration of Dallas' classrooms before U.S. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson at 10 a.m. Thursday.

The NAACP filed a motion for immediate integration in both Dallas and Houston on May 20. Federal Judge Ben Connally in Houston has ordered the Houston School Board to present its plan for integration on Aug. 17.

Marshall said a federal judge ordered New Orleans school officials two weeks ago to bring in their integration plan by Oct. 15.

Marshall agreed that time is lessening race tension throughout the South. "I am one of the few who believe that time is lessening hatreds in the South. Many people think the effort to delay is being fruitless and too costly, but I believe time works things out."

He declined to comment specifically on the Dallas situation before court action Thursday.

But he deplored Dallas' long wait—four years—without announcing any plans for desegregating its big school system.

The Negro chief attorney said the NAACP is "definitely" opposed to use of the pupil placement law as a "so-called means" of meeting the Supreme Court decree. "In two cases like that in North Carolina, we have appealed to the Supreme Court."

On the law books in Texas is a placement plan similar to the ones already being tried in other states in which students would be placed in schools by aptitudes and abilities. School leaders say the plan is not discriminatory.

Marshall indicated if the pupil placement plan is adopted by Dallas and if local Negro parents reject it as "discriminatory," the NAACP would again enter into litigation here.

Dallas school officials, in a brief filed Monday, asked for more delay, citing their need to clarify conflicting state and federal laws. State laws would deprive Dallas of state school funds if it integrates without voter approval.

Another argument in the brief said the chance of violence decreases each day integration is delayed. It asked that desegregation be put off at least through the 1959-60 school year.

Thursday's court action will mark the eighth time Dallas school leaders have gone before federal and appeals courts since November, 1955, to battle the NAACP over whether Dallas must admit Negroes to all-white schools.

For the first time, without official placement plan is adopted by Dallas and if local Negro parents reject it as "discriminatory," the NAACP would again enter into litigation here. Three officials have been subpoenaed by the NAACP to appear in court with all School Board records mentioning integration and segregation back to 1954. They are Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, Board president; Supt. W. T. White, and T. W. Brown, assistant superintendent in charge of business.

And for the first time since the integration litigation began, Judge William H. Atwell will not be hearing the case. Previously the board could rely on Atwell to grant all the delay within his power. (He has since retired.)

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SEGREGATION ISSUE

Judge Davidson Says Race Relations Suffer

U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, whose heritage stems from plantation life in the Deep South and East Texas, said Thursday that the integration issue has strongly hurt white and Negro friendship.

Explaining his feelings and his decision in the integration case in federal court, the white-haired jurist spoke of the progress whites and Negroes have made in their relations since the carpet-bagger days after the Civil War.

"But this controversy has been a wedge in those relations," he said.

"The Negro has made progress unparalleled in the history of races. And it hasn't taken edicts of law, legislation or court decisions to make Negroes accomplish great things and excel," he explained.

The trouble, he said, in the racial sense of the situation has come when the Negro has wanted what the white man has.

The Negro should have more pride in his own race. He has a

right to racial integrity. And, in the same way, the white has the right to his racial integrity and he is afraid it will be challenged in desegregated schools," the 62-year-old judge said.

Judge Davidson told of his grandfather's plantation in Georgia and of his own childhood in East Texas. His father and grandfather were both soldiers in the Confederate Army.

"My family owned many slaves," he continued. "My grandmother tended to them just like she did her own children."

"I love all the traditions of the Old South. The Negro is an important part of those traditions. He has made great progress. I think he has gained his greatest progress by taking the advice of Booker T. Washington 'by doing his job well.' . . .

"The first nutrition I ever had came from the bosom of a Negro woman. It was from the Negro woman who attended me in the first few days of my life.

"My grandfather was with Robert E. Lee at Appomattox. Two of my uncles were buried there. I love the Old South and its traditions," he added.

None of these warm feelings for the South, he quickly explained, had any effect on his decision.

"I will rule according to the law," he promised.



—Dallas News Staff Photo

Judge T. Whitfield Davidson. . . . "I will rule according to the law."

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Integration Hearing Serious, Humorous

Testimony and legal maneuvers in Thursday's integration hearing in federal court here ranged from the serious to the humorous and back again as lawyers and witnesses crossed verbal swords.

In testimony, the NAACP lawyers first called R. H. McKay, assistant superintendent in charge of administration, who brought the minutes of past School Board meetings.

Attorney W. J. Durham had McKay trace the Board's stand on desegregation from 1955 until the present by reading the minutes. All passages McKay read were similar:

"The Board will continue its studies of other schools. It would be impractical to desegregate now, before those studies are completed."

When Dr. Edwin L. Rippy took the stand, School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger questioned him about the Board's position in the conflict between state and federal law.

Then Strasburger interrupted his questioning of Dr. Rippy and asked the Negro lawyers if they were interested in starting the petition required to get the integration vote. A bristling exchange with Thurgood Marshall, the NAACP's chief counsel, followed:

"Your state law is not an excuse not to abide by federal law. We do not take any stand on the state law at all," said Marshall.

"We want to follow all possible remedies of this situation and the vote is one," Strasburger retorted.

Marshall replied: "If the state withholds the funds because you integrate without voting, the School Board has a right to go to any state or federal court to get the money back."

"Do you think this Board has the right to attack its creator—the state?" answered Strasburger.

"Everyone has his rights under the 14th Amendment. That is the basis of our action," said Marshall.

Strasburger then asked Dr. Rippy why the School Board had not started the petition to get the vote. Dr. Rippy said the board did not consider itself legally able to do that.

Durham, in cross examination, asked Dr. Rippy: "Did you finish these studies of other schools two years ago?" Dr. Rippy said "Yes."

"Are there any more formal studies?"

"No."

"Then the only reason Dallas schools are not integrated is because of the conflict between state and federal law. Would the schools be integrated if the state law wasn't on the books?"

"We have said all along that we would abide by the Supreme Court ruling. I suppose we would be further along toward integration if there had been no controversy. Yes, may have been desegregated," Dr. Rippy answered.

Sept. W. T. White gained strength from the packed courtroom when he explicated that a desegregation plan must come from the School Board and thus there would be no "White Plan" for integration of Negroes. He reiterated much of law and the difficulty of immediate integration.

He said he has heard of white and Negro teachers who "will resign" if they have to teach in mixed schools. He said it might take 20 years to integrate.

"Then, Dr. White," asked Marshall, "do you think it is unwise

to desegregate schools." "Yes, at this time," was White's reply.

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NAACP's Court Warrior Here As 'Consultant'

The noted New York lawyer Thurgood Marshall, whose name is synonymous with the Negro fight for desegregation, says he is "just a consultant" in the Dallas schools case.

"I am here just to assist the Dallas attorneys any way I can," he declared on his arrival at Love Field on the eve of the school desegregation battle in federal court Thursday.

The fiftyish, 6-foot-2, 200-pound attorney has a record as a fighter for his people. As general counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he is leading 100 desegregation fights across the Southland.

But if this man is the "20th Century Moses" come to lead his people out of the wilderness of segregated schools, he lacks one trademark of the traditional fiery leader. There is no burning zeal in his eyes.

Instead of the righteous indignation of the firebrand, Atty. Marshall is affable, urbane and witty. And instead of a Heaven-sent faith in his cause, he displays only a calm confidence in eventual victory.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION

"I can see no reason why Dallas can't peacefully solve the problem of school desegregation," he said simply and quietly.

Facing a battery of news reporters and photographers, the copper-skinned Negro with silver-flecked black hair and mustache offered complete cooperation and courtesy.

"But I can't comment directly on the Dallas case because it is still in litigation," he apologized. Pressed for his view on the desegregation fight generally across the country, he replied:

"I believe I can say the picture is improving. I think it is unquestionably getting better each year. We are moving progressively forward.

"The point is not so much whether integration is moving fast or slow, but that at each point there is progress."

LITTLE ROCK?

Asked whether there will be any repetition of the trouble at Little Rock at fall school opening, he replied:

"I just can't say about Little Rock. There are just too many unponderables there. But I'll have a pretty complete report on that situation Sunday and we'll know

better about what we should do there.

"The interesting thing about Little Rock is that each time there is a move, we have to sit down and discuss it for a day or two to be sure we're making the right move ourselves."

Asked if it were something like a game of chess, he replied:

"No, the men I work with generally refer to it like a fast play around second base."

About one thing, Atty. Marshall made little attempt to hide his feelings: Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus' new "voluntary plan" for school desegregation in Little Rock.

"That so-call voluntary plan," he said, his voice tinged with sadness and some bitterness, "does not seem to me to be in compliance with the Supreme Court decision. No plan can be legal that does not call for desegregation of Central High School."

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NAACP Agrees Desegregation Not Possible in Dallas



Dallas Negro leaders and Negro attorneys take part of hearing's start.

Progressive Plan Favored by Rippy

By AL. HERRMAN and SEP. HARRIS

Negro attorneys agreed Thursday in federal court that integration of Dallas schools would be impossible this fall.

But the lawyers declared that by fall of 1960, the move should be accomplished. "That's time," said Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

A few minutes later Dallas School Board President Edwin L. Rippy said that the panel favors the progressive plan of integration.

"We favor a plan that is substantially sound and working with the first grade," Dr. Rippy said.

Dr. Rippy did not elaborate on the plan, which was the first time any member of the Dallas board has publicly stated a plan it favors.

As the hearing opened at 10:04 a.m. Thursday before Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, School Board Secretary R. H. McKay, then Dr. Rippy, were called to the stand by the Negro attorneys.

Dr. Rippy reiterated the board's position that no move to integrate would be made this fall in Dallas.

Judge Davidson gave an warning to the Negro attorneys when the Negro question came up.

Prohibition taken by the board announced a 1960 plan of integration 9:30 a.m., and the attorneys declared reports of any progress.

The courtroom held 20 persons, but Negroes and white attorneys were seated in the front.

The second session called to the stand was Dr. Rippy. He declared that any change in the board's position would be made by the board.

"As a rule, the board does not meet on a regular basis," he said.

The summer and winter sessions are a result of that policy.

No meeting has yet been held and the summer session of 1960 is not yet started.

At that time, Mr. McKay's testimony revealed, there were 20 persons in the courtroom.

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SCHOOL OFFICIALS CONFER

Dallas School Board President Edwin L. Rippy, left, and Supt. W. L. White confer in federal district court Thursday morning during a hearing on a motion by Negro attorneys that Dallas schools immediately integrate. This is the first hearing in which these school officials have been subpoenaed.—Staff Photo.

★ HEARING

Continued From Page 1

no statement made so far this summer. However, I think I can say that no policy change is expected this summer."

ELECTION QUESTION

After questioning Dr. Rippy, School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger asked Mr. Marshall how he felt about a state law which would require an election before integration.

Mr. Marshall declined comment on this, saying:

"We are asking for the board to bring in a plan calling for integration by 1960. That's time."

Elaborating on this, he said the Negroes were willing to go along with continuation of segregation this fall because integration would appear to be impossible.

Dr. Rippy testified that the school had been trying to settle the conflict between federal court order and state law and that a hearing on the matter is set for Sept. 30.

State law would prohibit a district from integrating without an election. It would take away state aid and fine school officials for violation.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL?

On questioning of Mr. Marshall by Mr. Strasburger, the former replied:

"This law is not a new thing. Arkansas had a similar law and the Supreme Court declared it unconstitutional."

He took the view the Dallas school board could order integration despite the Texas law.

Thursday's motion for immediate integration was the latest step in the suit which originally saw parents of 28 Negro children ask for integration of Dallas schools in September, 1955. The children attempted to enroll at several white schools and were turned down. A few days later with legal help of the NAACP the parents filed suit against the Dallas district.

C. B. Bunkley Jr. and U. S. District Judge Davidson also were present with Mr. Marshall and Mr. Marshall.

Mr. Strasburger in an answering petition has argued that Dallas schools would find it physically impossible to integrate by coming September or at mid-term in a reply Monday to the suit for immediate integration. School attorney said the district is considering many plans and seeing how they work in other districts. By postponing integration, the district hopes to come with the best plan, he said.

The schools claimed that chances of violence are less if longer integration is delayed.

Schoolmen hope to settle conflict of the state and federal integration laws in Texas' Eighth Court of Civil Appeals in Dallas this fall.

Some of the possible outcomes of Thursday's integration hearing could be:

(1) Judge Davidson might turn down the motion for immediate integration and order the school district to make public a plan for integration by a certain date.

(2) He might turn down the motion for immediate integration and rule that Dallas schools proceed with all deliberation speed and that no integration deadline should be set.

(3) The judge might rule for integration beginning by a certain deadline.

Any of the rulings could be subject to appeal to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals or possibly to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The NAACP drive for integration in Dallas schools was coupled with a move to integrate Houston schools when simultaneous suits were filed last May 20 in each city.

In the Houston suit, Federal Judge Ben Connally ordered the school district to produce a plan for integration on Aug. 17. Houston is the largest segregated school district in the nation.

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Felix R. McKnight.
Executive Editor
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NEGRO LEADERS IN COURT

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel for the NAACP, left, stands with a group of Negroes in federal district court Thursday during a hearing on Negro demands that Dallas schools be integrated immediately.—Staff Photo.

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Felix R. McKnight.
Executive Editor
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—Dallas News Staff Photo by Tom Dillard.

COURTROOM FOES SHAKE HANDS AFTER LEGAL BATTLE

Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, right, and Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, president of the Dallas Board of Education, shake hands for news-

men's benefit following U.S. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's denial of the NAACP's motion for immediate integration of Dallas schools.

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Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
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Negroes Refused Immediate Entry To White Schools

Get Ready, U.S. Judge Tells Board

By PAT KELLEY FAUGHT
and JULIAN LEVINE

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson Thursday denied a motion for immediate integration of the Dallas schools as sought for local Negroes by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

However, he advised the School Board to "put your house in gear"

to face integration which, he said, is surely coming. He indicated fall, 1960, might be time enough.

"We'll not name any date or tell you (the School Board) to write any plan," said the 82-year-old jurist after first delivering a lengthy sermon to Negroes on how to reduce distrust between the races.

Later in his chambers, the judge explained: "I will postpone a final ruling on this hearing until a future date to be set by the court—closer to the fall of 1960—at which time integration is sought."

"We can not foresee what the conditions will be tomorrow. We will resume this hearing at that date."

One revealing point brought out for the first time was that the School Board favors an integration plan beginning with first graders and gradually moving through the grades.

Earlier, NAACP attorneys had surprised the court by agreeing that desegregation by this fall—asked for in their motion filed May 20—would be too soon, but would be possible by September, 1960.

NAACP chief attorney in Dallas, W. J. Durham, and Thurgood Marshall, the national organization's chief counsel, both declined to say what their next move would be.

The News learned Thursday night that NAACP attorneys plan to file a motion Friday morning to get a written order from Judge Davidson.

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Such a written decision is necessary before an appeal can be filed, sources said, again indicating the NAACP does plan to appeal.

Judge Davidson said in his summary: "A year from now may be sufficient time for the schools to integrate... The School Board should further study this question and perhaps take some definite action, maybe toward holding an election next spring.

A local option election is required by state law before a school system can integrate without losing accreditation and state funds. School officials contended in testimony Thursday that they would have to close schools three months early if they lose the state funds by integrating.

After the hearing, Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, Board president, questioned the Board's authority to initiate the call for such an election, as Judge Davidson's summary suggested.

"The law reads that we would have to be petitioned by 20 percent of the qualified voters before we could call the election," he said.

Dr. Rippy testified that Dallas eventually may begin integration gradually from the first grade up. He said after the hearing the Board will simply continue its long-range policy of clarifying state and federal laws before revealing any more desegregation plans or setting a date for integration.

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Managing Editor
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Both Sides, Judge Agree On 1960 Idea

Here is how school integration stands in Dallas after Thursday's court action:

1. The schools definitely will not be integrated this fall or at midterm (January).

2. The School Board, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson seem to agree that it looks as if the schools will be integrated in the fall of 1960.

It was the 1960 idea, surprisingly popped into the hearing by NAACP lawyers, that may be the most significant item to come out of the 4-hour hearing.

The NAACP motion, as originally offered May 20, asked for immediate integration. Nothing more. School attorneys based their legal maneuvers for the hearing on the idea that immediate integration was definitely impossible. They planned to argue for delay, hinting at 1960 but actually naming no date.

But NAACP attorney W. J. Durham opened his side's argument tersely:

"The substance of our motion is that the schools are still racially segregated. The School Board agrees to this in its reply. Thus, there seems to be no substantial controversy."

Durham went further. He said since it probably is impossible to have immediate integration because of limited time, why not simply have the School Board have a desegregation plan ready in 60 or 90 days. This would be for implementation in the fall, of 1960.

Obviously it was a calculated surprise. And it probably came from Chief NAACP Council Thurgood Marshall. In recent weeks Marshall has been involved in desegregation hearings in Houston and New Orleans. Both times federal judges ordered school officials to draw up desegregation plans by early fall.

A school attorney thinks this logic backfired in Dallas.

"Their motion asked for immediate integration. It said nothing of 1960. So the judge ruled on the original motion but did not ask for a plan. They definitely did put the fall, 1960, idea into the judge's mind, however," he explained.

In his decision Judge Davidson spoke of resuming the hearing next spring — in time to have plans for fall, 1960. He said NAACP lawyers or the School Board could request the hearing. It's the NAACP's business to do just that.

So, that leaves the hearing in the spring the spotlighted step in the 4-year legal wrangle. The matter could end right there with a ruling to integrate.

School officials draw up their budgets in the spring, however, so a spring hearing could be too late for the NAACP. And if this hearing were delayed next year it could put the school people in the same situation they were in Thursday: too near the coming school year to make integration practical for many reasons.

For that reason the NAACP lawyers will be meeting in Dallas Friday to discuss their next action.

"Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 7/31/59

Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor

44-10897-112

211

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/21/59

FROM : *OK* SAC, DALLAS (44-739)SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS,
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR.*b7C*

Re Dallas airtel, 8/6/59.

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau are three newspaper articles, one of which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News" dated 8/13/59, and two of which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 8/13/59, concerning activity in the Dallas school integration suit.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 3)

1 - Dallas

(3)

*2 encls. omitted
for file separately*

b7C

34

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REC-104

44-1114-54
9-2

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57 SEP 8 1959

212

Board Approves First Steps Toward Integration Election

By AL HESTER

Staff Writer

The Dallas School Board voted Wednesday night to consider possible action toward an integration election.

In a confused session the board discussed the suggestion made July 23 by Fed. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson that the board try to hold a local election regarding school integration.

The judge made the suggestion when he ruled in a hearing denying a motion by Negroes for immediate integration. He will continue the hearing on school integration next April.

Wednesday night, board members seemed confused as to what role the school board should play in holding the election. Under state law an integration election may be held upon petition by 20 per cent of the voters in the district.

Districts integrating without a

favorable vote would lose state aid. Dallas is under a federal court mandate to integrate with all deliberate speed, although no deadline has been set.

Finally after a half-hour's discussion, the board decided to consider the steps necessary to produce a petition calling for the integration vote. Members agreed they were under no obligation to circulate such a petition, however.

STUDY ORDERED

Atty. Clarence Crow will be asked to study in what form the petition must be produced to be legal. School Board President Edwin L. Rippy said.

Board member Franklin Spafford, an attorney, said he thought the board should follow the judge's advice on attempting to call the election.

Board member Van Lamm asked what good the election would do anyway. Board members assumed that local sentiment would be against integration in a vote, even if enough names were on the petition to call for an election. They said it would be difficult to get 32,000 signatures necessary on the petition to call the vote.

Mr. Spafford explained the district would be on record as following Judge Davidson's suggestion concerning the election. He said the board could also show that it had tried as far as possible to fulfill the requirements of the state law.

A segregationist leader, Lloyd

Riddle, assailed the board for considering the election.

"It's a waste of the taxpayer's money," he said. "I'm not afraid of the outcome of the election, but what good would it do?" he asked.

(At the July 23 integration hearing, Negro attorneys and representatives of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People said they wanted nothing to do with an integration election, either.)

"It is not a function of the board to initiate such a petition for an election," he said.

Mr. Riddle then also asked the board to change the name of the Albert Sidney Johnston Elementary School which this year will be converted to a Negro school.

ELEANOR OR LLOYD?

"You might name it the Eleanor Roosevelt School," he said.

Later in the session Dr. Rippy jokingly told Mr. Riddle the board might name a Negro school for him.

Another segregationist, Addie Barlow Frazier, asked the board to support the doctrine of state interposition against the federal government's actions.

"The White Citizens for America here have an oilman-supporter who will pay for a bus which we can use to go to Austin and demand that Gov. Daniel use interposition to stop federal encroachment on states' rights," she said. She said Gov. Daniel had sworn to use his authority to protect Texas from the federal government.

"The Dallas Times Herald
Dallas, Texas, 8/13/55"

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas

44-739

44-10-7-67
ENCLOSURE

21

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/29/59

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 8/21/59.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing on Page 1 of the Dallas Times Herald dated 9/25/59, and an editorial appearing in the Dallas Morning News on 9/28/59.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(3)

b7c

REC-23

44-10894-55

12 OCT 12 1959

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EX-136

OCT 16 1959

F-153

24

CITY APPEALS FOR RULING ON SCHOOLS

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

EASTLAND—The Dallas School District, hung on the horns of a desegregation dilemma, Friday asked for a speedy answer on whether it is to follow a federal directive or a state law.

Presenting oral arguments before the Texas 11th Court of Civil Appeals here, School Atty. Albert Martin and Asst. Atty. Gen. Leonard Passmore differed on when the Dallas district should know what course to follow.

Federal courts have told Dallas to integrate but a state law would take away school funds and fine its officials if it did without a referendum.

Said the assistant attorney general: "We might be in agreement that the Dallas School District is direly in need of legal advice (on what course to follow) but the courts cannot do this until the proper time."

Countered Atty. Martin: "This is the proper time. This school board has the courage and willingness to follow the law. It simply calls on the court to declare what that law is."

Two federal courts and a state district court have already ruled that they have no jurisdiction to tell the school district whether it should follow

See SCHOOLS on Page 20

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas 9/25/59

Felix R. McKnight
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-1
ENCLOSURE

215

★ SCHOOLS

Continued From Page 1

the federal court mandate to desegregate obey the Texas segregation law.

Friday's case was originally set for the State Fifth Court of Civil Appeals in Dallas, but it was placed on the docket of the Eastland court to equalize case loads.

The segregation law requires a favorable referendum of voters in a school district before the district can integrate schools. If the district disregards the Texas law it stands to lose much state aid, accreditation and to have its officials fined.

COULD LOSE \$2.6 MILLION

Dallas would lose approximately \$2,600,000 if it ignores the state law. The district could possibly be in contempt of a federal court if it refuses to follow a federal order to integrate with all deliberate speed.

As the appeal hearing got under way Friday morning, Dallas attorney Mark Martin argued that Dallas schools aren't bound by the state law requiring a vote before integration.

In his brief, Mr. Martin said the Texas Legislature passed the law to be effective in August, 1957. The Dallas district was told to integrate with all deliberate speed in July, 1957. Mr. Martin's brief said.

Texas legal officials replied that the law applies to Dallas schools because it said the only district exempted from the referendum requirement before integration were those integrated during the 1956-57 school year.

They also argued that the school district cannot sue the State of Texas or its officials without consent of the Legislature. This consent hasn't been asked for or received.

In addition to asking for an interpretation concerning which ruling to follow regarding integration, the Dallas attorney asked the court whether the Texas pupil placement act passed in 1957 is valid and applies to the Dallas schools.

The pupils placement act gives local school boards wide powers in assigning individual students to schools. While it specifically denies that assignment can be made on racial grounds, the act lists many other reasons for assignment which could have the effect of limiting integration to a small number of students. Similar

laws in Arkansas and Alabama have been held valid unless racial discrimination can be clearly shown.

In its suit in the 44th District Court in Dallas, the school district asked that the Texas integration referendum law not apply to the Dallas district. The system asked that the pupil placement law be held not in conflict and consistent with judicial rulings on integration.

School officials said Friday in Dallas that the district is trying to obtain a declaratory judgment in the case because it could save the district loss of the state funds, accreditation and fines for officials. School Supt. W. T. White said earlier this year the district would be unable to run the schools a full year if the \$2,600,000 from the state minimum school foundation were denied it.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas 9/23/59

Felix R. McKnight
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Of.

(2)

216

Still a Dilemma For School Board

The sorely harried board of the Dallas Independent School District is back in court again trying to get the bench—any bench—to give it a little legal advice. So far the board knows what its lawyers think, what the consistently monkeywrench - heaving NAACP lawyers think. But it does not know what the courts think. The law, you know, is what the courts say it is. But on the important point involved in the question of integrated Dallas schools, the courts ain't a-saying so far.

Of course the local board has no major worries. All that can happen to it is for the members to go to jail, or to lose a couple of million bucks in state aid, or maybe have to close the schools. Just little things like that.

The upper and nether millstones between which the board is caught are: (upper) a Federal court order to integrate, (nether) a state law that state aid is forfeited without an authorizing vote of the district. In the indigestible matter in the grinding process are the doubt that a vote could be obtained to integrate and the questions of proper court jurisdiction. The federal courts do not have the state law before them until it has been applied. School aid will not be withheld until integration occurs.

Simple, isn't it? Ask Dr. Rippey and his colleagues!

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 9/29/59

Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-11

ENCLOSURE

44-739

217

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: 0 INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

DATE: 10/7/59

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 9/29/59.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated 10/2/59, and an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", dated 10/3/59.

2 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - Dallas

(3)

32.
EXP. PROC.
OCT 12 1959

REC-47

44-10894-56

EX-100

b7c

ENCLOSURE

2 -
F-153
57 OCT 16 1959

218

Appeals Court Refuses Plea of Dallas Schools

Integration Case Still Unresolved

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

The Texas Eleventh Court of Civil Appeals in Eastland offered no legal help Friday to the Dallas School District as the court turned down a request for legal advice on how to settle the Dallas integration problems.

The appeals court dismissed an appeal of the Dallas school system asking state courts to settle a conflict between a Texas segregation law which would penalize the district for integrating without a favorable vote and a federal order telling Dallas schools to integrate with all deliberate speed.

Dallas School Board President Edwin L. Rippy said the school district will probably appeal the decision to the Texas Supreme Court.

School leaders had hoped the legal confusion over which integration law to follow would be settled by the Eastland court's decision. They had appealed a decision from the 44th District Court in Dallas which ruled they had no right to ask for a declaratory judgment in the case.

(Under the Texas state law regarding integration of schools, Dallas would lose \$2,000,000 in state aid and would lose accreditation if it integrated without a favorable vote by residents. It could be held in contempt of federal court if it does not follow an order to integrate with all deliberate speed.)

Associate Justice Ezra Walter said in Eastland Friday the court examined all of the Dallas district's legal points and found "no right" in them. The Dallas appeal was overruled and the

judgment of the district court was affirmed.

The Eastland court ruled:

1. The Dallas district could not sue the State of Texas even in a request for a declaratory judgment.

2. There was no controversy to be settled by the court, and

3. The court could not suspend the state law just for the Dallas district.

"We will leave no stone unturned to settle this question," Dr. Rippy said. "The appeal to the Texas Supreme Court would seem to be the next step. We will probably decide whether to appeal at our next board meeting."

"We will leave no stone unturned to settle this question," Dr. Rippy said. "The appeal to the Texas Supreme Court would seem to be the next step. We will probably decide whether to appeal at our next board meeting."

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas 10/26/59

Pelix R. McKnight
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

ENCLOSURE

219

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 10/29/59

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 10/7/59.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a newspaper article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 10/23/59, and an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" dated 10/24/59, both concerning captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)

1 - Dallas

(3)

1 cc sent [unclear] 738

ENCLOSURE

58 NOV 61 9 1959

REC-11

44-10894-10

220

Rehearing Refused on Integration

The Dallas School District hit another roadblock in its dilemma over conflicting federal and state integration rulings Friday when the Eleventh State Court of Civil Appeals in Eastland overruled a motion for rehearing the case.

The district's next move will be petitioning of a "writ of error"—sanctioned at the Oct. 14 School Board meeting—which, if granted, would send the case to the State Supreme Court.

The petition must be filed with the appellate court within 30 days.

Dallas schools sought a declaratory judgment stating what should be done about integration. State law prohibits integration without voter approval. Federal courts have ordered the district to integrate "with all deliberate speed."

Schools face loss of \$2,600,000 in state aid, loss of accreditation and fines to School Board members if Dallas integrates without a favorable referendum.

The district could be held in contempt of the federal court if steps to desegregate are not taken.

The Eastland court backed up its ruling early this month that a state district court in Dallas was right in ruling it was without jurisdiction in the School District suit against state officials.

Dallas has contended the punitive state laws do not apply because they were not made effective until after the federal order to integrate.

State attorneys maintained the district cannot sue the state without the Legislature's approval and has no controversy to be solved. The Court of Civil Appeals agreed with the state.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas, 10/24/59
Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

44-10894-51 221
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/18/59

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7C

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an article appearing in the Dallas Morning News dated 12/15/59, concerning captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (44-10894) (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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EXP. PROC.

REC-24

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25 DEC 28 1959

ENCLOSURE

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222

Board Plans to Push Voting on Integration

"Positive action" on initiating a petition for a referendum on school integration will be taken in January by the Dallas School Board.

School Board President Dr. Edwin L. Rippy Monday said the board has frequently discussed referendum procedures and feels it is "obligated" to take action along that line.

Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson last June heard the most recent case brought by the National Association for Advancement of Colored People against the School Board.

At that time he declined to order integration in Dallas schools, but said the board should attempt to initiate a petition calling for an integration referendum.

Dr. Rippy explained something of the dilemma facing the board under apparently conflicting terms of state law (House Bill 65, passed by the Texas Legislature in 1957) and an order by the Supreme Court to integrate with deliberate speed.

House Bill 65 would deprive school districts of foundation funds (in Dallas' case, approximately \$2,600,000 or more) and would penalize school officials if

schools were integrated without a favorable vote in a referendum.

(The referendum could be held only on petition of 20 per cent of eligible voters. Of Dallas' more than 180,000 qualified voters, an estimated 32,000 petitioners would be necessary.)

No citizen group has initiated such a petition. And it is doubtful that Negro integration leaders would favor such a vote. NAACP Attorney Thurgood Marshall last June questioned the right of the state to proceed in such a manner and said the Supreme Court already had spoken regarding integration.

If such a petition is initiated, the board apparently would have complied with the order from Judge Davidson, who indicated last summer he would like to rehear the case in April, 1958.

A favorable vote for integration on referendum would, in effect, clear the School Board of blame and eliminate possible state aid in event the schools are ordered integrated.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas,
Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
December 15, 1959
Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-10894
ENCLOSURE

223

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 1/22/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of an article appearing in the Dallas Times Herald dated 1/20/60, and two copies of an article appearing in the Dallas Morning News, 1/21/60. These articles pertain to captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (44-10894)(Encl.4)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(3)

REC-70

EX-139

44-10894-24
2 JAN 28 1960

64 FEB 3 1960 F249

Dallas School Ruling Refused By High Court

Suit Studied To Test State Integration Law

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

The Texas Supreme Court refused Wednesday to tell Dallas school leaders which law to follow—a federal order to desegregate or a state law prohibiting integration without a favorable vote of district residents. The district may soon have to file a suit to test the state law's constitutionality, school officials said.

The court Wednesday morning refused to grant the Dallas district's application for a writ of error concerning the decision of the 11th Court of Civil Appeals in Eastland last fall. The Texas Herald Austin Bureau reported.

The Eastland court upheld a state district court which said it didn't have jurisdiction to settle Dallas integration problems.

The district and appeals courts also said Dallas schools don't have any controversy which can be settled in court and that the district can not sue the State of Texas in the integration case.

Dallas school leaders are trying to settle the dilemma of being caught between conflicting federal and state laws. A federal court decision requires the district to integrate with all its separate schools. But a state law

million dollars in aid and its accreditation if it integrates without a favorable vote of its residents.

The Supreme Court said it sees "no reversible error" in the fall ruling of the Court of Civil Appeals.

Franklin Spafford, Dallas school board member and an attorney, said the district will probably ask the Supreme Court for a rehearing within 15 days.

"If the request for rehearing isn't granted, the district will probably test the constitutionality of the state integration law," Henry Shrago, attorney handling the case, said.

So far, Dallas school officials have only asked for a declaratory judgment to settle integration legalities. The district claims the state integration law does not apply to it, since it was before the federal court order to desegregate.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas,
Felix R. McKnight
Executive Editor
January 20, 1960
Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-137)

59

225

Schools Back In Dilemma After Denial

By MARTIN HAAG

Dallas school officials held to a "wait and see" attitude Wednesday after the Texas Supreme Court refused to rule on state segregation laws and how they affect the Dallas Independent School District.

The State Supreme Court refused to grant a petition for writ of error, thus upholding rulings of the district court and the Eleventh Court of Civil Appeals that they did not have jurisdiction to hear the case.

The order was issued without opinion or comment. It merely carried the notation "no reversible error" in lower court proceedings.

The Dallas School Board had sought a declaratory judgment telling them which of two conflicting integration rulings to follow—a federal one issued July 23, 1967 to integrate schools at a "reasonable speed."

State laws prohibit such a school shall lose all state financial aid if it is integrated without a public referendum.

Schools would also lose accreditation and persons responsible for integration without formal election would be subject to fines of \$100 or \$1,000.

(Under this ruling, the district would lose \$2,000,000 in state funds.)

Dallas contends the federal laws apply because the district was under the prior federal court order.

er said the school board has "exhausted all legal remedies" on the declaratory judgment tack.

"If, as and when Dallas schools integrate and the state cuts off school funds under the terms of the state law," Strasburger said the school board probably would file a mandamus action to force the state to give it the money.

Test of the state laws' constitutionality could have wide influence over the state. Other school districts are closely following the Dallas case before they take steps to integrate.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas,
Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor
January 21, 1968
Submitted by Dallas Office

not completed the legal procedure" and would probably take the next possible step—file application for rehearing by the State Supreme Court within 15 days.
"We'll have to wait and see if the state cuts off the funds," said Strasburger.

22-6

★ SCHOOLS

Continued From Page 1

before the state law became effective.

School Supt. W. T. White said district leaders will have to study the Supreme Court action to figure out what steps can be taken to find a solution.

LEGAL CONFLICT

The Dallas School District takes the position that it must settle the state-federal integration law conflict before it integrates classes.

The integration battle in Dallas dates from September, 1955, when Negro parents tried to enroll their children in several white schools. They were refused admission, and the integration case was filed against the district.

U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson will hold another hearing this spring to check on progress of integration plans in the Dallas school system. The case currently in the state courts is separate from the federal case. Negroes initiated the federal suit, and the school district began the state court action in an attempt to resolve the state-federal law conflict.

If Dallas schools do not integrate with "all deliberate speed" (no deadline has ever been given), officials might be held in contempt of federal court.

But if the district integrates, then State Education Commissioner J. W. Edgar has said he will be forced to penalize the district by cutting off some state aid, taking the district off the list of ac-

credited districts and fining school officials.

A test of the constitutionality of the state integration law by Dallas could have wide influence in Texas. There has been almost no integration since the law was passed in 1957. Other districts are waiting to see the outcome of the Dallas case before they take steps to integrate.

UNITED STATES

NT

Memo: memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 2/16/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT:

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 1/22/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article which appeared in the Dallas Times Herald, 2/14/60, a Dallas daily newspaper, concerning integration in the Dallas public schools.

2 - Bureau (44-10894)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(3)

F-131
REC-14

44-10894-60

12 FEB 25 1960

51 MAR 3 1960

228

City School Issue Court Ruling Near

The Texas Supreme Court may rule this Wednesday on a request for rehearing made by the Dallas School District in its state court integration case.

Mark Martin, attorney handling the case for the school district, said the Texas Supreme Court has the request for the rehearing and may make a decision Wednesday. The court recently turned down the request of the Dallas school officials to reverse a lower court decision in the integration legal question.

The district is seeking a declaratory judgment as to which integration law it should follow — a state law penalizing integration of a district if the district doesn't get voter approval first, or a federal court order to integrate with all deliberate speed.

The Dallas School District is caught between the two laws. It is bound by a federal court order to integrate with all deliberate speed, yet if it does without holding a favorable referendum, then it will lose more than \$2,600,000 in state funds. If it violates the state law it will also lose accreditation and its officials might be fined.

If it doesn't integrate with all deliberate speed, officials could be held in contempt of court or forced integration might take place.

The Texas Supreme Court refused to reverse decisions of the state district court and court of civil appeals which ruled the district has no right to a declaratory judgment at this time. The courts said the district hasn't proved it will be damaged and that there is controversy which can be settled at this time in the courts. School officials have indicated if rehearing is not granted, then

the district will probably test the constitutionality of the state integration law. Then the courts would have to rule whether the state law is in accord with the Constitution, which guarantees certain rights to U.S. citizens.

The state integration case should not be confused with the case brought by Negro parents against the Dallas schools after Negro children were not admitted to white schools in 1955. The state case did grow out of the original Negro case, however. The Negro case will be heard again in federal court this April.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
February 14, 1960
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-10874-

229

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b7c

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 2/24/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 2/16/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy each of two articles appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" dated 2/19/60, and one copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 2/19/60, relating to integration in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (encls-3)(RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

b7c

REC-28 44-10894-6

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3 FEB 28 1960

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3 ENCLOSURE
64 MAR 9 1960

230

Court Criticizes Dallas for Delay Of Desegregation

Hearing Held on Appeal

By MARTIN HAAG

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals sharply criticized the Dallas School Board Thursday for delays in integrating its schools.

Its chief justice accused the School Board of avoiding desegregation moves.

"We've been engaging in legal literature for five years without action," challenged Richard T. Rives, chief justice of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for the fourth time, asked the court to order the Board of Education to come up with some plan for integration this September.

The 3-judge panel took the appeal under advisement after giving School Board attorneys educational scoldings in the 1-hour and 45-minute hearing—45 minutes over the time allotted.

"CRIMDEL" - CRS:
Dl. File #94-188
Bu. File #63-4296-12

February 19, 1969
"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas,
Jack B. Krueger,
Managing Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-10894-61

ENCLOSURE

231

There was no indication when a ruling would be handed down.

Rives charged ~~that~~ "actually the first step has not been taken on this matter. The School Board has not yet come forward with a desegregation plan."

"Words without deeds are not enough," Rives said.

Counsel for the School Board, Dallas attorney R. H. Brin Jr., maintained a desegregation plan must wait until Texas segregation statutes are clarified. He pointed to state laws which would deprive Dallas schools of \$2,000,000 in state aid if integration were started without a favorable referendum.

"Don't you think the School Board should come up with a desegregation plan without a court order?", Associate Justice John Minor Wisdom asked Brin.

Dallas Negro attorney C. B. Bunkley Jr. and Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of New York City charged in oral arguments that the School Board could "go on indefinitely" delaying desegregation because of the state statutes.

"We are not asking the whole system be desegregated," Bunkley said, "but we are asking an immediate start."

Brin argued integration without first clarifying the state laws would throw the entire Dallas school system "out of kilter."

"We could never put back the year of schooling deprived the other children," Brin said.

The School Board also argued an appeal was not in order because a hearing before Dallas Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson has not been completed, but has only been recessed until April 4.

Judge Davidson denied a motion for immediate integration at a July 30 hearing.

The NAACP integration appeal "has not been finally passed upon by the lower court," Brin argued, "and therefore cannot be appealed."

NAACP attorneys said Thursday that the lower court did not specify that any plan would be presented for desegregation when it convenes in April.

232

Rippy Says Board Has Mixing Plan

School Board President Dr. Ed-
win Rippy, questioned Thursday
afternoon about the renewed
Negro effort for immediate de-
segregation, ticked off these
comments:

The board has a plan for de-
segregating schools and could pro-
duce it "with ease" if legally
called upon to do so.

Integration could not be ac-
complished before 1961 without
considerable confusion, because
resulting loss of state funds would
necessitate adjustments in the
school budget.

The State Commissioner of Ed-
ucation has notified the board
specifically that he would with-
hold some \$2,800,000 in state funds
if the schools are desegregated
in violation of state laws.

The National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People
asked the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court
of Appeals in New Orleans Thurs-
day to order desegregation of Dal-
las public schools beginning this
September.

School Board attorneys argued
the Dallas school district is ham-
strung by Texas state laws, un-
der which Dallas would lose state
support if it integrates without
referendum approval which ap-
pears doubtful.

Dallas Supt. W. T. White said
Thursday the cut in state sup-
port would force a 6-week shorter
school year.

The NAACP argued in New Or-
leans that although the School
Board would be penalized for in-
tegration in the face of state laws,
the loss could be sustained.

"The Board has not felt obli-
gated to announce an integration
plan," Dr. Rippy said. "It has
felt it inappropriate in view of

litigation concerning conflicting
federal and state rulings."

"I don't recall that the Board
has ever been asked legally to
present a plan," he said, "but that
doesn't mean it doesn't have one."

(A school attorney explained
that Chief Justice Richard T.
Rives' recommendation Thursday
for a desegregation plan is only
a suggestion until an official opin-
ion is handed down.)

Dr. Rippy said:

"The Board, with the aid of
the administrative staff, has made
an extensive study on various
plans. We could produce a plan
if called on to do so—with ease."

He said that he had indicated
in a hearing before District Judge
T. Whitfield Davidson that the
Board favored the "stair-step"
method of integration, taking one
grade at a time.

"The Dallas Morning News"

February 19, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

J.E. + 4-1011 + -122

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10394)

DATE: 3/9/60

cc/OM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7c

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 2/16/60 and Dallas letter to Bureau 2/24/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of a newspaper article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News", dated 2/25/60, relating to integration in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (encl-1) (RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

b7c

REC-32
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234

Schools Plan Report On Race Distribution

By MARTIN HAAG

The Dallas School District will launch its first detailed study in five years of the geographical distribution of Negro and white students within school areas, school officials said Wednesday.

Supt. W. T. White said the report, to be derived from figures compiled in the annual school census, will be completed in two or three weeks.

One school source said the study was "routine" but necessary in the event such data are asked for in the Dallas integration case.

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans has taken under advisement a plea by Dallas Negroes for the court to order the Board of Education to come up with some plan for integration in September.

The Negroes, counseled by NAACP leader Thurgood Marshall, appealed a hearing before Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson here last summer. The Dallas School District is scheduled to appear again before Judge Davidson April 4.

The distribution report would show street-by-street location of Negro and white school-age children in each school area.

This year's school census shows a white scholastic population of 118,614 and a Negro school population of 27,565.

Homer Fuller, co-ordinator of the census and statistician for the district, said Wednesday that figures from two white elementary schools must be compiled before census figures are complete.

Available figures show 11,029 white and 2,841 Negro 6-year-olds—next year's first graders—in the district. The school population for 7-year-olds numbers 11,887 whites and 3,145 Negroes, Fuller said.

Dr. Edwin L. Rippey, Dallas School Board president, said in last summer's hearing the Board favored a "stair step" grade-a-year plan, starting with first graders and working up through the

"The Dallas Morning News"

February 25, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

235

grades.

Dr. Rigby and school administrators have emphasized, however, no plan has been formulated and that the Board feels it is "inappropriate" in view of current litigation.

The census figures are required for determining per capita state aid to a school district and are used by the district to plan for future school needs.

The annual census is required by state law.

A report on "scholastic boundaries of individual schools with relation to racial groups contained herein" was last made to a School Board by Dr. White on

Sept. 29, 1955. That report, White said, has lost its value because of vast population changes.

It followed a program set by the Board to study problems that would be incurred in the event the Dallas District was integrated.

With the 1955 report, Dr. White warned that if all students, both Negro and white, attended the school nearest them, some schools would be "pushed over capacity while others would have numerous vacant classrooms."

That study showed 83 of the 90 white schools had no Negroes in their areas. Only two of the 21 Negro schools listed no whites in their areas.

236

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 3/17/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 3/9/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 3/12/60, concerning integration suits in the Dallas School District. Also an article in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 3/13/60, relating to this matter. There is also enclosed an article dated 3/13/60, which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," setting forth the first in a series of six articles which are appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," concerning the possible integration of the Dallas Public Schools.

1 - Bureau (encls-3)(RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

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APR 11 1960

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425
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237

() Nashville Plan: Easiest Road To Integration?

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of six stories by Al Hester, Times Herald Educational writer who made an on-the-spot survey of Nashville's stair-step integration plan.

By AL HESTER, Education Writer

Racial integration of the public schools of Dallas is a strong probability by September. School leaders already have been ordered to submit a plan of integration by May 1.

Legal experts and some school officials themselves agree that Dallas residents soon must face the problem of racial integration.

What plan will enable the school system to integrate with the least friction between the races and with the fewest education problems?

The Dallas School Board favors a gradual, grade-a-year integration plan beginning with first-grade students.

I recently visited Nashville, Tenn., to study a "stair-step," grade-a-year integration method which is being used successfully there for the third year. I visited integrated schools and had many interviews with educators, civil and political leaders and ordinary citizens. Generally Nashville residents agree their plan works. And it may serve as a "road map" for Dallas.

How will desegregation affect your school area?

What are the best ways to cope with possible violence?

Do Negro and white children get along together in school?

Will integration lower the quality of scholarship in our schools?

These and other questions will be answered in this series.

"If I can tell your citizens and school officials anything which will make integration easier in Dallas, you have my full cooperation," W. H. Oliver, Nashville's school superintendent, said.

SPECIFIC POINTS TO BE SPELLED OUT

Dallas will have to make its own adaptation of the Nashville plan because each school system has different needs, but if the school board continues to favor the Nashville stair-step method, here are some of the things you can expect. Specific points and timing will be spelled out when Dallas submits its plan to the federal district court.

Under the Nashville plan as it might apply to Dallas:

(1) White pupils are not forced to attend schools where Negroes are the minority. Negroes don't have to go to schools where they are the minority race.

(2) Parents of either race can use a voluntary transfer plan if they want their children to attend a school made up mainly of their own race.

(3) First-graders will be integrated first, where there is less prejudice, danger of violence and less difference in ability to do successful school work.

(4) A gradual plan will probably stand up in court. The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to call for faster integration in Nashville, although the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked for faster integration.

(5) Many white school districts will remain white and many Negro school districts will continue to serve Negro students in Dallas.

(6) Gradual integration in Nashville did not mean wholesale mixing of whites and Negroes in schools. The largest percentage of Negroes chose to remain in their own schools, as did white children.

Forty-three Negroes are enrolled in integrated Nashville schools—only about 10 per cent of those who actually are eligible to attend formerly white schools, which are nearest to home. All the city's white students who live nearer schools serving Negroes are mainly made up of Negroes have taken the transfer option to schools where the white race is in the majority.

WISH TO CONTINUE IN OWN SCHOOLS

Frank G. Clement, former governor of Tennessee, who was in office when integration began in Nashville, was apparently correct when he told me that Negroes and whites generally wish to continue going to their own schools in Tennessee.

The Nashville plan does allow integration for Negroes who prefer to formerly all-white schools and who believe schools are better or more convenient.

School leaders from a number of cities have visited Nashville and consider the school system a working example of integration. Although the number of students integrated is small, it is significant, since Nashville has nearly 40 per cent Negro population and is Southern in outlook.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
March 13, 1966
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

Schools Ordered To Devise Plan For Integration

Court Sets Deadline In April

By MARTIN HAAG

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered the Dallas Independent School District Friday to come up with an integration plan by the end of April.

School officials had no immediate comment.

The order handed down by the New Orleans court technically "reaffirmed and modified" a decision of the Dallas Federal District Court. The district court here ordered the Dallas public schools on April 14, 1958, to integrate with "all deliberate speed."

Friday's modification set the deadline for having a plan.

The appeals court ruled Friday:

1. The district court should have required the Dallas School Board to submit a plan for transition to "a racially non-discriminatory system."

2. The plan should have been submitted in time for the district court to consider and rule on it by April 4, the date to which the case had been remanded.

Noting that April 4 "is almost at hand," the appeals court ordered the Dallas School Board to submit its plan within 31 days—30 days from the date on which Friday's judgment becomes final.

The 31 days it takes to make the ruling final will end on March 31, provided there is no petition for a rehearing. If the Dallas school file for rehearing before that time, the case is suspended until the petition is acted upon.

The court also ordered that within 10 days after the submission of the plan, the district court must "hold a full hearing upon such plan as submitted and on any objections which may be filed thereto."

"The Dallas Morning News" April 12, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

239

School Board President Edwin L. Rippe said he would withhold comment until the ruling is interpreted by school attorneys.

"This requires interpretation and I cannot comment until the board understands what is being requested," Dr. Rippe said.

He referred to an earlier story in The News, in which he said the board had never been asked legally to present a plan but "that doesn't mean it doesn't have one."

The board, Dr. Rippe said at that time, has made an "extensive study on various plans. We could produce a plan if called on to do so—with ease."

No plan has been formally presented, but Dr. Rippe has indicated the board favors a "stair-step" method, beginning with the first grade and integrating one grade a year for 12 years.

School Supt. W. T. White said he had "no comment" until attorneys studied the decision and advised school officials.

Henry Strasburger, School Board attorney in the integration case, said he had not seen the opinion or had a chance to meet with board members.

Dallas Negro attorney, W. J. Durham, who presented NAACP arguments in the appeals court hearing Feb. 18, said he "hasn't had a chance to read the opinion and wouldn't be in a position to comment until having done so."

Friday's ruling was on a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that Dallas public schools be desegregated beginning by September. The NAACP appealed a ruling by District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson.

Dallas School Board attorneys had argued the district could not comply with federal court orders to integrate because of conflicting state laws, which require approval by a referendum election. If the district integrates without voter OK, Dallas could lose \$2,800,000 in state aid, lose accreditation and board members would be subject to fines.

'STAIR-STEP'—1

Nashville Plan: Easiest Road To Integration?

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the first in a series of articles by Al Hunter, Times Herald Educational Editor who made an on-the-spot survey of Nashville's stair-step integration plan.

By AL HUNTER, Education Writer

Racial integration of the public schools of Dallas is a strong probability by September. School leaders already have been ordered to submit a plan of integration by May 1.

Legal experts and some school officials themselves agree that Dallas residents soon must face the problem of racial integration.

What plan will enable the school system to integrate with the least friction between the races and with the fewest education problems?

The Dallas School Board favors a gradual, grade-by-grade integration plan beginning with first-grade students.

I recently visited Nashville, Tenn., to study a "stair-step," grade-a-year integration method which is being used successfully there for the third year. I visited integrated schools and had many interviews with educators, civil and political leaders and ordinary citizens. Generally Nashville residents agree their plan works. And it may serve as a "road map" for Dallas.

How will desegregation affect your school area?

What are the best ways to cope with possible violence?

Do Negro and white children get along together in school?

Will integration lower the quality of scholarship in our schools?

These and other questions will be answered in this series.

"If I can tell your citizens and school officials anything which will make integration easier in Dallas, you have my full cooperation," W. H. Oliver, Nashville's school superintendent, said.

SPECIFIC POINTS TO BE SPILLED OUT

Dallas will have to make its own adaptation of the Nashville plan because each school system has different needs, but if the school board continues to favor the Nashville stair-step method, here are some of the things you can expect. Specific points and timing will be spelled out when Dallas submits its plan to the federal district court.

Under the Nashville plan as it might apply to Dallas:

(1) White pupils are not forced to attend schools where Negroes are the minority. Negroes don't have to go to schools where they are the minority race.

(2) Parents of either race can use a voluntary transfer plan if they want their children to attend a school made up mostly of their own race.

(3) First-graders will be integrated first, where there is less prejudice, danger of violence and less difference in ability to do successful school work.

(4) A gradual plan will probably stand up in court. The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to call for faster integration in Nashville, although the National A.A.P.C. for the Advancement of Colored People has asked for faster integration.

(5) Many white school districts will remain white and many Negro school districts will continue to serve Negro students in Dallas.

(6) Gradual integration in Nashville did not mean wholesale mixing of whites and Negroes in schools. The largest percentage of Negroes chose to remain in their own schools, as did white children.

Forty-three Negroes are enrolled in integrated Nashville schools—only about 10 per cent of those who actually are eligible to attend formerly white schools which are nearest to them. All of the city's white students who live nearer schools serving an area mainly made up of Negroes have the transfer option to schools where the white race is in the majority.

THEY WISH TO CONTINUE IN OWN SCHOOLS

Frank G. Clement, former governor of Tennessee, who said when integration began in Nashville, was surprised when he told me that Negroes and whites in Nashville are continuing to go to their own schools in Tennessee.

Nashville plan does allow integration for Negroes in formerly all-white schools and vice versa.

Leaders from a number of cities have visited Nashville to see the school system a working example of integration. Although the number of students integrated is small, it is significant, since Nashville has nearly 40 per cent Negro population and is Southern in outlook. When Nashville started with the "plan."

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
March 13, 1966
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

2411

NAACP Lauds Dallas Order On Integration

The New Orleans federal court decision calling for a Dallas integration plan by May 1 was lauded here Saturday by an official of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Clarence A. Laws, field secretary for the NAACP, said he was as "pleased as anyone should be when affirmative action is being taken to safeguard the constitutional rights of children."

"Yet, we are not elated," he added, in pointing out it has been five years since the desegregation suit was filed and six years May 17 since the Supreme Court decision.

"Since that time, thousands of Negro children in Dallas have attained high school age and graduated. Others will no doubt graduate before their schools are desegregated," he said.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas,
Felix R. McKnight
Executive Editor

March 13, 1960
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10314-63

242

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 3/29/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 3/17/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News", dated 3/16/60, and an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 3/16/60, regarding integration in Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (encls. 2) (RM)
1 - Dallas
(3)

ENCLOSURE

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EXP-PROC

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b7c

U.S. Judge Dissents In School Opinion

NEW ORLEANS (AP)—Judge Ben Cameron said today he believes the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals lacked jurisdiction in the Dallas school integration suit and dissented in the court's 2 to 1 ruling ordering a desegregation plan by May 1.

The court last Friday ordered the Dallas School Board to submit a plan for desegregation of the city's public schools by May 1. The court said school officials must submit the plan "for effectuating a transition to a racially non-discriminatory school system."

But Cameron's dissenting opinion, not made public until today, said the court had no jurisdiction "except that conferred by statute."

CITES STATUTE

He said the statute involved provides "for appeal from interlocutory orders of district courts granting, continuing, modifying, refusing or dissolving injunctions, or refusing to dissolve or modify injunctions. This appeal does not, in my opinion, come within the ambit of that statute."

The dissenting opinion does not affect the court's original ruling.

The proceedings which led to the order appealed from, Cameron's opinion said, was a "motion for further relief" filed by the appellant on May 20, 1959.

The only specific relief asked, he said, was for "an order directing and requiring defendants to comply forthwith with this court's judgment and orders issued April 16, 1958, by immediately operating all schools under their supervision . . . on a non-racial, non-discriminatory basis . . ."

NEW MEMBER

Cameron, a resident of Meridian, Miss., is one of the newer members of the appeals court, having been named a few years ago. Chief Judge Richard Rives of Montgomery, Ala., and Judge John Minor Wisdom wrote the majority opinion.

Cameron said the appellants "abandoned the prayer for immediate desegregation at the very outset of the hearing on the motion of May 20 . . ."

He said the Texas statutes prohibiting racial integration in pub-

lic schools "have never been challenged before the court below or before us; and in the absence of such a challenge jurisdiction has never been lodged in the court to express any opinion concerning the constitutional validity or efficacy of such statutes."

"The applicability of the Texas statutes to the case made by the pleadings can hardly be doubted and they ought, in my opinion, to be submitted along with all the other questions involved for an orderly hearing in due course, to the court below."

"The Dallas Times Herald"

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

March 16, 1960
Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

7-64

244

Date for Hearing On Schools Awaited

By MARTIN HAAG

U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson said Tuesday a date for the next Dallas public school integration hearing probably would be set later this week.

In Fort Worth for a district court trial, he told The News he would confer with Dallas School Board attorneys and Negro lawyers seeking desegregation to fix the date.

The need for a hearing before Judge Davidson was raised when the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ruled Friday that the Dallas district must file an integration plan with the court here before May 21.

It modified Davidson's decision of last summer to continue the hearing on April 4.

Judge Davidson said Tuesday that the hearing will decide "some forward movement in the integration case, and one of the simple things to accomplish this could be a school integration referendum."

Dallas School Board President Edwin L. Rippy said Tuesday the Board will hold off any circulating of petitions calling for a school integration referendum until the time of the next hearing is definite.

"It is probable that the Board will defer a decision regarding an integration petition — which has been discussed—pending clarification on the district's return to court," Dr. Rippy said.

Judge Davidson suggested in the district court hearing last July 30 that the Board initiate a petition calling for an integration vote.

Under state law, a favorable vote is necessary before a district can integrate without

penalty. Dallas stands to lose \$2,600,000 in state aid and its accreditation if it integrates without voter OK.

A petition must be signed by 20 per cent of the qualified voters in the school district for a referendum to be held. For the Dallas district, this would be in the neighborhood of 40,000 names.

Judge Davidson underscored in Tuesday's interview that the referendum "would be helpful, no matter which way it went."

"I think the public and the School Board should be interested in the vote. If the vote were favorable, the district could integrate without the threat of loss of state funds. And the element of force would not be present. Force causes dissension.

"If the vote went against integration, perhaps those pressing for integration would be more patient and forbearant."

"The Dallas Morning News"

March 16, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-10374-27

ENCLOSURE

245

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 4/7/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 3/29/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article which appeared 4/1/60 in the Dallas Times Herald, a Dallas daily newspaper, concerning integration in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)(RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

REC-35

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APR 13 1960

Rehearing Asked In Integration Case

Attorneys for the Dallas School Board have sent their request for a rehearing in the Dallas school integration case to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, one of the lawyers said Friday.

The school district is asking the New Orleans appeals court to rehear a case in which the court ruled Dallas school leaders must submit an integration plan by May 1.

Main contention of the school attorneys in their rehearing petition is that the appeals court had no jurisdiction to give a decision in the case because Fed. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson had not given a judgment in it.

NO FINAL DECISION

The hearing in question was held on July 30, 1959, and Judge Davidson recessed it until April 4, 1960, without giving a final decision. Negroes had asked for immediate integration, but the circuit court did not uphold their request.

The circuit court said this

month Judge Davidson should have ordered the school leaders to submit an integration plan by a certain date. Since he did not do so, the appeals court set the May 1 date.

The Circuit Court made this decision by a 2-1 vote. The dissenting judge agreed with school attorneys that the Circuit Court did not have the right to hear the case, since Judge Davidson didn't complete the hearing.

LATEST IN SERIES

The request for the rehearing is the latest in the long series of legal maneuvers by school and Negro attorneys over school integration. Negro parents brought suit in September, 1955, to force the school district to enroll Negro children in white schools.

The Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that Dallas must integrate with all deliberate speed in accord with the U.S. Supreme Court's 1954 and 1955 decisions. No integration date has been set so far.

"The Dallas Times Herald"

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

April 1, 1960

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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APR 1 - 1960	
FBI - DALLAS	

44-10894-

ENCLOSURE

247

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 4/29/60

 M : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 4/7/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," 4/13/60; one copy of an article in the "Dallas Morning News," 4/13/60, and an article from the "Dallas Times Herald," 4/14/60, concerning integration in the Dallas Public Schools.

It should be noted that the Dallas School Board is scheduled to appear in U. S. District Court on May 2, 1960, and furnish the District Court with a plan for segregation.

This matter will be promptly furnished to the Bureau.

2 - Bureau (encls-3)(RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

b7c

EXP. PROC.

REC-12

44-10894-66

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Signatures Urged for Petitions

Poor public response to petitions calling for an integration referendum in the Dallas School District brought an appeal to citizens Wednesday from the new School Board president.

"The Board is desirous that everyone sign the petition . . . if agreeable," said Franklin E. Spafford. "We should like to have enough petitions to call an election."

Spafford said there seemed to be "some uncertainty about the attitude of the Board in regard to the petitions." He pointed out that Board members signed the petitions after authorizing circulation in a special meeting last week.

Board members have repeatedly emphasized that signing a petition does not reflect a person's stand on integration but merely enables a referendum to be held.

The Board president said the circulation of petitions complies with state law and the suggestion of U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson.

Under state law, 30 per cent of the district's qualified voters must sign petitions in order for a referendum to be held. For Dallas, this means roughly 42,000 signatures. So far, less than 3,000 signatures have been obtained.

The Dallas School District — under the state law — faces loss of \$2,700,000 in state aid, loss of accreditation and possible fines for school officials if it integrates without a favorable referendum.

"The Dallas Morning News"

April 14, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-1019-2 - 6

- 1 -

247

1,900 Sign Petition On Integration Vote

By MARTIN HAAG

Only a small percentage of the number of Dallas citizens required to sign petitions to bring about a school integration referendum have done so, school officials announced Tuesday.

Supt. W. T. White reported about 1,900 petition signatures. "We are getting a goodly number (of required petitions) back," he said, "but not at a sufficient rate to make 42,000 (the number required)."

The petitions must be signed by 25 per cent of the qualified

voters in the school district before a referendum can be called to determine if residents approve or oppose integration.

Under Texas law, the Dallas School District would be faced with loss of \$2,700,000 in state aid, loss of accreditation and possible fines for school officials if the district desegregated without voter OK.

Dallas schools are under federal court order to integrate with "all deliberate speed" and were told to present an integration plan in federal district court by May 1.

"The Dallas Morning News"

April 15, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-1059-
ENCLOSURE

- 2 -

258

School Board members, who authorized circulation of the petitions in a special meeting last week, have pointed out that the move complies with the state law and a suggestion made by U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson in a federal court hearing last summer.

A letter accompanying each petition asked that it be circulated in neighborhood areas and returned to the school administration building as quickly as possible. Petitions should be returned within a week after receipt, the letter said.

Most of the more than 100,000 petitions were mailed to school patrons and distributed to public places last Friday.

The letter also pointed out that signing a petition does not indicate whether a person is for or against integration; it only shows he is agreeable to a referendum to see what voters want.

However, several petitions among those already returned contained notes that neighbors "were reflecting their opposition to integration by tearing up petitions or refusing to sign."

— 2 —

Court Refuses Rehearing Bid On Integration

Special to Times Herald

NEW ORLEANS—A request by the Dallas School Board for a rehearing in its integration case has been denied by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals here.

The denial of the request means the school district will have to submit an integration plan on or about May 1, Henry Strasburger, attorney in the case, said. The district was ordered in March by the appeals court to have a plan ready for federal district court by May 1.

"We will have to comply with the court's order to bring a plan in," Mr. Strasburger said. No extension of the deadline for submitting the integration plan was included in the denial of the petition.

Mr. Strasburger had requested the petition because he contended Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson had not completed his hearing begun last summer in the case.

The circuit court agreed with Judge Davidson that Negroes should be denied their request for immediate integration, but the appeals court also ruled that Judge Davidson should have set a date by which the school officials should have submitted an integration plan.

In the absence of such action by Judge Davidson the New Orleans court set May 1 as the deadline for presentation of an integration plan in his court. No deadline for integration was given.

Currently the Dallas School District is seeking to conform to a state law requiring a favorable vote of residents before integration takes place. Petitions are being circulated to get backing of 30 per cent of the voters for an integration referendum.

The referendum will indicate whether citizens favor or disfavor integration. Without a successful referendum, the district could be penalized state aid money, its accreditation and its officials could be fined under the state law.

So far, 1,900 signatures have been received out of the 42,000 needed, Dr. W. T. White school superintendent said.

The district is under a federal court mandate to integrate "with all deliberate speed."

"The Dallas Times Herald"

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

April 15, 1960

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10794-
ENCLOSURE
3 -

252

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI(44-10894)

DATE: 5/6/60

CG

SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7C

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 4/29/60.

Enclosed for Bureau are copies of articles appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," on 4/29,30/60, and copies of articles appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 4/28/60 and two articles for 4/30/60.

These articles concern integration in the Dallas Public Schools, Dallas, Texas.

ENCLOSURE

2 - Bureau (encls-5)(RM)
1 - Dallas

(3)

1 Am 5732

b7C

REC-39

44-10894-6

EX-112

24 MAY 1960

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253

INTEGRATION OKAY SOUGHT

Rippy Advocates Voter Approval Of Stair-Step Plan for Schools

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

A favorable vote on integration for Dallas schools was advocated Saturday by Dr. Edwin L. Rippy, former president of the Dallas School Board.

Dr. Rippy helped to fashion the plan of gradual integration the board has proposed to put in effect beginning in September, 1961—if Dallas voters favor integration. He ended his term on the board April 2. On Friday the board announced the integration plan which would begin in the first grade and desegregate a grade each year.

"It would be the logical solution of our problem if the people would vote for integration," he said Saturday in an interview. He explained that the school district is under a federal court order to integrate with all deliberate speed.

"A favorable vote on integration could resolve our dilemma—that of being caught between conflicting state and federal rulings," Dr. Rippy said.

He urged that all Dallas area residents sign petitions to hold a referendum on integration. Twenty per cent of the qualified voters must sign petitions before such a vote can be held.

He pointed out that without a favorable vote of district residents, the school district would lose \$2,700,000 in state funds, its accreditation and its officials would be fined. But on the other hand, he said, if the district doesn't integrate, it will run afoul of the federal courts.

'PRACTICAL' MATTER

"As long as the district is under a federal order to integrate, practical people should sign the petition to resolve the conflict. The loss of funds and accreditation would be bad for the district," Dr. Rippy said.

He said the district could probably make a test of the state segregation law, but that such a

See SCHOOLS on Page 5

"The Dallas Times Herald"

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

April 30, 1960
Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-102-11-1
ENCLOSURE

25

test might be tedious and time-consuming.

As the board made public its integration plan, it also passed a companion resolution asking Dallasites to sign the petitions being circulated to call the integration referendum. The resolution directed Dr. W. T. White to instruct school personnel and parents agreeable to circulating copies of the petition to increase their efforts. The help of civic groups, women's organizations and service clubs will also be asked.

An attorney for the school district filed the integration plan Saturday with Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordered the submission plan.

Judge Davidson was also told by the higher court to hold a hearing within 30 days after filing of the plan. Negroes seeking integration will have a chance to object to provisions they don't like.

E. Bunkley Jr., one of the Negro lawyers representing the plaintiffs, said he had no comment on provisions of the plan. But in the past he has opposed a "stair-step" plan as gradual as the grade-a-year one which Dallas school leaders have opposed. He said, though, that some gradual type of plan might be acceptable.

W. J. Durham, another Negro attorney working with the integration case, said Saturday he had no comment.

"I haven't received my copy of the plan yet," he said.

Copies of the proposed plan of integration were mailed by Henry W. Strasburger, the attorney for the schools, to Mr. Durham, Mr. Bunkley, to U. Simpson Tate of Dallas and to Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

An inspection of the plan indicates integration will be of a limited nature, not involving schools in all-white or all-Negro areas.

The plan calls for students to attend schools in the zones in which they live. Since Dallas residential areas generally are segregated by race, only so-called "border-line" school districts may have thorough integration.

Liberal transfer provisions would also tend to limit integration. Under the plan children would not have to attend schools which were formerly exclusively used by the other race, and they would not have to attend grades where the other race was in the majority.

School officials have recommended a year-long transition period in which to prepare the community, school personnel and children for the change to integrated schools. Many staff and teachers' meetings will be set if the plan is accepted.

"It is apparent that desegregation is not a simple matter, but that it will also require careful and determined preparation and conditioning on the part of the total community over a period of years. Mr. Strasburger's letter of submission filed Saturday with the plan said.

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Special Meet Due On Integration Plan

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

The Dallas School Board will hold a special session Friday to okay the submission of an integration plan in federal court next week, Mrs. Vernon D. Ingram, vice president of the board, said Thursday.

At the session, school officials are expected to authorize attorney Henry W. Strasburger to file a plan in Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's Court. The school district has been ordered by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to file the plan with Judge Davidson.

The plan for the change in status from a segregated to an integrated district probably will be filed Monday. The appeals court ruled in March that the district should bring in the plan 30 days after the appeals court judgment became final. The 30-day period ends this Sunday. Since the court is closed on Sunday, a Monday filing is expected.

TIME NOT SET

Mrs. Ingram said Thursday morning that no specific time had

been set for the Friday board meeting, but that the time would be announced later.

No official word has been given as to what the Dallas school integration plan will be, but last summer in an integration hearing, former board president Edwin L. Rippey told the judge the district favors a grade-a-year, gradual desegregation plan beginning in the first grade.

The plan probably will not be
See BOARD on Page 2

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

April 28 - 1960

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

ENCLOSURE

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made public at the Friday hearing, since all that is necessary at that time is the authorization for the school attorney to file the plan with Judge Davidson.

PROBABLE DATE

A school source said recently the plan will probably call for integration in September, 1961, since school officials believe they can not prepare adequately for a change in status by September of this year.

Wording in the federal appeals court's March 11, 1960, decision calling for submission of a plan is open to several interpretations as to the type of plan expected from the district.

The New Orleans circuit court ruled that the Dallas system must "make a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance" with a 1958 court order to integrate with all deliberate speed.

The New Orleans court ordered Dallas school officials to "submit a plan for effectuating a transition to a racially nondiscriminatory school system." Legal observers and school officials have speculated whether the wording means for the district to submit a plan outlining a method of integration and a starting date or merely a plan outlining steps to be made in the change from segregated to integrated status.

Preparations the board might make for integration in the "transition" period might include seminars for teachers and administrators on problems raised by integration in the classroom, and preparation of the community for the change to be made in the schools, a school source said.

FULL HEARING

After the attorney representing the district files the plan with Judge Davidson, the judge will hold a full hearing concerning it within 30 days, according to the order of the circuit court.

Negroes seeking integration will have an opportunity to make objections to the plan and air them at the hearing, the circuit court ruling says.

The Dallas integration case began in September, 1955, when Negro parents tried to enroll their children in several white schools. The Negro children were not permitted to enroll, and a few days later the Negroes brought suit for integration.

During the suit the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People has given legal counsel to the Negroes. The NAACP's chief counsel Thurgood Marshall of New York has taken an active part in trying to integrate Dallas' public school system. Local Negro lawyers representing the plaintiffs include W. J. Durham and C. B. Bunkley Jr.

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Dallas Board to Ask Stair-Step Integration

School Plan Calls For 1961 Action

By MARTIN HAAG
(Copyright, 1960, The Dallas Morning News)

Federal court will be asked Monday to approve a grade-a-year integration plan abolishing segregation of Dallas public schools beginning September, 1961, and carrying liberal student transfer provisions, The Dallas News learned Thursday night.

The Dallas Board of Education met in a conference with Atty. Henry W. Strasburger late Thursday to discuss final details of the proposal.

Although the meeting was closed to the press, it is known that the plan—marked "tentative integration plan"—was laid before the board members.

The board will hold a special meeting at 8 p.m. Friday to approve the plan. The plan is scheduled to be filed with U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson on Monday, as ordered by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Covered in the secret opinion was this plan:

1. Abolition of segregation in the first grade of Dallas elementary schools beginning Sept. 1, 1961. Each September thereafter, the next succeeding grade will be desegregated until all 12 grades have been integrated.

2. School zoning or districting based upon location of school buildings and the latest pupil census without reference to race, established for the first grade and other grades as they are desegregated.

"The Dallas Morning News"

April 27, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

-67
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First grade students entering the first grade in September, 1961, will be permitted to attend the school designated for the area in which he lives, subject to regulations that may be necessary in particular instances.

4. Applications for transfer of first grade students from the school of their zone to another school will be given consideration and will be granted when made in writing by parents or guardians when good cause is shown and when transfer is practicable.

5. Valid conditions supporting applications for transfer include:

a) when a white student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving colored students only.

b) when a colored student would otherwise be required to attend a school previously serving white students only.

c) when a student would otherwise be required to attend a school where the majority of students in that school or in his grade were of a different race.

6. Numerous clinics, workshops, seminars and joint study groups to orient teachers for instructing children of other races will be held before September, 1961, and each succeeding year. These clinics would prepare teachers for new, unfamiliar assignments.

7. Beginning in September, 1960, interracial convocations, teacher meetings, seminars and study groups will be organized to prepare Negro and white teachers to "accept each other on a professional level to the end that the working for a common goal in education for the children of Dallas will be harmoniously projected."

The plan made reference to needed orientation among parents and school groups before and during implementation of desegregation.

The School Board stated that desegregation of Dallas schools "will be a revolution in social values and traditions of the community and that habits of life of generations will be uprooted, but it is (the School Board's) dedicated purpose to bring this process into being with the least possible friction, misunderstanding and displacement of education opportunities."

Because of the board transfer rule, it is possible only a small number of first graders will actually attend school classes.

Stair-Step Integration OK'd by School Board

Voter Approval Called Necessity

By MARTIN HAAG

Grade-a-year desegregation plans for Dallas public schools were unanimously approved Friday by the Board of Education—but the board's decision was still enveloped in efforts to meet conflicting state and federal demands.

While presenting a plan to meet federal court orders, the board also held that such a plan would not be put into effect until a referendum approving desegregation is held.

The board said in Friday's historic special session it would put its "stair-step" plan into effect beginning September, 1961, only if Dallas voters approve integration before that date. If that deadline is not met, integration would start in the September following such voter approval.

Under state law, a school district can not desegregate without voter approval without losing state funds, accreditation and facing the possibility of punishment of school officials.

School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger said following the meeting, however, that the provision referring to the state law could be thrown out by the federal court.

"The court could let the plan stand and knock out the provision," Strasburger said. "It could accept all the plan, part of the plan or none of the plan."

The plan will be filed before U.S. Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson either Saturday or Monday. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ordered that a plan be filed by May 1.

"The Dallas Morning News"

April 30, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

260

The referendum provision apparently is strategy to support the board's decision to circulate petitions several weeks ago calling for such an election.

Before an election can be held, the petitions must carry some 42,000 signatures of qualified voters in the school district.

With only about 25,000 names gathered so far, the School Board Friday also unanimously approved approaching principals, teachers and parents agreeable to circulation of the petitions.

Civic organizations, service groups and women's clubs will also be asked for help, the board decided.

The School Board said it needed at least another year to put the integration plan into operation with the "least possible friction, misunderstanding, and displacement of educational opportunities."

The plan calls for desegregation to begin with the first grade, then desegregate the following grade each year until the entire school system is integrated.

"It is highly important that these first desegregated classes be successful organizations," the board said.

It said to help accomplish this, it will begin a program of orientation in September, 1960, among the children and parents who will be attending desegregated classes.

The board believes that with its community education program outlined as part of the resolution approving desegregation it will be able to bring out a "revolution" in the school district without serious incidents.

The plan also calls for school zoning for the administration of each grade as it is desegregated, and allows for pupils to transfer from one school to another under certain conditions. These would include when a white student would be required to attend an otherwise all colored school, or vice versa, or when a student would be required to attend a school where his race is a minority.

Dallas Negro Atty. C. B. Bunkley Jr. declined comment on the Dallas Independent School District's integration plan but indicated opposition to the plan's grade-a-year provisions.

"I have no comment to make at this time," Bunkley said. "We will present our case at the public hearing."

A public hearing on the plan must be held in federal district court within 30 days after it is filed.

Bunkley previously attacked the grade-a-year plan as too slow, saying the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wants desegregation of all grades completed within four or six years, not 12.

Revise School Plan, Judge Tells Dallas

By AL HESTER
and RIP MANNING
Staff Writers

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson Wednesday gave the Dallas School Board 20 days in which to rewrite its "stair-step" integration plan.

In a hearing at which attor-

neys for the School Board and NAACP first made brief arguments, Judge Davidson suggested that instead of the "stair-step" or "Nashville" method, the board might consider desegregating one Negro school and one white school and letting parents who want to, send their children there.

Judge Davidson talked for more than an hour on the subject of the races. Asked by a reporter to explain the effect of his statement, he said:

"The effect of my remarks were that the School Board will be given 20 days to reform their plan and submit it to the court, or tell the judge they cannot come up with a better plan."

He criticized the stair-step plan advocated by the board as a plan which would amalgamate the races and cause intermarriage. He urged Negro plaintiffs not to be impatient.

SUGGESTS TRIAL

He suggested to the board one plan might be to designate a pilot school for trial integration.

"Let those integration advocates of both races have their children transferred there. If that school succeeded, then the entire town could integrate by consent rather than force," Judge Davidson said.

As another possible plan, he suggested that certain school districts within the city could be integrated first. He severely criticized the District of Columbia's integration.

"Confusion must follow here in the transition just as in Washington," he said.

The judge said 142,000 white people have moved from Washington since integration.

"Stay in a good humor and do the best you can. Consider the welfare and predilections of your people and ask the help of man's Creator. This court is adjourned," he said.

STUNNED SILENCE

As he adjourned, there was a stunned silence in the court. One Negro on the front row even forgot to stand up with the adjournment was made.

After the adjournment announcement, Thurgood Marshall, chief counsel for the NAACP, said: "I don't know what the ruling is." He then picked up his brief case and said: "Let me out of here." He hurried from the room.

Several members of the audi-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

May 25, 1960
Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10374-
ENCLOSURE

Integration— Plan Readied

Courtroom Battle Seen For District's Method

The Dallas School District will take its integration problems back into federal court Wednesday as it presents its integration plan to Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson.

A bitter courtroom battle is predicted as school and Negro attorneys argue over the plan. The Dallas School Board's method calls for integration beginning in the first grade in 1961, provided Dallas residents approve integration in a referendum first.

Negro lawyers have already filed a statement of strong objections to the proposed plan, saying it is a scheme to delay school integration in Dallas for a century.

Judge Davidson will decide whether the plan meets the federal court order requirements of integration in Dallas. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals has ordered the district to present the plan and for Judge Davidson to hold Wednesday's hearing.

The Dallas integration case is becoming more important throughout the nation, since it is one of the oldest court cases in which integration has not yet occurred. The Dallas case went into court in September, 1955, when Negro parents brought suit after their children were refused admittance into white schools. The U.S. Supreme Court made its integration ruling in 1954 and in May, 1955.

The school district still must also solve the problem of a state law which conflicts with the federal court order to integrate with all deliberate speed. Under Texas law the district cannot integrate without losing about \$2,700,000 in state funds, its accreditation and having its officials fined.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

May 22, 1960

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-100-1-
ENCLOSURE

2123

Eventually the Texas segregation law ~~must be~~ declared invalid by some court if the district is not to be penalized when it integrates. The only way a district can integrate without penalty under the state law is ~~if the residents petition for a~~ referendum and then vote for integration.

In an attempt to carry out provisions of the state law, the Dallas School Board has circulated many petitions, but as of Friday 30,941 petition signatures have accumulated.

The district needs 42,000 signatures of qualified voters before the petition can meet the requirements of the law which calls for a petition by 20 per cent of the qualified voters in the district.

Judge Davidson indicated in an ~~integration~~ hearing last summer that the district should seek to hold the ~~integration~~ referendum.

2604

FBI

Date: 5/26/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/6/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," a daily Dallas newspaper dated 5/22/60, and an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," 5/25/60, both concerning the integration suit of the Dallas Public Schools.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a transcript of an interview with Federal Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON on his 5/25/60 ruling on Dallas school integration, by EDDIE BARKER, News Editor of Dallas TV station, KRLD-TV, which was furnished on 5/26/60 to SA [REDACTED]

It should be further noted that the Dallas School Board has now prepared a plan to have one Negro school and one white school for integration purposes only, as set forth by Judge DAVIDSON. Newspaper clippings on this will be furnished to the Bureau as soon as possible.

LYNUM REC-54

44-10894-68

EX 109

1960

3 - Bureau (encl-3)
1 - Dallas

ENCLOSURE

(4)

Approved: 62 JUN 6 1960 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

b7C

TRANSCRIPT--INTERVIEW WITH FEDERAL JUDGE T. FIELD DAVIDSON
ON HIS MAY 25, 1960 RULING ON DALLAS SCHOOL INTEGRATION

BAUKER " Judge Davidson, would you tell us just what was the order of the court this morning in the school integration case?

DAVIDSON " the court rejected the plan of the Dallas School Board. The court also rejected the counter proposals of the plaintiff, the colored attorneys presented. the court rejected the Dallas school proposal and ordered the board to formulate an alternate plan within the next 20 days. And if the attorneys can get together, he will hear it at an earlier period. His ruling against the dallas plan was because it called for a total integration which would lead in the opinion and in the light of history and unquestionable sources to an amalgamation of the races. A great historian, dr. nevins, for many years a professor of history at Columbia University, says you cant run two currents thru the same channel without them becoming one, and when the school^s have been totallly integrated, there will necessarily follow, according to the philosphy of the old sage, amalgamation of the races which is undesirable. In no clime and in no nation have the races ever amalgamated that it has not been to the disadvantage of both. Take Cuba, take Puerto Rico and then take the sothern negroes. He has been brought up separatex without amalgamatiⁿ and he stands head and shoulders above the negro in these i tegrated countries. compare i ntegrated cuba with new zealand. compare puerto ricans that have i ntegrated to this ^{COUNTRY} ~~to the~~ negroes to the negroes that have been raised here. when the presidents guard was shot, when the halls of congress were shot up, they were not from negroes that were raised here in the south. they were from the inte grated people of puerto rico.

44-10894-68
ENCLOSURE
MORE

My idea of not approving the colored folks' plan is based largely upon the experience that integration has undergone in the district of columbia. When that was put into effect some four or five years ago, many schools showed almost equal in number...

of ~~whites and blacks~~ white and black. now those same schools, like the Benson school has only six whites and some 3 or 4 hundred negroes. the roosevelt high school that had hundreds of colored people and hundreds of white has dwindled down now to where it has only 12 whites and the Davis school has descended from about 700 whites down to 12. And they take 58 schools and group them together and among them you'll find 36,000 negro students and only about 500 whites. As the colored people have moved in, the whites have transferred out until the whites have been moved into one corner of the district and they have immigrated to Maryland and to virginia. A total of over 142,000 people between the ages of 18 and 45 have moved out of the district of columbia within the past 5 or 6 years, and that doesn't include the children of these families nor does it include the old ones.

It is safe to say that the movement has reached at least 200,000 people. At one time, the schools...a few years ago...were almost 50/50. Now they are ⁱⁿ (2) this. The colored schools reached 70% and the schools in grade one reach 85% colored as against 15% white. This transfer...this evolution of the numbers and a change, a constant changeover must of necessity have a demoralizing

MORE

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DAVIDSON TRANSCRIPT
33333

effect upon the childrens' school progress. And we think that a better plan would be instead of integrating them by force to integrate them by the will of the governed, which was the ^{TIME} ~~lifelong~~ slogan of my friend Woodrow Wilson.

We believe that a better plan would be to integrate some of the schools and if the white children transferred out of those schools as they've done in the district of Columbia in a number of schools, then go among the white families here who favor integration and ask them if they won't volunteer to supply the deficiency of white children in order that the negro child may have the benefit of the association and the effect of integration as designed so that when he sits beside of his...the little colored child sits by the side of the white child, he won't feel embarrassed in doing so.

He won't feel that the white child is drawing ~~away~~ off from him and it'll give integration a chance that it has not yet a full had."

#

F B I

Date: 5/27/60

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 5/26/60.

Enclosed to Bureau are two newspaper articles which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," 5/26/60 concerning captioned matter.

On 5/27/60 U. S. District Judge T. WHITFIELD DAVIDSON voluntarily advised SA [REDACTED] that he is considering sending a copy of his decision of 5/25/60 on this matter to Director J. EDGAR HOOVER in Washington, D. C.

3 - Bureau (encs-2)
1 - Dallas

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ENCLOSURE

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JUN 3 1960

MAY 30 1960

EX-112

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Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M

Revision Ordered On Integration Plan

By JAMES LEHRER

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ordered the Dallas School Board Wednesday to revise its proposed stair-step integration plan and "suggested" two alternate plans of his own for the Board's consideration.

The unusual decision was rendered in confusion at the end of a 3-hour hearing, more than 1½ hours of which were devoted to a speech by Judge Davidson.

Neither attorneys for the School Board nor the objecting Negro plaintiffs appeared to understand the judge's unexpected decision.

Judge Davidson had been ordered to hold the Wednesday hearing by the U.S. Court of Appeals to hear the pros and cons of the Board's plan.

Not until after he had finished his talk and adjourned the hearing did the judge render his decision.

Before entering his chambers, he explained that he would draft an order giving the board 30 days to file a new plan, based on his "suggestions" and the objections of the Negro attorneys.

His plan:

1. Integrate one white school and one Negro school as "pilots". Allow parents who wish to do so

School Board proposes "salt and pepper" plan for integration, Sec. 1, Page 1.

to send their children to these schools, watch the situation closely and let integration progress gradually from there.

2. Designate certain sections of the city where there is "less opposition" to desegregation and integrate just the schools in these areas. Then, again, work progressively.

The Board's original plan called

"The Dallas Morning News"
May 26, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-139)

44-139A

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MAY 26 1960
FBI - DALLAS

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25

for integration of the first grades in September, 1961, and other grades each year thereafter in succession. But it first must be approved by the voters in a referendum election.

Attorneys for the Negro minor plaintiffs filed a written objection to this plan, their main dispute being with the proposed election.

"The School Board is powerless to call the election," Attorney W. J. Durham reiterated in the courtroom Tuesday. "It's no plan at all."

Henry Strasburger, attorney for the School Board, countered that the election is a requirement of the state law. The Board, he said, must comply or lose \$2,750,000 in state aid.

"In that case, both the white and the Negro children would suffer," he said. "The schools can just not afford to lose that money."

The attorneys for both sides wound up their cases within the first 20 minutes. Strasburger and Durham both rested their cases after a few remarks—the Board on its plan, the Negroes on their written objections.

The hearing ended abruptly after Judge Davidson's address.

Thurgood Marshall of New York City, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, displayed the most obvious look of surprise.

"I don't know what he (the judge) said," he declared, grabbing his briefcase. "Just let me out of here."

The judge repeatedly called for Negroes to be patient, citing the Washington, D.C., integration plan as a bad example of what impatience can cause.

"Whites have moved from Washington out into Virginia and Maryland as a result of the school integration," he said. "At the time it was begun there were 31,000 more whites than Negroes living in the District of Columbia . . . now there are 17,000 less."

Over-all, he said, 142,000 whites have moved out of the District.

Integration Offered On 'Consent' Basis

Mixed or Segregated Schools Left to Choice of Individuals

A new, "salt and pepper" integration plan was announced by the Dallas School Board in a surprise move Wednesday night, short hours after Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson had ordered the Board to offer a new plan within 30 days.

School Board President Franklin E. Spafford called it "in-

schools will be provided integrated schools beginning September, 1961. Those not wishing to attend integrated schools may attend segregated schools. This involves all grade levels.

The new plan provides for a survey of parents and pupils to determine which want and which do not want integration. A "sufficient number" of schools will be provided for both.

Judge Davidson asks for new
school integration plan,
Sec. 4, Page 1.

keeping with the court's oral opinion." It will be filed with Judge Davidson this week, he said.

Basically, the plan says pupils and parents who wish integrated

"We had considered salt and pepper ideas before," explained Spafford, "so it wasn't difficult to put the plan down on paper."

Board Member R. L. Dillard Jr. emphasized that the plan depends on the favorable vote of an election demanded by Texas law before school systems can integrate. This is also part of the earlier "stair-step" plan presented by the Board, and criticized by Negroes.

But the new plan further states that "should any court of competent jurisdiction" find the Texas law unconstitutional, the election would not be necessary for the plan to go into being.

This provision later was approved for inclusion in the stair-step plan.

"The court (Judge Davidson) was talking of this type of plan," said Dillard in discussing the "salt and pepper" proposal. "The judge emphasized integration by the 'consent' of those being integrated. This encompasses all the judge said.

"The Dallas Morning News"
May 26, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-15874-151

The new plan further details methods of putting the program into operation, but these—teacher orientation, the first biracial teachers' meetings, parent and student seminars on integrated schools—are exactly the same as stated in the first Dallas integration plan.

Spafford explained that the only difference in the two plans is the actual way the schools are integrated—individual choice or one grade at a time.

The new plan adds:

"Reassignment of the 152 schools and attendance districts served by each of them to accommodate separating and grouping into white, Negro and mixed schools, and to utilize efficiently and fully the space available . . . will require careful study, meticulous planning . . ."

FBI

Date: 6/8/60

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Via AIR-TELAIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas Air-Tel, 5/27/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are a newspaper article from Dallas Morning News dated 6/4/60; article from the Dallas Times Herald dated 6/4/60; article from Dallas Morning News dated 6/5/60; article from the Dallas Times Herald dated 6/5/60, and an article from the Dallas Times Herald dated 6/60, all pertaining to the Dallas School integration suit.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (Encl. 5)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(4)

REC-38

EX-107

18 JUN 10 1960

50 JUN 17 1960

Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

M

Per

Election Due On Mixing

By MARTIN HAAG

The Dallas School District obtained enough petition signatures Friday to hold an integration election.

Official count when offices closed Friday afternoon, was \$4,508, well above the 42,000 needed to call the election.

Nearly 27,000 names were tabulated during the day as large stacks of mail poured into the school administration building. School principals turned in still more bundles of petitions during the afternoon. These remained to be counted.

School administrators had asked personnel to solicit signatures at a principals' meeting last week.

The date on which Dallas voters will make known their feelings on public school integration has not been set. Supt. W. T. White said the school board probably would file the petition and set an election date at its meeting next Wednesday.

State law requires that the vote be called within 90 days after the petition is filed.

Under state law a school district would be penalized if it should integrate without a favorable referendum. The election is a major contingency in the school board's desegregation plan, and was strongly urged by Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson.

Judge Davidson will hold a hearing Saturday on the district's voluntary integration plan in which a sufficient number of schools would be integrated for those advocating mixed classes and the rest would be kept segregated.

Regardless of the election outcome, however, the school district must face federal court litigation and the referendum could prove little more than a "popularity contest."

The state law would penalize the Dallas School District

in state aid, loss of accreditation, and possible fines for officials if it integrated without voter OK.

Constitutionality of the statute has been challenged, but state and federal courts have refused to make a declaratory judgment on the law.

"The Dallas Morning News"

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

Spencer 4.19.60

44-10814-
ENCLOSURE

Judge Hears 'Salt-Pepper' Desegregation Arguments

Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson heard arguments Saturday over the Dallas school board's latest plan to desegregate Dallas public schools.

The plan, to be argued by attorneys for the school board and for Negroes seeking school integration, is called the board's Plan No. 2, or more popularly, "the salt-and-pepper plan."

Strongly suggested by Judge Davidson himself in a hearing May 25, the plan calls for a few designated schools to be integrated beginning in September, 1961, only for the pupils and parents who want them.

Those not wishing to attend integrated schools may attend segregated schools, school officials point out, adding that the plan involves all grades.

Basic to the plan—as to the board's first plan of stair-step desegregation throughout the system—is a favorable vote by the electorate. State law forbids school desegregation without such a favorable vote.

The election is also the Negroes' basic objection to the plan. Negro attorneys say the plan is "unconstitutional and void."

"If the plan is approved," said Negro attorney W. J. Durham, "racial discrimination will be sanctioned by law."

In the May 25 hearing, Judge Davidson suggested that the board might consider desegregating "one Negro and one white school and letting parents

who want to send their children there."

He said the stair-step plan of starting a year-by-year desegregation step-up starting with the first grade would lead to "amalgamation of the races and cause intermarriages." He urged Negro plaintiffs to be patient.

"Stay in good humor and do the best you can," he said. "Consider the welfare and predilections of your people and ask the help of man's Creator."

R. L. Dillard Jr., a member of the school board, pointed out that the plan presented Saturday could now be voted on since enough signatures have now been obtained to petition for a desegregation election.

Dillard's remark caused Attorney Durham to declare:

"This plan is no plan at all because it's dependent on an election. And if the election fails, then schools will never be desegregated."

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

44-759
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

June 4, 1961

44-10894 - 7-
ENCLOSURE

276

Integrate by 1961, City Schools Told

Election Provision Ordered Scrapped

By MARTIN HAAG

Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ordered the Dallas School Board Saturday to scrap the election provision of its "salt-and-pepper" integration plan.

Thus, specific schools will be integrated in all grades, beginning September, 1961, regardless of the outcome of a forthcoming election by district voters.

"It is the order of this court that the school board adopt without delay a plan of consent, without tying it to a referendum," Judge Davidson said.

Judge Davidson, who suggested an election in earlier hearings, urged the board to go ahead with the referendum. "It is necessary," he said, "to remove doubts as to the district's right to that state money."

Under state law the school district could lose about \$3,000,000 in state funds, lose accreditation and face fines for school officials if it integrated without voter approval.

Judge Davidson said that even if Dallas voters turn down integration in an election, he doubts the state can invoke the law on the district's "plan of consent." He said that "salt and pepper" integration is not complete integration and he thinks the state law covers only total desegregation.

If Dallas voters approved integration the threat of state penalties would be removed and, Judge Davidson said, "the court would order immediate wholesale integration."

The school board could make direct appeal to the United States Supreme Court should state officials attempt to penalize the district for integrating without a favorable referendum, the judge said.

"If a court, the Supreme Court, can set aside the laws of a state (for having segregated schools), that court can also set aside the provisions of the statute requiring an election," he advised.

"You are faced primarily with a question of procedure," Judge Davidson told Supt. W. T. White and school attorney Henry W. Strasburger.

"The Dallas Morning News"

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

June 5, 1960

44-759

He said "it would be well to amend the plan to say nothing about an election, to adopt the balance of the plan and go ahead and let the integration matter take its course."

Opposing counsel were undecided on whether another hearing would be required.

Negro attorney W. J. Durham said, "I just can't comment sensibly on the decision until I've read the judge's written opinion."

He hinted further objections to an amended plan.

Durham opened his attack on the plan's "item 1," which made all other provisions contingent on the state-decreed election. Then he opened a gambit of trying to show that under certain conditions in the board's voluntary integration plan no integration would exist.

Under questioning by Durham, Dr. White admitted that under circumstances outlined by the Negro lawyer the plan would not result in integration.

44-10294-

277



INTEGRATION PROBLEMS

Henry W. Strasburger, Dallas School Board attorney, left, and Supt. W. T. White review the district's integration plan following Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's order. (Story, Sec. 3, Page 1.)

Desegregation Set Regardless

By RIP MANNING, Staff Writer

Dallas school officials, ordered Saturday to desegregate some public schools, said a desegregation election will be held as planned.

Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson ordered the school board to put its "salt-and-pepper" integration plan into effect by September, 1961, regardless of the outcome of the election, which the board had already planned to comply with state law.

But the judge suggested the board go ahead and hold the election, not so much to avoid losing more than \$3 million in state funds for integrating without the vote, as to probe community sentiment.

Immediately after the hour-and-a-half hearing, Henry Strasburger, attorney for the school board, said the election will proceed.

"I believe the statutes make it obligatory to hold an election if there are enough signatures on the petitions," Mr. Strasburger said.

Earlier, school officials announced 65,000 signatures had been received. Only 42,000 were required to order the referendum.

IN THE MIDDLE

Dallas has been caught between federal court orders to desegregate with "all deliberate speed" and the Texas segregation law which says that a district which desegregates without a favorable vote of the people of that district loses its state aid. In Dallas' case, this would mean a loss of more than \$3,250,000.

Dr. W. T. White, Dallas school superintendent, said the school board will receive the petitions for the desegregation election at its meeting Wednesday and make its official decision at that time.

Said attorney Strasburger:

"We have ordered a transcript of the court's order and it will have to be submitted to the board for study."

Negro attorneys W. J. Durham and C. E. Bunkley refused to comment on the ruling, saying it was improper for attorneys to comment on cases in litigation.

STATE LAW DISCOUNTED

In his oral order to the school board, Judge Davidson made it clear he sees little danger of the district's being deprived of state school funds even if the election brings an unfavorable vote.

"A United States Supreme Court which would overturn the Constitution of the State of Texas would have little hesitation in overthrowing a state law," the federal judge said.

He suggested that if state officials do try to withhold state school funds from the district, school officials should appeal directly to the Supreme Court.

2 PLANS CONTRASTED

Judge Davidson's suggestion to proceed with the election was part of his explanation of why he prefers the so-called "salt-and-pepper" plan of voluntary integration over that of the stair-step plan originally presented by the board.

The salt-and-pepper plan, wherein a few schools are desegregated to accommodate pupils wanting desegregation, leaves it "as a matter of consent, instead of forced integration," he said.

The salt and pepper plan, as presented in Dallas, calls for specific schools to be integrated in September, 1961, with parents who want their children to attend such schools free to send them there on a voluntary basis. Liberal transfer policies would mean that no forced integration would occur.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

2-10-94-

Under the state-step plan originally prepared by Dallas, integration would have begun in all schools with the first grade, with a grade a year to be integrated thereafter.

VIEWS ON ELECTION

Effect of Judge Davidson's Saturday ruling was to approve the school board's second plan of integration, except that part which left integration dependent on a favorable election.

"The board should not imperil its plan by attaching the election provision," he said.

"A year ago, I urged you to have an election. If the city wants to integrate, this court would order wholesale integration.

"That which the people want will be most readily accepted. If the people decide they don't want integration, it might determine how rapidly and by what means it is to be done.

"If it is done in haste, you might look back and find that you might have done a better job. Few cities have had more forbearance and kinder attitudes among the races than Dallas.

"We should do nothing to augment or fan contrary sentiment."

The judge thanked counsel for both sides "for not discussing the case with me except over this bench. They left me with my own row to hoe."

Then, explaining what he wants to the school board to do, he continued:

"You cannot refuse to enroll a colored child if he asks to be enrolled in a white school. On the other hand, no pupil has a right to attend just any school he might choose.

"Likewise, you can't refuse to enroll a white pupil in a black school. You cannot force children of either race to be integrated. He must first ask to be enrolled.

"If the parents want to move to another district or transfer their children, you must not enjoin them from doing so.

"You may assign a child to a school that is best under all considerations. If a child is in a school which would make it unpleasant for him, it is your duty to allocate him to a school where he will be friendly received. The same goes for children of both races.

"If a white student makes himself obnoxious in integration he may be put into another school, just as you should do in the case of a Negro pupil.

"The right of assignment and placement rests with the board. Any student may be assigned to another school, not necessarily the one nearest him."

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Integration ~~is~~ Vote Likely This Summer

School Official Expects Ballot Here in Sixty Days

The school desegregation election for the Dallas Independent School District will be held within about 60 days, Supt. W. T. White announced Monday.

Dr. White said the school board will meet at 8 p.m. Wednesday and will officially receive the 65,000 petitions asking the election.

Official reception of the petition, Dr. White said, marks the beginning of the 60-day period during which, under state law, the election must be held.

Outcome of the election apparently will no longer have any bearing on the beginning of school desegregation in Dallas.

The board was ordered Saturday by Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson to begin its so-called salt-and-pepper desegregation in September, 1961, without waiting for the state-decreed desegregation election.

JUDGE'S PLAN

Judge Davidson suggested, however, that the school board proceed with the election as planned—primarily, he said, as a barometer of community sentiment. (The school district stands to lose roughly three million dollars in state aid if voters refuse integration.)

Dr. White said the school board may or may not set a specific date for the election at the Wednesday night meeting.

"The board will probably enter a document stating that the required number of signatures have been received on the election petition."

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

June 6, 1961

44-10894 -

ENCLOSURE

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(1)

That marks the beginning of the 60-day period in which the election must be held. The board must also, by law, give at least 10 days' notice of the election."

BOND SALE

Dr. White also announced Monday that the board meeting is expected to authorize the sale of 15 million dollars in school bonds with a sale date "probably toward the last of June."

"I expect the sale date may be Monday, June 30, because the state board meets July 4. The idea is to have the bids come in as close to the meeting of the state board as possible.

"State law gives the state board the option of purchasing any municipal or school bonds as the bid price of any bond house.

"But the state board would probably find it inconvenient to buy 15 million dollars worth, so, in keeping with past practice, they'll probably give a waiver in favor of the bidding firms."

Dr. White said the school board is also expected to authorize the construction of more temporary classrooms to handle vastly increasing enrollment for the 1960-61 school year.

25

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 6/29/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7C

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 6/8/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of two articles appearing in the "Dallas Morning News", dated 6/12/60, and one copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 6/12/60, concerning captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM) (encls-3)
1 - Dallas
(3)

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

1cc of the Civ Rights Section

b7C

EX 1

REC-41

44-10894-71

62 JUL 19 1960

283

SCHOOL HEAD HITS DEMAND BY NAACP

Dallas School Board President Franklin Spafford said Saturday that an NAACP demand for complete integration of Dallas schools this fall would be an invitation to "chaos."

The demand, a motion to be filed with the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals Monday in New Orleans by NAACP Atty. W. J. Durham, is that U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's "salt and pepper" plan for Dallas be overturned and that integration be ordered in September.

"The matter of switching over from a segregated to a desegregated system means considerable reassignment of pupils," Mr. Spafford said. "All schools are full—you simply cannot do that on short notice."

"There would be an upheaval—a shifting—and that is a phase our adversaries choose to ignore."

He said there was no way of knowing how many Negro students would want to attend their present school or another school.

Mr. Spafford added that the "salt and pepper" plan of giving an option to parents on segregated or integrated schools can be effected but that he still felt the "stair-step" or Nashville method was the more practical.

Mr. Spafford said that under the second plan advanced by Judge Davidson, there would be a survey to determine where children of both races would elect to attend school.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
June 12, 1960
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

144-10894-11
ENCLOSURE

NAACP Sets Appeal On Davidson Ruling

By SUE CONNALLY
NAACP attorneys will ask for
tal desegregation of Dallas
schools by September and plead
r reversal of U.S. Dist. Judge T.
bitfield Davidson's latest ruling.
ty. W. J. Durham told The Dal-
s News Friday.

Durham said he will file notice
appeal either Saturday or Mon-
y morning with the Fifth U.S.
rcuit Court of Appeals in New
leans to reverse Davidson and
der all Dallas schools to be in-
grated when school next opens.
io that the NAACP's latest
ve will get quick attention, the
orney noted that he "antici-
ted" filing an "advance for
aring" motion which would

move up the appeal on the court
calendar.

"There's no way of knowing
what the court's going to do," said
Durham of the appeal, "but we
hope it will render the kind of
judgment that should have been
rendered long before." This, he
indicated, meant complete inte-
gration.

Durham, who has led the
NAACP's Dallas bid for integra-
tion throughout its years-long
court battle, also chided Davidson
for not declaring the Texas stat-
utes governing integration uncon-
stitutional—an issue which, Dur-
ham indicated, the judge himself
raised.

"The court stated that Articles

2900A and 2901A were unconstitu-
tional. In my examination of the
pleadings, I do not find where the
issue was raised by either party
(Negro or school officials).

"That portion of the judgment
is merely a finding or statement
of the court . . . not in any part
is it decreed—that is, the court
did not decree or render a judg-
ment that the statutes were un-
constitutional."

The complicated section to
which Durham referred was based
on the Texas laws that school
systems cannot be integrated
without first getting voter ap-
proval. Without such approval the
systems would lose millions of
dollars in state funds, accredita-
tion and their officials could be
ined.

In his June 4 decision, Davidson
said that such an election "should
not be made a condition of a plan
of desegregation" in Dallas since
he statute "in light" of an earlier
decision "is unconstitutional."

Durham commented in the in-
terview that the election provision
was not brought up by his side,
since "that's the school board's
problem and not the children's."

He termed Davidson's ruling a
"partial victory," pointing out that
the judge had shelved the Dallas
board's "stair-step" plan of in-
tegration as well as throwing out
the election provision of the "salt
and pepper" plan.

(At that time, Davidson decreed
that by September, 1961, Dallas
schools should integrate on the
salt and pepper plan—meaning
that specified, not all, of the
schools would desegregate.)

Durham blasted the plan, say-
ing that "there can be no integra-
tion within segregation."

"The Dallas Morning News"
June 12, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10874-71
ENCLOSURE

29

Spafford Raps NAACP Motion For Dallas School Integration

By SUE CONNALLY

Chaos would result if an appeals court granted an NAACP motion for complete integration of Dallas schools in September, the Dallas School Board president declared Saturday.

"It would be chaotic," commented Franklin Spafford, "to have desegregation as such—under no plan and with no time to put a plan in operation."

"I can't imagine the circuit court would want to visit any such circumstances on the (Dallas school) district."

He spoke of the motion to be filed Monday by Atty. W. J. Durham asking the Fifth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans to order all Dallas schools integrated in September and to reverse U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whit-

field Davidson's June 4th ruling, Spafford, asserting "We would need a full year, undoubtedly, to prepare for desegregation," said that "it is now up to the circuit court to decide."

At the same time, he pointed out that Judge Davidson has already ruled that Dallas integrate under the "salt and pepper" plan by September, 1961.

This would mean that only specified schools would integrate. Which ones would be determined by a canvass of parents and students, both white and Negro, asking if they would attend integrated schools, Spafford said.

That plan, he added, was suggested by the judge himself.

"We filed the Nashville (popularly called 'stair-step') plan as our first preference. That plan,

of course, has been approved by the circuit court and has been successfully operated in Nashville—and would be here, likewise, if time were given to properly prepare its organization. But the judge suggested the No. 2 plan, or "salt and pepper."

Both of these will be brought up when the court hears the new NAACP motion, the official said.

Spafford, noting that "the court down there is not equipped to judge (which plan would be best) on a local basis," said also that "We would be happy to operate under the judge's plan. We can live under that."

Earlier, Durham struck out at the salt and pepper plan, saying that it "is segregation itself sanctioned by court and by law."

"The Dallas Morning News"
June 12, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-71
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 7/7/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 6/29/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are article dated 6/28/60 appearing in the Dallas Times Herald; article dated 6/29/60 appearing in the Dallas Morning News, and an editorial appearing in the Dallas Morning News 7/2/60, all pertaining to the integration of the Dallas Public Schools.

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2 - Bureau (Encl. 3)
1 - Dallas (44-739)
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ENCLOSURE

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EX-105

44-10894-72

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211
62 JUL 20 1960



Schools May Call August Referendum On Desegregation

BY AL HESTER
Staff Writer

A referendum on school desegregation is expected to be called for Aug. 6 by the Dallas Board of Education.

The agenda for the meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday in the Dallas School Administration Bldg., 5500 Ross, indicates the board will call the election for the August 6th. Many Texas school district planning to integrate must first secure voter approval in a referendum unless it wants to forfeit a portion of its state aid, and its accreditation. The Dallas board is holding the election in a move to meet state law requirements and to follow suggestions by U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson that the referendum be held.

Without a favorable vote on integration, the district could lose some three million dollars in state funds unless the state law is voided by the federal courts.

Thursday's board meeting also will have other important items for consideration. These include the sale of 15 million dollars of school bonds and the assignment of principals for the coming year.

Contracts will also probably be awarded for construction of additions to Casa View, Edwin J. Klest and Reinhardt elementary schools.

Preliminary plans and specifications for the Edward Titcher Elementary School and the Herschel Forester Athletic Plant will also be studied. The Titcher School will be near St. Augustine and Burton, and the Forester Athletic Plant will be on Military parkway near Buckner.

PLANS FOR NEW SCHOOL

Completed working drawings and specifications for the Harry C. Withers Elementary School in far North Dallas also are to be studied.

The integration election is being called as a result of a petition campaign in which more than 70,000 school district voters asked that the referendum be held.

The school district is currently under a federal court order to integrate with all deliberate speed. It has submitted a plan calling for voluntary integration beginning in September, 1961. Under the plan, parents and students would have a choice between integrated and segregated schools.

Negro attorneys are currently opposing Judge Davidson's approval of the "salt-and-pepper" voluntary integration plan.

They will ask the New Orleans U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Ap-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
June 28, 1960
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

44-10894-7

peals to change the Davidson ruling to allow for integration beginning this fall.

COULD BAR PENALTY

In the event of a favorable vote for school integration, the district would not be penalized under the Texas segregation law. It could go ahead with plans for integration without losing state aid or accreditation. But if voters turn down integration, the district still faces its dilemma of conflicting state and federal rulings.

Both federal and state courts so far have refused to give the district an advisory judgment on whether it should follow state law or the Supreme Court edict. The courts say school officials haven't shown they have a controversy which could be settled by court action.

Some school officials believe that the district will be in a better position to show it will be damaged by the state law if it has held the referendum and voters disapprove of integration. Then it can tell the courts that loss of state funds is a certainty.

State Education Commissioner J. W. Edgar has said several times he will apply the law to Dallas schools if the district integrates in violation of state law.

Aug. 6 Vote Indicated For Integration Issue

By SUE CONNALLY

Dallas citizens will be asked whether they want their public schools integrated if Dallas school officials approve plans for an Aug. 6 referendum.

The election plan will be up for approval by the Dallas Board of Education when it meets Thursday night.

(The Board will have another significant matter to decide: Sale of \$15,000,000 in bonds to finance more school construction.)

School Supt. W. T. White said Tuesday that 70,000 names have been signed to the petitions necessary to call the election. That represents some 28,000 signatures more than the estimated 42,000

needed to make the referendum legal under state law.

The State Legislature, in the fall of 1956, enacted laws providing that any Texas school district which integrated without voter approval would lose a considerable amount of state funds and accreditation and subject its officials to possible fines.

The laws say that names of 20 per cent of the qualified voters in any district must be attached to petitions calling the election. This was later found to be a burden on the larger districts, such as Dallas, which would have to gather thousands of signatures.

That was proved when Dallas school officials last April 5 authorized such petitions to be circulated. Twenty-four days later, April 29, the School Board asked White to call in his personnel for help in getting enough names.

On May 20, a month later, Dallas teachers with the possibility of salary cuts hanging over their heads, started making door-to-door efforts to get the required signatures.

"The Dallas Morning News"

June 29, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

ENCLOSURE

44-10744-7

The pay cut was based on the fact that Dallas would lose some \$3,000,000 in state funds if the system had to integrate. In such a case the district would have to cut back much of its operation.

The latest ruling in the complex of legalities that have built up in the case since 1955, came June 4 when U. S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson urged the Board to go ahead with the election.

"It is necessary," he said, "to remove doubts as to the district's right to that state money."

The district is under a federal order to integrate on a "salt-and-pepper" basis by September, 1961. At the same time, it faces penalties imposed by state laws which forbid integration before an election and voter approval.

White said that every precinct will be opened for the voting in the election.

The Board will meet at 8 p.m. Thursday in the School Administration Building, 3700 Ross Avenue.

School Integration Election

THE DALLAS School Board has now set Aug. 6 as the date for a referendum vote on integration. There should be a full turnout of voters to give an unequivocal answer, so far as local citizens and taxpayers are concerned. It is important to know what you think.

The announcement of the date by school board head, Franklin E. Spafford, has brought one reaction that simply does not think the problem through, a partisan anti-integration demand that the board resign, presumably for having called the election. This board or any other board is under court mandate to integrate. This board or any other board is under state mandate to ascertain whether the voters are willing to do that or not. This election is an unavoidable step in a clearly defined legal process, regardless of either majority or minority thought on whether it should or should not exist.

The News believes the election is



SPAFFORD

a must but has no intention of advising voters how they should cast their ballots. The sole purpose is to learn how a majority feel about the proposal. It is a public opinion poll, in other words, but one with all the weight of law behind its finding.

The election is a must because state law requires it. Otherwise, the Dallas Independent School District stands to lose heavily if it complies with federal order to integrate without prior approval by those who own the local school system.

State aid of \$3,000,000 a year is not the only thing at stake. Even more serious would be the loss of academic accreditation by the state and heavy fines levied on school officials if the referendum vote were skipped.

Behind the whole question, of course, is the ruling of the United States Supreme Court that schools be integrated. The Dallas school system is now under direct order of Federal Judge T. Whitfield Davidson to integrate on a "salt and pepper" basis by September, 1961. He has urged the school board to hold the election under the state law.

The Dallas Morning News"

July 2, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-757)

b7c

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 5 1960	
FBI - DALLAS	

ENCLOSURE

44-10274 - 11

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/11/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 7/7/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/9/60, concerning the Dallas integration situation. It should be further noted by the Bureau that on 8/6/60 the voters of the Dallas Independent School District, voted by a margin 4 to 1 not to permit integration of the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (encl-1)

1 - Dallas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

REC-9

44-10894-73

25 AUG 16 1960

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57 AUG 2 1960

School Integration Seen, But Method— Remains in Doubt

By NINA MCCAIN

Federal courts have told the Dallas school system that integration is just over the horizon, but school officials were slightly puzzled Monday about which route to take to reach the objective.

One school administration official said that if the "salt-and-pepper" integration plan is upheld in federal court the decision about how many and which schools to integrate will lie with Judge T. Whitfield Davidson who ordered the plan.

Judge Davidson retorted that the court left administration "in the hands of the school board" and the matter of picking schools to integrate will rest with it.

As of Monday, there were no plans and not too many ideas about where the school district would go from here.

School Board President Franklin Spafford reported that plans for a survey tied in with the stair-step plan went down the drain when Judge Davidson pulled the plug on that integration program.

Spafford said a whole new survey would be necessary before the salt-and-pepper plan goes into effect — assuming that the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals rejects the NAACP petition now before it.

Still, if this latest program ultimately is approved in the courts, there are other touchy obstacles to be overcome, such as just which neighborhoods will be chosen for the pilot programs.

School officials assumed that it would be logical that the salt-and-pepper schools would be in the fringe areas—that is, where white and Negro populations now meet or overlap. School Supt. W. T. White reported that there are 20 to 30 such areas in the Dallas district.

If the Dallas school system seemed to be foundering like a rudderless ship, it at least had jettisoned one problem that was plaguing the State Board of Education in Austin.

In recent weeks, Judge Davidson counseled the Dallas district to forget about the possible loss of state funds if it integrated against the wishes of a majority of its electorate. That section of the state law is unconstitutional, the jurist opined.

And just last weekend, Board President Spafford, an attorney in private life, agreed in one respect—that it was a matter for the courts to decide.

However, in Austin Monday, W. C. Graves, Dallas member of the State Board of Education, disclosed that he will ask the board at its Sept. 5 meeting to get an opinion from Atty. Gen. Will Wilson on that very issue.

"If Wilson ruled the state laws unconstitutional that would keep us (the Board of Education) from having to withhold money from the school districts" that integrate with voter approval, he said.

However, the Attorney General's opinion is only a ruling and ultimately, the courts will have the last word.

"The Dallas Morning News"
August 9, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-10894-75

ENCLOSURE

244

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/17/60

WJ
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/11/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is one copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," 8/8/60, concerning the integration situation in Dallas area.

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1 - Dallas

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ENCL. TO BUREAU: 1 newspaper article, "Dallas Times Herald" 8/8/60.

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ENCLOSURE

Schools Want Rule On Mixing Penalty

By AL NESTER

Staff Writer

The State Board of Education will ask Atty. Gen. Will Wilson in September to rule on the validity of a state segregation law penalizing districts which integrate without a favorable vote.

W. C. Graves, Dallas member of the board, said he will be free to ask the board to take the action now that the Dallas School District has completed its referendum under the state law. In a Saturday election, voters favored segregated schools, 4 to 1.

Under the state law Mr. Graves seeks to clarify, the district stands

to lose about three million dollars in state aid if it integrates without the favorable vote.

"I'll ask the board on Sept. 5 in Austin to get a ruling on this law from the attorney general," Mr. Graves said. "We were just waiting for the Dallas district to hold its vote."

If Mr. Wilson gives a ruling on the state law, it may settle a conflict between the law and federal integration orders in Dallas and Houston. Both school districts are under a court order to integrate—Houston this fall and Dallas in September 1961.

"Jack Binion, the Houston member, and I are interested in settling this matter," Mr. Graves said.

Houston schools are more im-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

August 8, 1960

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739A)

mediately affected since they stand to lose about five million dollars this fall when integration begins. Dallas would not lose any funds until it begins integration in 1961.

The districts also face loss of accreditation and fines under the state law, if it is not declared invalid.

Dallas school leaders will be involved in more litigation to settle the conflict in state and federal rulings if the attorney general doesn't rule on the law.

The Dallas integration order calls for limited integration on a voluntary basis in 1961. Negroes are appealing this integration order.

U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson, who suggested the election as a barometer of public opinion, did not wish to comment directly Monday on Saturday's school election.

He had said in June at a hearing that if the vote went for integration he would give the system wholesale integration rather than the "salt-and-pepper" voluntary plan.

Judge Davidson, commenting generally, did say: "Anybody in an official position is bound to take into account the expressed will of the people. The majority doesn't rule in the condition of

judicial judgments and proceedings, but right and reason and fair play always play a part."

Saturday's integration referendum brought no surprises to school leaders who predicted privately prior to the election that Dallasites would be heartily against integration. Some observers were surprised by the light turnout in Negro precincts, where only about 10 per cent of the poll tax holders took the trouble to cast their ballots.

Negro Atty. C. B. Bunkley Jr. said following the election that Negro voters saw little reason to vote on a subject which is being settled in the courts and which involves constitutional rights.

Integrationists could take little pleasure from the referendum. No white precinct voted for integration. The Preston Hollow-Walnut Hill area, however, probably gave most votes for integration, but voting in this area still went against mixed schools by between a 2-to-1 and 3-to-1 margin.

Some areas of the city voted as high as 10-to-1 against integration. Such areas included precincts in South Oak Cliff and in Urbandale and Pleasant Grove.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/23/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re Dallas letter 8/17/60.

Enclosed to the Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 9/18/60, concerning integration in the public schools.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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b7C

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Teachers Hear White Tell Of Desegregation in 1961

In a history-making integrated meeting, 4,800 Dallas teachers and administrators heard School Supt. W. T. White tell them Saturday they can expect desegregation in the classroom next September.

The meeting marked the first time all of the big school district's teachers and administrators had met on a desegregated basis. The convocation was held in the Memorial Auditorium.

Dr. White urged the district's teaching staff to be calm and understanding when integration takes place. The superintendent refused to call the process integration but referred to it as desegregation.

WON'T BE EXPOSED

He said a large number of children enrolled in the district probably would not be exposed to desegregation—and that desegregation in Dallas will not include desegregating teachers' professional organizations.

Such organizations include the Schoolmen's Club, Classroom Teachers of Dallas, Dallas School Administrators Club, the Dallas School Executives Club,

the Dallas Teachers Alliance and Dallas Teachers Council.

"I am not concerned about the social implications of integration. Our desegregation will not change that. Our organizations are expected to maintain their integrity," Dr. White said.

(After the Saturday convocation, he explained he meant that teachers' organizations will remain segregated.)

Curriculum council meetings and departmental meetings will be desegregated, however, and will include discussions of problems surrounding desegregation, the superintendent said.

"In Sept., 1961, this school system will have desegregation," Dr. White said. He said he could not tell just which plan would be used, since the federal court still has to hear an appeal of the Dallas case.

"By far the large body of children and homes will not be affected by desegregation," he predicted, indicating he thinks the courts will approve some form of limited or gradual desegregation.

The large group of teachers and administrators listened attentively while Dr. White spoke.

Then they stood and applauded his speech.

TOUCHED ON SUBJECTS

Dr. White also touched on other subjects during his speech, although integration was the main topic.

He announced that:

1. The system's high academ-

ic aptitude grouping program will continue to give students of high ability or achievement a better education.

2. The addition of educational television to the system's educational tools will mean more teachers and more expenditures, but ETV will enrich the curriculum.

3. The curriculum offered in Dallas schools will not be watered down.

4. The districts' teachers are "on parade" all the time and must realize their actions must be acceptable to the community.

"The Dallas Morning News"
September 18, 1960
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office

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SERIALIZED.....	FILED.....
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44-10794-

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/29/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter 9/23/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are a copy of an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 9/22/60; an article which appeared in the Dallas Times Herald 9/25/60, and an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 9/25/60, concerning integration in the Public Schools, Dallas, Texas.

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Appeal on Integration Plan Dated Nov. 15 in Fort Worth

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

Appeal of the federal court-ordered "salt and pepper" integration plan for Dallas schools will be heard in Fort Worth Nov. 15. The date was set Wednesday by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, which will be sitting in Fort Worth during November.

It chose to hear the case there—rather than New Orleans—in accord with its practice of hearing appeals as near the point of origin as possible.

Atty. W. J. Durham, who represents a group of Dallas Negroes seeking immediate and more sweeping integration, filed notice of appeal almost immediately after Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson approved the salt and pepper plan in June and ordered it to take effect in September, 1961.

But he has not yet filed his brief setting forth arguments why

the proposed plan is unacceptable to Dallas Negroes.

Durham told The News Wednesday that the brief is in New York City being printed. And it hasn't been returned to him.

"I just wrote a letter today asking them (the printers) to return it as soon as possible," he said.

Speed is necessary inasmuch as the Negroes have only until the end of the week to get their brief into the hands of the appellate court.

It is possible Durham may ask one of the New York attorneys for the NAACP, which he also represents, to sign the brief and fire it directly to New Orleans in the interest of time.

The Dallas attorney said he felt the deadline "isn't too rigid" and wouldn't be strictly observed by the New Orleans court "unless the opposing attorneys demand its precise observance."

Durham declined to reveal the

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September 22, 1961
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Dallas, Texas
Submitted by Dallas Office
(44-789)

44-15714-1
ENCLOSURE

line of reasoning he has employed in ~~the brief~~ "until it is in the hands of the court."

It is known, however, that the Negroes oppose the salt and pepper plan, claiming it is unconstitutional.

"It is really no plan in that it permits one's constitutional rights to be dependent upon the will of another," he said.

The plan calls for voluntary integration in a handful of pre-selected "test" schools scattered throughout Dallas.

Atty. Henry W. Strasburger, who represents the Dallas school board, confirmed that he too was notified Wednesday of the Nov. 15 hearing.

The school board has 10 days after the Negroes' brief is filed to study it and post an answering brief.

"We will, of course, have to wait and see what Mr. Durham contends before we will know how to reply," Strasburger said

Dallas Negroes Ask School Plan Ruling

A limited and voluntary plan of racial desegregation doesn't meet the requirements of the U.S. Supreme Court's integration decree, Dallas Negro attorneys charged this week in a court appeal.

The Negro attorneys filed their appeal brief with the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans in an attempt to get the appeals court to reverse a decision by a Dallas federal judge on integration. Federal Dist. Judge T. Whit-

field Davidson approved a plan this summer which would set up a few integrated schools for those who want integration and which would leave the rest of the schools segregated.

This plan, which is called a salt-and-pepper plan, has already been held illegal, the Negro attorneys charge.

CROSS-APPEAL

The circuit court will hear their appeal on Nov. 15 when it sits in Fort Worth, Dallas

school attorneys will be there to defend the plan and to cross-appeal on another integration plan. The plan the Dallas school attorneys will also ask the court to consider is the so-called "stair-step" plan calling for integration beginning with the first grade and adding a grade a year. Judge Davidson disapproved such a plan this spring.

The salt-and-pepper plan authorizes maintenance of the existing segregated school system, the Negro attorneys charged.

In the brief, the Negroes ask integration beginning in the next school term (Sept., 1961) using a racially nondiscriminatory method.

Negro lawyers filing the brief with the circuit court were W. J. Durham and C. B. Bunkley Jr. of Dallas and Thurgood Marshall and Elwood H. Chisolm of New York City. Atty. Marshall is chief counsel for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

NEGRO CASE

The Negroes claimed the salt-and-pepper plan violates the rights of Negro children under the 14th Amendment because it

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

September 25, 1960

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-15144-76
ENCLOSURE

permits racial discrimination in the public schools.

Henry Strassburger, attorney handling the integration case for the Dallas School District, will file an answer within 20 days in the circuit court.

The Negroes asked the circuit court to take "forthright and decisive" action to integrate Dallas schools.

The circuit court was asked to render a direct judgment instead of sending the case back to Judge Davidson with instructions on what his judgment should be. The Negro attorneys explained that the circuit court could do this because in certain cases a higher court can render judgment without remanding the case to the lower court where the lower court has "failed to apply equitable or legal principles to the facts."

Negroes Appeal Salt-Pepper Plan

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

Negroes are appealing the court-ordered "salt and pepper" desegregation plan for Dallas schools on the grounds that it violates Negro children's constitutional rights by permitting racial discrimination in public schools.

Their legal arguments were detailed in a 13-page appeals brief filed Thursday in the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals at New Orleans, and made public Saturday.

The court will hear their appeal — as well as rebuttal and a cross-appeal by attorneys for the Dallas Independent School District — in Fort Worth Nov. 18.

Negro attorneys charged that U.S. District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson erred in approving the salt and pepper plan and in overruling Negro children's requests to be admitted to Dallas schools "on a racially nondiscriminatory

basis" earlier this month.

"The salt and pepper plan violates the rights of Negro children under the 14th Amendment in that it permits racial discrimination in public schools," the brief argues.

Further attacking the plan the Negroes pointed out that "it cannot be squared with commands of the Supreme Court" and has also been struck down by every court in which it has been proposed.

The brief cites the Nashville Case, similar to the Dallas salt and pepper plan, which was declared unconstitutional.

Negro attorneys also lashed out at the delays they have encountered in integrating Dallas schools.

"District courts were directed to require a prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance and to take such action as necessary to bring about the end of racial segregation 'with all deliberate speed,'" they contended.

"But, after five years of litigation and four prior appeals, no further basis for delay can be shown."

The brief alludes to testimony of School Supt. W. T. White and the Dallas School Board to the effect that "continued studies and meetings are needed to accclimate and reconcile the attitudes of teachers, parents, children and the community to desegregation.

"But such activities, as appealing as they may be, are not encompassed within the guide posts staked out by the Supreme Court," the brief observes. "And none . . . afford possible grounds for not requiring immediate desegregation."

In asking reversal of Judge Davidson's decision, the Negroes asked the appellate court to "render the judgment which justice requires" without further trial in the district court.

Filing the brief were Dallas attorneys W. J. Durham and C. B.

"The Dallas Morning News"

September 25, 1960

Jack B. Krueger, Managing Editor

Dallas, Texas

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-15711-76
ENCLOSURE

Bunkley Jr. and Traigood Marshall of New York City. Marshall is chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

School Board attorney Henry W. Strasburger has 20 days in which to file an answering brief with the appellate court.

He has also submitted a cross-appeal, arguing for the "stair step" plan of integration which was thrown out by Judge Davidson in favor of the salt and pepper approach.

It would begin desegregation with the first grade, adding a grade a year until all 12 were integrated.

The salt and pepper approach, on the other hand, would desegregate only on the voluntary agreement of parents. Those in accord with the plan would enter their children in several integrated "test schools" scattered throughout Dallas. All others would remain segregated.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 11/18/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *a* INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 10/21/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau are a copy of an article appearing in the Dallas Times Herald dated 11/13/60, and an article appearing in the Dallas Morning News dated 11/16/60, concerning integration situation in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (44-10894)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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ENCLOSURE

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Court Prefers Plan Of Stair-Step Mixing

By JAMES LEHRER
News Staff Writer

FORT WORTH, Texas—The U.S. Court of Appeals appeared ready to approve a stair-step integration plan for Dallas' schools after a 45-minute hearing here Tuesday morning.

This action would mean a decision reversal for U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson and rejection of his recommended salt-and-pepper and the sweeping, mass integration approaches.

The three—Judges Richard T. Rives, Elbert P. Tuttle and Warren L. Jones—will return to their New Orleans headquarters and are not expected to make an announcement for at least three months.

Judges' questions directed to attorneys Mark Martin and W. J. Durham, representing the Dallas School Board and the Negro plaintiffs, respectively, all concerned mechanics of carrying out the stair-step concept.

"Houston has already started and they're trying the same in New Orleans," commented Judge Rives, who is the chief judge. "It would seem that Dallas will be a year behind."

"What would be the objection to maybe integrating two grades at a time to begin with?" he asked Martin.

The attorney replied that in the best judgment of the board and School Supt. W. T. White anything further than a grade a year would be too fast.

Paradoxically, the School Board supported both the stair-step plan, which Judge Davidson had rejected, and the salt-and-pepper plan.

Attorney Durham said the Negroes objected to both plans — stair-step because it was too slow and would not provide adequate relief for students presently in school, and the salt-and-pepper because it still allowed for racial discrimination.

"Our position is that both plans are proper, workable, good and constitutional," explained Martin,

"but we think the first plan (stair-step) is the better of the two."

The stair-step plan calls for the first grade to be integrated in Sept. 1961, following each year thereafter with each succeeding grade until the entire system is integrated.

Judge Davidson's salt-and-pepper method, also to begin in 1961, would integrate only selected schools in Dallas, allowing voluntary attendance for children of both races. No student would be made to attend the school if he or his parents did not wish it.

"Then if there were not enough white parents who wanted their children to attend such schools, there would be no integrated schools . . . is that right?" asked Judge Tuttle, first of Martin, then of Durham.

of Durham.

Both agreed that would be the case, but Martin added, "We have had sufficient assurance from Supt. White that there are enough white parents in Dallas who do desire integrated schools to maintain such schools."

Durham, who opened the arguments by reviewing briefly the 5-year litigation history of the case, said the board's "fear of violence" if the schools are integrated too quickly was not substantiated by the facts.

"Integration signs have come down at sporting events in Dallas without violence; signs have come down on the street cars and buses and even in some downtown eating establishments — all without violence."

"Dallas is a law-abiding city. There will be no violence."

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
November 16, 1960
Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

DALLAS INTEGRATION HEARING SET

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

A federal appeals court will meet in Fort Worth Tuesday to decide what type of integration Dallas public schools will have in September, 1961.

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals will hear arguments

by school and Negro attorneys over integration at 10 a.m. Tuesday in Fort Worth's federal bldg. At stake will be whether Dallas schools are allowed to use a voluntary "salt-and-pepper plan" or a grade-a-year desegregation method.

The court will take a look at plans submitted by the Dallas School District calling for integration next year. One plan, approved by Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson last summer, would set up a few specific schools to be integrated. Only those youngsters who wanted to attend in-

tegrated classes would go to these schools. Others, desiring continued segregation, would attend schools of only one race.

CHARGE ILLEGALITY

Negro attorneys have appealed this plan as illegal and say it has been turned down in Nashville and Houston.

The second plan the circuit court will consider Tuesday in Fort Worth is the so-called "stair-step" plan. Judge Davidson disapproved the stair-step plan the school district put forward in May. It would call for integration beginning with the first grade in September, 1961 and adding a grade each year until integration would be complete.

In their appeal of Judge Davidson's ruling which approved the salt-and-pepper plan, the Negro attorneys made no objection to a gradual plan of integration. They did not propose any plan of their own, either, simply asking the court for "forthright and decisive action."

TO HEAR APPEAL

Tuesday, the judges on the circuit court will hear the ap-

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

November 3, 1960

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10771-70
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peal by the Negro lawyers and then hear a defense of the salt-and-pepper plan by attorneys for the school district. The school district lawyers argue that the salt-and-pepper plan is acceptable under the U.S. Supreme Court integration directive. But they will also argue that school officials consider the stair-step method best for Dallas schools.

If the Fort Worth hearing goes true to other hearings the circuit court has held on the Dallas case, no immediate decision can be expected. Usually several weeks or months go by before the court reaches its decision.

School officials believe it is possible the court might propose some other method of integration, but the likelihood seems to be a ruling on the two methods before the court.

OTHER FORMS

Other possible forms integration might take could include immediate 12-grade integration, immediate integration starting with the first grade, integration at mid-term or integration of several grades at once.

The favorite plan of the Dal-

las School Board — the stair-step plan — would not force any child who is a member of the minority race in a school to be in an integrated class. Only a limited number of districts would be integrated because residential segregation exists in Dallas, and most schools are in either all-white neighborhoods or all-Negro areas. Some "border area" schools exist, however, and integration might be expected there.

Under the salt-and-pepper plan of desegregation, only a few schools would be specified as integrated. Parents who wanted their children to attend integrated schools could send them to the mixed schools, but there would be no forced integration.

INVOLVED IN 1955

The Dallas School District became involved in the integration court cases in September, 1955 when about 28 Negro youngsters and their parents made attempts at enrollment in several schools. They were refused admission and within a few days filed suit.

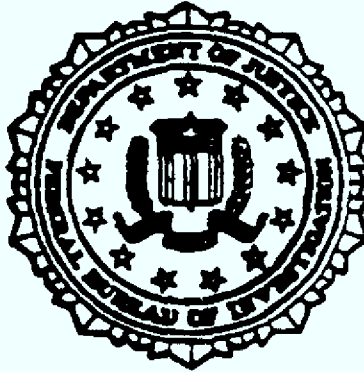
Since then litigation has been

constant. Dallas was ordered in 1958 to desegregate with all deliberate speed, but no deadline was set.

The circuit court, with its headquarters in New Orleans, has apparently become more critical of the lack of integra-

tion in Dallas schools. The court chided the district last winter in the case, saying that good faith without action is not enough.

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 44-HQ-10894

VOLUME NO.

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UNITED STATES

ANT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/6/60

[Handwritten signature]

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

b7c

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 11/8/60.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News" dated 12/1/60, and an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 12/1/60, concerning integration in Dallas, Texas.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)
1 - Dallas

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Rehearing Pled On Schools Decision

Dallas Transfer Plan Knocked Out

By AL HENNER, Staff Writer

Dallas school officials said Thursday they plan to move quickly for a rehearing of a federal circuit court's drastic amendment to integration plans for Dallas.

The Dallas integration case, under litigation for five years, may also be headed back to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans voted Wednesday afternoon that Dallas public schools must begin integration of the first grade in September 1961—but without immediate transfer provisions the board demanded in the plan. The court also said integration might not take 15 years at a grade each year. If such a delay appears unnecessary to the court.

Transfer provisions thrown out of the Dallas "step-by-step" grade-by-grade integration plan were those which would have given transfers to (1) children of the minority race in an integrative school (2) white students who didn't want to attend previously all-Negro schools and (3) Negro students

who didn't wish to attend a previously all-white school.

Circuit court judges also reversed Federal District Judge T. W. Howard Davidson's "split-and-jigsaw" voluntary integration plan and told him to get into effect the Dallas School Board's plan, without the transfer provisions.

"I wouldn't hesitate to predict we'll make a motion for a rehearing," School Board President Frankie E. Spafford said Thursday.

"Frankly I was surprised that the court made any change to our plan, since we had those transfer provisions well-forward from the Nashville plan which was approved by federal courts."

"Nashville's plan (a step-by-step plan) has been in operation and is successful and practical," Mr. Spafford said.

School attorneys probably will be instructed Wednesday night at the school board meeting to ask for rehearing in the case.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

October 1, 1960
Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-737

If the rehearing is denied by the New Orleans court, the next step would be a request for a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court granted the writ, then the Dallas integration case would be docketed and heard by the highest court in the nation.

If the Supreme Court denies the writ, the Dallas School District would not have any other avenue of appeal, observers said Thursday.

NO COMMENT

Negro attorneys withheld comment until they received the official court order in the case. They had argued against the "salt-and-pepper" plan and the "stair-step" plan, but had indicated a

modified gradual integration plan taking perhaps six years—might get their approval.

Dallas School Supt. W. T. White said he found it difficult to understand how the New Orleans court could make the ruling it did.

"The most vital part of the plan has been cut out in those transfer provisions," he said.

The circuit court of appeals said that transfer provisions recognizing race as grounds for transfers "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination."

"We do not mean to approve the stair-step plan insofar as it postpones full integration," the opinion signed by the three-judge appeals court said. The court left it to the district court to determine if "that much delay is necessary, or whether the speed is too deliberate."

Judges ruling in the case were Chief Judge Richard T. Rives and Judges Elbert Tuttle and Warren L. Jones. All are judges from Southern states.

RAFS DAVIDSON PLAN

The circuit court appeared critical of Judge Davidson's approval of the "salt-and-pepper" plan which would have set up only a few schools to serve students of both races who wished integration.

The New Orleans court said Judge Davidson's plan "evidences a total misconception of the nature of the constitutional rights asserted by the plaintiff."

"More complete integration may result if the transfer provisions are dropped," Dr. White said Thursday.

School officials seemed especially concerned at the lack of consistency in rulings of the federal courts on integration.

"I'm shocked at the deviation from procedure of the court in the past in approving the same plan," Dr. White said. "I don't understand it."

45

U.S. Court OK's Dallas Stair-Step Integration Plan

Transfer Of Pupils Ruled Out

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

A federal appellate court Wednesday put its stamp of approval on a 12-year "stair-step" integration plan for Dallas public schools.

At the same time, however, the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans struck out a vital student transfer provision that brought expressions of shock and surprise from Dallas Independent School District officials.

The provision, embodied in the original stair-step plan drafted by school officials last spring, recognized three situations as "valid conditions supporting applications for transfer."

In essence the school board was empowered to transfer any student attending a school where a majority of the students were of a different race.

The appellate court said it deleted the provision because it "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination" by recognizing race as a ground for transfer.

"It sounds like more complete integration may result," Supt. W. T. White told The Dallas News late Wednesday.

Both Dr. White and Franklin E. Spafford, president of the Dallas School Board, emphasized that the board's stair-step plan was "almost identical" to others approved by the courts and already put into effect in other Southern cities.

"The transfer of minority groups to majority group schools, upon application of parents is one of the basic tenets of stair-step plans previously approved by both district and appellate courts," said Dr. White.

"I'm shocked at this deviation from past procedures of the court in approving the same plan. The law is supposed to be consistent. I just don't understand it," he commented.

Spafford, an attorney, indicated surprise that the court should alter a stair-step plan that is nearly identical to the Nashville, Tenn., plan OK'd by the same Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

"We relied almost explicitly on the Nashville plan because it had been through litigation, had been approved and was operating successfully," he said.

Dallas attorney W. J. Durham, who represented Negro plaintiffs in the Nov. 15 hearing before the appeals court in Fort Worth, declined comment on the decision until I got a copy of their opinion.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
December 1, 1960
Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

44-10894-77

316

He had argued against both the stair-step plan and the controversial "salt-and-pepper" integration approach.

The latter, approved last spring by Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson of Dallas after he had dismissed the school district's stair-step proposal, was reversed Wednesday by the appellate court.

"It (the salt-and-pepper plan) evidences a total misconception of the nature of the constitutional rights asserted by the plaintiff," said the 3-judge appeals court in turning it down.

Judge Davidson's plan would have provided various "test schools" scattered throughout the district, where parents who desire integration might send their children—all on a voluntary basis.

The stair-step plan, on the other hand, provides for the integration of the first grade in September, 1961, and for the desegregation of one more grade a year until all 12 grades have been integrated.

In approving the stair-step plan, the appellate court made it clear it "does not mean to approve the plan insofar as it postpones full integration.

"The district court retains jurisdiction of the action during the transition," it said.

It is up to the Dallas school board to determine precisely how much time is necessary to achieve total integration.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/9/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald" dated 12/1/60, concerning recent court action, Dallas integration suit. Also enclosed is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 12/2/60, setting forth the views of Dallas Police Chief JESSE E. CURRY, NA, concerning action contemplated by the Dallas Police Department in the event of integration in the City of Dallas.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)
1 - Dallas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

44-10894-80

27

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EX-55
EX-55

63 DEC 30 1960

318

Curry Says Dallas Police Ready for Any School Strife

By JAMES EWELL

The New Orleans school crisis brought strong assurances Thursday that Dallas police are prepared to handle any disorders which might arise from integration of public schools here next fall.

"We have no way of knowing what to expect—we can only hope for the best," said Police Chief Jesse E. Curry.

"As far as training, I feel we are adequately prepared."

Curry put the more than 1,800-men police force through special indoctrination courses on methods of handling civil strife last summer and indicated refresher classes will be started prior to the opening of Dallas schools on a racially mixed basis in September.

Curry admitted that the present force, with many young men now in the ranks, has yet to be

tested under emergency conditions, like the New Orleans school upheaval. But present plans, he said, rely strongly on the experience and wisdom of the older police supervisors.

"We've had some minor incidents, like when a crowd tries to take a prisoner away from police, but nothing on the order of major disorders—at least not since the garment and auto workers strikes back before the war," Curry said.

Curry said the department is ready to "get tough" if it is necessary. "The men will know how best to handle the situation," he said, stressing the warning.

He said police know the names of potential troublemakers and radical organizations and "hot-spots" within the school district where strife could occur.

The fact that police have been

compiling files on likely leaders until now has been a guarded police secret.

To reports circulating through police headquarters that Curry had sent observers to New Orleans, the chief said he had not done so but had considered it.

"I don't know what could be gained by sending observers—the crowd behavior there (New Orleans) pretty well seems established to pattern.

"It might be interesting to note that we have been doing research into the types of crowd behavior," Curry added.

Curry had praise for New Orleans police in their handling of the crisis: "I think they've done very well. If trouble occurs here, I hope we can do as well. Houston integrated smoothly and I'm sincerely hopeful it can be done in Dallas."

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
September 2, 1960
Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

319

Action Due on Plea In Integration Ruling

Dallas Transfer Plan Knocked Out

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

Dallas school officials said Thursday they plan to move quickly for a rehearing of a federal circuit court's drastic amendment to integration plans for Dallas.

The Dallas integration case, under litigation for five years, may also be headed back to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of appeals in New Orleans ruled Wednesday afternoon that Dallas public schools must begin integration of the first grade in September 1961—but without immediate transfer provisions the board included in the plan. The court said integration might take 12 years at a grade each year if such a delay appears unnecessary to the courts.

Transfer provisions shown on of the Dallas "voluntary" grade-by-grade integration plan were ones which would have given transfers to (1) students of the minority race in an integrated school (2) white students who didn't want to attend previously all-Negro

schools, and (3) Negro students who didn't wish to attend a previously all-white school.

Circuit court judges also reversed Federal District Judge T. Whitfield Davidson's "ball-and-pepper" voluntary integration plan and told him to put into effect the Dallas School Board's plan, without the transfer provisions.

"I wouldn't hesitate to predict we'll make a motion for a rehearing," School Board President Franklin E. Spafford said Thursday.

"Frankly, I was surprised that the court made any change in our plan, since we took those transfer provisions word-for-word from the Nashville plan which was approved by federal courts."

Nashville's plan is stair-step plan but has been in operation and is successful and practical," Mr. Spafford said.

School attorneys probably will be instructed Wednesday night at the school board meeting to seek a rehearing in the case.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

Felix R. McNight, Executive
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

If the rehearing is denied by the New Orleans court, the next step would be a request for a writ of certiorari ~~from the~~ U.S. Supreme Court. If the Supreme Court granted the writ, then the Dallas integration case would be docketed and heard by the highest court in the nation.

If the Supreme Court denies the writ, the Dallas School District would not have any other avenue of appeal, observers said Thursday.

NO COMMENT

Negro attorneys withheld comment until they received the official court order in the case. They had argued against the "salt and-pepper" plan and the "stair-step" plan, but had indicated a modified gradual integration plan taking perhaps six years might get their approval.

Dallas School Supt. W. T. White said he found it difficult to understand how the New Orleans court could make the ruling it did.

"The most vital part of the plan has been cut out in those transfer provisions," he said.

The circuit court of appeals said

that transfer provisions recognizing race as grounds for transfers "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination."

"We do not mean to approve the stair-step plan insofar as it postpones full integration," the opinion signed by the three-judge appeals court said. The court left it to the district court to determine if "that much delay is necessary, or whether the speed is too deliberate."

Judges ruling in the case were Chief Judge Richard T. Rives and Judges Elbert Tuttle and Warren L. Jones. All are judges from Southern states.

RAPE DAVIDSON PLAN

The circuit court appeared critical of Judge Davidson's approval of the "salt-and-pepper" plan which would have set up only a few schools to serve students of both races who wished integration.

The New Orleans court said Judge Davidson's plan "evidences a total misconception of the nature of the constitutional rights asserted by the plaintiff."

"More complete integration may result if the transfer provisions are dropped," Dr. White said Thursday.

School officials seemed especially concerned at the lack of consistency in rulings of the federal courts on integration.

"I'm shocked at the deviation from procedures of the court in the past in approving the same plan," Dr. White said. "I don't understand it."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 12/19/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: 0 INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Enclosed for the Bureau are a copy of an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 12/6/60, and an article which appeared in the Dallas Morning News 12/7/60, concerning integration of Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (44-10894) (Encl. 2)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

(3)

ENCLOSURE

EXP. PROC.

b7c

REC-16

44-10894-81

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63 DEC 30 1960

322

Board's Attorneys To Ask Rehearing

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

The Dallas School Board Wednesday instructed its attorneys to ask the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals for a rehearing of its decision last week in the Dallas integration case.

In a 10-minute special session, the board voted to ask the New Orleans court to "reconsider and change" that portion of its decision striking down the board's right to transfer pupils on a racial basis.

The motion will also seek permission to argue the case orally.

Although the board has until Dec. 21 to file its motion, Attorney Mark Martin told members he would act "as soon as possible" in getting his plea to the court.

Martin, representing the legal firm of Strassburger, Price, Kates, Miller & Martin, expressed belief that the appeals court did not intend to eliminate entirely the school board's transfer rights.

"For example, it left intact that paragraph of the proposed stair-step integration plan permitting the board to transfer first grade students 'when good cause is shown and when it is practical, consistent with sound school administration,'" he noted.

Eliminated was the paragraph that recognized three situations as "valid conditions supporting applications for transfer."

In essence they empowered the board to transfer any student attending a school where a majority of pupils was of a different race.

The appellate court said it deleted the provision because it "might tend to perpetuate racial discrimination" by recognizing race as a ground for transfer.

School attorneys are expected to argue for inclusion of the racial transfer privilege on the basis the proposal is identical to the so-called Nashville Plan previously OK'd by the U.S. Sixth Court of Appeals in St. Louis.

It has been pointed out, however, that neither the Nashville Plan nor other similar approaches now in effect in several Southern cities went before the Fifth Appeals Court. The Dallas plan provided its first opportunity to rule on the issue.

W. J. Durham, attorney for Negro plaintiffs in the Dallas integration issue, told The Dallas News Wednesday he must examine the school board's motion before his next move is determined.

He had told The News earlier, however, that he would probably file a cross-appeal "if attorneys for the school board appeal" the New Orleans court's decision.

"If they (the appeals court) overrule the school board's motion for rehearing and the board accepts the ruling and takes no further action, then we'll do nothing," Durham reiterated Wednesday.

"But, if the appeals court reverses its previous decision, or if the case moves to the U.S. Supreme Court, then we'd probably file a cross appeal."

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas
December 8, 1960
Jack R. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-
ENCLOSURE

3

IN INTEGRATION CASE

Schools Study Placement Act

By AL NESTER
Staff Writer

If federal courts don't allow the transfer provisions in Dallas school integration plan, school leaders may make use of the Texas pupil placement act to give more flexibility in transfers.

Sources close to school leaders said this week that the school district is definitely interested in

the pupil placement act if an appeal of a New Orleans circuit court ruling is unsuccessful. The U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled last week that three key transfer provisions in the Dallas "stair-step" integration plan must be deleted.

The Texas pupil placement act gives many reasons for transfers of students, but race is not one of them. The New Orleans court struck out the three transfer provisions in the Dallas plan, saying they might lead to racial discrimination.

The Dallas School Board was to meet at 5 p.m. Wednesday to authorize Atty. Henry Strasburger to ask for a rehearing of the New Orleans decision.

The provisions the court ordered taken out of the plan for integration beginning in the first grade in September, 1961, were:

- That no white child would

See SCHOOLS on Page 3

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

September 7, 1960
Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-5

37

be forced to attend a previously all Negro school.

• That no Negro child would be forced to attend a previously all white school.

• That members of a minority race in an integrated school would not be forced to attend the integrated school.

These three provisions were upheld in the Nashville integration case by the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals in St. Louis, and in effect were approved by the U.S. Supreme Court when it refused to hear an appeal of the U.S. Supreme Court when it refused to hear an appeal of the Nashville case. School officials in Dallas were surprised when the New Orleans court threw out the transfer provisions in the Dallas plan.

LAW'S CONTENTS

The Texas pupil placement act was passed by the 55th legislature in 1957, but has not been used by any school district. The Dallas Independent School District has asked for a test of the constitutionality of the law, but federal and state courts have refused to consider the law until a district actually applies it.

Grounds for transferring students under the act include the psychological qualification of the pupil for the type of teaching and associations involved, the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others, the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community, and the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil.

Other grounds for granting transfers include the adequacy of the pupil's academic preparation for admission to a particular school or curriculum, the scholastic aptitude and intelligence of the student and the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a school.

The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled in a case involving the Alabama Pupil Placement Law that the provisions of the law do not violate the U.S. Constitution. But the court also said that if racial discrimination can be proved under the act, then the application of the law might be unconstitutional.

"We aren't ruling on the pupil placement act," one justice said Wednesday. "It would be a legal thing to use it to lose the appeal of the federal case now," he said.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

b7c

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 1/23/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 1/16/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 1/12/61, and an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 1/12/61, both dealing with the integration situation in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (enclosure)
1 - Dallas

(3)

ENCLOSURE

1 Orig. Unit

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REC-12 44-10894-82

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326

APPEAL TO HIGH COURT USELESS, SCHOOLS TOLD

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

The Dallas School Board has been told by its attorney that it won't get any help from the U.S. Supreme Court in its integration problems.

Henry W. Strasburger made a five-minute appearance before the board at the regular session and recommended that the Dallas School District not carry the case to the Supreme Court. The board has been ordered by the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to integrate its first grades beginning in September.

"What procedures are open to us?" School Board President Franklin E. Spafford asked Mr. Strasburger.

"Just one—to request a writ of certiorari to the U.S. Supreme Court," the attorney replied, explaining that the district has had its request in the circuit court turned down.

"Do you have any recommendation?" the board president asked.

"Our recommendation is that you should not make a petition to the Supreme Court," Mr. Strasburger answered.

ASKS QUESTIONS

Board member R. L. Dilard Jr. asked the attorney if his recommendation was based on the belief the court offered little chance of relief in the integration suit.

"Yes, that is the only reason I make the recommendation," Mr. Strasburger answered.

"We'll take this under advisement and in due time take action," Mr. Spafford said.

Throughout the history of the five-year-old integration suit the school board has always followed recommendations of its

legal counsel. The board has about 90 days in which to file a writ for appeal to the Supreme Court.

If no request for a writ of certiorari is made, no more legal action stands in the way of integration in Dallas public schools.

TO BEGIN SEPT. 6

Gradual integration would begin Sept. 6 with the first grades in some schools and would proceed a grade each year until complete. The circuit court reserved the right to speed up the process later if integration comes about without difficulty.

Mr. Spafford said following the meeting he did not know just when the board would reach its final decision on integration, but that it would be within the 90-day period.

A. C. Scurlock, an attorney, was one of three speakers who were critical of integration. He said the U. S. Supreme Court justices were loyal and patriotic citizens, but that the court ruling could be used to benefit both races.

"Whether we like integration or not, we're going to have it," he said.

URGES REORGANIZATION

But he urged the board to reorganize its schools on the basis of excellence and achievement of the students.

"Apply the rule of capabilities and aptitudes. The problem will then solve itself," he said, adding that white children would not be held back by inferiorities of Negroes if his plan were followed.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

January 12, 1961

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

ENCLOSURE

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327

"The board has thought about this before," Mr. Spafford replied. "I don't think you'll be disappointed."

A segregationist leader, Lloyd Riddle, criticized the school board for following recommendations not to take the case to the Supreme Court.

"The board seems to want integration to work, and I don't," he said. "But it would be better for the Supreme Court to order complete integration rather than this gradual poison. Dallas wouldn't stand for complete integration."

Another speaker was Mrs. Addie Barlow Frazier, who harangued the board. She called board members "yellow cowards" for considering integration.

"You have trespassed the bounds of decency," the board president told her. He ordered her to sit down.

FBI

Date: 3/24/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 1/23/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning the forthcoming integration of the Dallas public schools. *b2, b7c*

is [REDACTED] in the enclosed letterhead memorandum
[REDACTED] who furnished the information orally to SA [REDACTED]

LYNUM

- ③ - Bureau (44-10894) (Encl. 8) (RM)
- Dallas (44-739)
(4)

ENCLOSURE

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REQ. REC'D
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REC-83

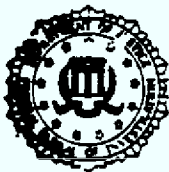
44-10894-83

MAR 27 1961

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Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

320



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
March 24, 1961

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

b2, b7D

On March 23, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past and
who is [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that sometime during the middle of April, 1961, exact date unrecalled, a Federal court order to integrate Dallas public schools in September, 1961, will become final. [REDACTED] explained there is a ninety day period after the court order during which the Dallas public schools could appeal the order of the District Court in Dallas. However, according to [REDACTED] it has been decided by the Dallas School Board and the Dallas city officials that there will be no further criticizing of integration and the Dallas city authorities are prepared to accept integration in September, 1961.

[REDACTED] further stated that the Dallas newspapers have agreed to say nothing about the Dallas integration suit until it becomes final and that all of the Negro leaders in Dallas are also maintaining strict silence on the matter and are attempting to prevent any further sit-in demonstrations so as not to jeopardize Dallas school integration. [REDACTED] emphasized that the Dallas city authorities are determined that there will be no violence in September, 1961, when Dallas school integration will begin.

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

ENCLOSURE

44-10894 -

330

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 4/13/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 3/24/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," dated 4/7/61, relating to integration of Dallas schools, and an editorial appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 4/8/61, also pertaining to integration of Dallas public schools.

2 - Bureau (encls-2)

1 - Dallas

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EX 100

REC-46

44-10894-84

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

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56 APR 25 1961

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331

Dallas Integration Limitations Hinted

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

Dallas residents face racial integration in the public schools, but that integration will probably be of a limited nature with the school board holding wide powers of transfer, a school official said Friday.

The deadline for the Dallas School Board to appeal its integration case to the U. S. Supreme Court passed Thursday night without the board taking any action, clearing the way for integration in compliance with federal court order, beginning Sept. 6 in the first grade.

Although school board members and administrators have not publicly revealed details of integration in Dallas, it is known that the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals indicated the Texas Pupil Placement Act may be used to give individual transfers — if the transfers aren't made solely for racial reasons.

TRANSFER PLAN

One school leader indicated a liberal transfer plan will be used, with students receiving individual consideration before they are integrated in the schools.

The Dallas School Board let the Thursday deadline go by without any comment, and in effect, the board followed the recommendation of their attorney, Henry Strasburger, not to seek a hearing in the U.S. Supreme Court. He indicated three months ago that the board could not expect to get more sympathy from that court than from the circuit court.

The Texas Pupil Placement Act was cited by the circuit court last December as giving ample authority for student transfers in the Dallas district when the circuit court struck out a provision in the integration plan put forward by Dallas officials.

The provision would have made possible (1) transfers of students of the minority race in an integrated school; (2) white students who didn't want to attend previously all-Negro schools; and (3) Negro students who didn't wish to attend a previously all-white school.

The circuit court indicated that the Texas Pupil Placement Act made these transfer provisions "superfluous."

Here are some of the reasons transfers might be given at the board's discretion under the pupil placement act:

Available room and teaching capacity in various schools, the effect of admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic program, the adequacy of a pupil's academic preparation for a particular school, scholastic ability and relative intelligence of the pupil, the effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school, the psychological effect upon the pupil of attendance at a particular school, the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community and the morals, conduct, health and personal standards of the pupil.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

April 7, 1961
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10794-84
ENCLOSURE

33

Integration for Dallas

IF IT IS LEFT to extremists on both sides of the integration issue, we can have mobs, fighting around the schools, disgraceful scenes inside and outside the school buildings and a bitter hubbub of hatred which would leave lasting scars on pretty nearly everything good in Dallas. It is time now to sit down quietly and face up to that possibility. If there is anything on which all of us ought to agree, it is that we want no trouble next fall in Dallas.

The responsible school authorities here are under orders to integrate the first-graders. That is what the courts say. The chances that the courts will say otherwise have all been explored. The Dallas Independent School District has at long length decided to accept the situation for what it is.

The citizenry must now face that situation as the school board faces it. Alternative No. 1 is to do as Little Rock has done and as New Orleans is doing. In the opinion of The News, there is neither merit nor satisfaction in that course. Alternative No. 2 is to begin now preparing in every way we honestly can to go ahead with this experiment under conditions which will give it a chance to succeed.

Some of us are not going to like it. But we cannot have mob rule in Dallas.

So far as the little people are concerned for next September, they will have no problem at all. They will not be conscious that there is a problem for anybody, unless their elders so misbehave as to become a problem themselves.

We may be sure that it is the concern of the school administration to take every step to make the change-over peaceful. That means that the teaching personnel immediately to be in charge of integrated classes will all be picked people. It means that troublemakers in any school can be transferred out before trouble becomes serious. It means that every effort will be made to satisfy patrons from both racial groups. And it means police preparation against intimidation of any sort against anybody.

In the meantime, let us discourage uproar and contention as much as we can. That will call for self-restraint on the part of black and white citizens alike. Let's lay our banners down. Let's try, in a spirit of live and let live, to get along together. Surely we can do that for the sake of the Dallas we all love.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

April 1, 1961

Richard West, Chief
Editorial Division
Submitted by Dallas
Office

44-16894-84

ENCLOSURE

333

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10394)

DATE: 5/9/61

CDL
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *C*
INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 4/13/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated 4/27/61, an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 4/27/61 and an article appearing in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 4/30/61, all pertaining to the forthcoming integration of the Dallas Public Schools in September of 1961.

The Dallas Office will continue to forward copies of articles appearing in the Dallas newspapers to the Bureau and any other information obtained from established sources. No overt investigation of this matter will be conducted without specific instructions from the Bureau.

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2 - Bureau (encls-3)
1 - Dallas

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3 ENCLOSURE
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EX-116

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REC-72 44-10394-85

MAY 10 1961

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MAY 18 1961

1334

White Seeks Citizens' Aid In Integration

Superintendent Hopes For Program's Success

The superintendent of the giant Dallas Independent School District Saturday called on all Dallas citizens to work for the success of court-ordered desegregation this fall.

"We want it to succeed," Dr. W. T. White told the district's 1,000 teachers and administrators at their annual spring convocation in Dallas Memorial Auditorium.

"Desegregation is, after all, no more than another educational program," he continued, "and we are just as anxious for its success as we are for any program the district undertakes."

Dr. White emphasized that there will be no looking back.

"We shall waste no time in vain conjecture of 'why' and 'what-if,'" he said. "All of us are bound by a common determination to see that this change that will have its beginning next September shall not temper or hamper our enthusiasm for exerting our best efforts toward excellent education."

The superintendent made it clear that teachers and administrators compose the basic group that can guarantee success of desegregation.

But he hastened to add that other citizens of Dallas, "the laymen who have children and who pay taxes," have as large a responsibility as the school community.

"Dallas is a proud city," Dr. White said. "I can not imagine a community state of mind other than to contribute to and to guarantee fruition of this well thoughtout plan."

"The civic clubs, churches, parent organizations in Dallas, the individual citizen himself, all have a stake in the successful outcome and a responsibility for the results."

He lauded the Dallas School Board and the work it has done in the seven years spent preparing a desegregation plan.

"I expect and fully anticipate that each of us will follow the firm leadership of our board," he added.

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

April 30, 1961
Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10714-
ENCLOSURE

Pledging that race will not be a factor in the new set of transfer rules approved last week by the board, the superintendent said the regulations will apply "to all children and all families alike."

He predicted that only a relatively few first grade classes will be mixed under the court-approved "stair step" approach to desegregation. But he assured there would be no gerrymandering to insure that result.

Turning to the district's newly instituted units contrasting communism and democracy, Dr. White declared that the instruction has no desire to make "witch hunters" of students or to make them suspicious of their neighbors.

"But we do feel the time has come when high school students should have a better concept of the contrast between the two governments than they've had before."

"We don't want to indoctrinate. But we do want to achieve a lucid understanding of our valued American freedoms. And it's the responsibility of this group to see that such an appreciation comes about."

The superintendent would have other teachers outside the junior and senior grades where the units are being used do their part in aiding the instructional program.

Student Transfer Code OK'd; Impact on Integration Muffled

By FRANK HILDEBRAND

Broad student transfer rules, on which the Dallas Independent School District will rely this fall in meeting court-ordered desegregation, got unanimous approval—but no comment—from the Dallas School Board before a standing-room-only audience Wednesday night.

Sept. W. T. White declined comment later on the significance of the action.

He said, however, that he would elaborate on the rules at 9 a.m. Saturday when the district holds its annual spring convocation for faculty and administrators at Dallas Memorial Auditorium.

The code is the first formal instrument the district has drawn regarding the mechanics of transferring a student from one school to another. "It was prompted," Dr. White said, "in order to give a solid basis for determining transfer applications this fall."

Although basically the code consists of the unwritten rules the district has followed in moving its students in the past, it con-

tains much new detail.

Significantly, the new material is drawn from such sources as the Texas Pupil Placement Act, the Houston School District's plan

Other school board action,
Page 21.

for meeting desegregation and the very order from the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans ordering the district to begin mixing on a "stair step" plan Sept. 8.

Listed are 18 "factors" that the school administration may consider in granting or declining an application for transfer. All are taken from the Texas Pupil Placement Act—the instrument to which the New Orleans appeals court directed the district's attention while striking a provision that would have permitted transfer on grounds of race.

Among them are:

"The Dallas Morning News
Dallas, Texas

April 27, 1961

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas

44-10374-

ENCLOSURE

"The possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others."

"The possibility of breaches of the peace or ill will or economic retaliation within the community."

"Maintenance or severance of established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and with teachers."

"The effect of admission of the pupil upon the academic progress of other students in a particular school."

"The scholastic aptitude, relative intelligence and psychological qualification of the pupil seeking transfer."

From the Houston plan, the district adopted the rule that "if there are two or more children in the same family eligible to attend any of the grades taught in an elementary school, they shall attend the same school."

The new rules made it clear that "no student shall be granted or denied a transfer on the basis of race or color."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 5/29/61

[Handwritten signature]
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *[Handwritten 'Q']* INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/9/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", a daily Dallas newspaper, dated 5/25/61, which sets forth information concerning plans of the Dallas School Board for integration in Dallas in September, 1961. It should be noted that the previous articles dealt exclusively with integration in Houston, Texas, in September, 1960.

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2 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas

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ENCLOSURE

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REC'D - CIVIL RIGHTS

57 JUN 7 1961

Rec'd from 75
Serial 6-2-61

339

SCHOOL LESSON-5

Similarity To Houston Plan Noted

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the last in a series of articles concerning Houston school desegregation and lessons Dallas may learn from Houston's experience.

By AL HESTER, Staff Writer

HOUSTON—A study of Houston's first year of school integration can give a good indication of what Dallasites can expect next September when Dallas public schools desegregate.

Plans for carrying out the decrees by the federal courts to integrate are nearly the same in both districts. Dallas school officials have visited Houston to see how Houston is working out desegregation. At least one provision of the Houston plan has been "borrowed" by Dallas.

Both districts were ordered to integrate using the gradual "stair-step" method beginning in the first grade and adding a grade each year.

The Houston and Dallas school districts are both making use of the wide powers of a Texas school board to make its own transfer policies within the district. These powers are constitutional as long as they are not used to bar children because of race.

THE TWO DISTRICTS have administrations which have said desegregation, just as any other school program, must be made to work.

A comparison of the desegregation set-ups in Houston and Dallas shows this:

Houston during its first year with desegregated classes has 12 Negro children going to school in previously all-white schools. Dallas, according to statements by School Supt. W. T. White, also will have a limited program of desegregation. Dr. White said last week he predicts only a small number of Dallas schools will be involved in desegregation in September.

It's likely that his predictions will be correct because of certain provisions in the pupil transfer policies of the Dallas and Houston districts.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

May 25, 1961
Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-739

44-10894 - 81
ENCLOSURE

340

DALLAS AND HOUSTON both have rules that no Negro youngster can enter a previously all-white school if he has older brothers and sisters attending an elementary school. While race is not a direct factor in this provision, the effect is to limit greatly the number of Negroes who can apply for admission. Most Negro first graders have older brothers and sisters.

In Houston, the "brother-sister" regulation has played a major role in limiting desegregation, according to Negroes seeking admission and to school officials themselves. In Houston the provision has not been tested in court. Whether the provision will be tested in Dallas will have to be seen.

Another prediction which can be made on the basis of Houston's experience as applied to Dallas is that many Negro parents will not attempt to enroll their children in desegregated classes. In Houston, many Negro families believe it is better for their children to have their own schools. A check with Dallas Negro teachers and principals indicates a great amount of pride in Negro schools. These school leaders believe most of their students will "stay with us."

ANOTHER FACTOR which probably has worked to discourage widespread desegregation is campaigning by Negro teachers to persuade students and parents desegregation isn't the best course.

Although nothing official is said, there are definite indications Negro teachers and principals fear the loss of their jobs if there is wholesale integration, either in Dallas or Houston. Teachers and principals occupy a high position in the Negro communities and their advice is often followed.

Mrs. Frank Poyer, president of the Houston School Board, has said flatly that some Negro teachers would lose employment if wholesale integration occurs there.

"They know this. We'd have to pick the best qualified teachers," she said.

UNESPOKEN BY OFFICIALS, but definitely a reason Negro teachers and principals may fight wholesale integration, is that they know Southerners generally will not accept Negro teachers for mixed classes of whites and colored students.

Studies within the last few years in Oklahoma indicate some Negro teachers have lost jobs because school boards did not want Negro instructors for white students.

In Houston, the emphasis is to keep desegregation at a minimum. Statements by Dr. White in Dallas indicate Dallas will follow a similar pattern.

"Our program refers only to the educational system," he said recently.

"CALL OUR PROGRAM desegregation—not integration," Houston's superintendent, Dr. John W. McFarland, said. In Houston, youngsters are kept from making physical contact on the playgrounds. No integrated outside activities have been set up with the exception of PTA work.

The Houston and Dallas police departments have both indicated they will take strong action to prevent violence and mob action over integration.

In Houston, squad cars were ready for trouble. None came. In Dallas, police have received special training in mob control to meet possible problems in integration. Police hope a show of firmness will discourage any violence.

DALLAS SOON will embark on its program of desegregation, apparently to follow the pattern set by Houston and other forward Southern cities such as Nashville.

In the final accounting, it will be up to the citizens of Dallas whether desegregation is carried out peacefully—just as in other cities where the change in race relations has taken place.

School authorities can hope and plan, but it is up to the people whether a program of desegregation works.

341

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 6/15/61

Wif
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *0*
INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 5/29/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated 6/6/61, setting forth the Dallas School Board's plans for integration of the Dallas Public Schools on 9/6/61.

UACB, the Dallas Office will continue to furnish information pertaining to integration of public schools in Dallas, Texas, through this file, and will also include such information in the regular monthly summary on the racial situation in the Dallas Division.

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② - Bureau (Encl. 1)
1 - Dallas

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34

Rules for Transfer Listed by Schools

The Dallas school administration spelled out rules Saturday to govern transfers of students—regulations which will apply to Negro youngsters hoping to enter desegregated schools.

Nowhere in the publication released Saturday is race or color mentioned but the transfer provisions apply to all students.

Pupils who want transfers to schools other than their home district school must apply to their home principal during a period beginning the afternoon of Aug. 14 and extending through the afternoon of Aug. 25. Principals will handle the applications for transfers in afternoons during the period set up.

Parents who do not apply for transfers for their students during the Aug. 14-25 period can

do so at the close of the first two weeks of the fall semester, School Supt. W. T. White said.

Dallas is set to desegregate its first grade beginning Sept. 8, the first day of school.

Students who have moved into the receiving district don't have to apply for a transfer to it, the statement by Dr. White said.

Dr. White indicated the statement was published to carry out the Dallas School Board's order "to develop operational plans which will expedite the administration of assignment and transfer of pupils within the district."

The order was made on April 28 and at the same time the board also approved a long list of factors to be used in approving transfers between districts within the school system.

Race or color are not factors to be considered in denying transfer request, the board said.

There were, however, 15 categories of reasons why transfers could be denied. One of these is when a first-grader has elder brothers and sisters attending an elementary school. The district has a regulation that children in the same family should attend the same elementary school. Thus, a transfer request would be denied a Negro or

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

June 6, 1961

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894 - 1
ENCLOSURE

white first-grader with older brothers or sisters in the same elementary school.

Factors in considering transfers include available room and teaching capacity in schools, availability of transportation, the effect of admission of new pupils upon established or proposed academic program, the suitability of established curricula for particular pupils, adequacy of students' academic preparation for admission to a particular school, scholastic aptitude and relative intelligence, psychological qualification of the pupil, effect of admission of a student upon the academic progress of the other students, the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils or others, the possibility of breaches of the peace or ill wills or economic retaliation within the community, home environment of pupil, choice and interest of pupil, the morals, health and personal standards of the pupil and the request or consent of parents and their reasons for requesting a transfer.

Dr. White gave instructions to his principals to "interview each applicant with courtesy and dispatch."

The home district principal will study the application and "advise the coordinator of administrative services of the feasibility of the transfer. Then the principal sends the request and other documents to the principal of the school to which the request for transfer applies.

This principal then advises the coordinator of administrative services concerning the

transfer and forwards application and other pertinent materials to him. It is up to the coordinator of administrative services to decide whether transfers will be granted. Home district principals will notify parents if the transfers are granted.

All first-grade children whose parents request transfers must have a health history and medical report made out for them.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 7/5/61

TO : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CR

Re Dallas letter to Bureau 6/15/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article entitled "INTEGRATION ORDERED ON STEP BASIS" that appeared in the Dallas Morning News, Dallas, Texas, 6/28/61, and one copy of an article entitled "'RELUCTANTLY,' JUDGE ORDERS SCHOOL MIXING" that appeared in the Dallas Times Herald, Dallas, Texas, 6/28/61.

These articles reflect U. S. District Court at Dallas on 6/27/61 ordered the Dallas School District to begin desegregation on a "stair step" basis on 9/6/61.

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2 - Bureau (Encl. 2) (44-10894)
1 - Dallas (44-739)

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ENCLOSURE

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CC - Civil Rights Unit

Integration Ordered on Step Basis

U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitbeck Davidson Tuesday ordered the Dallas School District to begin desegregation on a "stair step" basis Sept. 8.

The 64-year-old jurist's action was prompted by mandate of the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

In his order, he pleaded with all Dallas citizens "to support and cooperate with" the Dallas School Board in implementing the order.

"Stand calmly by constituted authority," he urged in an opinion that accompanied his routine order.

Special counsel was offered to both white and Negro.

"Do not, though you disapprove, resort to violence in any form," he said to the white man. "It injures your cause. It does harm and subjects you to ultimate defeat and humiliation."

He reminded the Negro that he has "won in the courts of the land a history-making legal battle."

"If it calls for a triumph, remember the precept of Gen. Grant at Appomattox: 'Never crow over the reverses of an honorable adversary.'"

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

6-28-61

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-

ENCLOSURE

'Reluctantly,' Judge Orders School Mixing

While strongly opposing integration as unconstitutional, U.S. Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson has officially ordered into effect the Dallas School Board's "stairstep" plan of desegregation.

The plan calls for the integration of the first grade here this September.

In his order, which was filed with the U.S. Dist. Clerk Tuesday afternoon, Judge Davidson called upon the Dallas community to support and cooperate with the Board of Education in its efforts "to carry out this order."

In a written opinion accompanying the order, Judge Davidson told the white citizens of Dallas to "stand calmly by constituted authority." To the Negroes of Dallas, he called attention to the precept of Gen. U.S. Grant at Appomattox to "never crow over the reverses of an honorable adversary."

A seven-page written opinion by the 84-year-old jurist which accompanied the order criticized "forced desegregation" as being "bad medicine."

Judge Davidson, long an exponent of a limited government held strictly in check by constitutional limitations, said that the "unhappy controversy" was of "remote origin and control."

"Though we sign the decree as required by the mandate of our higher court, so deeply do we feel the effects upon the future we must let the record show that it was, one judge would dissent."

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

6-28-61

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-

ENCLOSURE

34

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/8/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/7/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of an article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald," 8/6/61; one copy of article appearing in "Dallas Morning News," 8/6/61, concerning the plans for the forthcoming integration of the Dallas Public Schools on 9/6/61.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of an outline of material prepared by the Dallas Citizens Council (DCC) a group of 250 leading Dallas businessmen. This contains the material being utilized to prepare the people of Dallas for integration.

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of the booklet "Dallas At The Crossroads" which is being distributed throughout the City and a pamphlet entitled "Dallas' Opportunity and 'What About Our Children?'" which will be inserted in pay envelopes in the Dallas area in the near future to prepare the Dallas public for the forthcoming integration.

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EX-107

Dallas Starts Move Toward Peaceful Desegregation

By KENNETH SMART
Staff Writer

A vast public conditioning program, believed the first of its scope in the nation, is under way in Dallas to pave the way for peaceful desegregation of the city's schools next month.

Details of the plan—which includes desegregation of some other community facilities as well as schools—were unfolded Friday at a press conference called by the sponsoring Dallas Citizens Council, an organization of leading business executives not to be confused with the segregationist White Citizens Councils.

As a first step in the program, the desegregation of food service facilities at 40 establishments was carried out without incident July 26.

HOTELS EYE CHANGE

Major downtown hotels will begin soliciting integrated convention business in mid-October, if school desegregation proceeds without unpleasant incidents by Sept. 15, according to Randall Davis, manager of the Sheraton-Dallas.

Color barriers at the State Fair Midway and the State Fair Museum were dropped earlier this summer again, without incident.

Other business institutions are expected to follow suit soon, many prior to the opening of the public schools in September. C. A. Tatum, Dallas Citizens Council president, said in a prepared statement.

He outlined a vast public relations program that will reach almost every Dallasite between now and the opening of public schools Sept. 8.

More than 100,000 copies of a pamphlet, "Dallas at the Crossroads," will be distributed through the city's churches this Sunday.

MESSAGES TO WORKERS

Workers will find messages in their mail envelopes telling how violence can hurt a city and its children.

Already, thousands of citizens have viewed a minute motion picture contrasting peaceful Dallas with cities where riots accompanied school desegregation. Many thousands more will see the film in the next three weeks.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

8-6-61

Felix R. McKnight,
Executive Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-10894-89

The emphasis now is on peaceful desegregation of schools. Dallas is under a federal court order to begin a stair-step plan, with desegregation of at least one grade a year, starting with the first grade this fall.

School officials aren't saying yet which schools—or how many—will be desegregated. Negro parents who wish their children to attend a previously all-white school must file an application after Aug. 14.

COMMUNITY EFFORT

Mr. Tatum stressed that the program to prepare for desegregation is a community effort.

"The city's labor leaders, its elected and appointed public officials, its businessmen, its civic organizations, and many, many others have contributed heavily of their time and effort toward the program's success," he said.

A seven-man Citizens Council committee began studying the program in March, 1960. They were assisted by seven Negro leaders. The Dallas Bar Association, the Dallas County Medical Society, and the Greater Dallas Council of Churches were enlisted as sponsors.

Community leaders felt the city's children should be required to pay the greatest price in school desegregation. They concluded that desegregation should be an adult experience, too.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS

Thus, the desegregation of the 40 eating places in department stores and other retail establishments was planned. Carefully chosen Negro couples received service in selected eating places, with advance approval of management. There were no demonstrations.

Mr. Tatum described the restaurant desegregation as only one step in a broad program. He did not specify what other businesses may follow suit.

He said the Citizens Council, composed of about 250 of the city's top business executives, has not pressured any business on the desegregation question. "It's strictly voluntary. It's their decision," he said.

How successful has the program been?

"It is not a success yet," Mr. Tatum said. "We are right at a critical period. We have taken a first step. The most critical is ahead of us."

Rev. Brooks Joshua, one of the Negro leaders on the committee, Saturday spoke in terms of "marvelous success." "The way it's coming out is highly pleasing to all the races," he said. "The business interests are pleased with the developments so far. The colored people are co-operating very wonderfully."

Clarence A. Laws, southwest regional secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was less optimistic.

"Significant progress has been made only at eating establishments. Negroes continue to be discriminated against in education, training, employment, housing, the

National Guard, hotels, theaters and elsewhere," he said.

Mr. Laws added: "Certainly, some progress has been made and those have worked in good conscience to bring this about should be commended. But let's not delude ourselves; the job has scarcely begun."

PRESS COMMENDED

At the press conference Friday, Mr. Tatum commended the Dallas press for its support of the program.

"The Dallas press—printed and air—has recognized its responsibilities to the city in their entirety. The assumption of these responsibilities, has to a very great degree made possible the work that has been done toward a peaceful and happy city."

Others who spoke briefly at the press conference were former Mayor R. L. Thornton Sr.; Dr. Floyd Norman, representing the Dallas County Medical Society; Dr. Luther Holcomb, executive secretary of the Greater Dallas Council of Churches; James F. Chambers Jr., president of The Times Herald; and Walter Moore, representing the Dallas Morning News.

THORNTON CONFIDENT

Mr. Thornton expressed confidence that Dallas will not have mob violence similar to that which accompanied school desegregation in Little Rock and New Orleans.

"We will do it in a lawful manner, in a way that Dallas will come out of it and not be hurt, but with pride," he stated.

Mr. Thornton pointed to the peaceful desegregation of the State Fair Midway and the State Fair Muzicals this summer as proof that desegregation need not be disorderly.

Dr. Norman said the medical society's interest in peaceful school desegregation comes within the scope of preventive medicine. He said children can suffer great emotional damage when they see anger, hatred, and violence expressed by the adults to whom they look for leadership.

Prayers that Dallas citizens will abide by law and order will be offered Sunday in many Dallas churches, Dr. Holcomb told newsmen.

EMPHASIS ON ORDER

This appeal for law and order is the main emphasis of the entire program.

"The project's aim, from its inception, has not been to advocate either segregation or desegregation, but simply to stress the absolute necessity of good citizenship and peaceful compliance with the law," Mr. Tatum explained.

This is the main emphasis in the specially prepared motion picture which is being widely shown throughout the city, both to white and Negro audiences.

Television newsmen Walter Cronkite narrates a portion of the film, and community leaders in the fields of medicine, religion, law, labor, journalism and government stress the need for good citizenship.

MSD



C. A. Tatum:
"A community effort."



"Good citizenship,
peaceful compliance."



"We have taken
a first step."



"We are at a
critical period."

★ PEACEFUL INTEGRATION PLAN

Dallas' Opportunity

change it by peaceful and legal means. A lawbreaker is a bad citizen and deserves the disapproval of his neighbors.

For the good of all of us in Dallas, the new school law must be accepted this fall in a peaceful manner. Violence hurts all of us, not just a few. Violence can:

- Destroy our city
- Ruin our schools
- Endanger your job
- Destroy the health and well being of all our children

We don't want this to happen in Dallas. Dallas is a great city. Let's keep it that way!

Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association, and the Dallas County Medical Society.

14

What about our children?

• If some of us turn to violence

— it is our children who will pay the price. Many will undergo fears they can never forget.

Public desegregation does not mean a loss of personal freedom. Each of us can still make our own friends and bring up our children as we think best.

No one in Dallas would try to tell you how to raise your family or handle your private affairs, but we do ask you to teach your children to abide by the law, and to keep Dallas peaceful.

A peaceful and law-abiding city is the best place in which to bring up your children the way you want!

Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association, and the Dallas County Medical Society.

15

DALLAS AT
THE CROSSROADS

h2

Dallas' Opportunity

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Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association, and the Dallas County Medical Society.

14

35

DALLAS AT
THE CROSSROADS

Dallas' Opportunity

Now that the courts have rendered their decision for desegregation in Dallas schools, the problem facing the individual citizen and the city is removed from the area of personal feeling for or against desegregation and becomes a matter of law and order.

Every citizen has the privilege to live his life according to his own views so long as he acts within the law. The good citizen does not resort to violence because he disapproves of or dislikes the law — he brings change about by orderly and legal means. A person who creates civil disorder is a lawbreaker, and a bad citizen who deserves the condemnation of his neighbors.

Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a

community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility. It should be remembered that force has accomplished great things for man throughout history, but it has seldom won admiration.

The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility. Dallas is known throughout the country for outstanding accomplishment and spirit. Sheer pride in our city should inspire us to work together to preserve a prosperous, healthy, and peaceful community.

Violence and the Child's Burden

The price which must be paid by the city which attempts the solution of community problems by violent means is almost beyond reckoning. This price can be expressed in economic terms, through individual business declines, poorer job opportunities, and loss of new or expanded industry for the city; in medical terms, through individual suffering and adverse effects on the health of citizens; in terms of loss of self-respect for both the city and individual citizen.

One of the most serious consequences of violence is its effect upon the children of the community. Where parental guidance and civic leadership fail, and violence flares, the burden of desegregation falls upon the city's children. They are forced to make adjustments which, without help, often prove beyond their capacities. Lasting emotional injury is the direct result.

The Family's Responsibility

There is a great difference between public desegregation and personal freedom of association.

In private areas, not related to the law, it is the right and responsibility of each individual family to establish its own values and personal standards. The wise parent prepares his child to accept and adjust to the changed school situation and at the same time establishes for his child values for private relationships.

Dallas leaders are not attempting to prescribe a personal standard for any individual. This should be resolved by each family as a family matter.

However, we do ask each family to abide by the law and maintain a peaceful community. A climate of civil peace and order is essential if the family is to be able fully and freely to establish its own standards of personal association.

Setting an Example of Good Citizenship

A civic leader, through his acts, words and social behavior, sets an example. The general public has a right to expect this example from its leaders, and will be inclined to follow it.

For the success of this program, the good citizen must be identifiable both through spoken word and positive action in support of the position established by the Dallas Leadership. Each active example of good citizenship gives the general public a concrete behavior pattern to follow, and supports the individual citizen in his own effort to adjust to the new situation.

In a word, every person in a position of community leadership must stand up and be counted for law and order. The only way to be known as an outstanding citizen is to behave in an outstanding manner. By clear comparison, the individual who misbehaves will then be recognized by all as a poor citizen.

The American Way

Respect for and acceptance of the law is a vital part of the American tradition. It is also a part of the American tradition that every citizen may hold whatever opinions he chooses on the questions of his time.

In the present situation, brought to a head by the court's decision, you as a Dallasite are not asked to change your opinion, be it "pro" or "con." You are asked to respect the law, and help make the American Way work in Dallas.

"Every citizen must accept his personal responsibility to conduct himself sensibly and decently, to refrain from acts of violence, from taking the law into his own hands. This is how democracy works."

Sheriff Bill Decker

"We must create an atmosphere of calm, and prove, constantly, that we have everything to gain by not losing our heads."

Dick West — The Dallas Morning News

"We have only one basic, elementary fact to face in preparing for desegregation in our public schools. It is simple, it is just, it is realistic . . . It is mandatory. Our people must maintain unqualified respect for law and order."

Felix McKnight — The Dallas Times Herald

"Whatever the answer to this problem may be, it will not be found through violence. You and I have the power to control the threat of violence through our thoughts, our acts, and the example of good citizenship which we set for our children and our neighbors. Individually, we have our responsibility. Working together, we will not fail."

Greater Dallas Council of Churches

"As your mayor, and speaking for the City Council, we pledge our assistance in this program and earnestly hope to have yours. Together we can all make the American Way work in Dallas."

Mayor Earle Cabell

"Your children and mine are our most precious possession. Our children need security, the sense of safety and love. As parents we give them these things. As citizens we will keep Dallas peaceful and our children's world secure."

Dallas County Medical Society

"The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility."

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"One of the great things about our country and our city of Dallas is that our arguments are settled in the courts, not in the streets. With this spirit, we will continue to have a progressive city of which we can all be proud."

Dallas Bar Association

"We highly value active good citizenship. The most important thing any of us can be is a good citizen."

Dallas AFL-CIO Council

"No law enforcement agency is big enough to police every individual citizen in a community. No law enforcement agency can do its job without the wholehearted support of the people. Every citizen must police himself."

Chief Jesse Curry

*Produced in consultation with the Greater Dallas
Council of Churches, the Dallas Bar Association
and the Dallas County Medical Society.*

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On April 6, 1961, a federal court ruling that the Dallas public school system must desegregate, beginning with the fall term, became final.

In September, facing these changes in their school system brought about by federal law, the citizens of Dallas will stand at a major crossroads in their city's history.

How Dallasites conduct themselves, the manner in which they comply with the law of the land -- as comply they must -- will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of community life, and, perhaps most important of all, upon the lives and well-being of the city's children.

The paramount need, if Dallas is to avoid the mistakes and their consequences of other Southern cities faced with this problem, is the establishment of a community climate conducive to a peaceful acceptance of the law.

Recognizing this need, the Dallas Citizens Council has formulated a program designed to condition the citizens of Dallas prior to the opening of the schools in September.

The Dallas Citizens Council -- composed of 250 chief executives of the city's largest corporations -- is a non-political organization with but a single purpose. Its sole function is to work quietly and without fanfare for the greater good of Dallas, a policy it has pursued through a variety of projects since its founding almost 25 years ago.

The background of the Council's present program, its aims, and its methods of implementation are explained fully in this booklet.

DALLAS AT THE CROSSROADS

Background

In the face of any community crisis, when strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. Extremists on each side take control, seize the public imagination and, in many cases, receive active public support.

One of the responsibilities of civic leadership, as conceived by the Dallas Citizens Council, is public conditioning.

To assume this responsibility, the Council over a year ago appointed a seven-man committee to study the problem of desegregation in all its aspects, with particular emphasis on the public schools. This committee has met often, and fruitfully, with a seven-man committee representing the Negro community of Dallas.

Out of these meetings has come two determinations:

1. Racial violence, and situations which might provide the setting for such violence, must be avoided at all costs in Dallas.
2. While the Citizens Council formulates and puts into effect a program designed to condition the citizens of Dallas to accept school desegregation peacefully, both whites and Negroes must refrain from actions which would tend to agitate or inflame members of either race.

Program Aim

The principal aim of this conditioning program is simply stated: To persuade the citizens of Dallas to conduct themselves peacefully, in accordance with the law.

The program does not advocate desegregation, it does not advocate segregation. The right of every citizen to hold whatever personal opinions he chooses on this subject is not disputed. The program confines itself to the fact that federal law decrees that the Dallas schools will desegregate, and that the good citizen obeys the law.

By way of contrast, through the program the public is made aware of the severe social and economic effects on the community that resorts to violence to meet its problems. A particular theme stressed is the lasting harmful effects on the city's children when exposed to violence and disorder.

The program further stresses that the individual who does not obey the law, who takes his disagreement with the law to the streets with brickbats and clubs, is a bad citizen and lawbreaker who deserves, and will receive, the condemnation of his fellow citizens. He will be punished for his actions, and will stand alone.

Reaching the Public:
Setting the Behavior Pattern

It is a recognized fact that the majority of citizens will act in accordance with standards established by those whom the citizens recognize as leaders of the community.

From the beginning, then, it was deemed essential to promote the establishment of a behavior pattern by the upper 15 to 20 percent of the community. This behavior pattern could be established and promoted by the active endorsement of and participation in this program by all leading city groups, by asking all leading citizens to "stand up and be counted" for law and order.

The program was literally "walked through" these groups for their approval and support.

As representatives of Dallas' principal opinion molders, the executives of the city's newspapers, television stations, and radio stations were consulted during the formative stage of the program. Their solid support and participation was secured, and their suggestions and help have been invaluable.

The Dallas Bar Association, Dallas County Medical Society, and Greater Dallas Council of Churches were asked and readily agreed to act as sponsors of all material prepared for distribution to the public in connection with the program.

As the program progressed, other leading groups have been asked to use their influence and set an example of good citizenship for the community to advance the cause of law and order.

Reaching the Public:
The Hard to Contact

It was recognized that many members of the public do not belong to organized service clubs, do not regularly attend church, do not as a matter of course read the editorial pages of the daily papers. It is likely that events of violence, should they occur, would spring from this group.

Material related to the program will, as was done with the upper 15 to 20 percent of the community, will be "walked through" this group. This includes house to house distribution of this material in specially selected low income neighborhoods.

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Booklets, graphically illustrated posters, and other program materials will be placed in quantity in recreational areas, such as bowling alleys and taverns, business establishments, such as banks and department stores, and other locations where citizens gather in large numbers.

Reaching the Public:
Materials

The material prepared for public distribution in connection with the program is largely based on the three documents enclosed in this booklet: "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship."

These instruments include:

1. A documentary film for showing to all organized groups--civic, social, church, employee, professional--that will schedule it for their meetings. The film will be partly composed of clips showing scenes of violence and disorder attending desegregation in Little Rock, New Orleans, and other Southern cities, and which will be contrasted with scenes of a peaceful, healthy Dallas. Brief segments will be commentaries from a leading physician, attorney, law enforcement official, the mayor and others on specific aspects of the necessity of meeting the changed school situation peacefully.
2. For lower income families in specially selected neighborhoods, single-sheet resumes on the problem. These fact sheets, written specifically for this economic and social level, will be distributed on a door-to-door basis.
3. For business and industrial employees, pay envelope enclosures to be included with paychecks or pay envelopes. At least two such messages, dealing with separate aspects of the problem, will be distributed at the end of two pay periods.
4. Posters for prominent display in all public gathering places, with graphic illustrations of Dallas' children, the Dallas skyline, etc., with short, pointed appeals for law and order.
5. Mass communication through newspaper and trade paper editorials, television panels, and radio and television spot announcements.

Meetings with Dallas Leaders

As mentioned earlier, under "Setting the Behavior Pattern", meetings were held wherever possible with representatives of leading Dallas groups.

In each case, the background of the program was explained, the necessity of peaceful acceptance of the law in Dallas was stressed, and the cooperation of the group involved was sought.

A booklet containing the three basic documents on which the program was built, and an outline of the methods of reaching the public with the program was given each group.

These documents, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship," plus cover letters for some of the groups involved are contained in the following pages.

DALLAS' OPPORTUNITY

Now that the courts have rendered their decision for desegregation in Dallas schools, the problem facing the individual citizen and the city is removed from the area of personal feeling for or against desegregation and becomes a matter of law and order.

Every citizen has the privilege to live his life according to his own views so long as he acts within the law. The good citizen does not resort to violence because he disapproves of or dislikes the law - he brings changes about by orderly and legal means. A person who creates civil disorder is a law-breaker, and a bad citizen who deserves the condemnation of his neighbors.

Violence is a problem that affects the whole community and not merely a few isolated segments of the school or business public. Violence destroys a community. It not only disrupts business and education, but undermines the health and moral fiber of all citizens. Extremist elements and self-seeking individuals come into control, and the city's children are forced to bear alone a burden which rightfully is an adult responsibility.

The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility. Dallas is known throughout the country for outstanding accomplishment and spirit. Their pride in our city should inspire us to work together to preserve a prosperous, healthy, and peaceful community.

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The Family's Responsibility

There is a great difference between public desegregation and personal freedom of association.

In private areas, not related to the law, it is the right and responsibility of each individual family to establish its own values and personal standards. The wise parent prepares his child to accept and adjust to the changed school situation, and at the same time establishes for his child values for private relationships.

Dallas leaders are not attempting to prescribe a personal standard for any individual. This should be resolved by each family as a family matter.

However, we do ask each family to abide by the law and maintain a peaceful community. A climate of civil peace and order is essential if the family is to be able fully and freely to establish its own standards of personal association.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE OF GOOD CITIZENSHIP

A civic leader, through his acts, words and social behavior, sets an example. The general public has a right to expect this example from their leaders, and will be inclined to follow it.

For the success of this program, the good citizen must be identifiable both through spoken word and positive action in support of the position established by the Dallas Leadership. Each active example of good citizenship gives the general public a concrete behavior pattern to follow, and supports the individual citizen in his own effort to adjust to the new situation.

In a word, every person in a position of community leadership must stand up and be counted for law and order. By clear comparison, the individual who misbehaves will then be recognized by all as a poor citizen.

TO: THE MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS MINISTRY

This fall, in facing the changes in our school system brought about by federal law, the citizens of Dallas will stand at a major cross-road in our city's history.

How we conduct ourselves, the manner in which we comply with the law of the land--as comply we must--will have far-reaching effects upon every phase of our community, and, perhaps most important of all, upon the lives and well-being of our children.

Dallas leaders, assuming their responsibilities of civic leadership, have formulated and undertaken a program of public conditioning to create a peaceful climate in which the school changes can take place. From the beginning, we have recognized that one of the most influential groups in the city, and one of its greatest asset in molding public opinion, are its ministers. We have worked long and closely with individual ministers and with Dr. Luther Holcomb. We have asked, and had, their help and cooperation in formulating a program which would be most likely to achieve the aims of peace and good citizenship in Dallas.

Without the contributions of these individuals in the ministry, there would be no program.

We now ask your help in putting this program into effect.

No minister, or any individual in the city, for that matter, is being asked to advocate either segregation or desegregation. We do ask that you help, in contacts with your congregations, to stress the vital necessity of peaceful acceptance of the law in Dallas.

In this little booklet, we have outlined some of the basic facts on which the program is built. You should find this material helpful in your own analysis of the problem.

Your assistance in helping accomplish this program is earnestly solicited. You, the members of your congregations, and all other responsible members of the community, have a real stake in the success of the program. With all of us working together, it cannot fail.

C. A. Tatum
C. A. Tatum

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS LEGAL PROFESSION

Public conditioning is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements. The position of the Dallas Citizens Council is outlined in the attached statements of objectives, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship."

The Dallas legal profession is now invited to join with other leading Dallas professional men and women to determine:

1. Whether it will take an official position in this area. .
2. Whether it will sanction individual attorneys functioning in this area, either on their own initiative or as part of an official group.

The Citizens Council requests Dallas attorneys, when participating in this conditioning program, to speak and act as lawyers -- discussing the problem from the position of law rather than morals.

The Citizens Council would like to suggest these specific ways in which members of the legal profession can participate effectively in the over-all program:

1. By standing up and being counted, both as attorneys and as private citizens, for law and order in Dallas.
2. By organizing a task force of attorneys available to speak to community groups on the vital necessity of city wide respect for the law, by outlining the law as it applies to the community on this problem, and by stressing the fact that there are legal avenues open to those who, dissatisfied with the law, can change it.
3. By working in the courts, and using their influence with judges and juries, to see that the law comes to apply to the Negro in the same fashion as to the white -- thus increasing respect for their race in the courts.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DALLAS MEDICAL PROFESSION

Public conditioning is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements of the city. The position of the Dallas Citizens Council is outlined in the attached statements of objectives, "Dallas' Opportunity," "The Family's Responsibility," and "Setting an Example of Good Citizenship."

The Dallas medical profession is now invited to join with other leading Dallas professional men and women to determine:

1. Whether it will take an official position in this area.
2. Whether it will sanction individual doctors functioning in this area, either on their own initiative or as part of an official group.

The Citizens Council requests Dallas doctors, when participating in this conditioning program, to speak as medical men -- discussing the problem from the position of health rather than morals. A practical explanation of the effects of violence on physical and mental health -- particularly of children -- should reach parents who otherwise might resort to violence through ignorance..

The Citizens Council would like to suggest three specific ways in which members of the medical profession can participate effectively in the overall program:

1. By organizing a task force of doctors available to the Police Department, the P.T.A., and other community groups needing counsel on emotional strain, how to recognize it and how to handle it.
2. By statements on health issued by individual doctors designed to reach the general public through mass news media. These can be made by talks to large civic organizations, and deal with the danger to community health caused by emotional strain connected with violence. Excerpts from these talks can then be made available to newspapers, radio and television stations, and other mass news media.
3. By improved communications with the Negro medical profession in one or both of the following directions:
 - a. Higher standards of medical care in the Negro community.
 - b. Better education of the Negro community on health and care, using Negro doctors.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL PRESS

Public conditioning to peacefully meet changed community conditions brought about by law is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements. When strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta business has been sharply cut and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy, health, and self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

To meet this challenge in Dallas, and to avoid the violence which has occurred in other cities, the Citizens Council is organizing and putting into effect a program of public conditioning and education.

Methods of reaching Dallasites with the aims of the program, and the facts on which it is built, are outlined on the following pages.

TO: AIR MEDIA OF THE DALLAS AREA

Public conditioning to peacefully meet changed community conditions brought about by law is a duty of civic leadership. Dallas leaders, without embarrassment, are exerting leadership as against abdication to either extreme segregationist or desegregationist elements.

When strong civic leadership fails, violence and disorder are the inevitable consequences. In New Orleans for the first time in history there were plenty of hotel rooms in the downtown area available during Mardi Gras. In Atlanta business has been sharply cut and employment is down. Little Rock and the whole state of Arkansas have been injured in terms of economy, health, and self respect. These are the results of the lack of strong public conditioning.

As you know, the Citizens Council is organizing and putting into effect a program of public conditioning and education to avoid the violence which has occurred in other cities.

The aim, simply stated, is to create a civic climate in which acts of violence in connection with changes in the school system this fall will be at an absolute minimum. Isolated cases of violence can then be handled quickly and efficiently by the police department. Lawbreakers can then be publicized and punished, not as segregationists or desegregationists, but as the lawbreakers they are.

Methods of reaching Dallasites with the program, and the facts on which it is built, are outlined on the following pages.

Although we have requested that this meeting be "off the record", we feel that it is important that you be aware of the progress of this program. We also feel it is important that you be informed of the preparations which the police department is making in this area.

We are not seeking publicity on the effort at this time because we feel it would be likely to be harmful to its aims. We do, however, want you to be informed for your own background information on both the activities of the Citizens Council committee and the police department.

The police department is also anxious to assure you that should the time come for the reporting of news stories on this problem, quick and easy channels of communication are open between you and the department.

TO: MEMBERS OF THE PRESS

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As a community, Dallas has much at stake: the future of our city - its reputation throughout the country and the world, our natural and justifiable pride in Big D. The economic welfare of our community can be materially effected - not only the welfare of individual businesses, but our ability as a city to attract industry by providing a community atmosphere conducive to business growth and the raising of families. Most important, human life can be placed in jeopardy - the physical and emotional well-being of all our citizens.

Dallas is a man-made town, with the press contributing a vital part of its leadership. We do not propose to guide the press, but we feel that the attached statements of facts as viewed by civic leaders may be of value in formulating a new policy which would both permit conformity to your standards and serve to preserve peace in Dallas.

"Your children and mine are our most precious possession. Our children need security, the sense of safety and love. As parents we give them these things. As citizens we will keep Dallas peaceful and our children's world secure."

Dallas County Medical Society

"The continued growth of our city, the prosperity and health of each individual, and the religious life of the community depend upon each citizen's wholehearted acceptance of his personal responsibility."

R. L. Thornton, Sr.

"One of the great things about our country and our city of Dallas is that our arguments are settled in the courts, not in the streets. With this spirit, we will continue to have a progressive city of which we can all be proud."

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"No law enforcement agency is big enough to police every individual citizen in a community. No law enforcement agency can do its job without the wholehearted support of the people. Every citizen must police himself."

Chief Jesse Curry

PARTICIPATION IN THE PROGRAM

"Every citizen must accept his personal responsibility to conduct himself sensibly and decently, to refrain from acts of violence, from taking the law into his own hands. This is how democracy works."

Sheriff Bill Decker

"We must create an atmosphere of calm, and prove, constantly, that we have everything to gain by not losing our heads."

Dick West - The Dallas Morning News

"We have only one basic, elementary fact to face in preparing for desegregation in our public schools. It is simple, it is just, it is realistic...it is mandatory. Our people must maintain unqualified respect for law and order."

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"Whatever the answer to this problem may be, it will not be found through violence. You and I have the power to control the threat of violence through our thoughts, our acts, and the example of good citizenship which we set for our children and our neighbors. Individually, we have our responsibility. Working together, we will not fail."

Greater Dallas Council of Churches

"As your mayor, and speaking for the City Council, we pledge our assistance in this program and earnestly hope to have yours. Together we can all make the American Way work in Dallas."

Mayor Earle Cabell

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 10/21/60

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 9/28/60.

Enclosed for Bureau is a copy of an article which appeared in the "Dallas Times Herald," a daily Dallas newspaper, 10/11/60, concerning the integration situation in the Dallas Public Schools.

2 - Bureau (encl-1)
1 - Dallas

(3)

44-10894-77

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EX-126

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FBI

FOIA - b7C

1 Grade a Year Integration Held Best for Dallas

By AL HESTER
Staff Writer

A grade-a-year integration plan—not a voluntary "salt-and-pepper" plan—is best for the Dallas School District, School Atty. Henry W. Strasburger said in a brief filed Tuesday.

Mr. Strasburger's brief was sent as a cross-appeal to the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans. That court will hear the Dallas integration case on Nov. 15 in Fort Worth. Negro attorneys are asking for "forthright and decisive" integration.

The Dallas School Board favors a gradual integration plan beginning with the first grade in September 1961 and adding a grade each year. But Federal Dist. Judge T. Whitfield Davidson disapproved the gradual "stair-step" plan in June and told the board to come up with a "salt-and-pepper" plan to make integration completely voluntary and affecting only a few schools.

"We are sure the district court here exercised its own best judgment, but it has substituted that judgment for the best judgment of the school board," Mr. Strasburger's brief said.

The Nov. 15 hearing will be the latest episode in six years of legal fighting over integration in the Dallas School District.

The circuit court will decide what method of integration should be used in Dallas schools and when integration should begin.

NEGROES APPEAL

Negro attorneys appealed Judge Davidson's order of salt-and-pepper integration. They said in an appeal filed recently that limited and voluntary plans of integration don't meet the U.S. Supreme Court's integration decree provisions.

Methods of integration which will be considered by the circuit court will be (1) en masse or wholesale integration, apparently desired by Negroes in the suit, (2) the salt-and-pepper plan and (3) the stair-step plan.

Although the Dallas School Board prefers its own gradual integration plan, it believes the plan approved by Judge Davidson does meet the requirements for integration set down by the Supreme Court, the brief said.

Mr. Strasburger agrees in his brief that Negro attorneys are wrong if they insist on immediate wholesale integration.

"We believe that facilitation of desegregation and preparing and smoothing the way with a view to avoidance and extremes of dislocation and disruption, is within the purview of the opinions . . . of the Supreme Court," the brief said.

"NOT BEST WAY"

"Certainly immediate en masse desegregation is not the best way to reach these ends," Mr. Strasburger said.

The attorney said school officials have been active in preparing teachers, administrators and the community for integration.

The salt-and-pepper plan would set up just a few schools for students of both races who desire integration. Other schools would remain segregated.

The stair-step plan would integrate the first grade beginning in September 1961 and add a grade a year, but no person of either race, if that race was in the minority, would be forced to attend an integrated school.

A situation might exist, however, where a school might have 60 per cent white students and 40 per cent Negroes. In this case the white students would have to attend the school. Under the stair-step plan, only schools in racially mixed or "border" areas would be integrated.

"The Dallas Times Herald"
Dallas, Texas

October 16, 1960

Felix R. McKnight, Executive
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

(44-739)

44-10894-77
ENCLOSURE

Throughout the period the Citizens Council committee has been engaged in its program dealing with school desegregation, it has been a principal thought that desegregation in Dallas should rightfully be an adult as well as a child's experience.

Toward this end, Dallas retailers, hotelkeepers, restaurant owners, and managers of other institutions with segregated facilities were asked to review their individual operations as related to this problem.

Where these individuals felt that desegregation would be practicable, and that they would act "with the wind behind them" as part of a community effort, the material on the following pages was submitted to them as suggestions for dealing with various phases of the problem.

This is Part I of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities.

This first section examines the need for a standard method of handling, on the sales floor, complaints or objections that sales personnel may receive from some of your customers. The section outlines such a method, which is most likely to satisfy the customer and, at the same time, minimize the chance of the salesperson involved mishandling the situation.

Part II is a staunch presentation of the various factors entering into management's decision to desegregate store facilities. This presentation can be used to assure store executives and personnel alike of the correctness of and necessity for the action. It stresses, among other things, the fact that the store by no means is acting alone in the business community in taking this step.

Because the degree of customer acceptance of desegregation will be a big morale factor among personnel, it is essential that all employees fully understand management's decision in this area.

Part III outlines suggestions for the ultimate handling of complaints by executives, directly with the customers, in this area. These complaints will have been referred to management level by the store personnel first receiving them, as described in the body of Part I.

One of the questions, and an important one, connected with the desegregation of facilities in your place of business will be the reactions of your customers.

The Dissident Few

The experience of stores and other institutions which have desegregated their facilities has been that the vast majority of patrons has accepted the change without visible reaction or comment.

There are certain to be, however, a dissident few who object to the changes, and voice their objections to your salespeople.

The types of complainers and their remarks will vary widely. They will range from the individual who only casually notes the fact of desegregated store facilities to a clerk, to a customer with strong and deep convictions on the subject who "never thought I'd live to see the day that Smith's would allow this sort of thing."

Between the two will be many variations.

How the dissident few, and their comments and complaints, are handled by your salespeople is of paramount importance to your store. To the customer who is voicing a reaction on this subject, the salesperson to whom he is talking is the store.

The satisfaction — or lack of it — that he gets from the salesperson involved is certain to affect not only his own future attitude toward your store, but is likely to influence the friends and acquaintances to whom he reports the conversation.

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Finding the Answer

An answer to complaints of this nature must meet several requirements.

1. It must be tactful. The customer must feel some degree of dissatisfaction, or he would not be voicing the complaint in the first place.
2. It must be brief. An answer which generates a prolonged or enlarged discussion is likely only to increase further the customer's dissatisfaction. Moreover, the salesperson is not in a position to fully discuss, explain, or justify management's decisions and actions in this area. An involved discussion will only get him in over his head.
3. It must be genuine and spontaneous. It cannot be an answer to be read, memorized, or parroted. The customer on no account must feel that he is being given a standard "line".
4. Most importantly, it must make the customer, as a patron of your store, feel that his views are important to the operations of the institution.

Because, as pointed out earlier, customers' reactions will vary widely, finding the one proper response to meet all complaints is difficult. Further, finding one answer will meet all four requirements listed above is equally difficult.

Considerable study and consultation with psychologists indicates that a response along the following lines on the part of the salesperson involved will be most satisfactory. The statement, of course, should be in the salesperson's own words, although it must not vary in thought or content. Particularly to be avoided are the words or phrases, "I'm sorry," "I regret," and "pardon."

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Salesperson--

"My gracious, but you must know that I didn't take part in the store's decision to desegregate the facilities. The store's management is very interested in your opinions on the subject, and I know they would like to talk to you about it. May I have your name and telephone number, and one of the executives of the store will call you and go into the whole matter? I know that they will want to have your opinion."

This type of response, in addition to meeting the four basic requirements, has several important additional advantages.

1. First, it will weed out the caricatic complainer who is voicing a protest merely for the pleasure of having something to complain about. The large majority of complainers will not feel strongly enough on the subject to go on record by giving the salespersons their names or telephone numbers.

Those who do give this information will be customers who genuinely have deep convictions in this area. These people, who will include some old and valued customers, deserve management answers to their questions.

2. Secondly, a uniform type of response will reduce the hazard of having the problem handled unevenly, and handled by those least in a position to cope with it. It will concentrate the problem in the hands of a relatively few executives who, by education and training, are best equipped to handle the problem.

3. Thirdly, the necessary lapse of time between the voicing of a complaint on the sales floor and a telephone call from a member of management will be valuable. At the time he is making his complaint, the customer is likely to be disturbed and aroused; colloquially, he will be "hot under the collar."

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By the time he arrives at home, and a member of management is able to reach him by telephone, he will have cooled off and be much more responsive to an explanation of the reasons behind the store's decision to desegregate its facilities.

This is Part II of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities.

Part I examined the need for a standard method of handling, on the sales floor, complaints or objections that sales personnel may receive from some of your customers, as well as suggesting such a method.

Part III offers suggestions for handling such complaints by executives of the store.

This section is a detailing of the various factors entering into the store's decision to desegregate its facilities. It is suggested that the attached memorandum, in whole or part, be distributed to members of your staff. It is important that, if desegregation in your store be accomplished successfully, that all employees thoroughly understand management's approach to this problem.

TO OUR ASSOCIATES:

The management of your company has given many prayerful hours to the decision resulting in the desegregation of our facilities.

Your management first believes that it is acting in the spirit of the law of the land, which has already made mandatory the desegregation of the Dallas Public School System this fall.

Your management has also come to the conclusion that desegregation of our facilities is not only right and just, but inevitable. Better that we, as an organization that merits and has the support and confidence of Dallas as a whole and our customers individually, take this action now -- while all the weight of organized civic strength is behind and with us -- than wait until we are forced to act alone.

To insure that school desegregation in September take place peacefully and in a law-abiding fashion -- to see that Dallas does not become another Little Rock or New Orleans -- powerful civic factions of Dallas are working, and have been working for months, to see that this particular change in our customs is accepted as a matter of course.

These groups and individuals include the Dallas Bar Association, the Greater Dallas Council of Churches, the Dallas County Medical Society, the city's elected public officials, its newspapers, its labor leaders, its largest employers, and others.

All of these groups and individuals feel that Dallas and all of her citizens have much to lose if school desegregation does not take place in an orderly fashion. The national and international reputation of the city, the

health of its economy, the very safety of its people, demand that law and order prevail when the schools open this fall. It is toward this end that Dallas' leaders are working.

Your management, along with the heads of some 35 other retail institutions in Dallas, believes that this is the time for us to take parallel action.

We have concluded that the best interests of good citizenship and of our city will be served if we voluntarily support Dallas' leadership in the effort to keep Dallas a peaceful and prosperous community. We do not feel that this store can afford to act in a manner contrary to the aims of this leadership.

Further, your management has concluded that our greatest responsibility lies in protecting the physical well being of our customers, particularly the women and children who patronize our store. We feel that this can best be done by avoiding violence or demonstrations in our store, through voluntarily following the leadership of the community in desegregated facilities.

Your management sincerely believes that our decision to desegregate is in the best interest of every individual employee, and offers the best possible avenue for continued security of employment, as well as continued progress for each employee and the firm.

We would ask that you, as an individual employee, accept the desegregation of our facilities in a calm, workaday fashion. Your management believes that this change has the greatest chance of success without violence, without abuse and, practically, we trust, without notice if you perform your individual job as you did the day before our facilities were integrated.

In this spirit of cooperation, of individual participation and responsibility, we can all go forward to greater achievement and security.

This is Part III of a three-part program designed to deal with various aspects of the desegregation of your store facilities. Part I, discussing the handling of customer complaints by your salespeople, and Part II, a presentation for your employees of factors involved in management's decision to desegregate, have preceded this final section.

Part III is a brief discussion of the ultimate handling of customer complaints, on a follow-up basis, by members of the executive personnel of your store.

According to plan, such complaints as may be received on the sales floors concerning the desegregation of your facilities will be relayed to the executive level for ultimate handling. Several points are offered for consideration in this handling.

1. Complaints should be handled by telephone rather than letter. A letter tends to leave, no matter how worded, a cool, impersonal impression. This is not true of a telephone conversation.

2. One member of the executive staff should be assigned, if possible, to handle these complaints. Familiarity in dealing with this problem will bring a greater ease of handling as time passes. Also, one person handling all such complaints will be in a better position to compile a report of the general tenor of customer reaction in this area.

3. Content of the conversation will necessarily vary with the nature of the complaint and the method the customer uses in voicing it. The same principal explanations given to store employees should be given to the customer -- that the store is acting in the spirit of the law of the land, that its chief obligation is to the safety of its customers and that management believes that desegregation removes the chance of violence or incidents in the store, and that your store is taking part in a community wide effort to meet this problem as the schools are being required to meet it, so that desegregation may be an adult experience instead of only a child's.

In talking with each complainant, such phrases as "we regret" and "we are sorry" should be avoided.

4. A complete list of complainants should be kept, and a clearing house set up to check the experiences of various stores which have desegregated their facilities. The chronic complainer will thus be isolated fairly early, and handled as such.

FBI

Date: 8/11/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
RE : INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 8/8/61.

For the information of offices receiving copies of this airtel, the Dallas Public Schools are scheduled to desegregate 9/6/61, beginning at the first grade level.

All offices are requested to alert racial informants and immediately advise the Dallas Office if any bombing suspects or members of klan or racial hate-type groups are planning to come to Dallas on 9/6/61. In the event such information is received, mode of travel should be obtained, if possible, and Dallas notified immediately.

LYNUM

- 3 - Bureau
- 4 - Little Rock
- 4 - New Orleans
- 3 - Houston
- 3 - San Antonio
- 2 - Oklahoma City
- 6 - Dallas

(25)

RECEIVED OF OFFICE

FBI

REC 12 5 TO 10 AM

REC-61

AUG 18 1961

C. C. WALKER

Approved: Special Agent in Charge
82 AUG 23 1961

See M Per

FBI

Date: 8/11/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
 RE : INTEGRATION PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 DALLAS, TEXAS
 CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau is an article which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/9/61; an editorial which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/9/61, and two articles which appeared in the "Dallas Morning News," dated 8/10/61, all concerning the forthcoming integration in the Dallas Public Schools.

LYNUM

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls-4)
 1 - Dallas

(4)

1- Orig Unit

b7c

AUG 12 5 26 PM '61

RECEIVED INSALIC

REC-61

44-10894-91

AUG 12 5 35 PM '61

EX-112

AUG 15 1961

C C. Wick

Approved: *184*

Sent

64 AUG 23 1961 Special Agent in Charge

39

Negroes Face School Drive

By FRANK HILDEBRAND Sunday to bringing the application period to the attention of parents of some 3,000 Negro children who will enter the first grade here next month were under them to seek transfers.

increasing pressure Tuesday to seek transfer to previously all-white schools when the 10-day transfer application period opens Monday.

Behind the "recruitment" drive is the education committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dallas branch.

Scheduled to begin late this week is a series of 26 area "workshops" at which an expected 400 parents will receive instruction in the mechanics of asking transfers for their children.

The Rev. H. Rhett James, pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church and chairman of the committee, said a second purpose is to "let parents talk through their feelings on the matter so they will have no reservations and be determined in their own particular desires."

At the same time the Rev. Mr. James disclosed that the NAACP's national director of branches, Gloster B. Current, will be here from New York Sunday to address a mass meeting of Negro parents.

The session, scheduled to begin at 3 p.m. at the New Hope Baptist Church, is designed "to stimulate interest in transfer applications and also bring about an awareness of community responsibility in the current transition with parents of 5-year-olds."

A number of Negro ministers devoted portions of their sermons,

Sunday to bringing the application period to the attention of their parishioners — and urging them to seek transfers.

The Rev. Mr. James told The Dallas News the workshops will be set up in most of the 26 school districts that have Negroes living in them or immediately adjacent to them.

"We aren't at all interested in promoting cross-town transfers," he emphasized.

Transfer regulations, adopted by the board April 26, call for the

"The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

8-9-61

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas Office

44-1-74-71
ENCLOSURE

390

"home" principal to interview each applicant "with courtesy and dispatch." He is then to forward the request in triplicate to the principal of the school the applicant desires to enter.

He, in turn, is to study the document and forward it to the coordinator of administrative services, C. C. Miller.

Final step comes when Miller, after evaluating the request, notifies the principals of his decision.

The factor that concerns Negro leaders most—among those which school officials will weigh in considering transfer requests—is the so-called "brother-sister" clause.

It orders that any first-grader who has an older brother or sister in a particular school must also be assigned there to "keep the family together."

There are also 16 "factors" that may be considered in passing on the transfer request.

Among them are the possibility or threat of friction or disorder among pupils; breaches of the peace, ill will or economic retaliation; status of the established social and psychological relationships with other pupils and teachers; effect upon academic progress of other children and the scholastic aptitude, relative intelligence and psychological qualifications of the applicant.

Transfer applications may be made only at the applicant's "home district" school and only during the afternoons of the period from Aug. 14-28.

Application forms are identical to those used in the past—except for requiring a list of "all brothers and sisters eligible to attend elementary school."

Nowhere is the applicant's race requested.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER
(to be forwarded to Administrative Services)

The Board of Directors hereby authorizes the transfer of pupils, subject to the rules and regulations of the Board, as provided in Administrative Policies and Procedures, page 11, of the Manual.

Requester: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Grade: _____

Current School: _____

Desired School: _____

Reason for Request: _____

☐ Approved ☐ Not Approved

☐ Approved ☐ Not Approved

☐ Approved ☐ Not Approved

TRANSFER APPLICATION

Cards like these will play an important part in desegregation of Dallas schools in September. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has begun an intensive campaign urging parents of some 3,000 Negro children who will enter the first grade this fall to ask that their children be transferred to nearby previously all-white schools. (Story, Sec. 4, Page 1.)

Dallas Is Paid A Compliment

The following editorial on Dallas appeared recently in the Syracuse (N.Y.) Herald-Journal.

THIRTY-SIX previously all-white restaurants and cafeterias served a total of 138 Negroes in Dallas, Texas, the other day. The Negroes were business and professional men, clergymen and their wives. At least four visited restaurants in every important department store.

There were no incidents. There was no publicity. The Dallas newspapers reasoned that, since nothing happened, there was no news. One Negro leader capsulized his group's reaction with this comment:

"The experience was a very happy one and without anxiety for those who took part. We were served with extreme courtesy."

The integration was arranged by the Dallas Citizens Council, an organization (all-white) of business leaders. Council members had worked closely with a special committee of seven whites and seven Negroes.

THE PURPOSE of the project was to prepare for court-ordered integration of schools at the first-grade level in September. A council statement explained it this way:

"We thought this should be an adult experience before it is a child experience. If adults couldn't handle it well, we couldn't expect the children to do so."

A few ("four or five") protests were registered with the council. The integrated restaurants reported three complaints from white customers. Otherwise there was no opposition. Dallas has no scars, no bad taste, no ugly debris of riots and mob demonstrations.

Dallas, of course, has a reputation for being sophisticated and cosmopolitan. Provincialism is not part of its character. Still, it provides a startling contrast to the freedom-riding debacle. Both sides maintained dignity and demonstrated good will. There was adequate preparation and coordination.

All of Dallas certainly is not happy with the new integration. But Dallas has a right to be proud. It stands as a lesson in basic civilization.

The Dallas Morning News
Dallas, Texas

8-9-61

Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor

Submitted by Dallas O

44-1-571-4

SCHOOL BOARD

Klan Robe Brings End To Meeting

Appearance of a spectator in full Ku Klux Klan regalia Wednesday night first disrupted and then brought hasty adjournment to an otherwise routine meeting of the Dallas School Board.

But not before Mrs. Addie Barlow Frazier succeeded in flaunting a hand-lettered placard that announced, "Race Mixing Is Communistic."

Acting President Van M. Lamm had gotten through most of the evening's business agenda, including notice of an Aug. 23 public hearing of the new school budget, when Mrs. Frazier appeared—in KKK costume.

A couple seated in front of her hurried to move distant chairs as general murmuring swept the audience.

Lamm promptly ordered an assistant superintendent to correct the situation.

But the note the official sent back to the woman, ordering her to remove the "costume" if she wished to be heard later, came sailing back over the heads of spectators and into the speaker's lap—a disrupted meet.

Having concluded the business portion of the agenda, Lamm, looking over visitors' cards, called upon Don Fielding, a defeated school board candidate in April's election; Mrs. Ruth Davidson Smith and T. L. Berry, each of whom had previously asked to be heard.

Fielding, who said he represented the George B. Dealey School and Benjamin Franklin Junior High School districts, asked the board to consider making schools safer in event of nuclear attack.

Mrs. Smith, charging that the Dallas Citizens Council had "conspired with both big newspapers to suppress (desegregation) news," appealed for dissolution of public schools in favor of private schools.

And Berry read an editorial from the Centreville (Ala.) Press entitled, "Rights for Whites."

Then Lamm came to Mrs. Frazier's card.

"There is another person in the room who has asked to be heard," the acting board chief announced, "but I don't believe in lowering the dignity of the board by listening to anyone in costume."

"Tell them why! Tell them why!" Mrs. Frazier shouted.

There was a hasty move for adjournment, as even hastier beyond and board members left the room.

The Dallas Morning News"
Dallas, Texas

8-10-61

**Jack B. Krueger, Managing
Editor**
Submitted by Dallas Office

44-1-11

35

FBI

Date: 8/14/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

RE : INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum concerning forthcoming integration in Dallas, Texas. b2, b7D/C

[REDACTED] in the enclosed memorandum is [REDACTED] (who requested his identity be concealed).

This information was obtained from [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] who attended this meeting.

It should further be noted [REDACTED] is presently compiling a list of possible agitators, both white and Negro, who might cause trouble on 9/6/61.

LYNUM

ENCLOSURE

3 - Bureau (encls-8)
1 - Dallas

Agency [REDACTED]
Req. Rec'd 8-18-61
Date Forw. 8-18-61
How Forw. [REDACTED]
By [REDACTED]

12-055106 102112
EX-102

REC-42
13 5 1961

44-10894-92

142 AUG 24 1961

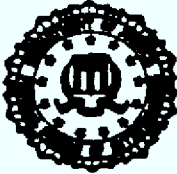
C.C. Wick

b7C

Approved: 136
58 AUG 24 1961 Special Agent in Charge

Sent [REDACTED] M

40



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
August 14, 1961

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

b2, b7D

On August 14, 1961, [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a meeting of Negroes was held at the New Hope Baptist Church, San Jacinto and Roll Streets, Dallas, Texas. The featured speaker was [redacted] National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), from Detroit, Michigan. He criticized the token integration and grade-a-year plan and urged as many parents as possible to register their children for transfer to white schools so as to avoid mere token integration in Dallas.

b2, b7D/C

[redacted] advised that on August 13, 1961, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, held a meeting [redacted] in which he preached against integration. [redacted] told [redacted] that the Lord commands that they resist integration by force, if necessary. [redacted] stated that there were several former klan members and [redacted] members of the White Citizens Council present. [redacted] advised that it was announced at this church meeting that the White Citizens Council would hold a meeting at the Baker Hotel, 8:00 P.M., August 15, 1961, to make plans to resist integration of Dallas Public Schools.

[redacted] also stated that since the first publicity put out by the Dallas Citizens Council (leading white businessmen Dallas), [redacted] of the businessmen seeking peaceful integration, has received numerous threatening phone calls and letters.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

44-10894-12

ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/7/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 7/5/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letter-head memorandum concerning Integration in Dallas Public Schools

b7C

-P-

2 - Bureau (encls-8)

1 - Dallas

(3)

Agency *Handwritten*

Req. Rec'd

Date Forw. *8-16-61*

How Forw. *b7C*

By *Handwritten*

*see against
see'd destroyed*

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

AUG 15 1961

REC-31

RECEIVED

EX-102

44-10894-193

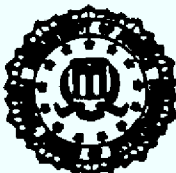
AUG 15 1961

11 AUG

REC.D - CIA

8/
AUG 15 1961

468



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Dallas, Texas
August 7, 1961

INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS

b7C/D

On August 3, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that beginning August 14, 1961, through August 25, 1961, the Dallas School Board will accept requests for Negro students to enroll in previously all white schools. It has been determined that the Negro committee will attempt to obtain as many volunteers as possible to file for admittance to previously all white schools, however, it is anticipated that due to the Student Placement Law, as well as other restrictions, the number of students actually admitted will be small.

b7C/D

[REDACTED] advised there will be no announcement until the last minute as to which schools will be integrated and which students will be involved so as to prevent the forming of residence groups to this integration. The Dallas Police Department presently has almost 1100 police officers in addition to over 300 police reservists who are prepared to immediately prevent any acts of violence. It is anticipated that a special group of police officers, numbering between 75 and 100, will be formed to handle the bulk of the integration matters.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

44-10894-97

CH. 111

44

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 8/21/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letter-head memorandum dated 8/21/61. *b3: b7D/c.*

in the enclosed letterhead is (request) is is is Racial Source of Information.

The information in the enclosed letterhead was furnished to SA [REDACTED]

2.- Bureau (encls-8)(RM)c

1. Dallas

(3)

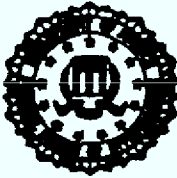
U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F.B.I.

THE 5.7 V SIGN, P

SECRET
RECEIVED

64 SEP 7 1981

44



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
August 21, 1961

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

b2, b7D

On August 14, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who has furnished reliable information in the past,
advised a meeting of the Citizens Council of Dallas, Inc., would
be held at the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas. [REDACTED] advised
that this group is composed principally of former Ku Klux Klan
members and is considered to be a front-type organization for
the former Ku Klux Klan members.

b2, b7D/C

[REDACTED]

b2, b7D/C

[REDACTED]

FORMER MEMBER - KU KLUX KLAN

MEMBERS - BOARD OF DIRECTORS -
CITIZENS COUNCIL OF DALLAS, INC.
TEXAS

44-10894-77
ENCLOSURE

406

b2; b7c

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE AND DATE 08-01-2001 BY 60322 UCBAW/STP

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
AUG 31 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 8-31-61 6-11 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /44-10894/

FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 3P

INTEGRATION OF DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS. RE DALLAS AIRTEL, AUG.

SEVENTEEN, LAST, WHICH SET FORTH ACTION BY THIS OFFICE DURING FIRST
WEEK OF INTEGRATION. [REDACTED] MADE
AVAILABLE FOLLOWING SCHOOLS WHICH WILL BE INTEGRATED BEGINNING SEPT.
SIX, NEXT, AND THE NUMBER OF STUDENTS WHICH WILL ATTEND THESE SCHOOLS,
THREE STUDENTS, THOMAS A. EDISON, TWO NINE FOUR ZERO SINGLETON, TEL.
FE SEVEN TWO SEVEN FOUR EIGHT, [REDACTED] THREE
STUDENTS, HENRY W. LONGFELLOW, FIVE THREE ONE FOUR BOAZ, TEL. FL TWO
SEVEN FOUR NINE ONE, [REDACTED] FOUR STUDENTS, CITY
PARK, ONE SEVEN THREE EIGHT GANO, TEL. HA ONE TWO ZERO FOUR FOUR,
[REDACTED] ONE STUDENT, BEN MILAM, FOUR TWO ZERO ZERO
MC KINNEY, TEL. LA ONE FOUR NINE NINE FOUR, [REDACTED]
ONE STUDENT, ROGER Q. MILLS, FIFTEEN FIFTEEN LYNN HAVEN, TEL. WN SIX
TWO THREE ONE NINE, [REDACTED] TWO STUDENTS, STEPHEN
F. AUSTIN, SEVEN ONE FIVE WASHINGTON, TEL. TA THREE FOUR SEVEN EIGHT
SIX, [REDACTED] THREE STUDENTS, AMELIA EARNHART, THREE

END PAGE ONE

FBI
REC'D - CIA WASH DC

EX-112

b7C

SEP 11 1961

64 SEP 11 1961

PAGE TWO

b7C
FIVE THREE ONE N. WESTMORELAND, TEL. FE ONE FIVE TWO FIVE THREE,
[REDACTED] ONE STUDENT, WILLIAM B. TRAVIS, THREE
ZERO ZERO ONE MC KINNEY, TEL. RI EIGHT TWO SIX THREE EIGHT,

[REDACTED] STATED TOTAL OF EIGHTEEN NEGRO
STUDENTS IN ALL WILL BE ATTENDING WHITE SCHOOLS. THE TRANSFERS HAVE
BEEN COMPLETED AND ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] NO FURTHER TRANSFERS WILL
BE PERMITTED DURING THIS SCHOOL TERM. [REDACTED] PLANS TO HAVE
ELABORATE PRESS ROOM SET UP AT SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION OFFICE ON SOME
WHAT SAME ORDER AS WAS USED IN ATLANTA, GA. THIS PAST WEEK. HE IS
VERY COOPERATIVE AND STATED WOULD ADVISE THIS OFFICE IMMEDIATELY OF ANY
DEVELOPMENTS. DURING TIME [REDACTED] WAS CONTACTED, CBS NEWS FROM
NEW YORK WAS OBSERVED FILMING STATEMENTS BY [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
STATED LATER CBS WOULD FILM STATEMENTS OF [REDACTED] DALLAS
CITIZENS COUNCIL, AND [REDACTED] WHICH FILMING
WILL BE COMPLETED BY MORNING OF SEPT. ONE, NEXT. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PLANS TO DEPLOY APPROX. TEN MEN TO EACH SCHOOL DISGUISED AS
TRAFFIC OFFICERS. ALL OF THE POLICE ACTIVITIES IN THIS MATTER WILL
BE COORDINATED THROUGH THE CHIEF OF POLICE OFFICE. [REDACTED]

S END PAGE TWO

408

STATES HE PLANS TO KEEP MEN DEPLOYED AT THESE SCHOOLS DURING THE FIRST AND SECOND WEEKS OF INTEGRATION. HE STATED THERE IS NO INDICATION OF POTENTIAL TROUBLE AT THIS TIME AND HE FELT THAT SHOULD ANY TROUBLE ARI IT MIGHT POSSIBLY COME IN THE SECOND WEEK SINCE POTENTIAL AGITATORS WOULD BE AWARE THAT THE POLICE WOULD BE CAREFULLY OBSERVING ALL ACTIVITIES IN THESE SCHOOLS VIGOROUSLY ^U DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF SCHOOL TERM. LIST OF SCHOOLS ONLY FURNISHED TO PD AND FBI CONFIDENTIALLY AND WILL NOT BE RELEASED PRIOR TO MORNING SCHOOLS OPEN. THIS MATTER IS BEING FOLLOWED DAILY AND BUREAU WILL BE KEPT FULLY ABREAST ANY AND ALL DEVELOPMENTS.

END AND ACK

8-19 PM OK FBI EWA

V

67C

REC-11 2 37 5h 121
LBI
REC-11-121 121 121

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 6 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-6-61 8-56 AM CST
TO DIRECTOR FBI /44-10894/
FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 1 P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. ALL EIGHTEEN NEGRO CHILDREN ENTERED EIGHT DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS WITHOUT INCIDENT EIGHT THIRTY A.M. THIS DATE. NAMES OF SCHOOLS RELEASED TO PUBLIC, HOWEVER, NAMES OF STUDENTS NOT RELEASED. DALLAS PD REPORTS SEVERAL STICKERS COMMENTING ON INTEGRATION FOUND THIS MORNING AT WINNETKA SCHOOL WHICH IS NOT BEING INTEGRATED. DUMMY OF NEGRO FOUND HANGING AT BUSHMAN SCHOOL, DALLAS, NOT BEING INTEGRATED. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF DEVELOPMENTS.

END

EEU

10-58 AM OK FBI WA

26 SEP 10 20 1961 REC-13

FBI EX 104
C.O. - 100-100000

44-10894-106
SEP 8 1961

50 SEP 11 1961

b7c

FBI

Date: 9/5/61

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CR

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination.

LYNUM

Agency *H. J. ...*Req. Rec'd *P. J. ...*Date Forw. *9/5/61*How Forw. *air*By *[Signature]*

P

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
1 - Dallas

REC-72

14

ENCLOSURE

58 SEP 13 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

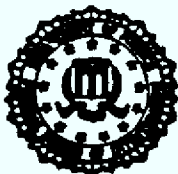
Sent _____

M

Per _____

b7C

41



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 5, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 5, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that early in the morning on September 4, 1961, a dummy was thrown onto the porch of [REDACTED] Dallas, Texas, a Negro couple residing in a predominantly white neighborhood. This dummy had a sign stating "30 Will Die".

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] reflected that this dummy had been made by the Farmers Branch, Texas, Junior Chamber of Commerce in connection with a highway safety program and had no connection with integration of Dallas Public Schools; however, some juveniles apparently took this dummy and threw it on the [REDACTED] porch as a prank. b7C/D

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

44-10896-97
ENCLOSURE

412

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 6 1961

HOLD FOR 2

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-6-61 125 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR 44-10894/

FROM SAC, DALLAS 4-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

ALL EIGHTEEN NEGRO CHILDREN HAVE LEFT SCHOOLS FOR THE DAY WITHOUT INCIDENT. [REDACTED]

ADVISES NO ATTEMPT BY WHITE PARENTS TO WITHDRAW CHILDREN.

END MSG ONE

REC-66

EX-113

44-10894-98
SEP 8 1961

64 SEP 12 1961

FBI

Date: 9/6/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CR *TEX*

Re Dallas tel, 9/6/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letter-head memorandum concerning integration in Dallas Public Schools.

The following are the names of the students and their parents who integrated Dallas schools on 9/6/61:

Amelia Earhart School

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Agency *Revised*

Req. Rec'd

Date *9-6-61*How *by mail*By *See attached*Ben Milan School

[REDACTED]

- 3 - Bureau (Encls. 8)
2 - Dallas

(5)

REC-32

EX-105

SEP 7 1961

44-10894-99
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

66 SEP 14 1961

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

LET
REC'D - CIV. RIGHTS

414

DL 44-739

b7C

City Park School

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Henry W. Longfellow School

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Roger Q. Mills School

[REDACTED]

Stephen F. Austin School

[REDACTED]

DL 44-739

b7C

[REDACTED]
Thomas A. Edison School

[REDACTED]
William B. Travis School

[REDACTED]
Four additional students attempted to enter Dallas Public Schools, but were rejected, one for not having a birth certificate; one for having brothers and sisters in another school; and two for living closer to a Negro school than a white school.

b7C

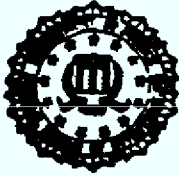
[REDACTED]
One copy of enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished to CIC, Dallas, at their request.

DL 44-739

b7C

It should be noted that the names of the above students have not been made public as yet. As set forth in the letterhead memorandum, [REDACTED] has been identified through radio station KLIF through interview.

LYNUM



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 6, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS b7C

On September 6, 1961, [redacted] Dallas, Texas, advised that at 8:30 a.m., on September 6, 1961, 18 Negro students, 10 girls and eight boys, entered eight previously all-white schools without incident. [redacted] of Dallas Public Schools, termed the first step of Dallas schools' integration a success.

[redacted] advised on September 6, 1961, that on the evening of September 5, 1961, a dummy was found hanging from a flagpole at W. W. Bushman School in the 4200 block of Bonnieview in Dallas, Texas. This dummy was made of blue jeans and a black-and-white checked shirt stuffed with newspapers. The head was made out of white cloth darkened with black shoe polish. There was no sign on this dummy. b7C

[redacted] further advised that anti-integration stickers were found on the windows of the Winnetka School in Dallas, Texas, on the morning of September 6, 1961.

[redacted] advised neither of the above schools was among those integrated on September 6, 1961.

[redacted] advised that at each of the eight integrated schools, either a police inspector or police captain was stationed with 12 police officers. There were 50 more police officers in a special squad within five minutes of each school ready to handle any trouble. b7C

Radio station KLIF on September 6, 1961, interviewed one [redacted] who entered the Roger Q. Mills School. Dallas radio station KRLD reported that the only crowds outside the integrated schools were newsmen who were there with special passes.

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

44-10794-111
ENCLOSURE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 8 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

✓ URGENT 9-8-61 9-18 AM CST
TO DIRECTOR FBI /44-10894/

FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 1 P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. REDTEL SEPT SEVEN. ALL
EIGHTEEN NEGRO STUDENTS ENTERED EIGHT INTEGRATED DALLAS SCHOOLS EIGHT
THIRTY AM THIS DATE WITHOUT INCIDENT. DALLAS PD ADVISED

RELEASED TWELVE THIRTY A.M., TODAY AFTER BEING FINGERPRINTED,
PHOTOGRAPHED AND INTERROGATED. DENIED ANY INTENTION OF
CAUSING DISTURBANCE NEAR DALLAS SCHOOL. WARNED BY DALLAS PD
AND RELEASED.

END

11-19 AM OK FBI WA

60 SEP 13 1961

EX-102
REC-13
25 8 11 13 1961 SEP 11 1961

FBI
REC.D-1F1E1AE 1111

b7C 6-

419

8/61

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP
TEL E

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

105 1142

✓ URGENT 9-8-61 430 PM CST
TO DIRECTOR 44-10894
FROM SAC DALLAS 44-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

DALLAS PD, ADVISED THAT ALL EIGHTEEN NEGRO STUDENTS DEPARTED CLASSES TODAY WITHOUT INCIDENT. DALLAS PD MAINTAINING CLOSE WATCH OVER INTEGRATED SCHOOLS DURING WEEKEND. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS.

END

EX-102

REC-13

44-10894-101

SEP 11 1961

6-31 PM OK FBI WA

23 8 2316H.21

REC'D-LEGISLATIVE MAIL

60 SEP 13 1961

6-File

420

b7c

9/7/6 8:25
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-7-1 5-57 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /44-10894/

FROM, SAC, DALLAS /44-739/

0 INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY.

CHARGED BY DALLAS PD

END

7-58 PM OK FBI WA

TU DISC

66 SEP 13 1961

EX-102

REC-72

44-10894-1024

SEP 11 1961

FBI
REC'D - OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 9-7-61 1-48 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /44-10,894/

FROM SAC, DALLAS /44-739/ 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY. ALL CHILDREN DEPARTED INTEGRATED DALLAS SCHOOLS ONE P.M., TODAY WITHOUT INCIDENT. AT ONE ZERO FOUR P.M., SHORTLY AFTER CHILDREN LEFT, PRINCIPAL OF EDISON SCHOOL, ONE OF INTEGRATED SCHOOLS, RECEIVED ANONYMOUS BOMB THREAT PHONE CALL. PD CONDUCTED SEARCH OF EDISON SCHOOL WITH NEGATIVE RESULTS. ONE WHITE CHILD WITHDRAWN BY HER MOTHER AFTER ANONYMOUS BOMB THREAT AT MILLS SCHOOL. NO FURTHER INCIDENTS. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED.

END

3-50 PM OK FBI WA

TU DISC

REC-12

EX-102

SEP 11 1961

20 1 3 20 11 21

FBI
REC'D - SEP 11 1961

66 SEP 13 1961

CC

422

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 10-16 PM CST
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, BIRMINGHAM
FROM SAC, DALLAS 44-739/

INTERGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS RE DALLAS TELES TODAY.,

BIRMINGHAM LETTER TO BUREAU
RE LET TO BU JUNE THIRTY SIXTY ONE CAPTIONED
[REDACTED] Racial Matters
[REDACTED] POTENTIAL BOMBING SUSPECT. RE AGENTS OF THE FBI TODAY OBSERVED

ON TWO OCCASIONS IN VICINITY OF INTERGRATED DALLAS SCHOOL.

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
DL PPD IMMEDIATELY ADVISED TOGETHER WITH [REDACTED] BACKGROUND. [REDACTED]

DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT
[REDACTED] PPD ADVISED NINE FIFTEEN PM TONIGHT THAT THEY HAD JUST ARRESTED

[REDACTED] FOR INVESTIGATION. DALLAS WILL FOLLOW AND KEEP BU ADVISED.

END AND ACK IN OD PLS

BH OK FI OK FBI BH [REDACTED]

WA 12-19 AM OK FBI WA [REDACTED]

TU DIC

REC-38

20 8 15 30 PM '61

REC'D - FBI
FBI
REC'D - FBI

SEP 15 1961

55 12-19-61

423

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1961

TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	✓
Mr. DeLoach	✓
Mr. Evans	✓
Mr. Malone	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Sullivan	✓
Mr. Tavel	✓
Mr. Trotter	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Mr. Ingram	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

URGENT 9-7-61 701 AM CST

TO DIRECTOR FBI /44-10,894/

FROM SAC DALLAS /44-739/ 2 P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, EX-116 AT TWO AM SEP. SEVEN,

INSTANT, [REDACTED] ARRESTED BY DALLAS

BURGLAR AND THEFT DETECTIVES ASSIGNED SURVEILLANCE DUTY BEN

MILAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL, MC KINNEY AVE., ONE OF EIGHT DALLAS SCHOOLS

BEING INTEGRATED. [REDACTED] HAD JUST DRIVEN UP TO SCHOOL IN [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHEN ARRESTED. HE WAS IN POSSESSION CRUDE

WOODEN CROSS ABOUT EIGHT FEET IN HEIGHT WHICH HE ADMITTED ASSEMBLING

AT HOME OF AUNT AND SOAKING SAME WITH GASOLINE. HE ALSO HAD ABOUT

TWO OUNCE PRESCRIPTION TYPE BOTTLE FULL OF

GASOLINE BUT WAS ARRESTED BEFORE PLANTING CROSS OR SETTING SAME ON

FIRE. ON INTERVIEW BY [REDACTED] AND AGENT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DENIES ANY ORGANIZATION OR ANY AFFILIATION OF ANY KIND, OR

DISCUSSING PLAN OR CONSPIRING WITH ANYONE ELSE TO

BURN CROSS. HE CLAIMS HE CONCEIVED PLAN AFTER VIEWING EXTENSIVE TV

REPORTS OF PEACEFUL DESEGREGATION OF DALLAS PUBLIC

SCHOOLS SEPT. SIX LAST. HE CLAIMS HE BITTERLY OPPOSES

END PAGE ONE

56 SEP 14 1961

b7c

6-File

PAGE TWO

INTEGRATION AND CLAIMED ~~QUOTE~~ ^{//} MOST PEOPLE IN DALLAS ARE AGAINST
INTEGRATION, BUT NO ONE IS DOING ANYTHING TO STOP IT. ^{//} ~~UNQUOTE~~.

HE CLAIMS HE PLANNED TO BURN CROSS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO INTEGRATION AND
TRY TO GET PEOPLE TO OPPOSE SAME. ^{SUBJECT} ~~THE~~ PRINTED AND MUGGED BY ^{DALLAS POLICE DEPT} ~~HE~~ ²³.

POLICE
PD

AND HE WILL PROBABLY BE RELEASED TO

^{DALLAS}

~~HE~~ INDICES NEGATIVE AS TO BOTH

AND

END AND

CORRECTION PAGE TWO LINE SEVEN LAST WORD SHOULD BE

END AND ACK PLEASE

9-10 AM OK FBI WA

TU DISC

20 1 2 11 AM '21

FBI

REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

42

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

6. /61

**Negro students entered previously
all white schools in Dallas for the first time
on 9/6/61.**

FBI

Date: 9/7/61

Transmit the following in _____

PLAIN TEXT

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

TO: *clt*

DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: *clt*

SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: *DE* INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS *INT*
CR

Re Dallas teletypes, 9/7/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning integration in Dallas Public Schools. One copy is being furnished CIC, Dallas.

Separate bombing matter cases are being opened on both bombing threats to Dallas schools on 9/7/61, and separate letterhead memoranda are being furnished to the Bureau.

LYNUM

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
2 - Dallas

ENCLOSURE

C. C. Wick

Agency *H. J. ...*
Req. Rec'd _____
Date Forw. 9-12-61
How Forw. ...
By *...*

X-102

REC-32

44-10894-106

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

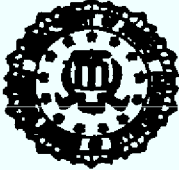
Sent _____

M

Per _____

56 SEP 14 1961

42



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 7, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS b7C

2. APPROX [REDACTED]

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] Burglary and Theft Squad, Dallas Police Department, advised that [REDACTED] was arrested by Dallas Police Department Burglary and Theft Detectives who were assigned surveillance duty at Ben Milan Grammar School in Dallas, Texas, one of the eight Dallas schools being integrated. [REDACTED] had just driven up to the school [REDACTED] when arrested. He was in possession of a crude wooden cross about eight feet in height, which he admitted assembling at the home of his aunt and soaking same with gasoline. He also had a two ounce prescription-type bottle full of gasoline. [REDACTED] was arrested before planting the cross and setting same on fire.

[REDACTED] denied belonging to any organization or affiliation with any kind of organization or conspiring or discussing his plan with anyone else. [REDACTED] claimed he conceived the plan after viewing extensive television reports of peaceful desegregation of Dallas Public Schools on September 6, 1961. [REDACTED] claimed he was bitterly opposed to integration and claimed most of the people in Dallas are against integration, but no one is doing anything to stop it. [REDACTED] claims he planned to burn the cross to draw attention to integration and to try to get the people of Dallas to oppose integration. [REDACTED] was fingerprinted and photographed by the Dallas Police Department.

[REDACTED] advised that a felony complaint is being filed against [REDACTED] in the Dallas County Criminal Court, and in addition he is being filed on in the Dallas City Court for [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] further advised that the investigative report of [REDACTED] was being furnished by Dallas [REDACTED] to Dallas school authorities and to the press.

44-10894-100

ENCLOSURE

4286

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

b7C

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that all 18 Negro children entered the eight integrated Dallas Public Schools without incident.

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that at 11 a.m., on September 7, 1961, an anonymous telephone call bomb threat was received at the Roger Q. Mills School, one of the eight integrated Dallas schools, advising that a bomb was set to go off at 9:30 a.m., inside the building. The children were evacuated from the school in a routine fire drill, and after a search of the building by the Dallas Police Department with negative results, the children were returned to their classes.

[REDACTED] advised that surveillance teams on the night of September 6, 1961, and early morning hours of September 7, 1961, advised that no one other than the Superintendent of the building entered this building prior to the students entering on the morning of September 7, 1961.

[REDACTED] advised that all 18 of the Negro students departed from the eight integrated Dallas schools at 1 p.m., on September 7, 1961, without incident.

b7C

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised that at 1:04 p.m., on September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] the Principal's office at Thomas A. Edison School, one of the eight integrated Dallas Public Schools, received a phone call from an unknown female who stated, "There is a bomb in your building", and then hung up. [REDACTED] advised that a search of the school and surrounding premises by police officers failed to reveal any sign of a bomb.

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

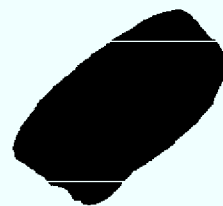
429

GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

9/7/61

**Eighteen Negro children entered
eight Dallas previously all-white public
schools for the first time 9/6/61. The
integration of these schools occurred on
opening day without incident.**

b7C



43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

URGENT 9-7-61 1008 AM CST MH
TO DIRECTOR 44-10894

FROM SAC DALLAS 44-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY. *IN TEXAS b7C*

DALLAS PD ADVISED THAT AT NINE ELEVEN AM TODAY ANONYMOUS TEL CALL
BOMB THREAT RECEIVED ROGER Q. MILLS SCHOOL, ONE OF DALLAS INTEGRATED,
ADVISING BOMB SET TO GO OFF AT NINE THIRTY AM INSIDE BUILDING.
CHILDREN EVACUATED FROM SCHOOL IN ROUTINE FIRE DRILL. POLICE CUR-
RENTLY CONDUCTING INVEST. PD MAINTAINED SURVEILLANCE OF ALL SCHOOLS
DURING NIGHT AND NO SUSPICIOUS ACTIVITIES REPORTED AT MILLS SCHOOL.
PRESS ADVISED BY ^{DALLAS} DL PD. BUREAU WILL BE KEPT ADVISED. PD ADVISED
SEARCH OF SCHOOL NEGATIVE AND CHILDREN RETURNED TO CLASS.

END

12-10 PM OK FBI WA JA

EX-116

REC-32

44-10894

FBI

SEP 11 1961

REC'D-TELETYPE UNIT

56 SEP 14 1961

431

b7c

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 7 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-7-61 918 AM CST MH
TO DIRECTOR /44-10,894/
FROM SAC DALLAS 44-739 1P

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS, CR. RE DALLAS TEL TODAY. ALL
EIGHTEEN NEGRO CHILDREN ENTERED THE EIGHT DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
THIS MORNING WITHOUT INCIDENT. DL PD FILING ON

FELONY CHARGE WILL BE FILED IN DALLAS CO CRIMINAL COURT. BOMBA HAS
NOT BEEN SET AT THIS TIME. PD INVEST REPORT BEING FURNISHED TO
SCHOOL AUTHORITIES AND TO THE PRESS.

END
11-19 AM OK FBI

66 SEP 14 1961

REC-61
SEP 11 1961
b7c
REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

SEP 11 1961
b7c
433

FBI

Date: 9/7/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
 SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 CR

Re Dallas teletype, 9/6/61, and Dallas airtel, 9/6/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination concerning integration in Dallas Public Schools.

It has been determined that the names of the 18 Negro children who integrated Dallas schools 9/6/61, were made available to the press by the Dallas School Board at noon on 9/6/61, and their names will probably appear in the "Dallas Morning News" of 9/7/61.

One copy of the enclosed letterhead memorandum is being furnished to CIC, Dallas.

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 2 - Dallas

(5)

Agency Heinrich
 Req. Rec'd _____
 Date Forw. 9-12-61
 How Forw. Airtel
 By [redacted]

15 SEP 9 1961

argunit
acc's destroyed

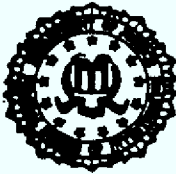
Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

EE:WUC



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 7, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 6, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised that all 18 Negro children left the eight newly integrated Dallas Public Schools at 1 p.m., on September 6, 1961, and there were no incidents. b7C

[REDACTED] Dallas Public Schools, advised on September 6, 1961, that to date no white parents have requested that their children be transferred out of the newly integrated Dallas Public Schools. [REDACTED] advised that his office has only received one phone call concerning the integration of Dallas schools, and this call was not in protest of integration.

An article appearing in the "Dallas Times Herald", dated September 6, 1961, reflects that Clarence Laws, Regional Secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), stated that he would like to commend the Dallas public officials and authorities for their constructive and rewarding efforts in bringing about peaceful desegregation. b7C

This article further stated that [REDACTED] of the segregationist White Citizens Council of Dallas County, Inc., strongly criticized the one-sided campaign for integration by the local press, television and radios and the complete blackout of news of any opposition to said campaign. [REDACTED] stated that Dallas is truly a police state now.

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

44-10894 - 107

ENCLOSURE

FBI

Date: 9/11/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS DE TEXAS
CR b7C

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum suitable for dissemination. One copy is being furnished to CIC, Dallas.

Agents observing [REDACTED] in the vicinity of William B. Travis School were SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

LYNUM

Agency H. J. [REDACTED]
 Req. Rec'd 9-19-61
 Date Forw. 11/5
 How Forw. [REDACTED]
 By [REDACTED]
cc aig unit
cc destroyed

③ - Bureau (Enc. 8)
 1 - Dallas
 [REDACTED]

(4)

EX 100
 REC-83

44-10894-110

SEP 12 1961

b7C

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 F.B.I.

SEP 15 10 22 AM '61

SEP 15 10 22 AM '61

C C. Wick

RECEIVED

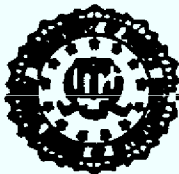
I
A VICKLE

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

Sent

Per



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 11, 1961

RE: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 7, 1961, Special Agents of the FBI observed [REDACTED] in the vicinity of the William B. Travis School, one of the eight integrated Dallas schools in the Dallas area, at 8:32 a.m., shortly after classes commenced. Special Agents of the FBI again observed this automobile in the vicinity of the William B. Travis School at 1:22 p.m., on September 7, 1961.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, identified [REDACTED] of the North Alabama White Citizens Council and the now defunct Ku Klux Klan of the Confederacy.

On September 7, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was arrested by Dallas County Sheriff's Office Deputies and turned over to the Dallas Police Department. [REDACTED] denied that he was in the Dallas area for any other purpose than in connection with his present employment as a salesman. [REDACTED] admitted having formerly made speeches before Ku Klux Klan groups and admitted being a "fiery-type speaker", who could incite crowds made up of working class people. b7C

[REDACTED] claimed he was in the vicinity of the William B. Travis School soliciting business and did not realize this school was one of those being integrated until he saw the Dallas Police Officers in the vicinity. [REDACTED] denied inciting a riot in Clinton, Tennessee, in 1957, but did admit giving a fiery speech in that city with another individual named [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was released at 12:30 a.m., on September 8, 1961, and no charges were filed against him.

ENCURE

44-10874-110

431

b7C

On September 8, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised that the 18 Negro students entered the eight integrated Dallas Public Schools at 8:30 on September 8, 1961, and departed at 1 p.m., on September 8, 1961, without incident.

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

FBI

Date: 9/12/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)
 FROM: SAC, DALLAS (44-739)
 RE : INTEGRATION IN DALLAS
 PUBLIC SCHOOLS
 CIVIL RIGHTS

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/11/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, one copy being furnished to DIC, Dallas.

The information in the enclosed letterhead memorandum was furnished to SA [REDACTED]

LYNUM

3 - Bureau (encls-8)
 1 - Dallas

(4)
 ENCLOSURE

Agency H. J. [REDACTED]
 Req. Rec'd _____
 Date Forw. 9-14-61
 How Forw. air
 By [REDACTED]

rec'd [REDACTED]
44-10894-11
20-13-2:00 PM '61

REC-83

16 SEP 18 1961

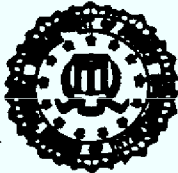
23 14 18 25 PM
 EX-105
 REC'D - CIA
 5:00 PM '61

56 SEP 18 1961

Approved: [REDACTED]Sent MPer [REDACTED]

C. G. [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas

September 12, 1961

b7c

INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised there was one incident on September 10, 1961, at the Lisbon Elementary School, Dallas, Texas. [REDACTED] advised that at 8:45 P.M., on September 10, 1961, a five foot high, four foot wide cross was burned at this school. [REDACTED] advised the Lisbon school was not one of the schools integrated and therefore was not being surveilled. [REDACTED] advised the Dallas Police Department will continue surveillance of the integrated Dallas schools on a discreet basis for an undetermined period.

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

44-10894-111

ENCLOSURE

439

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

44-HQ-10894, memo dated 9/15/61 + 9/18/61.

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

FBI/DOJ

44

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/20/61

FROM : SAC, HOUSTON (44-800)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
DALLAS, TEXAS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7C

Re: Dallas airtel to Bureau, dated 8/11/61.

The Houston Office maintained close contact with sources of information in the racial matters field preceding and subsequent to opening of the new school year. In accordance with the Bureau's instructions, spot surveillances were conducted of bombing suspects and contacts were made with neighborhood sources utilized in connection with bombing suspects.

For the information of the Dallas Office, no information was developed at Houston to indicate that any bombing suspects or other individuals active in the racial matters field were planning to travel to Dallas. It is noted that integration of public schools proceeded in an orderly manner both in Dallas, Texas, and in Houston, Texas.

For the information of Dallas, there are no known Klan organizations or hate-type organizations within the territory of the Houston Office, and Houston has no regular racial informants. The various sources of information contacted, however, furnished no information pertinent to captioned matter.

-RUC-

2-Bureau (RM)
2-Dallas (44-739) (RM)
1-Houston

b7C

EX-111 REC-32

(5)

44-10894-112

16 SEP 25 1961

66 SEP 28 1961

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 9/21/61

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739)

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CIVIL RIGHTS

b7c

Re Dallas airtel to Bureau, 9/12/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are eight copies of a letterhead memorandum, suitable for dissemination, one copy being furnished to CIC, Dallas.

In view of the fact that the Dallas Public Schools have now been peaceful integrated with no further incidences, that case is being closed.

In the event any information is developed it will be reported under this caption.

2 - Bureau (encs-8)
1 - Dallas
(3)

Agency Honorable
Req. Rec'd 9-27-61
Date 9/27/61
How 176
By [redacted]

Not destroyed

REC-9 44-10894-113

EX-102

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

SEP 25 11 31 AM '61

SEP 25 11 31 AM '61

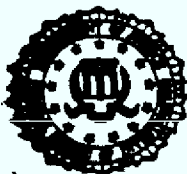
SEP 25 11 24 AM '61

56 OCT 2 1961

FBI

b7c

44



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

**Dallas, Texas
September 21, 1961**

b7c

INTEGRATION DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

On September 19, 1961, [REDACTED] Dallas Police Department, advised there have been no further incidences or trouble of any sort in connection with the integration of the Dallas Public Schools.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE YOUR AGENCY.

44-10894 -

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894) DATE: 9/12/61
ATTENTION: CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION
TRAINING AND INSPECTION DIVISION
FROM : SAC, DALLAS (44-739) b7C
SUBJECT: INTEGRATION IN DALLAS PUBLIC SCHOOLS
CR (CIVIL RIGHTS)

As the Bureau is aware, the Dallas Independent School System was successfully desegregated on 9/6/61, with no incidents of any consequence. Up until 9/6/61, the Dallas Independent School System was the largest independent school system in the United States that was not integrated. The Bureau was fully advised of the entire program during the critical period. b7C

I feel that [REDACTED] and the Dallas Police Department have done an outstanding job in connection with the planning and subsequent successful control of this critical problem.

Editorials throughout the nation have been highly complimentary relative to the work done by the citizens, school officials and law enforcement officials in connection with this entire matter. For example, the newspaper "The Atlanta Constitution" carried a feature article which was reprinted in the "Dallas Morning News" which stated, "Dallas has provided an example of leadership in the problem of race which is heartening and inspiring. The businessmen of that city have brought off a plan of statesmanship which is so practical and so unanswerable by the peddlers of prejudice and false promises that it merits a round of applause on a national basis."

The Syracuse, New York, "Herald Tribune" carried an article which was reprinted in the "Dallas Morning News" 8/9/61, complimenting the Dallas business leaders for their aggressive leadership. b7C

The Bureau has previously been furnished a booklet entitled, "Dallas at the Crossroads", and also a film bearing the same title which show the tremendous amount of planning that went on for many months prior to the successful integration. 44-10894-114

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas (Enc. 1)

67 NOV 17 1961

ENCLOSURE

REC 31

SEP 15 1961

b7C

Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is a booklet received from [REDACTED] relative to the instructions given to the law enforcement officers on the day of desegregation. I personally attended a closed briefing of the several hundred officers who were specifically picked for this critical assignment, and I was impressed with the comprehensive and businesslike way in which the instructions were given and followed through under [REDACTED] leadership.

Although the matter of desegregation of Dallas Public Schools was a joint venture of law enforcement officials, school officials, and business leaders, I feel that [REDACTED] guidance and leadership was outstanding. If possible to do so, it is respectfully recommended that the Director send him a letter of congratulations on this successful project.

Also it is respectfully recommended that in view of the importance at this time in other areas whose schools will be desegregated in the years ahead, that [REDACTED] be invited to lecture to the current session of the National Academy, at which time he could clearly outline the events leading up to and including the week of desegregation of public schools in Dallas. Of course, I have not talked to [REDACTED] regarding lecturing to the Academy; however, I feel certain that if he were tendered an invitation to lecture for the Academy, he would be honored and very grateful for the opportunity.

445

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (44-10894)

DATE: 7/27/62

SUBJECT: INTEGRATION OF DALLAS
PUBLIC SCHOOLS
RACIAL MATTERS

b7c

Re Dallas letter to Bureau, 9/12/61.

An article appeared in "Dallas Morning News" dated 7/19/62 which stated that a resolution was passed by the Dallas branch of the NAACP asking the Dallas School Board to complete desegregation of all public schools. [REDACTED] stated the NAACP was prepared to take necessary action if the school board did not act in good faith. Other grievances listed were the denial of transfer rights of the school district to Negroes waiting to attend desegregated schools with equal opportunities in educational training and over-crowded Negro schools.

2 - Bureau
1 - Dallas
[REDACTED]

(3)

b7c

REC-69

44-10894-115
10 JUL 30 1962

345
6 AUG 6 1962

RECEIVED
FBI
CIA WASH DC

446



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 62-0-71397

447

WRIGHT PATMAN
FIRST DISTRICT
STATE OF TEXAS

WASHINGTON ADDRESS:
828 RAYBURN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
- 20515

HOME ADDRESS:
P.O. BOX 1886, TEEKANCA, TEXAS
75068

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

COMMITTEES:
BANKS AND CURRENCY, CHAIRMAN
JOINT COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION,
CHAIRMAN
JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE,
VICE CHAIRMAN
SMALL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

February 2, 1968

b7C

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
Wright Patman

Ack
[Redacted]
2-6-68
[Redacted]

b7C

EX 109

REC 22

13 FEB 7 1968

CORRESPONDENCE

3 ENCLOSURE

448

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]

b7c

b7c [REDACTED]

ENCLOSURE

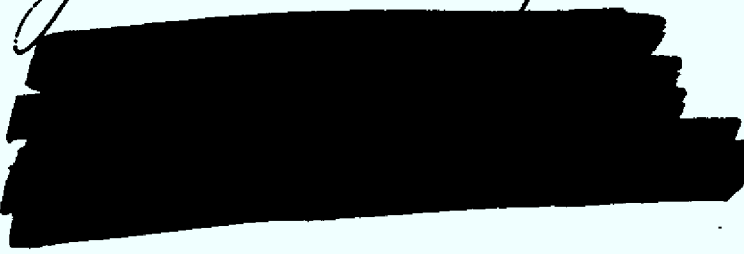
449

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 -

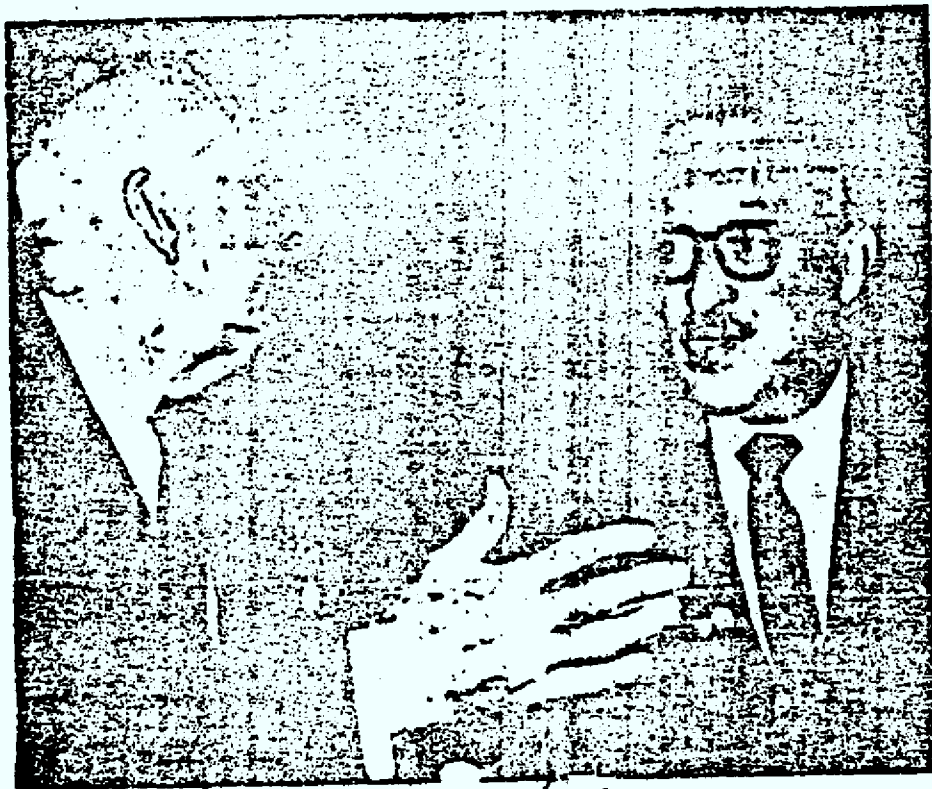
Should it be possible for you
to send proof that these clippings
are not true? Thank you.

Yours truly



MC 

b7c



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 Lehman-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.

[REDACTED]

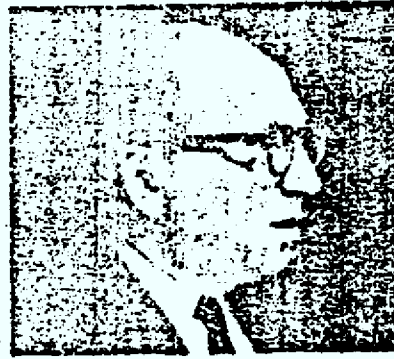
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

451

71-115



On the 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 J. 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.

February 6, 1968

REC 22

REC 22

EX 109

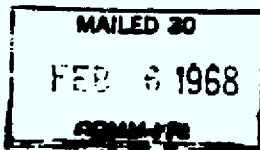
Honorable Wright Patman
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

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 [REDACTED] 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. b7C

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

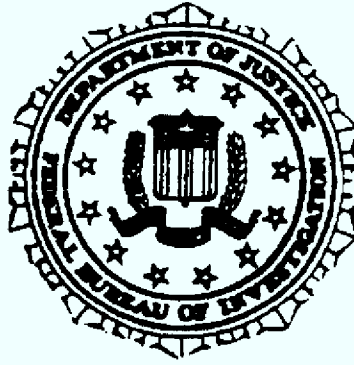


Enclosures (3)

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

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

TELETYPE UNIT ☐



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 62-86660

b7c

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor [REDACTED] Room 7633

Subj: Thorpe Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File

Searcher's
Initial [REDACTED]
Date 12-11-50

☒ Restricted to Locality of
NY from 1947 to date

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

☒ 100-3-75-A-10.21 5-11-48
☒ 61-7341-34-A-10.21 2-18-48
100-7321-246, p17; 136,
44-2004-1, 3,
44-1941-1,
100-7321-481, p10; 232,
66-8603-1-34-665,
65-56402-1-2153, 263,
☒ 100-363501-3,
44-2545-4,
☒ 100-7321-233, p2C; C
☒ 62-66493-5,
☒ 62-82273-A-2nd. Stage

2-12-48

Writter
Initialed

455

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WILMINGTON, DEL.
Leah L. Robbins

December 27,

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 to bring to your personal attention matters affect Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. The Federal Bureau of Investigation done a good job on peonage in the South. With exception of peonage, the record of the F.B. 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 disturbance at Columbia, Tennessee, on February 26th of this year, it is reported that F.B.I. were sent in almost immediately and were supposed to have 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 inexperienced investigators who usually been able to produce the names of the members of the mobs. In the recent Minden, Louisiana, the President of our New Orleans Branch, who had no experience as an investigator, was able to produce the names of members of that mob. In the case of Isaac Woodard by Officer Skull, in Batesburg, we were able to produce eyewitnesses and the names of the police officer.

The F.B.I. has established for itself a veritable record for ferreting out persons who

COPIES DESTROYED

44 NOV 20 1946

62-86660-1
ENCLOSURE

Communications are acceptable for U. S. Internal Tax Purposes

Hon. Tom C. Clark

December 27, 194

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 can 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 that 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 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 whatsoever is being given to other than possible discussion with members of our 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
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".

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"COMMITTEE OF 100"

William Allen Nelson, Chairman
 William Agar
 Mrs. Ernest E. Alexander
 Joseph Clark Baldwin
 Roger M. Baldwin
 Barbara W. Barnow
 Jacob Billings
 Justice Jane M. Bolls
 Albert Bank
 Bishop James A. Bray
 Van Wyck Brown
 T. T. Brunsbach
 Mrs. Samuel McCrea Caver
 Allen Knight Chalmers
 Mrs. Richard S. Childs
 Edward C. Chesser
 W. M. Cleveland
 Ralph E. Clouser
 Penny Travis Cochran
 William F. Cochran
 Harry S. Coffe
 John Royce O'Connor
 Albert Springer O'Connell
 Mrs. Elizabeth S. O'Connell
 George S. O'Connell
 Harry H. Crane
 John Warren Davis
 Albert Edward Day
 John Dewey
 Albert C. Dickinson
 Stephen Duggan
 Samuel A. Elder
 Edwin R. Embrey
 Dorothy Catharine Fisher

Harry Emerson Fosdick
 Leo M. Franklin
 Christine Gause
 Harry D. Gidman
 Perry M. Gilliam
 Joseph F. Giffey
 Norman Halperin
 S. Ralph Harlow
 Harold Hart
 James G. Heller
 Harrison Hires
 Bishop Henry W. Hobson
 John Haynes Holmes
 Sidney Hunt
 Charles H. Houston
 Paul Hutchinson
 Mrs. Raymond V. Ingersoll
 Mrs. Henry A. Ingraham
 D. V. Jamison
 Charles S. Johnson
 Mordred W. Johnson
 Rufus M. Jones
 Harlan M. Kallen
 Helen Keller
 Paul Kellogg
 Frank Klingman
 Freda Kirsnowy
 Florence H. LeGardie
 John Howard Lindsay
 Bishop W. Appleton Lawrence
 W. Earl Latham
 Henry Smith Loper
 Alfred Baker Lewis
 Ira F. Lewis

Alvin Locke
 Bishop Francis J. McConnell
 Karl Mannheim
 Annie Nathan Meyer
 Carl Murphy
 Harold E. Nandy
 Reinhold Niebuhr
 Robert Lincoln O'Brien
 Bishop G. Bromley Oxman
 George L. Palen
 Bishop Edward L. Parron
 Patrick Perkins
 Ralph Brown Perry
 David Phillips
 Mrs. Gilbert Fischer
 Edwin Mitchell Posen
 A. Philip Randolph
 Frederick E. Rehnig
 Allen H. Robinson
 J. J. Ryan
 Gary Emory Shipley
 James T. Stewart
 George N. Shaffer
 Bishop David H. Sims
 Arthur E. Spingarn
 Norman Thomas
 Ernest Fremont Tittle
 Carl Van Doren
 Oswald Garrison Villard
 Carter Wesley
 Justice James H. Wolfe
 Mary E. Woolley
 Bradford Young

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 1943, 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.

FROM
THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
TO

Official indicated below by check mark

MEMORANDUM

Solicitor General	
Assistant to the Attorney General	
Assistant Attorney General, Anti-Trust	
Assistant Attorney General, Tax	
Assistant Attorney General, Claims	
Alien Enemy Control Section	
Alien Property Section	
Assistant Attorney General, Lands	
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal	
Assistant Solicitor General	
Director, FBI	
Director of Prisons	
Director, Office of Alien Property	
Commissioner, Immigration and Naturalization	
Liaison Officer, Immigration and Naturalization	
Administrative Assistant	
Division of Accounts	
Division of Communications and Records	
Division of Supplies	
Pardon Attorney	
Parole Board	
Board of Immigration Appeals	
Librarian	
Director of Public Information	
Mr. Morison	
Mr. Darsey	
Mr. Ford	
Mrs. Stewart	
Miss O'Donnell	
Miss McCarron	
Miss Realy	
Mrs. Kroll	
Miss Adams	
Miss Doyle	
Miss Moore	
Miss Dennis	

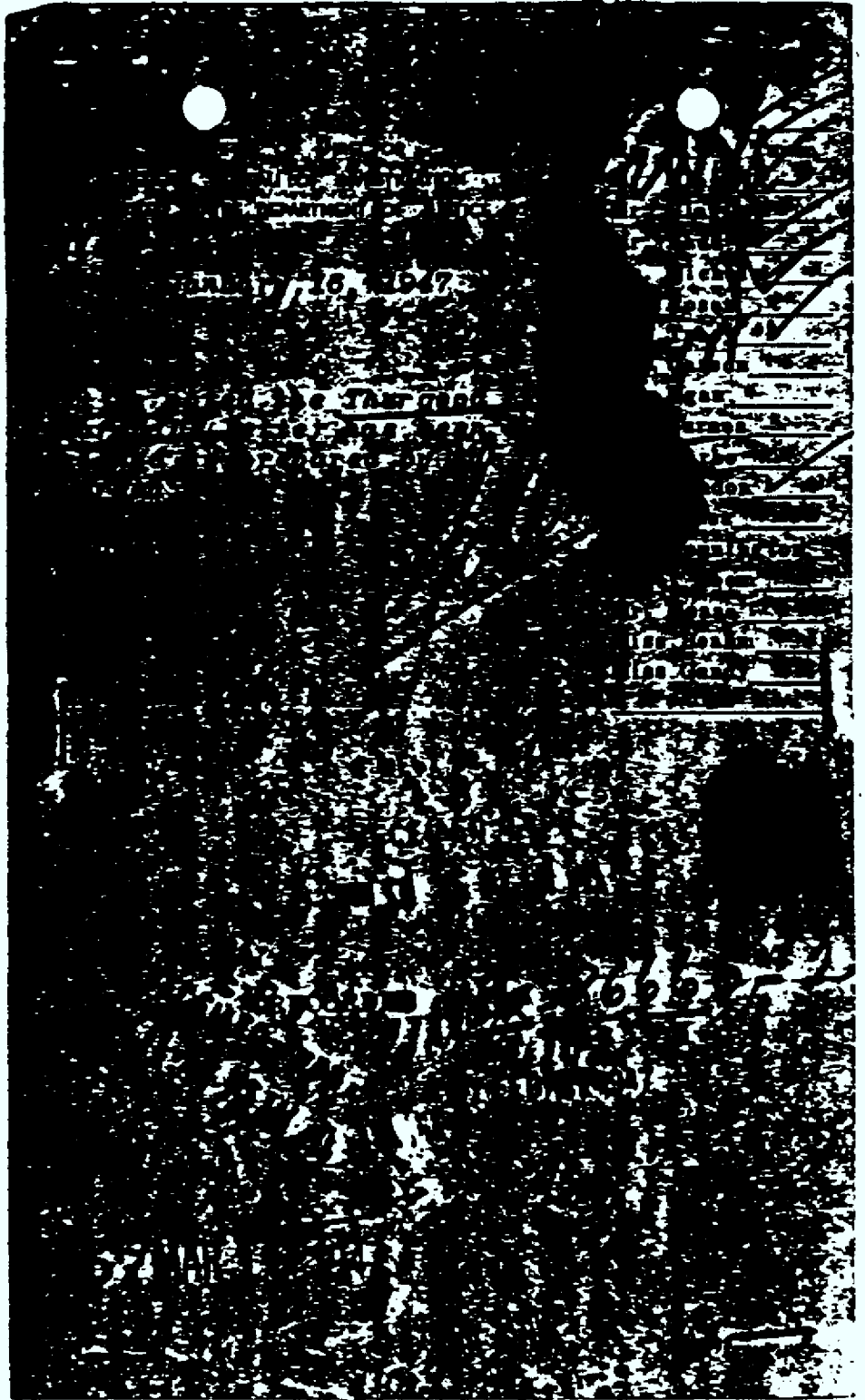
[Handwritten signature]

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JOHN EDGAR HOOVER
DIRECTOR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

Washington, D. C.

January 10, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Re: COMPLAINT BY THURGOOD MARSHALL
REGARDING CIVIL RIGHTS INVESTIGATIONS

I am returning herewith the letter addressed to you date of December 27, 1946 by Mr. Thurgood Marshall, Special of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored 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 the with reference to individual cases referred to in Mr. Marshall's letter, I am setting out hereafter information concerning the situations and I am, in addition, attaching hereto a suggestion to Mr. Marshall's letter. I must state, however, that I do not expect Marshall to accept any factual explanation of situations about which he has complained, because I have from previous dealings with him that he is most careless as to the and facts in the charges which he makes against the FBI. In of his attitude, 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 of the Bureau in conducting cases involving negroes and in interviewing negroes. The charges Mr. Marshall were, if true, serious.

By letter dated May 14, 1946 addressed to Mr. Marshall assured him that I would not tolerate any acts of misconduct part of Bureau agents and explained to him that I would convene immediate administrative inquiry into the charges made by him. He would furnish the names of the persons making the complaints against the Bureau agents, in order that I could determine the identity of the agents allegedly indulging in misconduct. To some length in my letter of May 14th to explain to Mr. Marshall that "stringent disciplinary action is taken against any agent 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 permit me to make investigation into Mr. Marshall's charges against Bureau agents and despite my assurance to him that disciplinary



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OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

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ATTORNEY GENERAL

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Memorandum for the Attorney General

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action would be taken where justified, Mr. Marshall has never answered my letter of May 14th or furnished any information 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 desiring to conduct an investigation into the case involving assault upon [redacted] by [redacted] at South Carolina, the victim, [redacted] a negro, when interviewed by Bureau agents, declined to furnish any information to us on grounds that [redacted] Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had instructed him not to talk to the FBI except in [redacted] presence and the permission of [redacted]. According to [redacted] stated, in referring to the FBI, that "They are not on your side they are on the side of the government". It might be noted in this situation that [redacted] was the victim of an assault and the witness in the Bureau's efforts to conduct an investigation determine whether there had been a violation of Federal Civil Rights Statutes. The restrictions placed upon [redacted] by the N.A.A.C.P. representative resulted in considerable needless delay in the investigation of this case.

Marshall cites the Roger Walcott lynching case near Macon, Georgia, as an example of the one-sided investigations conducted in this type of case. I believe that it should be pointed out to Marshall in connection with that 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 at Athens, Georgia, which Grand Jury did not return any indictment.

Marshall refers also to the Columbia, Tennessee, race riot on February 25 and 26, 1946, 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 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 had been no violation of Federal statute and further commended the law enforcement officials for their manner in handling the situation.

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Memorandum for the Attorney General

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Later on in his letter, Marshall points out thaty called for a strengthening of the Federal Civil Rights Stat but questions the effectiveness of any such statutes when tions and convictions do not result from the investigation the statutes already in force. I believe it can be pointe Marshall that the two bases referred to above tend to show for specific civil rights statutes with clearly defined vi rather than the failure of the Bureau or the Department wh operating under the present highly controversial statutes.

Marshall makes the further statement that the N.A. has used inexperienced investigators who have been able to the names of the members of mobs and refers specifically t recent Minden, Louisiana, lynching. Reports of investigat that case have been forwarded to the Criminal Division und caption "Deputy Sheriff [redacted] et al.; J Jones and [redacted] - Victims, Civil Rights and Violence". You will recall that that case involved the re two negroes by Deputy Sheriff [redacted] to a mob of men who t out and severely beat them, as a result of which Jones dis [redacted] survived. Indictments have already been handed down Deputy Sheriff [redacted] Deputy Sheriff [redacted] and three p individuals who were members of the mob. A number of eye some of whom were negroes, have identified some of the men the mob and one negro informant reported what he believed list of the individuals involved but had no evidence to su his belief. I believe it should be pointed out to Marshall although information as to suspects in some cases has been by the N.A.A. C.P. or some of its representatives, the fur of such names of suspects does not constitute a solution t ular case although it does lend invaluable assistance. A the real problem in these cases is to obtain definite and evidence admissible in court to prove the identity of the responsible.

In referring to the [redacted] case which, you recall, involved the beating of [redacted] by [redacted] at Batesburg, South Carolina, which resulted in [redacted] blindness, Marshall states that the N.A.A.C.P. was able to 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 [redacted] stated that the beating at Aiken, South Carolina, and it was not until the investi this Bureau had been instituted that it was learned that t had actually occurred at Batesburg. Marshall's statement witnesses were produced is misleading but the Bureau agent

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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 me. 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,

J. E. Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

Attachments

get up letter on this

OO-247

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓

October 18, 1947

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. TOLSON

I am attaching hereto 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,

[Signature] W. B. Nichols

Attachment
 Index back of memo

Thurgood Marshall - Summary
1-34

RECORDED
 INDEXED

162-86660-3
 FBI
 15 FEB 28 1948

56 MAR 13 1948

THIS MEMORANDUM IS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES
 TO BE DESTROYED AFTER ACTION IS TAKEN AND NOT SENT TO FILES

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October 18, 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 six 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 809 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. [redacted] who was then [redacted] 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.

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ENCLOSURE

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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.

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[redacted] 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 18, 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 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 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.

[redacted] a Negress who was formerly [redacted] 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. [redacted] 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 Thurogood Marshall as Chairman. He happened to be in the city on other business.

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Marshall consented and was given two ballots - one prepared by [redacted] 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. [redacted] 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 [redacted] to have a show-down fight with the Communists. He appeared quite sympathetic and interested in the problem. [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] of the OPA area rent office in Harlem, had been removed from his post the preceding week. An informant said that [redacted] 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 [redacted] "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 [redacted] "possesses to a high degree the qualifications generally regarded as desirable for such an administrative office. [redacted] 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

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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. b7C

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, [redacted] (reported Communist Party member), [redacted] (Communist Party sympathizer), [redacted] of the Communist Party, and others.

On April 10, 1947, [redacted] 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. [redacted] 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 Max 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

[redacted] Case

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

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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 sent to investigate the charge against [redacted] talked to [redacted] as soon as they reach 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 Berge'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]

[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:

[redacted] This is emphatically denied by all Agents and [redacted]

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Allegation:

[redacted] and Wendell Berge 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, 1947, the Director sent a letter to Marshall pointing out the matters noted above concerning the [redacted] 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 8, 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 [REDACTED] 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

It might be noted that all parties prosecuted in connection with this case were acquitted by a jury in the United States District Court at Shreveport.

 Case

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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.

[redacted] 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. [redacted] 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, [redacted] resisted arrest and attempted to take [redacted] blackjack away from him. As a result, [redacted] struck [redacted] 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 over night 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 hopelessly blind in both eyes.

In his communication to the Attorney General, the

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Director pointed out that the Bureau was endeavoring to conduct an investigation into the case involving the assault upon [redacted] by [redacted] at Batesburg, South Carolina, and that [redacted] a Negro, when interviewed by FBI Agents, declined to furnish any information to the FBI on the grounds that [redacted] Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had instructed [redacted] not to talk to the FBI except in [redacted] presence and with the permission of [redacted] alleged that [redacted] in referring to the FBI, stated, "They are not on your side - they are on the side of the government." The restrictions placed upon [redacted] 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

b7c

repeated efforts on the part of Thurgood Marshall to embarrass the FBI and to discredit its investigations, particularly in cases involving civil rights of Negroes. 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 endeavored 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 intoxicated, and that he was subsequently discharged by a Justice of the Peace, J. J. Poague, of Columbia. Marshall stated that at the time of his arrest he was accompanied by [REDACTED] of Nashville, Tennessee, and [REDACTED] of Chattanooga, Tennessee, and [REDACTED] a reporter for the Daily Worker of New York.

Marshall's letter indicated that at the time his automobile 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 [REDACTED]

b7c

██████████ 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 and 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. ██████████ then

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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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] reflected that [redacted] informed them that he had information from an informant upon which [redacted] secured the search warrant. Magistrate Poague 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] stated 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

b7c

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.

b7c

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b7c

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. NICHOLS
FROM : M. A. [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: Thurgood Marshall
National Association for the Advancement
of Colored People

DATE: 12/8/50

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:

61 DEC 21 1950

No other action is necessary.

RECORDED - 62

INDEXED - 62

EX-4

DEC 13 1950

44

483

ARCH SLIP

Supervisor

Room 7633

Subj: Thurgood Marshall☒ Exact Spelling

Searcher

☐ All References

Initial

☒ Subversive Ref.Date 12-11-5☐ Main File☒ Restricted to Locality ofref from 1947 to date

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

b7C

~~61-1019-119~~☒ 100-135-11-319, p5;

61-3176-419, 426, 427,

411, 364, 478,

62-82915-28, 27, 14,

~~65-56402-1-2669, 2909,~~

61-7582-A-D. 24. 11-24-47

~~100-347825-A-D 24 12/10/4~~☒ 100-135-53-257, p18;☒ 61-10149-1069, p6;☒ 100-3-65-242,~~99-401-230,~~☒ 100-7321-96,

Initialed

484

b7C

SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 7633

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☒ Main File

Searcher
Initial
Date 2-11-5

☒ Restricted to Locality of
NY from 1947 to date

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

☒ 61-3176-A- Peoples

Vice 2-14-48

~~100-365-968, p6;~~

☒ 100-3-28-1042, p61;

~~100-3-3191, Vol. I mtpa;~~

☒ 100-360733-7,

~~65-56422-26 to 2982,~~

☒ 100-363501-A- The

Worker 2-19-50

~~100-7321-409,~~

44-3363-11,

~~44-2559-4,~~

~~100-355122-1,~~

Initialed

485

b7c

SEARCHED UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 7635

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling

Searcher

☒ All References

Initial

☒ Subversive Ref.

Date 12-7-50

☒ Main File

☒ Restricted to Locality of

ref from 1947 to date

FILE NUMBER

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✓ 61-3176-A-K. 21. 6-16-50

~~65-56402-1-3040, 3008,~~

100-7321-127, p15; 27; 16;

✓ 201, p11;

~~44-2928-2, 43,~~

~~65-56402-1-2942, 2927,~~

~~44-1854-10,~~

✓ 100-7321-135, encl p11;

✓ 61-7341-A- n. y. times

2/25/49

✓ 100-7321-516, encl 18;

✓ 61-3176-503, 518,

✓ 62-82915-2,

Witt
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SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 7633

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☒ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File

Searched
Initial
Date 12-11-54

☒ Restricted to Locality of
NY from 1947 to date

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☒ 100-3-40-118,
~~44-1601-1,~~
☒ 61-3176-372X, 410, 37-
~~44-359-33, 34, 34,~~
☒ 94-3-4-873-84,
☒ 100-7321-94,
☒ 61-3176-A- NY Peoples
Voice 11-8-47

Writter
Initialed

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SERVICE UNIT

4-22a

Supervisor

Room 763

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

☒ Exact Spelling
☐ All References
☒ Subversive Ref.
☐ Main File

Searcher
Initials
Date 12-11-53

☒ Restricted to Locality of
ref from 1947 to date

FILE NUMBER

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✓ 61-3176-462,

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✓ 100-135-53-258, p16;

~~100-7321-78, and p18,~~

Mrs. Thurgood Marshall

✓ 61-3176-A - Peoples

World 11-8-47.

T. Marshall

~~66-5321~~

~~61-0-12163,~~

~~61-999-25, p2,~~

W. J. [Signature]
6

Initialed

408

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. A. H. BELMONT *MB*
 FROM : V. P. KAY *PK*
 SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

DATE: December 15, 1950

b7C

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 11, 1950, concerning the application of Thurgood Marshall for a passport to go to Japan. *b7C*
 G-2, has now advised that the name-check request on Marshall has been received and forwarded to the Bureau. He also confidentially advised 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 Commission, 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. Informant *b7C*
 has advised that Marshall was a fellow traveler and possibly a Communist Party member; *b2*
 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 Marshall's attachment.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/26/85 BY SP-9
 #364983

EX-118
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reclated copy of yellow
sent State 11-18-54
R R. 11-3-54

December 15, 1950

THURGOOD MARSHALL - Summary b7C

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.

[redacted] Florence, South Carolina, commented that he had met Marshall and believed him to be a legal 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. b7C

(61-3176-241, page 8)

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 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 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

ORIGINAL TO G-2

RECORDED - 40

INDEXED - 40

ENCLOSURE

EX-111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/27/95 BY SP4

#369903

①

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

b7C

5

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)

① → The House Committee on Un-American Activities on pages 793 and 809 of its 1944 report, Appendix, - Part IV listed Thurgood Marshall as a National Committeeman of the International Juridical Association. (61-7582-1298, page 79)

② ✓ The International Juridical Association has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front in its 1944 report, page 149.

④ ✓ 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, [REDACTED] University of Texas, advised that he had been trying b7c

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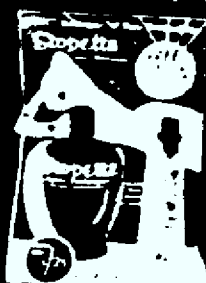
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NOT SO SECRET PASSION of Mar hall's for electric toy set for Christmas. Mar hall (left) operates train set.

THURGOOD MARSHALL CONTINUED

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

"The only thing it can be is an inherent determination of the people who were formerly in slavery, regardless of else, shall be kept as near that stage as is possible at 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 May 17, 1954, that school segregation was contrary to the Constitution. This was the key victory, but there still remained the problem of implementing the decision with an opinion on how it should be accomplished. This was the opinion delivered.

When he wins a case, Marshall normally blows off steam of steam. He once celebrated an important event by dining on the tables of a San Francisco restaurant. On another occasion he was so exuberant after a favorable Supreme Court decision he gave his office staff explicit instructions that no phone calls to come in for him without going through each one of his assistant secretaries, whom he thereupon appointed. As a result, Frank Murphy was unable to get through the phalanx of secretaries to tender his congratulations. He had to write him a note the next day. And yet, when he won his greatest victory of all, the segregation case last year, Marshall was strangely quiet. He had a big celebration party in his office, but somehow it never got to the ground. "I guess the news was just too big for us," said his secretary, Alice Stevens. Marshall walked around in a daze. At one point he was heard to say, "You fools, you! You have your fun. But we ain't begun to work yet."

Crab soup and chocolate cake

IN the last year Marshall has been as busy as ever. A lawyer who spends at least three-fourths of his time in the racks up more than 70,000 miles a year, he has paid for hard work and lack of sleep three times in the past 12 months. A friend has called him "a little nut about to explode." "It is something," Marshall said one day on his way out of an office. "You never know when you're going to meet yourself around the corner." So, he has leftover energy. On long trips when his staff is tired of him they have learned to in the driver where he will be regaling the waiters with food (he once had a dinner party as a dining car waiter). Mar has always had a not-so-secret passion for trains and a few years ago some friends of his gave him a fine toy train set for Christmas. Outfitted in a striped engineer's cap, he happily ran the train around the track for neighborhood kids.

An accomplished cook, he specializes in crab soup. Also, found something to eat, he once broke into tears when his wife told him his favorite chocolate cake was as good as she could

DO YOU SEE
the sludge
and goo
that rob you
of power!



2 YOU FEEL
the surge
of sweet,
smooth
performance!

3 That's the promise of Alemite CD-2 or you get your money back!

Add Alcantara CD2 to your motor oil - and use for yourself! See why no ordinary additive could make this guarantee. No ordinary additive can do all that CD2 does: keeps the oil of the gasoline engine clean, cool and

The family that is a good friend
 is well along the path to the future
 with today's best products for your
 youth and to have really good
 warm and up-to-date products in your
 office only. And that's why every
 will tell you that the products that
 takes a still larger and better
 from inside your own. So the
 family that is a good friend and
 takes a still larger and better

beddings. You have power and you are fighting to make the major residential bills.

That's why your car needs CD 2

From the present study, it can be concluded that CD2 is a very important leukocyte adhesion protein in leukocyte adhesion and rolling process. Although the expression of CD2 is not affected by the treatment of the leukocytes with IL-1, IL-2, IL-3, IL-4, IL-6, IL-8, IL-10, IL-12, IL-15, IL-18, IL-21, IL-23, IL-27, IL-28, IL-29, IL-30, IL-31, IL-32, IL-33, IL-34, IL-35, IL-36, IL-37, IL-38, IL-39, IL-40, IL-41, IL-42, IL-43, IL-44, IL-45, IL-46, IL-47, IL-48, IL-49, IL-50, IL-51, IL-52, IL-53, IL-54, IL-55, IL-56, IL-57, IL-58, IL-59, IL-60, IL-61, IL-62, IL-63, IL-64, IL-65, IL-66, IL-67, IL-68, IL-69, IL-70, IL-71, IL-72, IL-73, IL-74, IL-75, IL-76, IL-77, IL-78, IL-79, IL-80, IL-81, IL-82, IL-83, IL-84, IL-85, IL-86, IL-87, IL-88, IL-89, IL-90, IL-91, IL-92, IL-93, IL-94, IL-95, IL-96, IL-97, IL-98, IL-99, IL-100, IL-101, IL-102, IL-103, IL-104, IL-105, IL-106, IL-107, IL-108, IL-109, IL-110, IL-111, IL-112, IL-113, IL-114, IL-115, IL-116, IL-117, IL-118, IL-119, IL-120, IL-121, IL-122, IL-123, IL-124, IL-125, IL-126, IL-127, IL-128, IL-129, IL-130, IL-131, IL-132, IL-133, IL-134, IL-135, IL-136, IL-137, IL-138, IL-139, 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THIRTEED MARSHALL 1950

At the time of the trial, the defendant was 35 years of age. He was a married man with four children. He was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and he was a member of the local chapter of the International Brotherhood of Teachers. He was a member of the local chapter of the International Brotherhood of Teachers. He was a member of the local chapter of the International Brotherhood of Teachers.

Musical's work takes them away from the center of the country. Since they can't bring him to the city, he goes to Columbia, Tenn., and he could stay in a hotel or a boarding house. So they decided that Musical should just stay in a place that Musical didn't mind even staying 40 miles each day from Nashville.

The evening of the day the mail on the train was driving back to Nashville with the two men, when several police cars drew up and forced them to get out of the train. They drove to Marshall's residence, and there he was released. Later the same morning he stopped home. The bus with the two trucks carrying him was then held at the back door and he was taken into the garage and some one was all well to go out. As he was stopped for a short time. A young man driving the other truck had been going out the street to the station to call. Knowing that he was not to be sent to the street in such a case, he called the police. This was ultimately taken care of and the man was released. The man named James Marshall, 17, and I put my hand on my back and forth, breathing just as if that was the case. This was enough to convince Marshall's friends. I really hadn't had any pain after leaving there we drove to Nashville and just wanted a ride home.

A lynching averted

MARSHALL was usually called the Negro senator from the state of New York. One night when he was in New York he received a letter calling him to a meeting in the South where a "black king" was to be crowned as "Harold M. of the Hill of Washington." But the office had to be kept secret. It was a party to persons of that lower political level of the state where the trouble with a strong anti-Negro bias. Marshall pointed a finger coming up the path, you could all attend a convention. The struggle was called out of the country, never.

After the Supreme Court begins last April, Marshall is in a state of suspended animation, waiting for the court to decide Marshall's Sept. 22, 1971, plea. His wife, who he had been married to since 1946, says she had been told by the



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THE FACTS ARE: The Navy is now looking for a way to get the most out of its fleet. It's not just about the ships, but about the people who operate them. The Navy is looking for a way to get the most out of its fleet. It's not just about the ships, but about the people who operate them. The Navy is looking for a way to get the most out of its fleet. It's not just about the ships, but about the people who operate them.

Ready to go courtly, by courtly

W HEN you hear the word "courtly," you think of a knight in shining armor, don't you? Well, not anymore. The word "courtly" now means a person who is polite, courteous, and well-mannered. It's a quality that is highly valued in the business world and in everyday life.

The word "courtly" is a derivative of the word "court," which means a place where a king or queen lives. In the past, courtly behavior was a requirement for anyone who wanted to be part of the royal court. Today, courtly behavior is a requirement for anyone who wants to be successful in the business world.



READY TO JUMP...over the next generation of courtly. Fine, May 1, 1964, in New York City, and you can jump with NAVY.

Office Memo

um • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

To : Mr. A. Rosen *RAM*b7C
November 4, 1955From : Mr. F. L. Price *710*Time of Call:
3:54 P.M.SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE *21*

This is to advise you that on instant date Mr. A. Caldwell, Chief, Civil Rights Section, Criminal Division, Department of Justice, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] 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 stated 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: *b7C*

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

RECORDED-38 *744* *b7C*

62-86660-9

EX-107

6 NOV 15 1955 *49*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE 2-8-56

FROM : L. B. Nichols

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 Division.

Depending upon how the conference develops, if Marshall seeking information he will be referred to public source material, which indicates an honest desire to take steps to combat the communists, we can tell him about the National Negro Commission set up under [redacted] and point out to him that he might start making inquiries as to what people have been contacted by [redacted] that he might make an effort to find out if [redacted] has been holding secret conferences with any of the leaders and that he should carefully study the demands of the "Daily Worker" and deliberately try to present resolutions which would differ from the NAACP to observe where the opposition will come from.

Enclosure

cc - Mr. Belmont

LEN:
(3)

I think OK if we stick to public source material

Attached memo dated 2-9-56

219

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6/3/82 BY [redacted]

RECORDED-20

EX-107

FEB 13 1956

62-86160-10

12 FEB 10 1956

CR

GOP Bars Negro from State Regents Board

By 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 Thurgood Marshall, NAACP counsel, as regent-at-large.

Assemblyman Kenneth Phipps 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 Phipps that Marshall is "more known" than any of them, that the Negro attorney is "known for his knowledge of the problems of education" and "universally respected and admired for his unflinching battles in behalf of the people."

Citing headlines in today's press that told of Alabama University students stoning a Negro co-ed, Phipps pleaded: "Now is your opportunity to show how much we mean 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 sat in silence as the roll call beat back the first Negro name ever to be proposed for the State's highest board of learning.

The Legislature elected John F. Brown, Manhattan Democrat, to succeed himself, and the new members to fill vacancies.

NOT RECORDED
126 FEB 15 1956

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71 FEB 15 1956

62-86650

497

112/362
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen

DATE: 2/9/56

FROM : Mr. Price *JP*

b7C

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
INFORMATION CONCERNING

*Dept. of
Justice*

This is to record that on the afternoon of 2/9/56 Supervisor [redacted] of the Civil Rights Unit went to the Pal 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 [redacted] to join 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 [redacted] and Caldwell finished their meals. Caldwell introduced [redacted] 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 [redacted] (probably [redacted]) would be at the conference. He stated he did not know what outfit [redacted] would represent but that he, [redacted], 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 [redacted] 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 [redacted]

(5)

cc - 1 - Mr. Nichols

63 FEB 24 1956

RECORDED-107

62-86-11
20 FEB 14 1956

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.

clm

Ester
Paw

Ad
gms

✓

✓

Wm. J. ...

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Viper*

DATE Feb. 8, 1956

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS *LBN*ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/3/82 BY SP-8

#90,589

SUBJECT:

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 on down tomorrow, would arrive in Washington at 11 and would come directly to the Bureau. I told him this would be agreeable.

He then stated ^{TR.M} that while he has been concerned about the Alabama situation and about ~~the~~ 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 serious 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 to 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 then make the inquiry as to the Director's availability.

RECORDED - 8 62-20000-1267C

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

FEB 23 1956

LBN

(5)

CC - Mr. Holloman
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont

INDEXED - 8

EX - 124

GK

K

new - 62-20000-1267C
a.k. - 2/14/56

b7C

51 FEB 24 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: February

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

cc - Mr. Nichols
Mr. Belmont

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. b7C

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 (HCUA) 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 although neither has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The HCUA 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 1946 (62-86660).

Background of NAACP

The NAACP was incorporated in the State of New York and the stated aim of the organization has been to secure full 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 of approximately the same figure which is not included in the membership rolls because of arrears in fees and dues. b7C

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

FEB 27 1956

INDEXED - 8

NOT RECORDED

46 FEB 24 1956

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

Position of NAACP Re Communism

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

At the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the NAACP held 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 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 [REDACTED] b7c

This article referred to the arrogant attacks now being against the NAACP throughout the South. The article stated, "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 the Communist Party 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 Left forces 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." b7c

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

The January, 1956, issue of "Political Affairs," on page 1, contains a statement that, "It is time, Comrades, that we... [REDACTED] 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."

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

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

In regard to Negro workers in the labor movement statement also appears on page 58 of this issue of "Political Affairs" that the influence of the NAACP can be brought bear on the problems facing the trade-union movement. is pointed out that the significance of the programs adopted by the NAACP have been the subject of close scrutiny by 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 taken by CP leaders and/or members to infiltrate or state and local branches of the NAACP.

These examples do not constitute the total made by the CP into the NAACP (to obtain same would a lengthy file review) but merely serve to portray the that the CP has placed on a successful infiltration NAACP. b2, b7

[redacted] a top level informant of the Ch. Office, advised [redacted] that during the National Conference held in New York City 12/3 through 5/55 and 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 a 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. b2, b7

[redacted] advised that [redacted] of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA, delivered the main report at the meeting of the commission. [redacted] said that the CP must sustain the main demands of the supporters of the "March on Washington" and the CP shall mobilize its forces up to and during the time set for "March on Washington."

National functionaries of the CP will make a series of trips into various CP districts to check on the work and every district board commission and department of the 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 particular group in the "March on Washington" and influence these organizations to send their own delegates on a local basis. All trade-unions, the NAACP, other mass Negro organizations and some larger white groups will be considered as objects of concentration by the CP.

7
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. [REDACTED] 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) b7

The "Washington Evening Star," daily newspaper, Washington, D.C., on February 12, 1948, printed an article entitled, "Loyalty Program Hit By Rogues As Measure For 'Thought Control.'" This article reflected that a public forum had been held on February 11, 1948, 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." (62-82273-A, "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 149.

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.'

/s/ Thurgood Marshall
General Counsel for the
NAACP"

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON *Wm*

DATE: September 12, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

b7c
[redacted] National Institute of Municipal Law Officers, Washington, D. C., called [redacted] and advised that he had received an inquiry from [redacted] Corporation Counsel of the City of Kansas City, who had asked that inquiry be made 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.

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

[redacted] advised [redacted] of the Bureau's policy concerning the confidential nature of its files and [redacted] 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.

CC - [redacted]

b7c
G.I.R. 3

Wm
Very properly handled.

2401
52 SEP 21 1951


RECORDED - 60

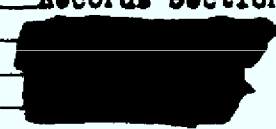
INDEXED - 60

EX-130

SEP 18 1951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 _____, 1951
Extension 

To: _____	Director	Mr. Tolson
_____	Mr. Tolson	Mr. Ladd
_____	Mr. Ladd	Mr. Clegg
_____	Mr. Clegg	Mr. Glavin
_____	Mr. Glavin	Mr. Nichols
_____	Mr. Harbo	Mr. Rosen
_____	Mr. Nichols	Mr. Tracy
_____	Mr. Rosen	Mr. Harbo
_____	Mr. Tracy	Mr. Alden
_____	Mr. Belmont	Mr. Belmont
_____	Mr. Laughlin	Mr. Laughlin
_____	Mr. N. P. Callahan	Mr. Mohr
_____	Mr. H. L. Edwards	Mr. Nease
_____	Mr. Gearty	Miss Gandy
_____	Mr. M. A. Jones	
_____	Mr. Nease	
_____	Miss Gandy	
_____	Reading Room	
_____	Personnel Records Section	
_____	Records Section	
_____		

b7c

See Me For Appropriate Action
Send File Note and Return

J. P. Mohr

b7C

EO-4

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

Date Oct. 17, 19 51 Time 3:31 PM

Mr. Thurgood Marshall tele

thru

(Associated with National Assoc. Mr. Jones
for the Advancement of Colored People) Mohr

Phone No [REDACTED]

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Ladd ✓
Mr. Nichols ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Clegg ✓
Mr. Glavin ✓
Mr. Harbo ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Tracy ✓
Mr. Laughlin ✓
Mr. Jones ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Mr. Nease ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

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.

2 yrs. ago
H. J. [unclear]

b7C

RECORDED - 129

EX - 15

62-864-2-11
H. J.

100-122

INDEXED-41
RECORDED-41

7-7466-8

E 113

July 1, 1955

b7c

[REDACTED]

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

Dear [REDACTED]

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 13 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 in error, for FBI Headquarters is open twenty-four hours a day.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED
FBI
JUL 1 5 31 PM '55

COMM - FBI
1955
MAILED 26

NOTE: Correspondent's enclosure was taken from the June 13, 1955, issue of "Life" magazine which contained an article entitled "Chief Counsel for Equality," concerns Thurgood Marshall, a Negro attorney. The only mention of the FBI appeared on page 150.

JUL 2 6 18 AM '55

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____

[REDACTED]

RECEIVED
JUL 1 1955

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7c

5110

THURGOOD MARSHALL CONTINUED

His New York staff never knows when Marshall is likely to start a fierce argument or pass something off with a joke. His boundless little-boy joviality amazes 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 two Negroes accused of attempted murder during a riot. The atmosphere there that Marshall had to endure was so bad that he had to travel 40 miles each day from the town where he was staying to the courtroom.

The evening of [redacted] was driving [redacted] when [redacted] they demanded, pistols bristling. [redacted] and was released. A few minutes later [redacted] again stopped him. This time they charged [redacted] drunk and carrying liquor in the car. He assured them [redacted] 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 get shot "resisting arrest" in such cases, he refused to go except under police escort. This was ultimately agreed to and the entire throng 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 just 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

511

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

512

parade

PARADE PUBLICATION, Inc.
405 LEXINGTON AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Boardman
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Parsons
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tamm
Mr. Sizoo
Mr. Winter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holloman
Miss Gandy

b7c

✓

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,

[redacted signature]

b7c

1 ENCL,

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

7/1/55
[redacted]

RECORDED

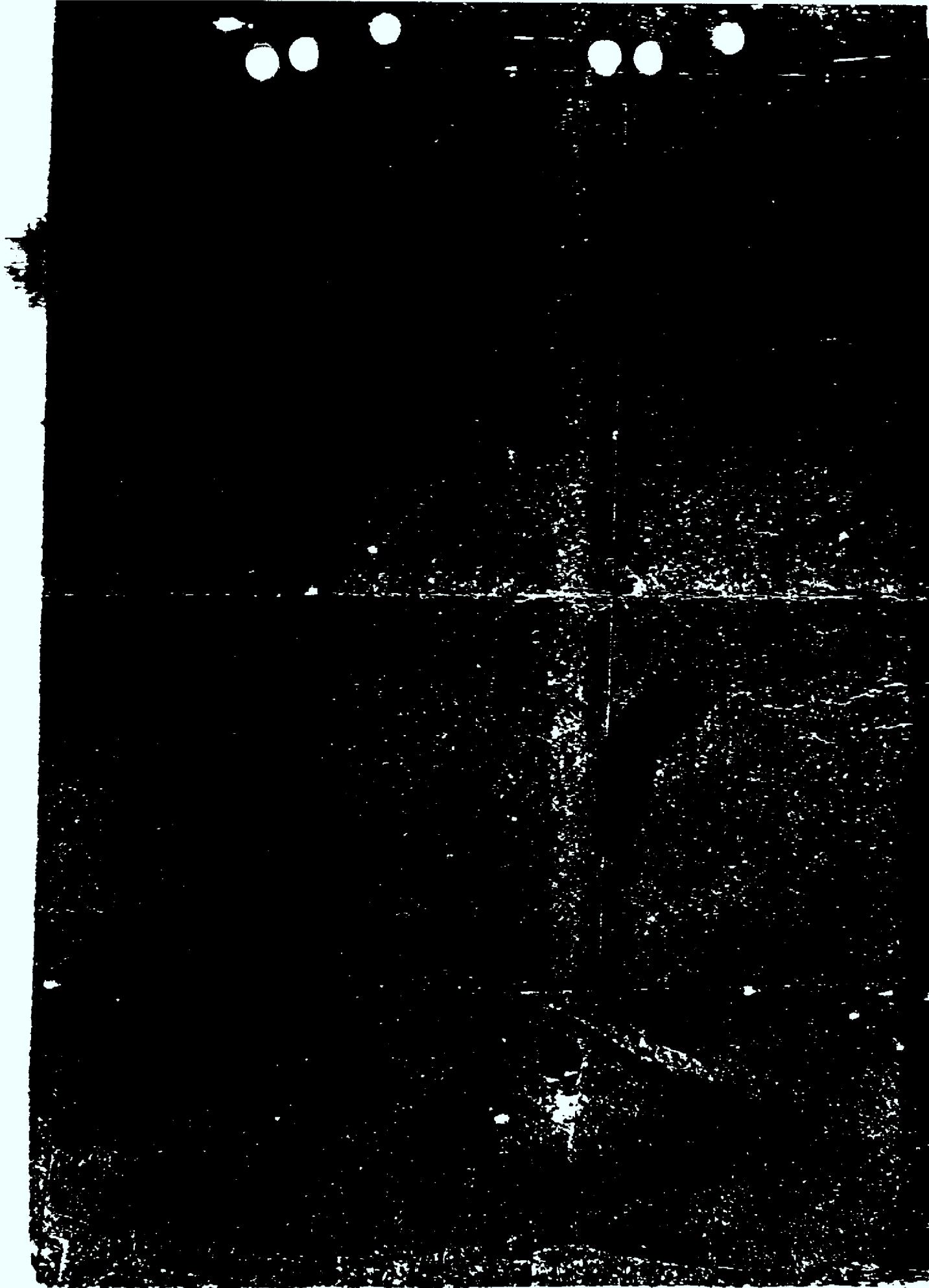
2 JUL 6 1955

EXP. PROC.

JUN 27 1955

-8

5/2



1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1033-1036.

For Conscience & Reputation. The name indelibly stamped on this victory is that of Thurgood Marshall, 41, counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Cultured People. He is at his sincerest and loudest (and that is very sincere and quite loud) in declaring that he is only one of the millions—white and Negro—whose courage, sweat, skill, imagination and common sense made the victory possible. Like all great victories, the school desegregation decision opened up terrifying vistas of future obstacles and perils for all Americans. Most centrally and immediately, Marshall must deal with the future course of desegregation and the intertwined issues of the social revolution of which he is a leading figure. He cannot set the course, not even for the N.A.A.C.P. But what he decides to do about a thou-



SCHOLARSHIPS IN SAN ANTONIO
100th and 10th St.

Technical skill is not all a U.S. constitutional lawyer needs. The job is to apply the Constitution to life—which will not sit still. For example, in the mid-20th century it became a fact of life that millions of

The Big Stretch Marched all the way from an ugly, single horror to the labyrinthies and the well-yoked and from the mind of Mr. Justice to the equality to a recognition of the opposition to Negro rights as bitterly felt as his own. Some of my best friends say—but they're honest. They must stretch all the way from the end for nothing less than the racial issue, you can't be wrong any more than you can be pregnant or a little bit of practical lawyer's acceptance of

Robert Fourn and Hazel W. Fourn, in San Antonio's George Nelson elementary school.

$$O_2 + 2H_2 \rightarrow C_2$$

“You’re a little bit different from the other boys,” said the boy. “You’re a little bit different from the other boys.”

[illegible]

MOTHER MARSHALL AT WORK IN BALTIMORE
Astrology means a chance to serve.

with no man. Around him, the ceaseless flow of anecdotes is all outward. Buffoonery relaxes his tense spiritual muscles. Buffoonery and work. After the long, argumentative conferences, after the horse-play and the back-lapping when he goes home to his lonely Harlem apartment, he becomes Thurgood Marshall the scholar, reading, noting, thinking, remembering—late into the night almost every night.

He walks into a cheap Harlem bar and is greeted by friendly smiles, not because of what he has done for his race (the barflies probably don't know who he is), but because they know him as a man who tells funny stories about cotton hands and baseball games and "that little ol' boy down in Texas." He walks into the Supreme Court and is greeted by respectful nods, not because he is a crusader, but because the justices of the U.S. Supreme Court know they can speak to Thurgood Marshall as lawyer to lawyer, technician to technician.

do, if you'll get out of the town and county and state. I'll give you your freedom." Well, my great-grandfather never said a word, just looked at him. And he walked off the place, settled down a couple miles away, raised his family and lived there till the day he died. And nobody ever laid a hand on him."

This most un-African parable of independence is succeeded in Marshall's repertory of family stories by his paternal grandfather, the rough and tough sailorman. He never knew what his first name was so he took two—Thorn and Good, and Thornygood. He drew two sharp pen-knives till the day he died, one in each name. I was named Thornygood after him, but by the time I was in the second grade, I got tired of spelling all that and shortened it."

His maternal grandfather, Isaiah O. B. (for Olive Branch, he said) Williams, also went to sea, came home with money and a taste for opera and Shakespeare. He

The ship on the
shared by Thurgood
during car walter on
steward of Baltimore
Gilson Island club
die with jellyfish hit
skinned and black
good and his brother
calls you nigger, you
mission to fight him
to fight him." Once
orders. Delivery boy
was trying to board
stack of hats so high
over or around them
aboard when a white
backwards. "Nigguh" he
push in front of row
I hadn't seen any white
into him. The hats seat
street, and we both r

Scrooned Down. He was always saying that he was "in the streets" rather than in the "big leagues." Thurgood says it is no fanatic, and he has no complex. He tells two stories

When his father got the dining car job on the B. & O. good Marshall complained the steward that his white was too short. "Boy," said the man, "I can get a man to fit the pants, but we can get pants to fit the man. don't you just kinda make 'em a little more?" Says Marshall, "screwached."

The other story happens when Lawyer Marshall of Mississippi town, waiting Shreveport, La.

"I was out there on the street trying to look small, when this white man with a gun on his hip says, 'Niggah,' he said, 'I thought you were going to know the sun ain't never gonna shine on a niggah in this town.' So I say, 'I got my constitutional rights in California.' He says, 'I'm in my hip pocket and I got a gun.' I say, 'Right. And, believe me, I can get the train out of there.'"

Whence this caution, this restraint? Thurgood's mission in Africa, has been for 25 years more schoolteacher and nurse

He was born in 1914 in Quincy, Illinois. He attended the University of Chicago and the University of Illinois at Urbana, where he received his Ph.D. in 1940. He spent the next 10 years in the U.S. Army, where he was decorated with the Distinguished Service Medal and the Legion of Merit. He then joined the University of Wisconsin, where he became a professor of mathematics and later a department head. He was also a member of the National Academy of Sciences and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

[illegible]

On the NAACP, the H. said, "I put the finger on it. I don't believe in the NAACP, the right of her finger was to put in the NAACP. It was not a hand. It was worth Marshall's finger but her. So, the first year."

There's no question that latter building up a client's do-the-right-and-a-reputation, but he was eventually involved in Tax-free, land-use, company, and rights. In a Maryland court, the same corporate litigation history was not a secret. The U.S. Murray, of the University of Maryland School of Education, Maryland, which he felt strongly, for the NAACP leaders, this victory would have been a really effective attorney of the NAACP's Civil Rights.

He used his contacts to look for the NAAEP, to enroll under his old

day school teacher Charles J. by 1968, admitted it was a full-time job. His salary was a year's client salary.

The NAACP was active in school cases in the 1940s and 1950s, and states complied with its requests to desegregate schools. From 1960, however, beginning to look

...over with a lawyer, we
...deeper into the
...the fact was, it
...to the segregation
... We didn't know about

Before World War II, married Hampton joined NAACP. He went to work against a union which had contracts that discriminated against Negroes, against discrimination in the Air Corps, a long step toward desegregation of the armed forces. The Democratic Party at that time claimed that it was a pro-Negro party, but its record was not making its claim.

The River Pilots. In the war, NAACP leaders like the future conceded in the report that equal voting groups of the NAACP leaders not in Memphis calls "like somebody at a while it was true a lot of without ever seeing the were going to have to change our children weren't going to be in the future. So we had to get out of our way."

Segregation itself is the target of Negro spokesmen. Good Marshall is not just a spokesman; he is a combatant. The problem facing him at all was how to attack segregationist grounds. The weight of evidence against them, which he had, was not enough to turn the tide.

The answer was peculiar, rare and peculiarly American: military stunts, swim and drown, in rivers of expert U.S. business firms, more specialized organizers of Fort & Co. mobilized a small army of experts, psychiatrists, sociologists, anthropologists to prove what a young them believed to be a wronged education could be

The night before a Supreme Court segregation argument, I went through an intense Howard University. Ten years before had started me as lawyers on the bench and in courtrooms all trying to answer questions that the Supreme Court might ask. A student threw the men into a no-dive by a fire would get around an old Segregation upholding a Louisiana said nobody could be a Member unless a white father hadn't been. And control far into the night.

PATTERNS OF COLOR

Percent of Negroes to Total Population by Counties - 1950 Census





CHIEF COUNSEL FOR NAACP STOPS ON SUPREME COURT BUILDING STEPS BEFORE GOING IN TO HEAR OF HIS LATEST SUCCESS IN DRIVE FOR DESIGRE...

CHIEF COUNSEL FOR EQUALITY

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

by OLIVER ALLEN

Thurgood Marshall has fought and won more important legal battles for desegregation than any other man in the U.S. As chief counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has turned defenders of segregation in court room after courtroom, from the hostile territory of the deep South to the marble chamber of the Supreme Court.

Last week in Washington, D.C., Marshall won his latest victory when the Supreme Court, while declining to set the deadline he had asked, ruled that the states "must make a prompt and real, visible start" toward desegregation in schools. In one of the finest legal issues of the day, Marshall came out on top as he has in 12 out of his 14 Supreme Court cases.

Under the circumstances, it would be reasonable to expect that opposition lawyers, most of them Southerners, would take an unkind view of Thurgood Marshall. But here are "unkind" words they have said about their Negro opponent:

Joseph Greenhall, who faced Marshall in the important *Sweet* segregation case in Texas: "He was an excellent lawyer in the courtroom. He was courteous, he didn't rant or rave, and he asked good questions."

Robert Fogg, who fought Marshall in the South Carolina school segregation case: "He is an able lawyer and a skillful advocate. His appeals gain power from his dedication to the cause which he represents."

Frederic Whipple, who opposed Marshall in last year's Supreme

Court case: "He was eminently fair. Certainly he is one of the civil liberties lawyers in the country."

At the leading civil rights lawyer of his time is a man full of contradictions. No solemn crusader, he is light, good looking and well crackling. Profoundly devoted to a cause, he is friendly, looks and sounds like a man who is mainly concerned with doing his best for life.

This remarkable man has had a remarkable background and training. He has had 19 years of organized legal experience working for the NAACP. He has had at his command the full resources of a university law school, Howard University's, whose faculty, professors and students so graciously work tirelessly for him but provide with a unique and friendly "home run" before every big case. Most of all, Marshall has had the cooperation of a special hero and a team with a far vision, Charles Houston.

Though Houston died two years ago, Marshall still lives by his role and vision. "Charles Houston taught us all that we should be engineers," Marshall remembers. One of the most gifted political advocates his race has known, Houston in 1929 took the law school at Howard University, a Negro institution in Washington, D.C. His goal was to prepare for a vigorous civil rights fight for the American Negro. To do this he planned to convert Howard School, and then distinctly second rate, into a "West Point Negro leadership" so that Negroes could win their own social g

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WITH WIFE BUSTER BROWN, 1940. (Hulton-Deputa)

THURGOOD MARSHALL cont'd

In holding segregation in the courts. The dissent, by the late Justice Louis Brandeis, had contended as much, that race matters race involving Negroes. But before an otherwise sympathetic Supreme Court, full representation was a poor argument.

Two years after the Houston rebellion Howard had to meet, like him, Negro graduates of the law, making the grades finally all. He packed the school to help him in his pioneering N.A.A.P. then special training for the struggle about. It was one of the carefully chosen disciples who guided him in preparation. These Houston graduates when Marshall came once complaining about it and looking for sympathy. Howard rebuffed the "No tea for the field, no cruse for the dead."

Marshall did not seem then like much of a man more than he does today. He had only had the 3d for a year or two, and the addition came partly because he had recently gotten married. His wife was A. Burrey, who had left the University of Pennsylvania, then a student at Lincoln University, and had been christened thoroughbred Marshall, as a member of Marshall Hall who had worked for a family in Marshall and had taken his marriage when he enlisted in the Civil War. Grantson Ellis had once recalled him moving close and that is how we got and went to segregated schools on Biddle, and he had middle class Negro residential area.

Born with a disputatious streak

BUT there was a deputations streak in them. Home on Druid Hill Avenue, the Marshalls were for their violent night arguments. "The last Purge," "could always tell when my brother got home from college," and passers-by could hear and note that there wasn't any brawl talk. Marshalls arguing.

During his high school years Marshall got up and commuted from Baltimore to Washington, D. C., in a trolley car, to attend the law library in class, his afternoons and evenings studying the law library to help pay his tuition. It was when he got to bed, he became an exceptional student. He became a 1929 graduate of Harvard Law school, where he was recognized by a third Marshall wrote that he had "a great teacher. 'Now and then,' said he. He is a brilliant and brilliant judge in Philadelphia. I look forward to it and I will aquire it."

Marshall graduated at the head of his class and law firm of Baltimore in the fall of 1933. Soon he embarked in civil rights cases.

For team becoming a factor to his friends. They created a fund for taking on civil rights cases, which he usually lit in the courts. They paid him nothing and he did other business. "Word got around that I was a lawyer that does you no good," he says. That good word he learned from his secretary to pay for lunch.

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FIRST VICTORY in the school segregation battle came in 1935 when Houston (left) and Marshall (right) won Donald Murray admission to Maryland Law School.

THURGOOD MARSHALL CONTINUED

But he threw himself into the "trial" work. His first major victory came in 1935 and was achieved with Charles Houston's help. Prophecy-like, it involved getting a Negro, Donald Murray, admitted to the hitherto segregated University of Maryland law school. Pearson vs. Murray signaled the first "breakthrough" in educational segregation as envisioned by Houston. It was also one of Marshall's last cases in private practice. In 1935 Houston had left Howard to work full time as special counsel for the NAACP in New York, and in 1936 he asked his protégé to become his assistant. Marshall joined him immediately, and in 1938, when Houston retired to private practice, he took over the job as special counsel.

Marshall had only a small staff and limited funds, but every time a crucial case came up, he had—and still has—the enormous benefit of Howard University's dry run. These are arduous, all-day rehearsals at the law school, where Marshall and his assistants try their arguments on a simulated Supreme Court made up of professors. Nine of them sit at a long table, and each one tries to act as much as possible like a specific Supreme Court justice, sticking the lawyers with tough questions that might crop up in the court itself. Law students form the audience and are encouraged to ask tough questions, too.

An answer at 5 p.m.

THE value of such sessions has been proven repeatedly. During one dry run in preparation for a Supreme Court hearing on discrimination in housing, a student asked a question no one present could answer. At the end of the session a group of lawyers and professors met to seek the solution. Hours after hour they argued over it, finally at 5 a.m. they decided on the answer. Only a few minutes after the Supreme Court opened its hearing Justice Felix Frankfurter asked the very question posed by the student. The answer agreed on at Howard led the trick.

All through the '30s and early '40s, Marshall and the NAACP kept re-examining their tactics. At the beginning their program was to bring suit every time a Negro was denied an education available to whites. Back in 1936 the Supreme Court had announced the "separate but equal" doctrine under which segregation was permissible provided that facilities for Negroes were just as good as those for whites. By bringing suit after suit, the NAACP hoped the states concerned would get so far behind with the expense and trouble of providing "separate but equal" facilities that they would give up the struggle and admit colored students to white schools.

There were a few victories to show for this attack, notably the Gaines case in 1938, which resulted in the admission of a Negro to the University of Missouri law school because there was no comparable state law school for Negroes. By 1945 Marshall and his cohorts decided their program was too slow and costly. They decided to shift to the boldest course to attack the principle of segregation itself. They would begin with the graduate schools,

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READY TO



AERO SHAVE

Also economical Fr.

IN THE GARDEN

Keep an extra can
for extra protection.
It's the power of
Aero Shave that
makes things really
last longer.

3-IN-ONE

For Father



There are 12 different
\$10.00 plus tax
in the collection
to be made in 1945
to be made in 1945

A gift that will
Kramer will be
tation goals
overlays of 14
la long exposure
and many other
at your pocket

Home

THE GARDEN
1945
1945
1945

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

b7Dk

This informant also advised [redacted] that the CP in connection with its exploitation of the Negro in the [redacted] 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 proposal of Congress Charles Diggs of Michigan to unseat the Mississippi delegation in the current Congress, et cetera. In accordance with 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 NAACP.

A reliable confidential informant of the Dallas Office advised on 1/22/55 that [redacted] previously mentioned 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 information he received concerning integration in the South. b7C

[redacted] also indicated he had been in contact with a [redacted] head of the NAACP in Fort Worth, Texas. (100-3-75-1093) b7C

On 1/16/56 a reliable informant in Houston, advised that [redacted] had been in that city and had proceeded to [redacted]

Informant further advised [redacted] indicated that he [redacted] planned to contact [redacted] in Texas. In line with this to contact NAACP leaders informant advised [redacted]

(100-3-75-1067)

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

b7C

[redacted] a source of information [redacted]
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information, stated on [redacted]
[redacted] 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 differences
of opinion among Communist Party members in New York and
leaves "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 Miss 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, et cetera.

(100-3-75-1063) b7C

On [redacted] a reliable informant of the
Philadelphia Office in reporting on a meeting [redacted]
[redacted] stated that [redacted]
[redacted] said 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 [redacted]
[redacted] a Negro Communist Party member who

[redacted] 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 a Negro.

(100-3-75-1046)

* [redacted] NAME should NOT be furnished

Marshall

b7C

b2, b7D
C

Memorandum for Mr. Belmont

[redacted] previously mentioned and a top level informant, advised on [redacted] that he learned from [redacted]

(100-3-75-1001) b7C

A confidential informant of the Buffalo Office who has furnished reliable information advised that on January 1956, [redacted] an active Communist Party member and an officer on the NAACP Board [redacted] met with [redacted] of the Upstate County Communist Party, and discussed a NAACP board meeting which [redacted] had just attended in Buffalo.
(Buffalo airtel January 11, 1956, captioned "Confidential NAACP Internal Security - C.")

On January 30, 1956, a reliable informant of the Chicago Office advised that [redacted] of the NAACP - CP Club in Chicago, has been assigned by the Communist Party to work within the NAACP in Chicago.
(Chicago airtel January 31, 1956, captioned "Confidential NAACP Internal Security - C.")

RECOMMENDATION:

That this memorandum be referred to Mr. Nichols for his information.

b7C

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Rosen *fw*

DATE: 2/13/56

FROM : Mr. Price *JP*

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

The Director had inquired if we could identify case which had been mentioned by Mr. Thurgood Marshall when he was talking to Mr. Nichols and Mr. Rosen at the Bureau February 9, 1956. Marshall had stated that [redacted] 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 that the case had occurred in Florida, south of Miami, and a Negro woman had been beaten up by the police. An Agent report went to find the witness and asked a police officer if he knew the witness and the officer offered to point out where the witness lived. According to Marshall this officer was in the minds of the colored people a bad police officer and colored people clammed up.

ACTION:

Supervisor [redacted] of the Miami Office was telephoned by Mr. Rosen at 12:34 p.m., on February 13, 1956, and asked to identify, if possible, such a case. Supervisor [redacted] of the Miami Office telephonically advised on the afternoon of 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 [redacted] advised that SA [redacted] is presently on extended sick leave and that he would check with SA [redacted] 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.

cc: 1 - Mr. Nichols

EX-108
DEC. 5 - FBI

63 MAR 5 1956

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols

5-21-56

FROM : M. A. Jones

#260/148

b7C

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL COUNSEL, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP)
TELEVISION APPEARANCE, MAY 20, 1956

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

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 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 (HCUA) had stated that half of the organizers of the NAACP appeared on lists held subversive by that Committee. Marshall replied that there was hardly any liberal not listed by the "Old Dies Committee" and that the only list which he considered authentic was the Attorney General's list.

Marshall advocated passive resistance as exemplified by the 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 stated the NAACP was surprised by the development and conditions of the Montgomery situation.

CC - Mr. Nichols
CC - Mr. Boardman
CC - Mr. Belmont
CC - Mr. Rosen

55 JUN 6 1956

14 MAY 25 1956

b7C

Jones to Nichols Memo

5-21-5

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 platform. He stated that unless the Democrats produce more in the Civil Rights field the Negroes might go Republican.

In regard to White Citizens Council, (WCC) he said that it 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.



✓ 7-✓
b7C

52

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO :

Mr. Tolson

DATE 6/15/56

FROM :

L. B. Nichols *LBN*

SUBJECT:

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

LBN
(4)

10/28/56
#260,14
RECORDED-18

EX-109

65-54
JUN 21 1956-16
b7c

271

529

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: Mr. Rosen *Re*

DATE: October 1, 1955

FROM: Mr. Price *JP*

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECTS; [REDACTED]
VICTIMS UNKNOWN; THURGOOD MARSHALL,
COMPLAINANT, DALLAS, TEXAS, 9/30/55
CIVIL RIGHTS

7-1
Sept 30, 1955

A. B. Caldwell of the Department at 3:45 P. M. this date telephoned Washington Field Office and requested limited investigation in Dallas, Texas, into allegations that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] accompanied by group of armed Texas Rangers, on 9/29/55, Tyler, Texas, picked up unknown number of Negroes and transported them to Dallas for questioning in connection with their knowledge regarding a pending civil action number 885, in case of Bell vs. Ripy. SA [REDACTED] 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 subpoenas. Supervisor [REDACTED] called Mr. Caldwell and determined the Negroes involved were students 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 investigation be conducted as soon as possible. He requested Bureau interview Marshall for identities 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 officials and other information available to them.

Following a discussion by Supervisor [REDACTED] with Mr. Rosen, Duty Supervisor [REDACTED] talked to SA [REDACTED] of the Dallas Office 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

1-2-7666
NOT RECORDED
OCT 4 1955

ENCLOSURE
50 OCT 9 1955

7-1
b7C 5

Memorandum to Mr. Rosen

b7c

involved and students picked up and for information as to how this alleged action pertained to the pending civil case in question. [redacted] was specifically instructed to submit teletype summary of information to Bureau tonight 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 [redacted]

b7c

DEC 10 1956

National Conference of Bar Examiners

820 GUARANTY BANK BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO

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 confi-
dential use, we should like very much to have it.

Yours sincerely,

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

EX-108

RECORDED - 54

62-86660-17

14 DEC 28 1956

EX-108

52 JAN 3 1957

MARSHA

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

538

7 b7C
Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. L. V. BOARDMAN

DATE December 12, 1956

FROM : A. H. BELMONT

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

The Bureau has received a letter dated 12/4/56 from [redacted] 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 contain public source information reflecting both derogatory and favorable concerning him. Specifically, Marshall has been affiliated with the International Juridical Association, as national committeeman in 1948 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 28, 1943, Marshall received a check for \$247.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help fight "Jim Crow." Davis is one of the national leaders of the Communist Party, USA, who were convicted in October, 1949, in New York of conspiracy for advocating the overthrow of the U.S. Government by force and violence. Other public source information indicated that since June, 1943, Marshall has publicly criticized and condemned all subversive organizations, the Communist Party and himself. He has warned the Negroes against communist infiltration of their groups. As recently as June, 1956, Marshall in his keynote address before the NAACP national convention at San Francisco, California, June 26 to July 2, 1956, warned the Association's membership against communism and the Communist Party. He urged the Association to adopt resolutions making it clear that the NAACP was strongly opposed to communism, which the Association did. Marshall has long advocated that "known communists" will be a member of the NAACP. (62-86660-5; 61-605; 6/28/56 issues "San Francisco Bulletin" and "San Francisco News" 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 their information.

(6)
1 - Mr. Nichols
1 - Mr. Boardman
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Section tickler
1 - Mr. Young

Enclosure

62-86660

INDEXED - 54
RECORDED - 54

EX-103

14 DEC 23 1956

Memorandum for Mr. Boardman
Re: Thurgood Marshall

b7C

and assistance in passing upon the personal qualifications of ap
for admission to the Bar. However, in this particular case, al
Bufiles reflect both favorable and unfavorable public source in
concerning Marshall, it is believed advisable that in order to c
possible future criticism and embarrassment, the Bureau should c
[redacted] that we have not investigated Marshall. Mr. Nichol
with this. Accordingly, a letter is attached instructing the SA
Denver to advise [redacted] that we have not investigated Mars

RECOMMENDATION:

If you approve, the attached letter will be sent to th
Denver.

gmv
JH
10 # + [unclear]
[unclear]

[unclear] [unclear]

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16

As of the morning of June 20 there have been no further contacts with Mars 1, but Mr. Nichols advises Marshall will be furnished with public source information.

2 - orig & dr-
1 - yellow
1 - Nichols
1 - Boardman
1 - Belmont
1 - Sect. tick.
1 - [redacted]

SAC, Denver

Director, FBI (62-86660)

THURGOOD MARSHALL

RECORDED - 54

62-8116-18

December 19, 1956

b7c

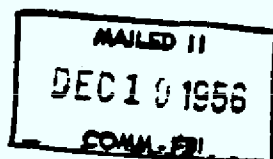
EX-108

The Bureau has received a letter dated 12/4/56 from [redacted] National Conference of Bar Examiners, 520 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 [redacted] acknowledge the receipt of her letter, and advise her that the Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning Marshall.

(Cover memo Belmont to Boardman, 12/18/56,
Re: Thurgood Marshall, [redacted])

REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI



Tolson _____
Nichols _____
Boardman _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____

52 JAN 3 1957

DEC 13

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64.22
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537

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

1956

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to 7633
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Subject MARSHALL, THURGOOD
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities PA; MD; DC; NY;

Re _____ Date 12/10 Searched _____
 Initials _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Wtd from Series in 62-86660 12/10/50
THURGOOD C. (BU)
NP 44-10894
THURGOOD
NP 44-1540
I 62-86660
I 62-86660-13 Summ 2/8/55
I 62-86660-5 Summ 12/23/55
I 62-86660-3 Summ 10/18/47
NP 44-2722-75
NP 44-4055-9
NP 44-4198-19
NP 44-10469-3, NP 44-10469-4
NP 61-3176-573, 574, 582, 583
NP 615, 1056, 1167, 1218, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Stuart
Date 12/10 Searcher [REDACTED]
NW Number [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 61-3176-A - Wash City News
NP 6/23/55; Newark Eve News
NP 7/9/55; Dallas Times Her. NP 9/30/56
Wash Star T10/10/56 NP
NP 62-21788-11
NP 62-31615-968
NP 62-101087-46-A - Dallas
Times Her. 9/25/56
NP 62-102524-3 NP
NP 62-102602-1, 2, 33 NP
NP 65-6656-A - NY Times 9/15/54
NP 100-3-3677
NP 100-3-28-1334p.54
NP 100-3-48-266p.2
NP 100-3-57-187p.13
NP 100-3-69-198p.8
NP 100-3-75-A - Wash Star 9/5/54

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall Herndon

R# _____ Date 12/10 Searcher Number _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 100-7321-989, 1732	NP
NP 100-7801-2203, 9, VI	NP
NP 100-390596-1X	
NP 100-396631-12	
NP 105-26198-24	
NP 105-34237-92 E.O.	
NP 105-34850-25	
NP 100-52504-38	
NP 44-9947-48	
NP 44-9947-55	NP
NP 61-3176-584p.9; 1777	NP
SI 1697p 4, 18, 20, 26, 1799	
NP 100-3-75-324, 540	NP
NP 100-287374-12	
NP 61-3176-773p. 9	
NP 44-5056-1	
NP 44-415-54p. 11	40

6-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Howard

Date 12/10 Search
Number

b7C

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	NP	NP
NP	110-7660-5361	5214p.14
NP	61-3176-A	Wash St. 3/31/50
NP	61-3176-576	p.14, 1240, 1547
NP	100-135-53-276	p.74
NP	100-335545-4	
NP	61-10149-2317	
NP	44-8081-5	
NP	62-9798-2738	End p.4
NP	61-3176-1212	1743, 1560, 576
NP	62-25733-151	
NP	44-7751-1	
NP	44-10894-16p.3	
SI	100-347095-17	
NP	100-24892-44	End p.4, 58, 222
NP	100-364449-22	p.39
NP	100-415676-3p.30	
NP	100-362555-1544	(4)

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Hingood

Date 12/10 Searcher
Number

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	✓	100-7660-5282	p. 14, 5476
		NP	NP
		NP	NP
		NP	NP
NP	✓	61-7582-2378	Encl. p. 4069, 4445
NP	✓	44-4198-72	p. 36
NP	✓	100-7660-5459	5243 p. 12, 5245
NP	✓	100-7801-1321	1338 NP
NP	✓	105-37895-1	CT 100-394596-1
NP	✓	121-36261-5	
NP	✓	100-3-28-2132	p. 52
NP	✓	100-37709-11	
NP	✓	9-0-1037	
NP	✓	9-21854-5	
NP	✓	44-3207-24	
NP	✓	44-4198-28	
NP	✓	44-5056-5	
NP	✓	44-7994-1	
NP	✓	44-8081-1	

(5)

12

b7c

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall Thurmond

_____ Date 12/10 Searched _____
Number _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	105-3725-7X2; 7X7	NP	
I	123-8534-9		
NP	105-43653-1		
NP	105-40707-5		
NP	100-7801-1551A83		
NP	100-135-11-326 p.34, 35	NP	
NP	100-16-38-174 p.29		
NP	100-3-40-184 p.23		
NP	62-101087-49-A work		
	Mar 10/24/56		
NP	62-101087-46-A- [redacted]	NP	10/8/56
NP	10/3/56	NP	
NP	61-3176-1731, 1376, 1062	NP	
NP	50-2314-1		
NP	44-3363-11		
NP	Mar.	(SP)	⑦
NP	61-3176-A-Page 1		
NP	11/8/47		

54B

4-22b (11-23-55)

b7C

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

R# _____ Date 12/10 Searcher _____ Number _____

FILE NUMBER

Thurgood (var)

NP 61-3176-A-~~2~~ 9/20/4

NP 61-3176-1427 p.2

Thurgood (var)

SE 100-7321-481 p107

SE 100-7321-6

NP 100-3-4-6580 p.33

NP 100-203268-1088

Thurgood (var)

NP 100-7660-2471

Thurgood (var)

NP 100-135-53-232 p12

Thurgood (var)

NP 100-135-3-159, 162 p.86

Thurgood (var)

SI

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

R# Date 12/10 Searcher
Number

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	61-190-574	Enc. 1, p. 34
NP	61-3176-605	769 Enc. p. 9
NP	1160, 1202, 764, 585	NP
NP	61-3176-A-SW	6/6/52
ST	61-621-990	Enc. p. 17
NP	62-10087-35-A	BW 4/29/55
NP	65-6656-108	
NP	66-6200-44-441	
NP	77-49095-22	
NP	100-135-34-596	
ST	100-7321-646	p. 31
NP	100-37709-76	p. 24
NP	100-338659-5	
NP	100-380248-1	
NP	100-387295-1	
NP	100-387835-116	
NP	100-402682-A	BW 9/15/54

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-36660)

DATE: 1/4/57

FROM : SAC, DENVER (62-1277)

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL

b7c

Re Bureau letter dated December 19, 1956.

In compliance therewith, [REDACTED] National Conference of Bar Examiners, Denver, was personally contacted on December 31, 1956 and advised that the Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning MARSHALL.

- C -

2 - Bureau
1 - Denver

(3)

b7c

RECORDED - 8

JAN 7 1957

52

85-10

54

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

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

~~(b)(1)~~

□ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (dX5)

□ (b)(2)

(b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

□ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

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□ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (kX2)

(b)(7)(E)

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☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

□ (b)(8)

□ (kX5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

□ (KX6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

For your information:

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

62-86660-20

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
XNO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DO

CONFIDENTIAL

67C
2 - Orig & 1
- Yellow
1 -
1 -
1 - Section T
1 -

BY COURIER SERVICE

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

Date: May 31, 1957

To:

Attention:

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

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

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

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

62-86660 (Marshall)

~~62-86660 (Kennedy)~~

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



62-86660
NOT RECORDED
JUN 4 1957
JUN 31 2 30 PM '57
JUN 31 4 26 PM '57
CONFIDENTIAL
67C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

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

b7C

BY COURIER SERVICE

Date: June 4, 1957

RECORDED - 77 62-86660-20

[redacted]

(S)

b1

From: John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: THURGOOD MARSHALL

b7C

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

This Bureau has not investigated Marshall. Our files contain information reflecting both derogatory and favorable data concerning him. Specifically, Marshall has been affiliated with the International Juridical Association, as national committeeman in 1944, and with the National Lawyers' Guild as a speaker in 1948 and executive board member in 1949. Both organizations have been cited as communist fronts by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. He was also a sponsor in 1944 of the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, an organization designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. On October 28, 1943, Marshall reportedly received a check for \$247.75 from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., to help fight "Jim Crow." Davis is one of the eleven national leaders of the Communist Party (CP), USA, who were convicted in October, 1949, at New York City of conspiracy for advocating the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

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

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Quinn Tamm _____
Nease _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

62-86660-142

CONFIDENTIAL
COURIER SVC.
30 JUN - 5
COMM - FBI

b7C

549

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

Letter to [REDACTED]

(S)

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

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

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

- 2 -

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Lurgood

Supervisor

Room

R#

Searcher

R#

Date

5-29-57

Initial

141

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

b7C

Subj: Marshall, Lurgood

Supervisor

Room

R#

Searcher

R#

Date

5-29-57

Initial

141

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 4/25/96 BY SP3

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

(4)
551

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor _____ Room _____

Searcher _____

Date 5-29-57 Initial 141

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/24/96 BY SP3

SERIAL

NP 61-3176-A - Dallas Times

Herald 9-30-56

SI 61-3176-1766 p 9 169405

SI-NP 1684-1492-1221 1141 Ep 2E

NP 100-7801-2203 p 9, 12

NP 100-7321-1732

NP 100-3-69-1918 p 8

NP 100-3-57-187 p 13

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

9-15-56

NP 62-31615-968

NP 62-21788-11

NP 62-101087-46-A - Dallas

Times Herald 9-25-56

NP 62-101087-49-A - Sun

Star 2-21-57

NP 44-10469-3

NP 44-9947-A - Birmingham

News 1-19-57

NP 105-43132-7

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

NP 1777-1212-1547 1212

(2)

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

Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

78/1
1957

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

Supervisor _____ Room _____ Ext. _____

Type of References Requested:

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

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

Subject Marshall, Thurgood

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

142 - Sun 2/56

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 5-29-57 Searcher Initials 141
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

I 62-86660 I

NP 44-1540

NP 44-10894

I 62-86660-3 Sun 2/47

5 Sun 2/56

18 Sun 10/56

13 (Sun) 3/56

NP 44-11126-3

NP 62-101087-A - Courier 2/56

NP 62-101087-49-A - Sun

Test + Times Herald 3-12-57

Sun Star 3-12-57

NP 61-3176-A - Dallas Morning

News 12-5-56 - Cincinnati

Examiner 1-24-57

NP-SI 61-3176-1849 p 4, 6, 7, 12

NP 61-3176-A - Post - South

Courier 4-6-57 2/56

Birmingham Times 3-7-57

WA Star 10-10-56 (1)

558

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

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

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

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

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

with a return dated 12/15/50

I	62-86660	I
I	44-1540	1550
I	44-10894	
I	62-86660-20	Sum 5/22/57 I
I	62-86660-15	Sum 5/22/57 I
I	62-86660-18	Sum 12/12/56 I
I	62-86660-5	Sum 10/11/57 I
I	62-86660-5	Sum 12/15/57
I	105-52615-25	b7C
I	62-101087-49-A	West. Star 2-21-57
I	62-101087-46-A	Doyle's 2-21-57
I	62-21788-11	
I	62-31615-968	
I	65-6656-A	7-4-57
I	100-3-57-187	p13
I	100-3-69-1512	p8
I	100-7321-1732	

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 6/24/91 BY SR

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

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

FILE NUMBER

1804

SERIAL

(cont)

I	61-3176-615, 602, 583, 524
I	573
I	44-4198-19
I	44-4055-9
I	44-2722-75
I	105-34850-25
I	105-34227-92, Encl
I	61-3176-A Bail, Wash. 5-21-57
I	105-26198-24
I	100-372631-12
I	100-374596-1X
I	61-3176-A Cleveland Conf. v. Post 6-15-57
I	100-7321-989
I	100-3-75-A The Worker 9-5-54
I	61-3176-A Daily Worker 6-10-57
I	62-101087-14-A v. The Worker 1/10/58
I	61-3176-A Arkansas Gazette 1-10-58

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

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

FILE NUMBER

1804

SERIAL

I	100-3-28-1334 @ 5
I	100-3-3677
I	62-102602-2, 1
I	62-102524-3
I	61-3176-A Newark & Encl 7-9-55
I	61-3176-A Wash. City 6-2-57
I	61-3176-A Wash. Post 6-2-57
I	61-3176-A The Worker 6-6-55
I	61-3176-A Wash. Post 5-3-57
I	61-3176-A L W 5-20-57
I	61-3176-A D W 5-3-57
I	61-3176-A 2nd Worker 4-17-57
I	61-3176-A The Worker 1-11-57
I	61-3176-A Daily Worker 4-13-55
I	61-3176-A L W 2-18-55
I	61-3176-1056X
I	105-16510-202 pg 24 13

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Lurwood
 Supervisor _____ Room _____
 R# 1 Date _____ Searcher Initial 55

FILE NUMBER 270 SERIAL

b7C

4-22b (11-23-55)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Lurwood
 R# 1 Date 4-8 Searcher Number 55

FILE NUMBER 130 SERIAL (Cont)

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

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

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

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

b7C
 555

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor [initials] Room [initials]

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

FILE NUMBER 2504 SERIAL [initials]

100-387295-1

100-380248-1

100-338659-5

100-37709-76224

100-7655-5145, 524327

100-7321-646 p31

77-49095-22

62-101087-35-A J.W. 4-29-55

61-6211-990 Encl. p. 17

61-3176-A DW. 6-6-52

61-3176-769 C p. 9

61-3176-605

44-8081-1

44-7994-1

44-5056-5

44-4198-28

44-3207-24

62-101087-7-A 12-20-57

61-3176-A Courier 7-4-57

61-3176-1921 Encl. p. 7

61-190-574 p. 32

61-3176-1160, 1202

65-6656-108

66-6200-44-441

100-135-34-556

105-43132-6

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

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

61-3176-A - 11-1-57

44-10894-116 p3

62-77757-259-452

62-101087-A Burlington Daily 7-10-57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 1/26/01 BY SP2

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood

Supervisor [initials] Room [initials]

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

FILE NUMBER 2504 SERIAL [initials]

100-7801-1338

121-36261-5

105-37895-1

100-7660-5214 p. 14, 5282 p. 14, 5476 p. 10, 5532 p. 9, 5536 p. 10

100-362555-1544

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

100-415676-3 p. 30

105-34237-78

100-366449-22 p. 39

101-24892-44 Encl. p. 41, 58, 22

100-347095-17

44-7751-1

100-7321-715

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

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

100-422761-41

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

61-3176-A New Orleans States 1-8-57

61-3176-1835 Encl. p. 7

61-3176-1560

61-3176-1743

100-3-28-2132 p. 52

100-37709-11

62-101087-442

61-3176-A 10-1-57

44-12284-933 p. 9

125-8534-9

105-37125-7x7, 7x2

61-3176-2139

100-402682-A 10-1-57

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6/25/96 BY SP3

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

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

Room _____

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

FILE NUMBER

180A

SERIAL

I	61-3176-585	
I	61-3176-764, 1062	
I	100-3-40-164 p 20	
I	100-16-38-174 p 29	
I	100-7801-1551 p 83	
I	105-40707-5	
I	61-3176-A Journal + <u>Memoranda</u>	9-22-57
I	105-43653-1	
I	61-3176-1376	
I	61-3176-A Journal + <u>Memoranda</u>	10-6-57
I	61-3176-1731	
I	62-101087-46-A	Ballou, James H. 10-3-56
I	62-101087-46-A	Bailey, W. H. 10-8-56
I	62-101087-49-A	W. H. Bailey, James H. 10-6-57
I	62-101087-49-4	
I	62-101087-49-A	W. H. Bailey, James H. 10/24/57
I	62-101087-14-A NY	1-11-58
I	44-10894-37	b7C

Marshall, Thurgood C.
44-10894

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

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

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b7C

APR 22 1958

PHONE CHECK

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

The confidential informants providing information appearing below have furnished reliable information in the past. The National Negro Congress and the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, mentioned below, have both been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 12850.

[REDACTED]

b7D

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

[REDACTED]

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

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

REC-1

EX-128

62-86660-21

APR 22 1958

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

DECLASSIFIED BY SP3
ON 6-25-96

369714

52 APR 24 1958

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Thurgood Marshall

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

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

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

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

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

559

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : F. J. Baumgardner

DATE: June 30,

FROM : J. J. O'Connor

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SM-C

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

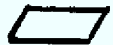
EXTREME CAUTION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN UTILIZING THE INFORMATION IN THE ATTACHED AS INCLUDED THEREIN MAY BE INFORMATION, PARTICULARLY THAT FROM THE INDICES OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES (HCUA), WHICH HAS NOT BEEN DEFINITELY IDENTIFIED AS BEING IDENTICAL WITH CAPTIONED INDIVIDUAL. THE ATTACHED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

RECOMMENDATION:

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



To be filed in case file of captioned individual



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

REC-85

EX-117

JUL 2 1958

Enclosure
BufileENCLOSURE
62-86660

REC-85

57 JUL 9 1958

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560

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

62-86660-27

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

561

Man to Watch

Marshall: Civil-Rights Champion

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

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

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



Thurgood Marshall

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

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

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

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

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

REC- 54

105

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167 JUL 14 1951

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Daily
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Date

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562

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



Voice of the N. A. A. C. P.

Thurgood Marshall

WHEN the Supreme Court hears arguments today on integration of public schools in Little Rock, Ark., Thurgood Marshall will be shouting for his nineteenth victory out of the twenty-one civil rights cases he has pleaded before the highest court. Because of his outstanding success in this field, he is known throughout the Negro press as "Mr. Civil Rights."

Mr. Marshall has been full-time counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, spearhead of the Negro drive for racial equality, since 1928.

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

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



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

CLIPPING
N.Y. NY TIMES
LATE EDITION
DATED AUG 24
PAGE 2
FORWARDED BY NY

RE: NAACP
IS-C
BUFILE 61-

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file
62-56460

563

NOT RECORDED
167 SEP 12 1958
59 SEP 16 1958

for even he seems to have tactical ambitions. He turned in a request by the Democratic party to oppose Adam Clayton Powell Jr. for New York.

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

00-6

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

3:43PM May 11, 1959

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

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

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

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

Mr. Edwards is preparing a memorandum. 556,412
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/31/84 BY 896

REC-93

12 MAY 15 1959

02 MAY 22 1959

62-111-2-33
b7c
CR. 112

Muhammad Hits Thurgood Marshall

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

Leadership "Blind, Deaf and Dumb"

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

and dumb?

Marshall's speech blind!

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

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

Not Opposed To NAACP

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

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

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

b7C

J-

NEW JERSEY HERALD NEWS, NEW

DATE: WK, ENDING SAT, DEC. 5

EDITION:

AUTHOR OF ARTICLE:
EDITOR OR EDITORIALS:

TITLE:
CLASSIFICATION OF CHARACTER:

SUBMITTING OFFICE: NEWARK, N

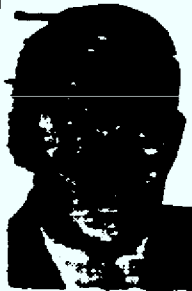
162-86660-1
DEC 17 1955

Jde

in Love With The White Race

Thurgood Marshall does not care for the recognition of his kind (the Black Nation). He is in love with the White race. He hates the preaching of the uplifting of the Black Nation unless it is approved by the white race, and he is totally against his brother Negro ever thinking of being the supreme. Mr. Marshall, we, the Black Nation of Islam, will be the supreme rulers in the hereafter. That I can prove with the truth. You do not have to be numbered with us. The Negroes being without justice under the slave masters for 400 years should be seeking love and friendship among their own kind and they would be recognized as a people who have some sense. I am by no means interested in what the White man is doing for their people.

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



Africa Isn't Marshall's Business

By ROBERT C. RUARK

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

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

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

A LOUD BUT

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOT RECORDED
117 FEB 6 1960

1960

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349 Jan 15, 1962
NAIROBI

Page 11 - 12 - 13 - 14 - 15 - 16 - 17

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

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

Mr. Marshall was accompanied by Mr. T. J. Allaway (Northern Rhodesia) and Dr. J. G. E. R. (Central African South). They met the delegation of Mr. Marshall's wife and daughter at the conference was a detail that would have to be settled in London.

Mr. Marshall said he was in complete agreement with the African Member States' plan for independence for the African Member States.

Asked if he would agree with the application of this principle to the African Member States of Kenya as well as to the Highlands, Mr. Marshall said he thought his statement was based on the basis of fact anywhere in the world.

Origin unimportant

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Complete agreement

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

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

Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

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

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

Localities

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

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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

b7c

570

MAILED
OCT 2 1960
NAME CHECK

October 26, 1960

THURGOOD MARSHALL

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

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

(4)

NOTE:

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

REC-25 62-86660-25
EX-121 28 1960 b7c

52 NOV 2 1960

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

MAIL ROOM

592

Tolson ☒
 Parsons ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Callahan ☒
 Conrad ☒
 DeLoach ☒
 Evans ☒
 Malone ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tavel ☒
 Trotter ☒
 W.C. Sullivan ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Ingram ☒
 Gandy ☒

b7c

Ed
 Feb 5 1961
 Donahue

UPI-205

(AFRICA)

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

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

MRS. MARSHALL IS A SISTER OF SEN. HAYNE. MARSHALL, 35, IS THE HEAD OF THE GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH. SHE AND MARSHALL WILL LEAVE NEW YORK SATURDAY ON A SPECIAL AIR FORCE PLANE.

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

4/20--N545PES

REC-73

NOT RECORDED
 191 MAY 10 1961

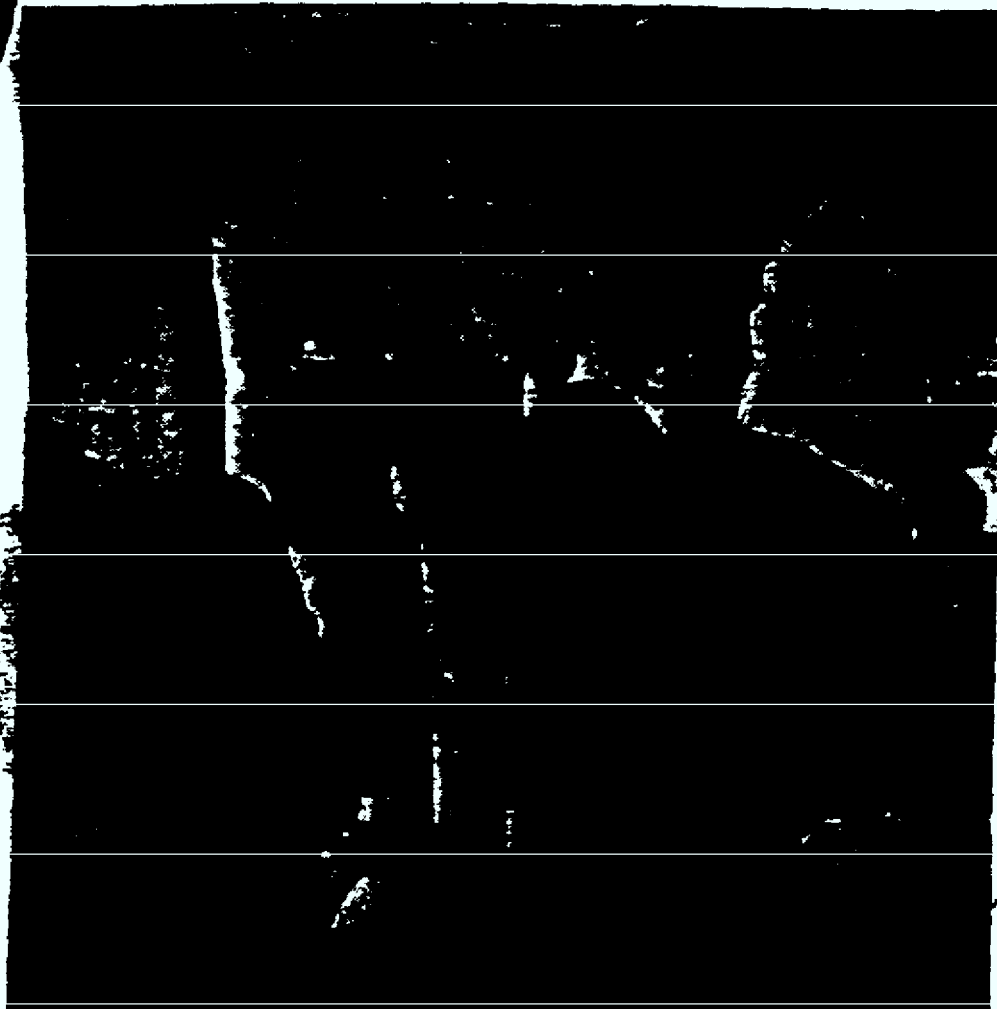
66 MAY 15 1961

WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

EX-112

573

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy



A2

INFORMAL CHAT — Attorney General Ramsey Clark talks in the Justice Department with Thurgood Marshall, first Negro to win Senate confirmation for the Supreme Court. Marshall, who had been

Solicitor General, was approved 69-11 by the Senate. He will fill a vacancy created by the resignation from the high court of Tom Clark, father of the Attorney General. Their meeting took place yesterday.

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

Date **SEP 1**

TOP CLIPPING
DATED **7-1-67**
FROM **[REDACTED]**
MARKED FILE AND INITIALS
SEP 29 1967

NOT RECORDED
128 SEP 27 1967

571

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

b7c

SNCC Raps Appointment Of Marshall

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

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

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

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

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



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

b7c

Date SEP 1 1967

NOT RECORDED
128 SEP 27 1967

file - 5
371

F B I

Date: 5/20/68

Transmit the following in PLAINTEXT

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via TELETYPEURGENT

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (157-1395)

POCAM, -RM; -OO:WFO.

[REDACTED] NEGRO BORN [REDACTED]

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

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

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

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

4 - Bureau
1 - WFO

NOT RECORDED
162 MAY 28 1968

(5)

54 JUN 1968

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

576

F B I

Date:

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

(Priority)

WFO 157-1395

PAGE TWO

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

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

577

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

SEP 24 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI ATLANTA

1226PM URGENT 9-24-68 LCS

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ATLANTA 100-

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

REMYTEL SEPTEMBER TWENTYTHREE SIXTYEIGHT.

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

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

REC-42

END PAGE ONE

25 SEP 25 1968

EX-100

61 OCT 1 1968

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

b7C

b7C

57-1
No action
578

PAGE TWO

b7c

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

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

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

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

END PAGE TWO

579

PAGE THREE

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

END

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

END

NKA

FBI WASH DC

P

208 11 19 11 11

12 11 11

580

b7c

CODE

2/14/69

TELETYPE

URGENT

SENT BY 00000 TELETYPE

1 - [REDACTED]

TO SAC SAN JUAN

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

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

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

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

(3) [REDACTED]

NOTE:

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

REC 17

62-86660-28

20 MAR 17 1969

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

VIA TELETYPE
MAR 14 1969
ENCIPHERED

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

b7c

VIA TELETYPE

MAR 14 1969

ENCIPHERED

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

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

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

REC-123

62-86660-2

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

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

60 523 11969
77

COPY SENT TO MR. TOLSON

SJ 62-NEW

PAGE TWO

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

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

**MEMO
LHM FOLLOWS.**

END

WA...JDR

FBI WASH DC

202117 ES SI VI 11/11

583

FBI

Date: 3/17/69 b7c

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

A I R T E L

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

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

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

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

On 3/15/69, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] St. Thomas,
Virgin Islands, advised that Supreme Court Justice
THURGOOD MARSHALL, who is aware of rumored demonstra-
tions at dedicating ceremonies for the new Library
of the College of the Virgin Islands, would be pro-
vided plain-clothes police protection. Uniformed
officers would be on special alert but not at the
ceremony. b7c

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

3-Bureau
1-San Juan

62-86660-30

MAR 19 1969

REC'D CIVIL RIGHTS DIV.

Approved: 51 APR 1 1969

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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

CHAMBERS OF
JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL

January 29, 1982

Personal and Confidential

Dear Bill:

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

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

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Thurgood

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

b7c

62-1000000-1

585

How to Write Dirty

by Justice Thurgood Marshall



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

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

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

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

Keep the reader in mind

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

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

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

Write what you know

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

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

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

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

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

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

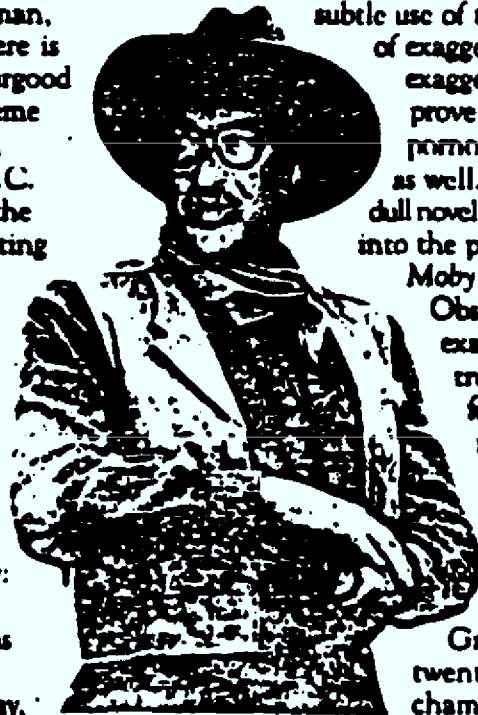
"Oh, yeah," he replied.

Don't be afraid to exaggerate

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

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

Observe how exaggerating the truth makes the following story a million times more interesting: Thurgood was sitting in the New York State Bar and Grill, finishing his twentieth bottle of champagne. He had just returned from Washington, flushed with his victory in the



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



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

case *Brown v. Ten Boards of Education*. Suddenly, a beautiful woman, with bosoms the size of watermelons, walked into the bar.

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

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

Edit yourself

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

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

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

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

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

Humor your audience

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

The defense rests

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

Thurgood Marshall

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

To tell the public that a dirty picture is not worth a thousand dirty words, International Porno decided to run a new series of advertisements extolling the virtues of pornography. We selected columns from dozens of celebrities, including Luciano Pavarotti, Dick Cavett, Mirey Amsterdam, and Thurgood Marshall. Unfortunately, only Justice Marshall replied.

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

INTERNATIONAL PORNOGRAPHY

February 5, 1982

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

Dear Justice Marshall:

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

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

William H. Webster
Director

WHW 

b7c

See 1-3

388

DC-7

FROM

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

TO

OFFICIAL INDICATED BELOW

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

See Me _____ ()
Note and return _____ ()
Prepare reply and return for my signature _____ ()
Please Handle to Mr. [unclear] _____ ()
Respond over your signature _____ ()
Prepare memo for the Department _____ ()
For your recommendation _____ ()
What are the facts? _____ ()
Hold _____ ()

Remarks: _____

2/12/82

Judge:

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

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

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

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

b7c
cm
Charles P. Monroe

Enc.

1 - Mr. Mintz

2/14/82

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

1/6

b7c

9

590

1 - Mr. Mintz

February 18, 1982

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

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

b7c

Dear Justice Marshall:

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

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

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

With warm regards,

Sincerely,

15/ B. 11 b7c

William H. Webster
Director

3 FEB 19 1982

Enclosure

(3)

APPROVED: _____
Adm. Serv. _____
Chas. Inv. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Tech. Serv. _____
Training _____

See Note Page 2

Exec AD Inv. _____
Exec AD Adm. _____
Exec AD LES _____
Asst. Dir.: _____
Adm. Serv. _____
Crim. Inv. _____
Ident. _____
Intell. _____
Lab. _____
Legal Coun. _____
Off. of Cong. & Public Affs. _____
Rec. Mgmt. _____
Tech. Serv. _____
Training _____
Director's Sec'y _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

July 6, 1983

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

Dear Justice Marshall:

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

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

Sincerely,

Bill

William E. Webster
Director

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

(2)

2 AUG 11 1983

b7c

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

508

Honorable Thurgood Marshall

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

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

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: *JUNE 16, 1967*

FROM : N. P. Callahan

b7C

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

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

*62-86660-*RECORDED
JUN 23 1967

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

59

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *[Signature]* SAC, NEW YORK

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

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

5/5/65

b7C

RECEIVED-OUTS MR. TOLSON

On 5/3/65 former Assistant to the Director LOUIS B. NICHOLS called the NYO and advised that he recently had a telephone call from Judge THURGOOD MARSHALL, of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals. He stated he knows Judge MARSHALL on a personal basis. Judge MARSHALL asked Mr. NICHOLS if it was not in fact that agents of the FBI advise subjects of FBI interests their constitutional rights in regard to whether or not they have to make a statement and their right to counsel. Mr. NICHOLS advised Judge MARSHALL that such was the case. Judge MARSHALL commented, "That's what I thought." He then added, "We have a couple of cases we are trying to decide here."

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

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

2 - Bureau
New York
58 MAY 10 1965

PER. REC. UNIT

5 MAY 10 1965

CRIME

Letter to Director
RE: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

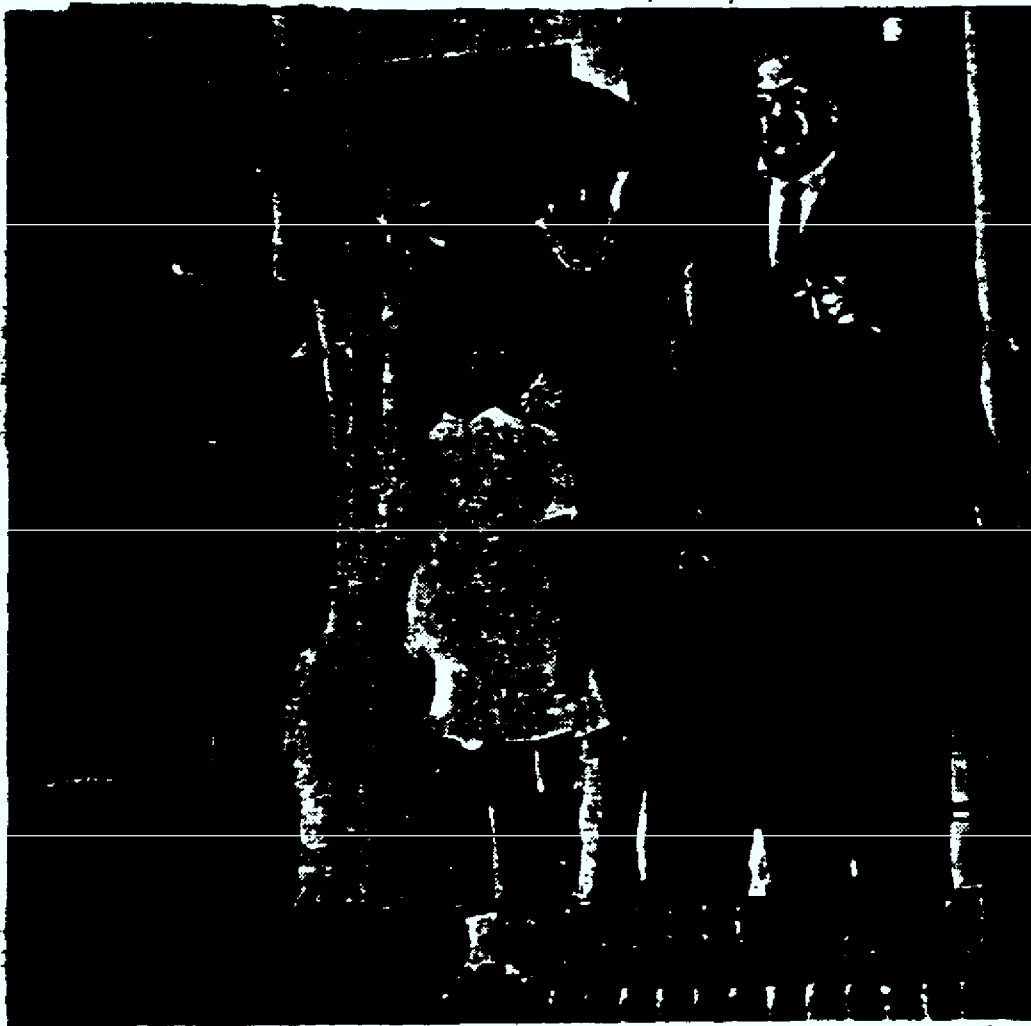
Judge MARSHALL felt he needed this information that he call me directly and I felt certain that it would be possible to quote our instructions to him.

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

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

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

Integration Slowed By Those in Middle, Marshall Charges



On This Visit It's Judge Marshall

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

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

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

3A

Arkansas Gazette

Little Rock, Ark.

Date: 5/16/65
Edition: AM

Author:

Editor:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL
INTEGRATION MATTER

Character: RM

or

Classification: 62-153

Submitting Office: Little Rock

☐ Being Investigated

NOT RECORDED

46 JUN 10 1965

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As for Little Rock, Marshall

said he was sure that "progress into it more closely to see who would want, the answer, I'm sure, would be no."

Marshall Grilled by Senate Critics

But Signs Point To Easy Sailing For Court Post

By John P. MacKenzie
Washington Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

No Recent Statements

The 58-year-old U.S. Solicitor General said he often had commented on Supreme Court rulings in the past but since his nomination June 13, "I haven't made any statements to anybody about anything."

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

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

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

Dissent Cited

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

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

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

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Conrad _____
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Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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

Date JUL 14 1967

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128 JUL 20 1967

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JOHN L. McCLELLAN

Senate grills Supreme Court nominee

67-47 11 41 38



THURGOOD MARSHALL

would not become Supreme Court Justice

600

Hearing on Marshall Opens With Quizzing by McClellan

John L. McClellan, D-Calif., even-tempered Supreme Court nominee Thurgood Marshall closely on Marshall's views on criminal law, has received little satisfaction.

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

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

Approval Expected

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

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

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

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

Determination Voiced

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

In addition to hearing testimony on Marshall's nomination,

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

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

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Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

The Washington Post

Times Herald

The Washington Daily News

The Evening Star (Washington)

The Sunday Star (Washington)

Daily News (New York)

Sunday News (New York)

New York Post

The New York Times

World Journal Tribune

(New York)

The Sun (Baltimore)

The Worker

The New Leader

The Wall Street Journal

The National Observer

People's World

JUL 14 1967

Date

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TOP CLIPPING

DATED 7-14-67

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59 JUL 2 1967



Thurgood Marshall beside his wife at the hearing.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____

Marshall Grilled by Senate Critic

But Signs Point To Easy Sailing For Court Post

By John F. MacKenzie
Washington Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

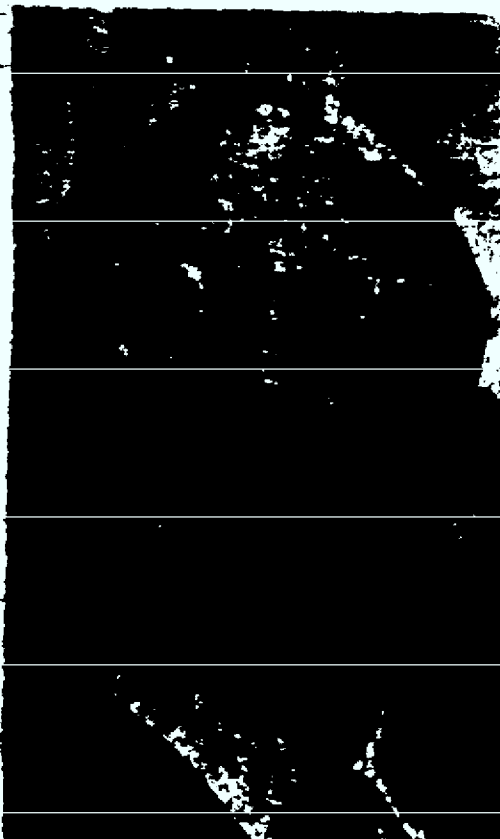
No Recent Statements

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

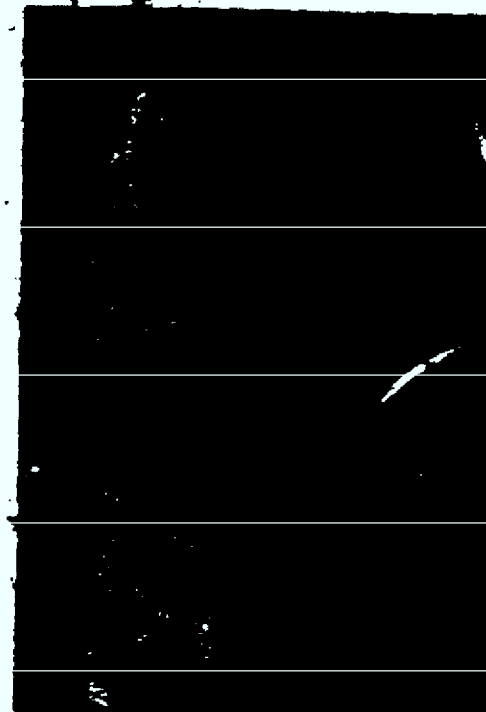
Marshall conceded that he "never said I disagreed" with the Court's 5-to-4 decision restricting the use of confessions. But he reminded McClellan that he argued last year on behalf of the Justice Department that the Court should go no further than to require state police to warn suspects of their rights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

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

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



SEN. JOHN L. MCCLELLAN
Marshall grilled by opponent.



THURGOOD MARSHALL

Would not discuss Supreme Court issues.

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

Date _____



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Dissent Cited

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

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

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

Hearing on Marshall Opens With Quizzing by McClellan

By DANA BULLEN
The Staff Writer

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

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

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

Approval Expected

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

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

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

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

Determination Voted

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

In response to a question as to whether he was "alarmed" by the Supreme Court's decision in *Reynolds v. United States*, Marshall said: "I am alarmed that the Constitution is being violated."

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

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



THURGOOD MARSHALL

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

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

Marshall Draws Laughter

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

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

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

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

Derksen Seeks Speedy OK

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

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

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

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

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

Christopher, 41, has been a special counsel to former Democratic Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California and was vice chairman of the McCone Commission that investigated the Watts rioting in Los Angeles in 1966.

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

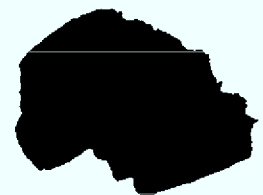
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- The Washington Post _____
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- The New Leader _____
- The Wall Street Journal _____
- The National Observer _____
- People's World _____

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 Holmes ☒
 Gandy ☒

UPI-65

(MARSHALL)

WASHINGTON--THURGOOD MARSHALL, SEEKING TO BECOME THE FIRST NEGRO
 ON THE SUPREME COURT, TODAY REFUSED TO GIVE HIS OPINION ON THE
 PRINCIPAL & CONTROVERSIAL DECISIONS DEALING WITH VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS.
 MARSHALL'S STRONGEST REFUSAL PROVOKED SEN. SAM J. ERVIN JR.,
 D-M.C., TO COMMENT THAT IT WAS USELESS FOR THE SENATE JUDICIARY
 COMMITTEE TO HOLD A HEARING ON THE NOMINATION.
 ASKED SPECIFICALLY ABOUT THE PRECEDENT-SHATTERING MIRANDA DECISION
 ON VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS, MARSHALL REPEATED "I'M NOT GOING TO COMMENT
 OR GIVE MY INTERPRETATION OF THAT OPINION. I JUST CAN'T DO IT."
 THE 50-YEAR OLD SOLICITOR GENERAL WAS RECALLED FOR A SECOND DAY OF
 QUESTIONING BY THE COMMITTEE WITH MORE APPEARANCES IN THE OFFING.
 SENATE REPUBLICAN LEADER BIRKEN, RANKING GOP MEMBER ON THE PANEL,
 SAID QUESTIONING WILL GO ON TUESDAY AND PROBABLY WEDNESDAY.
 DESPITE ERVIN'S BITTER QUESTIONING, MARSHALL WAS CONSIDERED
 CERTAIN OF NOMINATION AS THE 96TH JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.
 MARSHALL AND ERVIN CLASHED FIRST ON THE SECTION OF THE CONSTITU-
 TION WHICH STATES THAT NO PERSON IN A CRIMINAL CASE SHALL BE
 COMPELLED OR COERCED TO TESTIFY AGAINST HIMSELF.
 ERVIN INSISTED THAT THIS SECTION COULD NOT BE USED TO COVER
 VOLUNTARY CONFESSIONS BUT MARSHALL REPLIED "WHERE DOES A CRIMINAL
 CASE BEGIN AND WHERE DOES IT END?"

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81-74
ADD : MARSHALL, WASHINGTON (UPI-68)
ERVIN ASKED "DOESN'T COMPEL MEAN COERCION OR COMPULSION--NOT
VOLUNTARY."
MARSHALL REPLIED "I TRIED A CASE IN OKLAHOMA WHERE A MAN
VOLUNTARILY CONFESSED AFTER HE WAS BEATEN UP FOR SIX DAYS.
INSPITE REPEATED QUESTIONING BY ERVIN, MARSHALL REFUSED
TO DIVULGE HIS PERSONAL FEELINGS ON THE SECTION.
HE REFUSED EVEN WHEN ERVIN SAID THAT MARSHALL "SHOULD HAVE
SOME FIRM OPINIONS ON THE MEANING OF THE CONSTITUTION."
MARSHALL SAID "I THINK I HAVE A FIRM OPINION AT THIS TIME BUT
I THINK IT WOULD BE WRONG FOR ME TO GIVE IT AT THIS TIME."
HE REMINDED ERVIN THAT SIMILAR CASES ARE PENDING BEFORE THE
SUPREME COURT AND ANSWERING THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR'S QUESTION
WOULD MAKE IT MANDATORY TO DISQUALIFY HIMSELF WHEN THE CASES ARE
HEARD.

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Ervin Raps High Court At Hearing on Marshall

By DANA BULLEN

Our Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

police lineups to permit witnesses to identify crime suspects.

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

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

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

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

Listing requirements laid down

See MARSHAL, Page A-6

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

Date 7-18-67

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MARSHALL

Court Nominee Backs Police Lineup

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

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

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

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

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

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

Supports Lineups

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

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

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

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



Thurgood Marshall at the witness table.

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UPI-91

ADD MARSHALL, WASHINGTON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE

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UPI-93

ADD 3 MARSHALL, WASHINGTON

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Hearings on Marshall Slated to End Monday

By DANA BULLEN
Star Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As a justice, Marshall said, he

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JUL 20 1967

Date

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128 JUL 24 1967

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Mohr ✓
Wick ✓
Casper ✓
Callahan ✓
Conrad ✓
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Holmes ✓
Gandy ✓

Conrad

CAPITOL STUFF

By TED LEWIS

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

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

Why Marshall Is Receiving a Southern Frying

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Thurgood Marshall
A man of the year

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

JUL 21 1967

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Phil G. K...

Ervin Didn't Have a Single Question

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

"No questions," replied the Senator.

Eastland also was most solicitous of Fortas.

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

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

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

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

A Message for the Folks at Home

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Senate Confirms Marshall, 69-11, For High Court

Will Become First Negro In Tribunal

A By Robert C. Albright
Washington Post Staff Writer

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

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

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

Good Record Cited

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

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

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

and to the goal of equal justice under law."

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

View of the Majority

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

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

It was the third time in seven years that Marshall's name had been put to a vote of the Senate for high legal office. In 1962 President Kennedy named him a judge of the U.S. Circuit Court for the Second Judicial Circuit. The Senate

confirmed him then, 84 to 18. When in 1965 President Johnson appointed him Solicitor General, the Senate approved by a simple voice vote.

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

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

voted "Aye." Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., (D) was not recorded.

The late Sen. Harry F. Byrd Sr. had cast his vote against Marshall's confirmation for circuit court judgeship in 1962, as had former Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.).

Sen. Robert C. Byrd (D-W.

☒ Tolson
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 People's World _____

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

Not voting but paired (pairs are used to denote the positions of Senators when one or both are absent): Mass-Conn. (D-Conn.) for confirmation - 40-0.

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

676

Future Cast of Tribunal Is Hazy

Court Retains Liberal Gains

By John P. MacKenzie

Washington Post Staff Writer

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

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

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

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

Combats Complaints

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

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

cerning for legal recognition of the rights of minorities.

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

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

Could Make Difference

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

His vote could make a sharp difference on a Court that has divided closely over police search powers. Police insist that they need the power to stop suspicious

persons and frisk them in self-defense. Liberal lawyers say the technique is often used to get evidence by circumventing the constitutional rights of citizens.

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

A Harlem officer stopped him on the street and demanded his identity and Marshall told him it was part of his business. The downtown officer stopped

him and Marshall recognized the officer. He doesn't know why to this day.

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

Attitude Indicated

Marshall's actions on the Second Circuit Court of Appeals

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

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

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

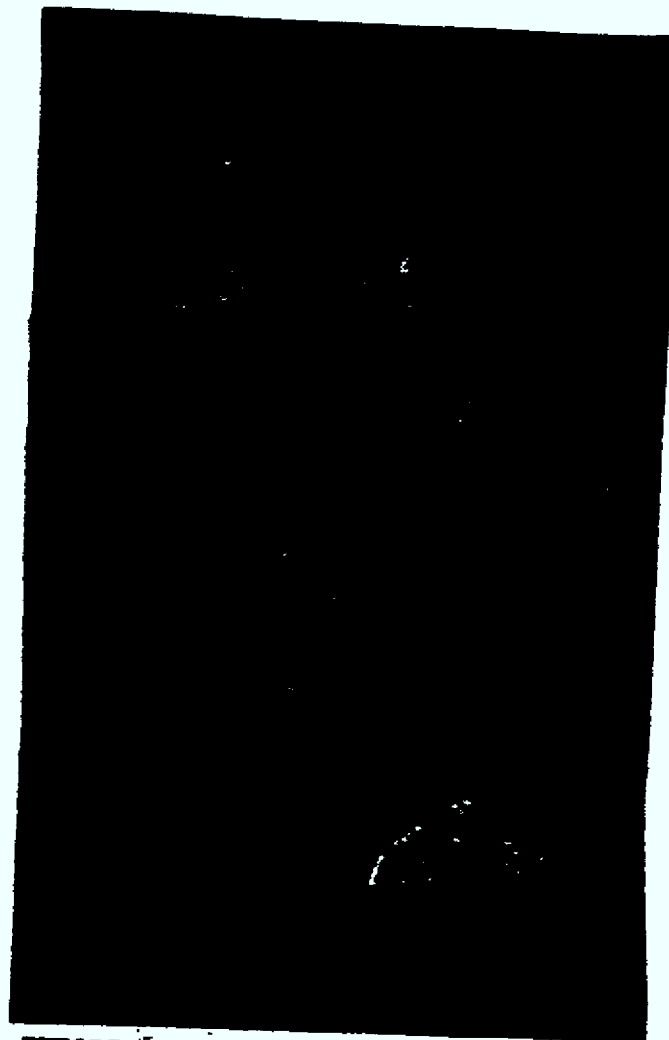
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The National Observer _____
People's World _____

AUG 31 1967

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128 SEP 8 1967

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

Only Family and Friends See Marshall Sworn In by Black

By DANA BULLEN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Will Have Bible"

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

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

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

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

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

In the Bible that Black had given Marshall, Black had

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

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

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

Inside the front cover, Black had written:

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

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

A First for Black

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

tions except decide cases, however.

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

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

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

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

It was all there, though.

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

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

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

Date _____

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- DeLoach
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- Tele. Rm.
- Holmes
- Gandy

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 9-4-62

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages 17272-17273. Senator Javits, (R) New York, spoke concerning the postponement of Judiciary Committee hearings on the nomination of Thurgood Marshall. Senator Javits included with his remarks an editorial published in the Durham Morning Herald of Durham, North Carolina, entitled "Delay Hurts South, Not Marshall." The editorial states "His personal background has been thoroughly checked and approved by an FBI investigation."

NOT RECORDED
19 SEP 14 1962

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

62

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UPI-206

(DODD)

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

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

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JUL 13 1967

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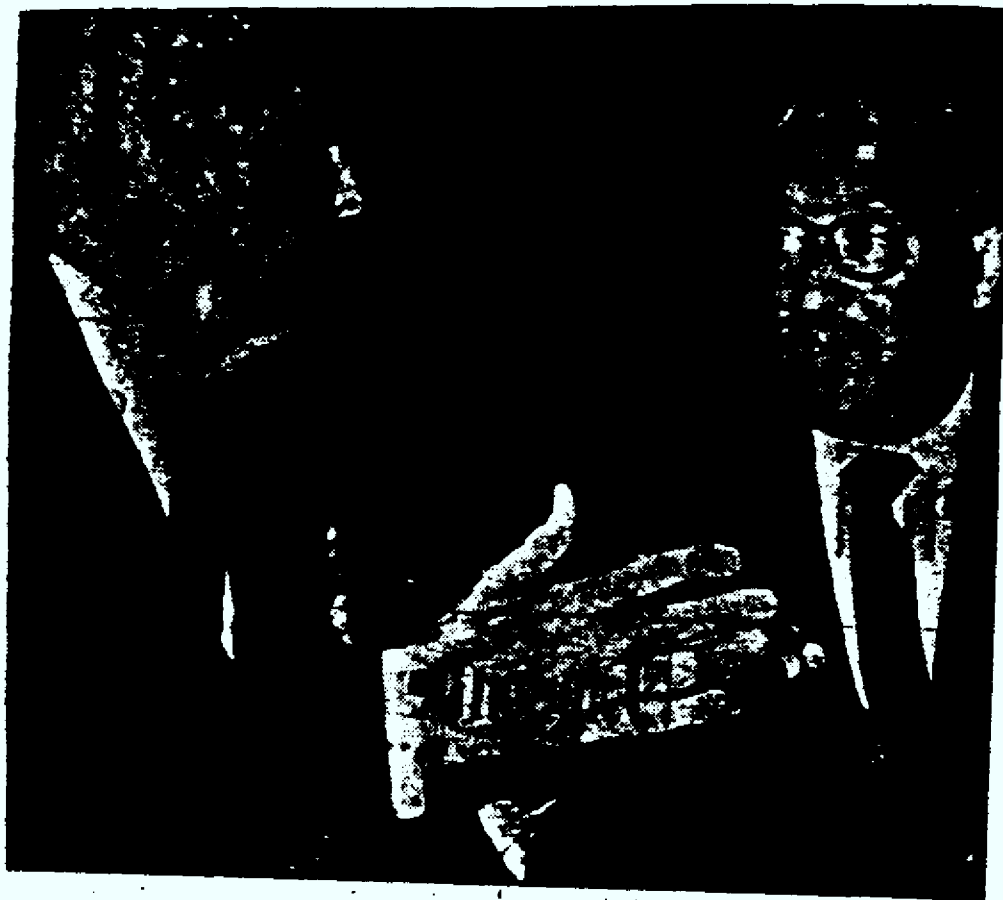
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WASHINGTON CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE



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



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 66-6200-44-441

623-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: March 26, 1956

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: *key*

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

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

Olney then referred to the current controversy which he is having with Thurgood Marshall and gave me copies of the letters which had been exchanged between Marshall and Olney. It started with an item in the Washington Post carrying a story stating that Thurgood Marshall had launched into an hour-long attack upon the Department for failing to use the powers it already has. Olney wrote a sharp letter to Marshall on this. Marshall replied, denying that he had engaged in an hour-long discussion and sought to justify himself. Olney then in a four-page letter goes after Marshall and the over-all problem and the fact that the Department had done all that it could. It seems that the references to the Bureau in this letter correctly set forth our position. *Letter of Mar. 19 is indicated.*

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

cc: *[redacted]*
Mr. Rosen

(4)
ENCLOSURE

58 APR 13 1956

RECORDED-16

INDEXED-16

12 1956

b7C 62

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

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

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

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

Memorandum to Mr. Tolson from L. B. Nichols

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

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

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

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☐ For your information: _____

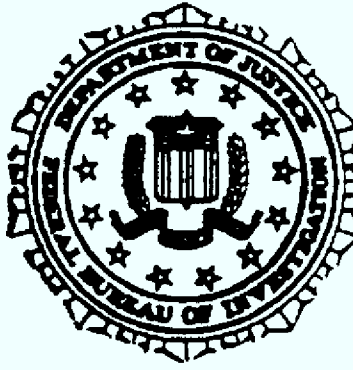
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FBI/DOJ

627



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 89-7070

628

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

89-7070-141X

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FBI/DOJ

629

NO	REF	NAME	NAME/TITLE	NO	REF	NAME	NAME/TITLE
216	7176	THE DIRECTOR	QUALITY MANAGEMENT BOARD				
228	7262	Mr. Clarke	Mr. Christensen	211	8829	Mr. Christensen	
225	7118	Mr. Greenleaf		211	8829		
225	7116	Mr. Ray	Mr. Ray - THE	211	8829	Mr. Ray - THE	
232	7012	Mr. Baker	Mr. Baker	211	8829	Mr. Baker	
217	7159	Mr. Byrne	Mr. Byrne	211	8829	Mr. Byrne	
187	Annex	Mr. Daniels	Mr. Daniels	211	8829	Mr. Daniels	
245	7427	Mr. Davis	Mr. Davis	211	8829	Mr. Davis	
223	6026	Mr. DeLoach	Mr. DeLoach	211	8829	Mr. DeLoach	
241	7099	Mr. Egan	Mr. Egan	211	8829	Mr. Egan	
234	6012	Mr. Kennedy	Mr. Kennedy	211	8829	Mr. Kennedy	
215	7121	Mr. Sullivan	Mr. Sullivan	211	8829	Mr. Sullivan	
241	11285	Mr. Tavel	Mr. Tavel	211	8829	Mr. Tavel	
245	7260	CEO - Mr. Callahan	CEO - Mr. Callahan	211	8829	CEO - Mr. Callahan	
215	7901	CEO - Mr. Davis	CEO - Mr. Davis	211	8829	CEO - Mr. Davis	
245	7462	CEO - Mr. Egan	CEO - Mr. Egan	211	8829	CEO - Mr. Egan	
245	7222	CEO - Mr. Kennedy	CEO - Mr. Kennedy	211	8829	CEO - Mr. Kennedy	
262	18327	Bill Bush	Bill Bush	211	8829	Bill Bush	
183	1803	George H. H. H.	George H. H. H.	211	8829	George H. H. H.	
282	1828			211	8829		

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- ☐ For Your Info.
- ☐ Date & Location
- ☐ Name & Address
- ☐ Age & Gender

C. Norman Heflinger
Assistant Professor

Not Personnel Man

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552

Section 552a

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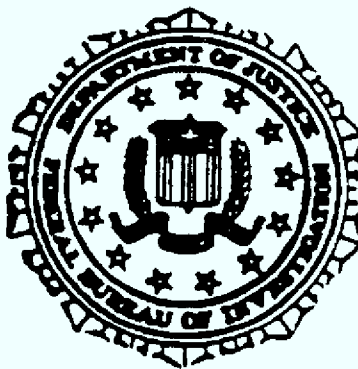
- ☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of *Washington Metropolitan Field Office file 89-WF-163189-10+11.*

☐ For your information: _____

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

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681



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 100-111437

282

New York
7/2/52

MEMO:

Re: JEFFERSON SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
Inc.

b2, b7D/c

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

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

[redacted] SA

b7C

- 1 - NY 64-3809 PNC
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - NY 100-25116 (Lynch, - Negro (question))
- 1 - NY 100-27167 ("Political Affairs")
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - NY 100-25115 (Sam Davis)
- 1 - NY 100-7429 (NAACP)
- 1 - NY 200- (Thurgood Marshall)

100-111437

~~100-104626~~

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

100-20116-3

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63

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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

204

New York
JUL 7 5 1952

MEMO:

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

b2, b7D
C

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

The original informant report is maintained as serial 778
in 66-3609 (P&C).

[REDACTED] SA

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

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

b7C

100-111437-2

~~100-111437-4~~

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
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FBI - NEW YORK	

[REDACTED]

100-7629

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552

Section 552a

□ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

□ (dxS)

□ (b)(2)

□ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (ix2)

□ (b)(3)

~~(b)(7)(C)~~

□ (kX1)

~~(b)(7)(D)~~

□ (kX2)

□ (b)(7)(E)

□ (k)(3)

□ (b)(7)(F)

□ (kX4)

□ (b)(4)

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For your information:

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FBI/DOJ

636

New York
7/16/52

MEMO:

Re: JEFFERSON SCHOOL
IS - C

b2; b7D
C

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

The original report is filed as Serial # [REDACTED] in file 66-3309 (PAC).

SA.

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

b7C

100-51820

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

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

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

637

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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FBI/DOJ

638

New York
July 22, 1952

MEMO:

RE: CITIZENS EMERGENCY DEFENSE CONFERENCE
IS-C

b2, b7D
C

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

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

[REDACTED] SA.

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

b7C

[REDACTED]
100-109061

100-111437-4

SEARCHED _____ INDEX _____
SERIALIZED _____ FILED _____

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

b7C

239

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☒ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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- ☐ For your information: _____

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

100-111437-4 enclosures

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FBI/DO

640

New York
July 22, 1952

MEMO

RE: [REDACTED]

SP - C

b2;
b7D
C

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

The original report is filed as Serial
[REDACTED] in NY file 66-3809 (F&C).

[REDACTED] SA.

1-NY-66-3809 (F&C)

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1-NY-100-8522 (AIP)

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1-NY-100-21520 (Consolidated)

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Chief Clerk:
Open Case 107
[REDACTED]

THURGOOD MARSHALL

b7C

100-100022

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

SEARCHED [REDACTED]

SERIALIZED [REDACTED]

100-111437-1

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Section 552

Section 552a

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□ (b)(3)

~~(b)(7)(C)~~

□ (kX!)

(b)(7)(D)

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□ (b)(7)(E)

□ (kX3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

□ (kX4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (kX5)

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□ (KX6)

□ (b)(6)

□ (kX7)

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

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

☐ **For your information:** _____

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

100-111437-5, enclosure

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

647

OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, New York

DATE:

ATTN: [REDACTED] SA (100-)

SUBJECT:

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

ZSA [REDACTED]

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

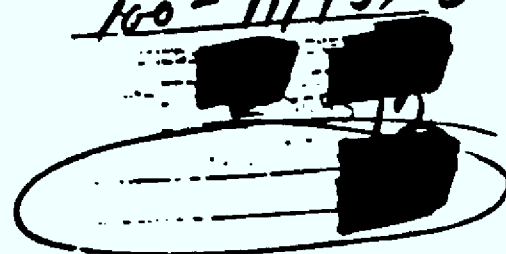
Above captioned name appeared on this list.

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

Y-103

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

100-111437-6



Date: June 27, 1955

SA

Re: Thurgood Marshall
54-C

DOCUMENTATION

Agent to
whom
Furnished

File Number
where
Located

AND

13.

b2, b7D
C

~~b7C~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

b2;
b7C

11/22/95 31 SP2

Je Thuis
Mijnself

~~100-111437-7~~ b7c
100-111437-7

[illegible]

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



141

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

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

□ (b)(1)

□ (b)(7)(A)

□ (dX5)

□ (b)(2)

□ (b)(7)(B)

□ (ix2)

□ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

$\square (k \times 1)$

☒ (b)(7)(D)

□ (kX2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

□ (kX3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

□ (k)(4)

□ (b)(4)

□ (b)(8)

□ (kXS)

☐ (b)(5)

□ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

□ (b)(6)

□ (kY7)

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

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Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

☐ **For your information:**

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

100-111437-7, pages 2 & 3

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

0415

LS. 100-4197

b7C/D

[REDACTED]

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

"/ [REDACTED]

64

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : SAC, CHICAGO (100-8261)

DATE: 7-11-56

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

b7c

SUBJECT: COMINFIL NAACP
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b2, b7c

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

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

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

b2, b7c

(7)

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

100-111437-0

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 11 1956	
FBI - CHICAGO	

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUL 11 1956	
FBI - CHICAGO	

b7c

347

b7C

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

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

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

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

CG 100-8261

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

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

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

b7c

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

DE 100-1334

(12)

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

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

② - New York (RM)
(THURGOOD MARSHALL)

TO : SAC, DETROIT (100-1334)

DATE: May 27, 1957

FROM : SA [REDACTED]

SUBJECT: SWP
IS - SWP

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

INFORMANT: [REDACTED] who is of unknown reliability

ACTIVITY: [REDACTED]

RECEIVED: Via Bulet dated 5/1/57.

RECEIVED BY: Detroit Office

LOCATION: [REDACTED]

Relet reflected the following: 100-111437-9

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

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

650

DE 100-1334

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

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

Attached thereto was the following two reports:

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] D

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

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

□ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

□ (dX5)

□ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

(b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

□ (kX1)

☒ (b)(7)(D)

□ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

□ (kX3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

□ (kX4)

□ (b)(4)

□ (b)(8)

☐ (kX5)

☐ (b)(5)

□ (b)(9)

□ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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☐ **For your information:**

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

100-111437-9

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
XNO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

Subject

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date 3/27/58

Subject THURGOOD MARSHALL

Address 409 Edgecomb Ave, NYC

Birth Date 7/2/08

Birthplace Baltimore, Md.

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

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

☐ Restrict to Locality of _____

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

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

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

Searched by

Consolidated by

Reviewed by

File Review Symbols

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

7-6

67C

(date)

(date)

(date)

11 cont'd
2254
100-111437-10

653

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

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

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

☐ Restrict to Locality of

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

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File Review Symbols

I - Identical
MI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

7-6

3/28
(date)

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(date)

*p 2 with
b7c*

65

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐
☐
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Exact Spelling

All References

Main Subversive Case Files Only

Subversive References Only

☐
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☐

Main Criminal Case Files Only

Criminal References Only

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

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

☐

Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
100-1778-964	SAC's office		
100-9629-30	P	NP	
100-9629-31	P	NP	
100-9629-32	P	* unable to locate original	
100-9629-363A	P	NP	
100-9629-365	P	NP	
100-0-39806	P		
100-0-44674	12/15/55 p 4 c. 1	N.P.	
100-0-44674	12/15/55 p 4 c. 1	N.P.	

Requested by

Searched

Extension

File No.

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(date)

p3 would

Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

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

* see 155 97-26375

655

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Address

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

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

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

☐ Restrict to Locality of

File & Serial Number	Remarks	File & Serial Number	Remarks
<i>✓ 105-8154-4</i>			
<i>409 Chocoma Ave NY</i>			
<i>✓ 100-28627-3375</i>			
<i>clipping 4/14/51</i>			
<i>100-42735A</i>			
<i>Peoples Voice</i>			
<i>✓ 7/6/46 p. 3</i>	<i>NP.</i>		
<i>✓ 12/20/47 p. 40</i>			X
<i>✓ 1/17/48 p. 9</i>			X
<i>✓ 2/19/48 p. 14</i>			X
<i>✓ 97-169-824849</i>			
<i>✓ 100-79498-239</i>	<i>none only mention conversation</i>		
<i>✓ -270 p. 14</i>			

Requested by

Squad

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File No.

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(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical

? - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

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656

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐

Exact Spelling

☐

All References

☐

Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐

Subversive References Only

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Main Criminal Case Files Only

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Criminal References Only

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

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

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File & Serial Number

Remarks

February

Item 2/27/40 p 1 col. 6

Item 11/30/42 "1" "4

Item 10/29/43 "2" "2

Item 4/27/46 "5" "4

not mentioned

Unavailable - not in file

Reported (received)

NP

Item 7629-140

Clipping from Amst. News

7/1/52 p 3 cols 1-3

Item 7629-730 p 2

Newsp. clip. 5/10/51

Item 28627-3345

Clipping 3/10/51

chd at 1/10/51 57-6 x

unable to locate

Requested by

Squad

7-6

Extension

File No.

Searched by

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(date)

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Consolidated by

(date)

Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical

NI - Not identical

V - Not identifiable

U - Unavailable reference

657

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Date

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Address

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

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

Exact Spelling

All References

Main Subversive Case Files Only

Subversive References Only

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

Main Criminal Case Files Only

Criminal References Only

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

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

☐ Restrict to Locality of

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File & Serial Number

Remarks

File & Serial Number

Remarks

100-91503-1853	x		
409 Edgewood Ave. N.Y.			
present. 16. 1944. 1945. 1946.			
as of June 1953 according to 163-2			
100-91503-99	marriage, re 1853		
100-4013-1A378 p. 4			NP.
Thelmont Vol. XV # 19			
5/7/51 (Bulky, 118 lb)			
100-4013-1A378 p. 4			NP.
"Thelmont" 12/1/50 (Bulky)			
100-10769-1 p. 484 re 4 p. 2			NP.
69 3- Ave. N.Y.			

Requested by

Squad

Extension

File No.

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3/27
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Consolidated by

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(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical
NI - Not identical

9 - Not identifiable
U - Unavailable reference

67C

658

TO: CHIEF CLERK

Subject

Thurgood Marshall

Aliases

Address

Birth Date

Birthplace

☐ Exact Spelling

☐ All References

☐ Main Subversive Case Files Only

☐ Subversive References Only

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

☐ Restrict to Locality of

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

Requested by

Typed

Extension

File No.

Searched by

3/28
(date)

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Reviewed by

(date)

File Review Symbols

I - Identical

N - Not identifiable

NI - Not identical

U - Unavailable reference

** See 100-77-2652*

b7c

659

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b7c

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: SAC, NEW YORK

DATE: 7/8/58

FROM: SA [REDACTED]

RE: 1. Pingood Marshall
FILE # 100-111437

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

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

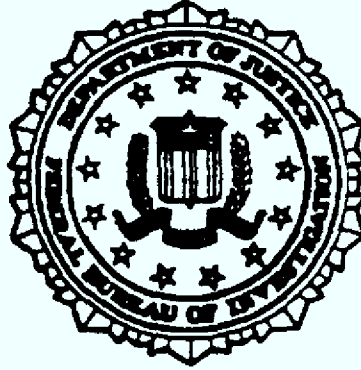
b7c

100-111437-11

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

661

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 77-88227

VOLUME NO.

1

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. DEVER, DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Please obtain a report relative to the character, reputation and qualifications of the individual named below who is under consideration for appointment to the position indicated below with the Department of Justice:

Thurgood MARSHALL

NAME IN FULL

(Female Applicants - Maiden Name)

POSITION UNDER CONSIDERATION U.S. Circuit Judge - Second Circuit

LEGAL RESIDENCE New York, N.Y.

DATE OF BIRTH 7-2-1908 PLACE OF BIRTH Baltimore, Md.

If not born in the United States and not naturalized, date and port of entry of applicant into the United States

If naturalized, date and place of naturalization

MARITAL STATUS

EDUCATION: a. High school or equivalent

b. College or Technical Lincoln University, Pennsylvania Graduated Feb. 1930

c. Miscellaneous Howard University Law School - LL.B. June 1933

d. Miscellaneous

Names of clubs, societies and similar organizations of which applicant is a member

Date of admission to the Bar 1933 Name of State in which admitted Maryland

BUSINESS EXPERIENCE:

Name and Address of Employer

Position

Period of Employment

Private Practice of Law, Balt., Md. 1933 to 1938

NAACP, Balt. City Branch Counsel 1934

NAACP Spec. Counsel 1936 to 1950

NAACP Legal Defense & Educ. Fund, Inc. Director-Counsel 1950 to date
10 Columbus Circle, N.Y.C.

Constitutional Conference on Kenya, London, Eng.-Consultant Jan.-Feb. 1960

Celebration of Independence of Sierra Leone, West Africa Apr. 1961

Head of U.S. Delegation
Arrests or law suits in which applicant has been involved

Military Service

List names of relatives.

REFERENCES: (Preferably five)

Name

Residence Address

Business Address

Expedite

XXXX

Joseph F. Dolan
Assistant Deputy Attorney General

b7c

718

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (File
FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (File 77-5708)

) DATE: 9/13/61

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
[REDACTED] DAPLI
US CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

b7C

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 9/15/61

Reason for the delinquency: Associate, [REDACTED] Pittsburgh, Pa.,
out of town, whereabouts not known, and not expected to return
to Pittsburgh prior to 9/15/61.

Date the report or necessary communication
will reach the Bureau: 9/19/61

b7C

ABC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

RECEIVED FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI 18 SEP 1961

DATE: 9-14-61

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (File 77-28751)

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL T950.2.U

DAPLI

USCJ

2nd DISC.

b7C

This case will be delinquent.

Date of Bureau deadline: 9-15-61

Reason for the delinquency: LATE LEAD REC.

Date the report or necessary communication
will reach the Bureau: 9-19-61

AEC zone designation; e.g., OR, CH, etc.:
(This applies only to 116 cases.)

Teletype b7C

NO ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION RECOMMENDED

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Trotter *et al*

DATE: 9/11/61

b7c

FROM : ☒ J. W. Conrad

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DAFLI

*4/11/50 register
files*

*gov. Vugni Island Charles
Amable Vugni Islands*

Please search the name of the individual through the records of the Identification Division and return this memorandum with a notation of your findings to-

- ☐ Employee Security Section, Room _____, Justice Building. (In SGE and UN cases, if a record of arrest is found, please enclose, in addition to file copy, 1 copy of the Identification Record for each state in which arrests occurred).
- ☒ Special Inquiry Section, Room 1252, Justice Building.
- ☐ Laboratory, Att.: _____, Ext. _____, re D # _____

The following identifying data are listed for your assistance (Att.: Investigative Division only - in addition to the name or names and the Government agency appearing in the title):

Sex <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female	Race	Height	Name and aliases (For use of Laboratory)	
Date and place of birth 7/2/1908 Baltimore, Maryland		Age	(1)	(2)
Military Service #	CSC #			(3)
Last known address New York City, N.Y.				
Previous Government employment				
Date SGE security form received				
Other pertinent identifying data (Att.: Lab., include PD #s and location)				

Identification Division Reply

- ☐ Based upon information furnished, no record located.
- ☒ A noncriminal fingerprint record which MAY BE identical was located. This record was searched through the criminal files and no criminal record found.
- ☐ The enclosed Identification Record IS or MAY BE identical with the record of the employee, applicant, or subject.

721

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 9/8/61

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Malone	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ingram	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

This is to advise that at 5:00 P. M., 9/8/61, a request was received from Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan for an expedite investigation of Marshall who is under consideration for captioned position.

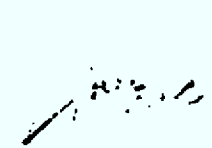
Marshall is Director-counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and has been associated with the NAACP since 1934. He is 53 years of age, a graduate of Howard University Law School and was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1933.

ACTION:

Investigation was ordered 9/8/61 and will be given close supervision.


✓

Q





b7C

SEP 20 1961

b7C

9



cc to



1128

9-8-61

b7C

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACs NEW YORK
BALTIMORE ✓
PHILADELPHIA
ALBANY
CHICAGO ✓
OMAHA ✓
RICHMOND ✓
WASHINGTON FIELD (BSM)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 8 1961

TELETYPE

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT.
BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, ONE NINE ZERO
EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. RESIDES NEW YORK CITY. ALL OFFICES
REFER TO ONE NINE SIX ZERO - SIX ONE 'WHO'S WHO' FOR BACKGROUND
DATA. NEW YORK OBTAIN COMPLETE BACKGROUND DATA AND SET OUT
ANY ADDITIONAL LEADS. APPLICANT CONSULTANT CONSTITUTIONAL
CONFERENCE ON KENYA, LONDON, ENGLAND, JANUARY TO FEBRUARY,
SIXTY; HEAD OF U.S. DELEGATION, CELEBRATION OF INDEPENDENCE
SIERRE LEONE, WEST AFRICA, APRIL SIX ONE. WFO VERIFY. CONDUCT
THOROUGH INVESTIGATION PURSUANT TO SECTION NINETEEN, M. OF I.,
CONCERNING USDJ'S. REPORT IDENTITY AND RESIDENCES OF IMMEDIATE
RELATIVES AND CONDUCT CREDIT AND CRIMINAL CHECKS CONCERNING EACH.
VERIFY ADMISSION TO BAR AND MEMBERSHIP BAR ASSOCIATIONS AND

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____

RLB

(5)

NOTE: On September 8, 1961, Assistant Deputy AG Dolan requested expedite investigation of Marshall who is being considered for position of U.S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit. [redacted] of Mr. DeLoach's office advised there is no objection to interviews of U.S. Senators from New York [redacted]

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE TO NEW YORK
RE: THURGOOD MARSHALL

CHECK GRIEVANCE COMMITTEES. WFO INTERVIEW U.S. SENATORS FROM
NEW YORK. IF POOR FINANCIAL BACKGROUND DEVELOPED, CONDUCT
SPECIFIC INQUIRY TO DETERMINE WHETHER ANY TAX LIENS HAVE BEEN
FILED AGAINST HIM AND TO DETERMINE THE RESULTS OF ANY LITIGATION
INVOLVING NONPAYMENT OF DEBTS EITHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. SET
OUT LEADS BY TELETYPE. IMMEDIATELY FURNISH WFO [REDACTED] b3
CHECK NAMES OF FORMER EMPLOYERS AND ADDRESSES UNKNOWN TO WFO
AND ALL RESIDENCES IN YOUR DIVISION. INSTRUCT ANY ADDITIONAL
AUXILIARY OFFICES TO DO SAME.

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI

SEP 8 3 53 AM '61

RECEIVED-EAAMS

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 8 1961
TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 9/11/61 1-27-61 DST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SACS BALTIMORE, NEW YORK, NORFOLK AND
WASHINGTON FIELD

F NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, RICHMOND /77-7946/ 2P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT
BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. RE BUREAU TEL SEPTEMBER EIGHT,
INSTANT, NO COPY TO NORFOLK. APPOINTEE DIRECTOR, LEGAL DEFENSE
AND EDUCATION FUND NAACP AND HAS APPEARED ON BEHALF OF NAACP
IN FEDERAL DISTRICT COURT AND FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

BALTIMORE INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] FOURTH CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
WASHINGTON FIELD INTERVIEW U. S. CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] AT
ALEXANDRIA AND ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA. ALSO INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] EMPLOYED FHA, AND [REDACTED] LAW SCHOOL,
HOWARD UNIVERSITY AND MEMBER CIVIL RIGHTS COMMISSION. MARSHALL
HAS REPORTEDLY WORKED WITH [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] FOR SEVERAL YEARS

IN CONNECTION WITH NAACP LITIGATION IN VIRGINIA. ALSO INTERVIEW
[REDACTED] CIVIL RIGHTS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

END PAGE ONE

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

TWO COPIES WFO

PAGE TWO

WASHINGTON , D. C., WHO APPEARED WITH MARSHALL WHILE REPRESENTING
NAACP [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] IN U. S. DISTRICT COURT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

NORFOLK INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

NEW YORK ^{low}SEE YOUR FILE [REDACTED] RE

[REDACTED] INTERVIEW [REDACTED] FOR INFORMATION OF
NORFOLK, BUREAU HAS INSTRUCTED THAT A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION
BE CONDUCTED PURSUANT TO SECTION ONE NINE , M OF I, CONCERNING U.S.
DISTRICT JUDGES. REPORT THE IDENTITY AND RESIDENCES OF
IMMEDIATE RELATIVES AND CONDUCT CREDIT AND CRIMINAL CHECKS
CONCERNING EACH. IF POOR FINANCIAL BACKGROUND DEVELOPED, CON-
DUCT SPECIFIC INQUIRY TO DETERMINE IF ANY TAX LIENS HAVE BEEN
FILED AGAINST HIM AND TO DETERMINE THE RESULTS OF ANY LITIGATION
INVOLVING NON-PAYMENT OF DEBTS EITHER PUBLIC OR PRIVATE. SET
OUT LEADS BY TELETYPE. IMMEDIATELY FURNISH WASHINGTON FIELD
[REDACTED] CHECK NAMES OF FORMER EMPLOYERS AND ADDRESSES b3
UNKNOWN TO WASHINGTON FIELD AND ALL RESIDENCES IN YOUR DIVISION
INSTRUCT ANY ADDITIONAL AUXILIARY OFFICES TO DO SAME.

~~CORRECTION PAGE 2 LINE 3 294/XXXWORD 2 SHD BE LITIGATION~~
END AND ACK IN ORDER PLS.

1-35 PM OK FBI VA [REDACTED] R RRLAY b7c

OK FBI BA [REDACTED] 26 11 1 30 01

OK FBI NF [REDACTED]

TU DISC 460-1-1 2 3 I 726

7000000000
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1961
TELETYPE

b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-11-61 5-50 PM EDST MON
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC-S NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, BALTIMORE 77-20751

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT.

BUDED NINE FIFTEEN NEXT. RE BU TEL NINE EIGHT LAST.

INVESTIGATION BALTIMORE, MD., REFLECTS APPOINTEE HAS NO
SISTERS AND ONE BROTHER, WILLIAM AUBREY MARSHALL, A DOCTOR

AT THE DELAWARE STATE TB HOSPITAL. APPOINTEE-S MOTHER,

NORMA A. PAREN WILLIAMS END PAREN MARSHALL PASSED AWAY EIGHT
NINETEEN SIXTYONE AT NEW YORK CITY., FATHER WILLIAM MARSHALL

DECEASED BALTIMORE, MD. APPROXIMATELY NINETEEN FORTY THREE.

APPOINTEE CONSIDERED TO BE CLOSE FRIEND OF FEDERAL JUDGE
WILLIAM H. NASTY, PHILADELPHIA, PA. (BA) WILL CONDUCT

APPROPRIATE INQUIRY CONCERNING BROTHER WILLIAM AND PHILADELPHIA,
INTERVIEW JUDGE NASTY. - Cor.

END AND ACK PLS
5-55 PM OK FBI WA FOR RELAY
TU DISC

77-11-1-5
NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23

copies destroyed.
DEC 14 1961

b7C
727
1/4

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

9/12, 1961

- ☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Room
☒ Attention [REDACTED]
☒ Return to [REDACTED] 1252
 Super Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

- ☒ Restricted to Locality of NY & Md
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Norma Aileen Williams Marshall

Subject _____

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 9/12 Searcher Initials

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Mr.

72A

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

- SEARCH SLIP

- Subj: William Marshall

Supervisor _____ Room _____

R# 401 Date 9/12 Searcher Initial

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

b7C

N/A [REDACTED] MEXICO
 N/A [REDACTED]
 AR [REDACTED]

b7c

730

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

SEP 1 1 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

URGENT 9-11-61 4-38 PM

TO DIRECTOR AND SACS BALTIMORE AND NEW YORK

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC RICHMOND /77-7946/ 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, US CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT.

RE RICHMOND TEL THIS DATE.

VIRGINIA NAACP, IDENTIFIED RELATIVES AS FOLLOWS, MOTHER NORMA WILLIAMS MARSHALL, A SCHOOL TEACHER IN BALTIMORE, MD. FOR THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, WHO DIED TWO OR THREE WEEKS AGO AT HOME OF SISTER, MRS. PAREN FNU PAREN DODSON, IN NYC. FATHER WILLIAM, DECEASED SEVERAL YEARS AGO. BROTHER DR. WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, MARSHALTON, DEL. SONS JOHN AND THURGOOD, JR., AGES ABOUT FOUR AND FIVE. PRESENT WIFE CECILIA S, WAS A FORMER PRIVATE SECRETARY AT NAACP HEADQUARTERS, NYC. FIRST WIFE VIVIAN, DIED IN FIFTYFIVE.

END AND ACK IN ORD PLS

WA 4-39 PM OK FBI WA FOR RELAY

BA OK FBI BA

TU DISC

77-77-27-6 b7C
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25 FEB 23 1962

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DEC 10 1961

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 11 1961

TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-11-61 11-39 PM

TO DIRECTOR /19/ AND SACS, ALBANY, CHICAGO, OMAHA, RICHMOND
FROM SAC, NEW YORK 77-26395

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, US CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE BUTE
NINE EIGHT SIXTY ONE, NO COPY NORFOLK. ALL OFFICES NOTE MARSHALL HAS
BEEN IDENTIFIED AS OFFICER OF OR CONNECTED WITH PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS
OF AMERICA, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION
PAREN CITED BY HCUA OR STATE AGENCY PAREN NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR
CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTIES AND NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS PAREN DESIGNATED
BY ATTORNEY GENERAL PAREN.

END

NY R NR 19 WA

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25 FEB 28 1962

265 11

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Belmont_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Evans_____
Mr. Malone_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Ingram_____
Miss Gandy_____

URGENT 9-12-61 2-01 AM
TO DIRECTOR --2-- AND SACS BALTIMORE, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, DALLAS,
NEW ORLEANS, LITTLE ROCK, OKLAHOMA CITY, PITTSBURGH, AND
WASHINGTON FIELD
FROM SAC NEW YORK 77-26395 5P
COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, US CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND
CIRCUIT. REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE NINE EIGHT LAST,
NO COPY BOSTON, DALLAS, NEW ORLEANS, LITTLE ROCK,
OKLAHOMA CITY, AND PITTSBURGH. BUDED NINE FIFTEEN NEXT.
BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN HUNDRED EIGHT, BALTIMORE.
ATTENDED BALTIMORE LOCAL PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND HIGH
SCHOOLS. RECEIVED BACHELOR OF ARTS DEGREE FROM
LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, LINCOLN PENNSYLVANIA, NINETEEN
HUNDRED THIRTY, RECEIVED LLB FROM HOWARD UNIVERSITY,
WASHINGTON, DC, NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY THREE.
ADMITTED STATE BAR OF MARYLAND, ENTERED PRIVATE
PRACTICE IN BALTIMORE UNTIL NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY SIX.
END PAGE ONE

TWO COPIES WFO

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DEC 14 1961

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PAGE TWO

SINCE NINETEEN HUNDRED THIRTY SIX, EMPLOYED BY NAACP
AS ASSISTANT SPECIAL COUNSEL, SPECIAL COUNSEL NINETEEN
HUNDRED THIRTY EIGHT DASH FIFTY, AND DIRECTOR DASH COUNSEL, NAACP
LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, NYC, SINCE NINETEEN HUNDRED FIFTY
RESIDES FIVE ZERO ONE WEST ONE TWO THREE STREET, NYC,
FOR PAST THREE OR FOUR YEARS, PREVIOUSLY FOR AT LEAST SEVENTEEN
YEARS LIVED FOUR ZERO NINE EDGEcombe AVENUE, NYC. FIRST
200h WIFE, VIVIAN BUREY MARSHALL, DIED ABOUT SIX YEARS AGO,
MARRIED CECILIA SUYAT MARSHALL IN NYC ABOUT ONE YEAR LATER.
NO CHILDREN OF FIRST MARRIAGE. TWO CHILDREN OF
SECOND MARRIAGE.. THURGOOD JUNIOR, AGE FIVE AND JOHN
WILLIAM, AGE THREE. BROTHER, WILLIAM MARSHALL, MEDICAL
DOCTOR, THREE ZERO ZERO ZERO NEWPORT GAP PIKE, WILMINGTON,
DELAWARE, IS HOSPITAL STAFF DOCTOR. MOTHER, MRS.
NORMA MARSHALL, RETIRED BALTIMORE SCHOOL TEACHER,
LIVED FOR APPROXIAMTELY PAST SIX YEARS AT FOUR ZERO NINE
END PAGE TWO

174

PAGE THREE

EDGEcombe AVENUE, NYC, UNTIL DEATH IN AUGUST, SIXTY ONE. FATHER, WILLIAM DIED ABOUT TEN OR TWELVE YEARS AGO IN BALTIMORE. FOLLOWING SUGGESTED AS LONG TIME ASSOCIATES OR FRIENDS WHO KNOW APPLICANT WELL..

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] BALTIMORE, WHO *cor*
CAN SUPPLY INFORMATION REGARDING APPLICANT-S PRIVATE
LAW PRACTICE. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SEVEN FOUR FIVE COMMONWEALTH
AVENUE, BOSTON. JUDGE WILLIAM H. HASTIE, *cor* UNITED
STATES COURT OF APPEALS, THIRD CIRCUIT, PHILADELPHIA.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED]
DALLAS, TEXAS. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BATON
ROUGE, LOUISIANA. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] PINE BLUFF, ARKANSAS.

END PAGE THREE

735

PAGE FOUR

cont
[REDACTED]
NORTHWEST, WASHINGTON, DC. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TULSA, OKLAHOMA.
[REDACTED]

PITTSBURGH. [REDACTED]

HOWARD UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, DC. CONDUCT THOROUGH
INVESTIGATION PURSUANT TO SECTION NINETEEN, MANUAL
OF INSTRUCTIONS. REPORT IDENTITY AND RESIDENCE IMMEDIATE
RELATIVES, CONDUCT CREDIT AND ARREST CONCERNING EACH.
IF POOR FINANCIAL BACKGROUND DEVELOPED, CONDUCT
SPECIFIC INQUIRY WHETHER ANY TAX LIENS FILED AND
DETERMINE RESULTS OF LITIGATION INVOLVING NON DASH
PAYMENT OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE DEBTS. SET TELETYPE
LEADS. IMMEDIATELY FURNISH WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE
FOR [REDACTED] NAMES OF FORMER EMPLOYERS AND ADDRESSES
UNKNOWN TO WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE, ALL RESIDENCES
YOUR DIVISION, AND INSTRUCT ADDITIONAL AUXILIARY OFFICES
END PAGE FOUR

b7c

b3

736

PAGE FIVE

TO DO SAME. WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE NOTE ABOVE
BACKGROUND FOR [REDACTED] ALL OFFICES CONDUCT PRIOR
INVESTIGATION. ALL OFFICES NOTE MARSHALL HAS BEEN
IDENTIFIED AS OFFICER OF OR CONNECTED WITH ^{PRO}GRESSIVE
CITIZENS OF AMERICA, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, INTERNATIONAL
JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION PAREN CITED BY HCUA OR STATE
AGENCY PAREN NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES AND NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS. PAREN DESIGNATED BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL PAREN.
END AND ACK IN O PLS
NY R 2 WA HFL

b3

737

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

Mr. Tolson____
Mr. Belmont____
Mr. Mohr____
Mr. Callahan____
Mr. Conrad____
Mr. DeLoach____
Mr. Evans____
Mr. Malone____
Mr. Rosen____
Mr. Sullivan____
Mr. Tavel____
Mr. Trotter____
Tele. Room____
Mr. Ingram____
Miss Gandy____

URGENT 9-12-61 41 XXX 4-12 PM

TO DIRECTOR FBI AND SACS ALBANY, BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, NEW YORK
S NORFOLK, OMAHA, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON FIELD
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC RICHMOND /77-7946/ 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, US CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE
BUTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST. [REDACTED] VA. STATE BAR,
DESCRIBES MARSHALL AS QUOTE RACE CONSCIOUS CRAZY UNQUOTE AND AS NOT
QUALIFIED AS JUDGE SINCE BIGOTED AND BIASED RE RACE MATTERS AND WAS
HANDLED ONLY CIVIL RIGHTS CASES AND HAS NO JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE.
WOULD NOT RECOMMEND. ADVISED [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OPPOSED MARSHALL [REDACTED] AND IS AWARE
OF HIS CHARACTER AND ABILITIES. ALSO SEE WASHINGTON FIELD FILE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] REPORT SA [REDACTED]
DATED AUGUST TEN FORTYEIGHT, ENTITLED COGOG, IS DASH C. ON PAGE
SIX NAME THURGOOD MARSHALL APPEARS. WASHINGTON FIELD HANDLE.
MARSHALL ALSO REPORTEDLY WELL KNOWN TO US CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
WILLIAM HENRY WASTIE, PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA HANDLE.
CHICAGO AND OMAHA BEING ADVISED

END AND ACK IN ORD PLS.

4-15 PM OK FBI WA [REDACTED] R RELAY

BA OK FBI BA [REDACTED]

AL OK FBI AL [REDACTED]

NF OK FBI NF [REDACTED]

PH OK FBI PH [REDACTED]

TH DISCMM

77-88-227-9
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DEC 14 1961

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

TU4

URGENT 9/12/61 2-05 PM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 7 AND SAC, NORFOLK

FROM SAC, NEW YORK /77-26395/ 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT.

RE RICHMOND TELETYPE, NINE ELEVEN LAST. NORFOLK NOTE MARSHALL
HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS OFFICER OF OR CONNECTED WITH PROGRESSIVE
CITIZENS OF AMERICA, NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, INTERNATIONAL
JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION PARENTHESIS CITED BY HCUA OR STATE AGENCY
CLOSE PARENTHESIS NATIONAL FEDERATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
LIBERTIES AND NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS PARENTHESIS DESIGNATED
BY AG CLOSE PARENTHESIS.

END AND ACK

~~CORR LINE SIX WORD SIX SHOULD BE CONSTITUTIONAL~~

PLS ACK

NY R 7 WA

77-26395-10
NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

1 copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, NEW YORK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RUCED
SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. REBUTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHT LAST. NY REVIEW
FOLLOWING REFERENCES AND INCLUDED PERTINENT INFORMATION IN CURRENT
INVESTIGATION. REFER UREP FEBRUARY FOURTEEN, FIFTY-ONE, CAPTIONED
"NLG, IS-C," WHICH LISTS MARSHALL AS MEMBER CIVIL RIGHTS AND
LIBERTIES COMMITTEE OF NLG AS OF DECEMBER, FORTY-NINE. REFER UREP
AUGUST FOURTEEN, FIFTY-TWO, CAPTIONED [REDACTED] b7c
IS-B," WHEREIN MARSHALL LISTED AS REFERENCE FOR [REDACTED] A KNOWN CP
MEMBER AS OF FORTY-FOUR. DETERMINE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION. REFER
UREP DATED MARCH TWENTY, FIFTY-ONE, CAPTIONED [REDACTED]
SI, VOA," WHICH LISTS MARSHALL'S MEMBERSHIP IN FRONT ORGANIZATIONS.
REFER URLET JUNE SIX, FIFTY-EIGHT, CAPTIONED "COMMUNIST INFIL-
TRATION OF NAACP, IS-C," SETS FORTH INFORMATION CONCERNING
MARSHALL'S MEMBERSHIP IN THE INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION,
THE SUPPORT BY DAILY WORKER, MARSHALL'S ASSOCIATION WITH MAX
YERGAN OF THE NATIONAL NEGRO CONGRESS, MEMBERSHIP IN NLG FORTY-NINE,

Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
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Tavel _____
Trotter _____
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Ingram _____

(3)
NOTE:

On 9-8-61, a request was received from Deputy Attorney General Dolan for an expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall, who is currently being considered for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit. b7c

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED
FEB 23 1962

TELETYPE TO NEW YORK
RE: THURGOOD MARSHALL

b7c

AND HIS ASSOCIATION WITH PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA. INCLUDE
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] INDICATING MARSHALL WAS NOT
A MARXIST. REFER URFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FIVE THREE TWO NINE.
URLET DATED NOVEMBER TWENTY-THIRD, FIFTY-ONE, CAPTIONED "NAACP,
IS-C," WHICH REPORTS MARSHALL EITHER CP MEMBER OR STRONG
SYMPATHIZER, THAT HE WAS MEMBER OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, ACLU IN
FORTY, AND SPONSOR OF NFCL DINNER FORTY-FOUR. ALSO, REFER RH
REPORT MAY TWELVE, FORTY-ONE, CAPTIONED "WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE,
IS-R," WHICH INDICATES THAT ^{IN} THE CONFERENCE NOVEMBER TWO, FORTY,
ATTENDED BY MARSHALL, COOPERATION BETWEEN WDL AND NAACP WAS
ESTABLISHED. REFER UREP FEBRUARY TWELVE, FIFTY-SEVEN, CAPTIONED
"CP INFILTRATION OF NAACP, IS-C," WHICH SETS OUT ANTI-COMMUNIST
STAND OF MARSHALL. REFER UREP MAY TWENTY-FIVE, SIXTY, CAPTIONED
"AFRICAN ACTIVITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, IS-AFRICA," WHEREIN
MARSHALL IS LISTED AS ADVISOR TO THE KENYA CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENC
NY REVIEW DW NOVEMBER TWENTY-FOUR, FORTY-SEVEN, REPORTING MARSHALL
AS ONE OPPOSED TO CONTEMPT CITATIONS IN CASE OF HOLLYWOOD WRITERS.
REVIEW NY TIMES, SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, FIFTY-SIX, AND AD OF NEW SCHOOL
OF SOCIAL RESEARCH WHICH LISTS MARSHALL AS LECTURER. CONFIRM
EMPLOYMENT. NY CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWS MORGUES FOR
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING
FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

7-27-61 [REDACTED]
- 2 -

b7c

TELETYPE

742

September 12, 1961

AIRTEL

To: SAC, Washington Field - Enclosure

From: Director, FBI

THURGOOD MARSHALL
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT
BUDED: 9/15/61

ReButel 9/8/61.

Enclosed for the assistance of the Washington Field Office in checking records of HCUA is a copy of the results of a similar check conducted in 1958. (62-86660-22)

WFO refer to the report of SA [redacted] dated January 31, 1949, at New York, in the case entitled "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security-C," (WFO origin). On page 1 Thurgood Marshall is listed among the names of national officers and members of the National Executive Board, who were elected from the New York area, and who were considered a part of the New York City chapter's Board of Directors. (100-7321-135)

WFO refer to your file 100-1522 and WFO letter to the Bureau dated February 12, 1948, reporting a meeting of the National Lawyers Guild on 2/1/48, in which Thurgood Marshall and others spoke against Executive Order 9835 as an infringement on civil rights. (100-7321-96)

WFO report of May 15, 1941, captioned "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security-C," lists Thurgood Marshall, 69 Fifth Avenue, New York, as a member. (100-7321-6, page 484)

Refer to WFO report dated August 23, 1949, captioned "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security-C," which lists Thurgood Marshall as a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild. (100-7321-201)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



Airtel to SAC, Washington Field
Re: Thurgood Marshall

Refer to WFO letter to the Bureau dated March 12, 1948, captioned "Cogog, Internal Security-C" which sets forth information indicating there is a suspected Communist Party cell meeting at the office of [REDACTED] Interior Department. Among the group was Thurgood Marshall. The meeting was determined to be in connection with restrictive covenants on property. Review for possible associates. (100-3-65-942) b7C

ECUA report dated 1949, page 809, lists Thurgood Marshall as a member of the National Committee from Maryland of the International Juridical Association. (61-7582-1298, pg. 8)

ECUA hearings for the first session dated November 13, 1953, contained references to Thurgood Marshall. (100-24892-44)

Refer to report of SA [REDACTED] dated May 27, 1942, at Washington, D. C., entitled "American Civil Liberties Union, Incorporated, Internal Security-C." Information concerning Thurgood Marshall is set forth on page 1161 among information concerning other officers and directors of the American Civil Liberties Union. (61-190-246) b7C

Refer to WFO file 100-1522 and the report of SA [REDACTED] dated 7/19/50, entitled "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security-C." Thurgood Marshall is listed on pages 10 and 107 as a member of the National Lawyers Guild and a member of the Civil Rights and Liberties Committee of the NLG. (100-7321-481)

Refer to report of SA [REDACTED] 11/3/48 at Washington, D. C., re "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security-C." Thurgood Marshall is listed as a member of the Executive Board on page 15; the Civil Rights and Liberties Committee, page 16. Information is set forth on pages 27 and 28 that Marshall spoke at a meeting against the loyalty order on February 11, 1948. An article appeared on page 8 of the "Washington Star" on February 28, 1948, concerning this speech. (100-7321-127; 62-82273A; Washington Star 2/28/48) b7C

Refer to report of SA [REDACTED] dated 12/28/49, at New York City, re "NLG, Internal Security-C," copy to WFO. Marshall is listed as a member of the Board of Directors, page 11. (100-7321-233-Page 11)

WFO refer to its file 100-1522 and its letter to the Bureau 5/3/50, captioned "National Lawyers Guild, Internal Security-C." Information on page 5 indicates that on 4/24/50, one [REDACTED] told [REDACTED] that Thurgood Marshall had declined to appear at a tribute to [REDACTED] (100-7321-407) 74

Airtel to SAC, Washington Field
RE: Thurgood Marshall

WFO refer to its file 100-0 and WFO letter 6/21/61 re 'Committee of 100 in Support of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, Internal Security-C (New York origin).' This letter enclosed a letterhead memorandum concerning an appeal made by Marshall to the Czech Embassy for funds.

HCUA report on National Lawyers Guild, dated 9/17/50 page 18, lists Marshall as Executive Board member from New York

(100-7321-516)

WFO review above references thoroughly and report pertinent information if identical. Check indices and logical newspaper morgues. Report pertinent information and conduct necessary interviews resulting from information developed.

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC ST. LOUIS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. BACKGROUND INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILE INDICATES MARSHALL WORKED WAY THROUGH SCHOOL AS POSTAL WORKER. CHECK FRC. MARSHALL ATTENDED SCHOOL AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRIOR TO THIRTY AND HOWARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D. C. PRIOR TO JUNE, THIRTY-THREE. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEW. RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

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NOTE: On 9-8-61 Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan requested expedite investigation of Marshall, who is being considered for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250
746

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

URGENT 9-12-61 9-16 PM

TO SAC ST. LOUIS

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, US CJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER
FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MA
LAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRI
PALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. BACKGROUND INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES I
MARSHALL WORKED WAY THROUGH SCHOOL AS POSTAL WORKER. CHECK FRC.
MARSHALL ATTENDED SCHOOL AT LINCOLN UNIVERSITY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRI
TO THIRTY AND HOWARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL, WASHINGTON, D.C., PRI
JUNE, THIRTY-THREE. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES.
REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RES
ING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

ACK & H O L D PLS

OK FBI SL HOLDING

b7C

b7C

747

9-12-61

AIRTEL

To: SACs, Washington Field
Baltimore

From: Director, FBI

THURGOOD MARSHALL
DAPLI
USCJ
SECOND CIRCUIT
BUDED: 9-15-61

ReButel 9-8-61.

For the assistance of WFO and Baltimore, Bureau files copy of "Time" magazine news article dated 9-19-55, page 23, which lists Marshall's parents as Will and Norma Arica Marshall. His father indicated to have been a B & O dining car worker and steward. His mother was listed as a Baltimore school teacher. One brother, Aubrey, was mentioned. The article stated that Thurgood Marshall had a "dining car job on the B & O" during a summer. The article further indicated that while attending Howard University, Washington, D. C., the applicant commuted from Baltimore and mentioned that during his last semester in school he married Buster Burey, who died of lung cancer in February, 1955. No children were indicated. The article further indicated that the applicant at one time was employed as a delivery boy for a hat store (place not stated) and that on one occasion while boarding a trolley he became involved in an argument with a "white man" and both were arrested. The date of this alleged arrest was not indicated. (62-86660)

"Life" magazine, 6-13-55, contains an article on Thurgood Marshall which indicates he had a summer job as a dining car waiter. No dates or place of employment given. (62-86660-A)

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Gandy _____

NOTE: On 9-8-61 Assistant Deputy Attorney General, Daniel J. Mahoney, requested expedite investigation of Marshall, who is being considered for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAILED 31

SEP 13 1961

COMM-FBI

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROOM 1250

**AIRTEL TO SACS WASHINGTON FIELD
BALTIMORE**

RE: THURGOOD MARSHALL

"New York Herald Tribune" newspaper article on 7-4-58, page 3, reflects Marshall worked his way through school as a dining car waiter and a postal worker, no dates or places of employment were given. (St. Louis being advised separately concerning U. S. Post Office employment. 62-86660-A)

WFO check State Department records. Bureau files contain copy of State Department report from the American Consul, Nairobi, 1-15-60, re "Visit of Thurgood Marshall, an American Citizen, to Kenya." State Department file is indicated to be 745a03/1-1560. (62-86660)

Baltimore check G-2 records. Bureau files reflect name check of Bureau files for G-2 in 1951 prior to visit of Thurgood Marshall to Korea and Japan. (62-86660-20)

For information of Baltimore, Bureau files contain background information received from National Conference of Bar Examiners 12-4 that Marshall was employed October, 1935, to October 1936, in general law practice as a partner with Warner T. McGuinn, 4 East Redwood St Baltimore, Maryland.

Baltimore and WFO endeavor to verify employments indicated above and report pertinent information.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office DALLAS	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/12/61	Investigative Period 9/12/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Et Al

New York teletype to Bureau, 9/12/61.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The Bureau should note Dallas letter to Bureau dated 5/16/60 captioned, [REDACTED] which sets forth information regarding [REDACTED] contained in Dallas files.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below
Copies made: 3 - Bureau (AM) 1 - Dallas (77-4416)		77-88227-15
		Corrected copy of report as furnished to outside agency. Do not permanently remove from file.

A*

COVER PAGE

DL 77-4716

INTORMANTS

IDENTITY OF
SOURCE

[REDACTED] is
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is
[REDACTED]

FILE WHERE LOCATED

[REDACTED] b2;
[REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] b7C

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date: September 12, 1961

Office: DALLAS

Field Office File No.: 77-4416

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: Associate, Dallas, Texas highly recommends applicant professionally and socially.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

ASSOCIATES

AT DALLAS, TEXAS

On September 12, 1961 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] furnished the following information:

He is presently employed by [REDACTED]

Dallas, [REDACTED]

He is presently on the National Board of
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
(NAACP).

He has known and been associated with applicant
[REDACTED] both professionally and socially.

Their families have also been closely associated
[REDACTED] having attended the funeral of MRS. VIVIAN B.
MARSHALL, about 6 years ago. They are well acquainted with

DL 77-4416

MRS. CECILIA SUYAT MARSHALL and their two children, THURGOOD MARSHALL, Jr., age 5, and JOHN WILLIAM MARSHALL, age 3. b7C

When applicant is in Texas, he always visits with the [REDACTED] family.

He was first acquainted with applicant in connection with an investigation [REDACTED] and since that time has cooperated with him on numerous law suits, [REDACTED]

Applicant's position as Chief Counsel of NAACP, and [REDACTED] being on the National Board of NAACP, has caused them to be closely associated.

He highly recommends applicant for the position of U.S. Circuit Judge, and regards him as one of the two foremost Negro constitutional lawyers in the United States, the other being Judge WILLIAM H. HASTIE, U.S. Court of Appeals, 3rd Circuit, Philadelphia, who is also a close associate of applicant.

Applicant's loyalty to the United States, his character and legal ability are unquestioned by [REDACTED] b7C

b2
b7D
C

On [redacted] furnished [redacted] of the Dallas chapter of the Peoples Educational and Press Association of Texas (PEPA). [redacted] included the name [redacted] Dallas, Texas. [redacted] advised that [redacted] paid dues to PEPA but was not an active member although he was in favor of the organization.

On [redacted] advised that at a meeting of PEPA, [redacted] a member of PEPA, was in possession of a list of names which she stated were satisfactory to be invited to join the Communist Party, USA (CP), which would be reactivated in Dallas, Texas, in the near future. In a discussion on the advisability of inviting other members of PEPA to this CP meeting, [redacted] was overheard to draw the following conclusion: that she did not think it advisable to invite [redacted] as there was no Negro representation and she feared there might be trouble if the Negroes were contacted regarding this matter.

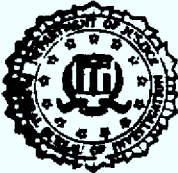
On [redacted] advised that [redacted] advised that he would proceed to Dallas where he would attempt to contact [redacted] a Negro leader in Dallas, Texas.

On [redacted] advised that a committee was formed in Dallas, Texas, on February 5, 1960, for the purpose of getting Negro voters to obtain their poll tax. [redacted] was among those present. A Dallas CP member who is known to [redacted] to be a CP member was among those present. [redacted] stated each person present represented a cross section of Dallas organizations and indicated that the individual identified by this informant as a CP member represented [redacted] who could not be present. [redacted] has identified [redacted] as former CP members who are currently in contact with active CP members and who follow the CP line.

The Peoples Educational and Press Association of Texas has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Communist Party, USA (CP) has been cited by the Attorney General, pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

174



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Dallas, Texas
September 12, 1961

Title

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT

Reference

U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT
Report of SA [REDACTED]
Dallas, Texas, 9/12/61.

b7C

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

755

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of serial 15, pages B* through 3.

☐ For your information: _____

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

77-8227-15, pages B* through 3.

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

FBI/DOJ

757

b7C

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, BOSTON

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCA, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, ONE NINE ZERO EIGHT,
BALTIMORE. ASSOCIATE NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS
LEGAL COUNSEL. REFER UREP JUNE TWELVE, FIFTY-THREE, CAPTIONED
[REDACTED] SM-C," WHEREIN SPEECH OPPOSED TO "RED b7C
FRONT ORGANIZATIONS" BY APPLICANT IS MENTIONED. BS REVIEW ABOVE,
CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWS MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT DETAILS
AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION
DEVELOPED.

NOTE:

On 9-8-61, a request was received from Deputy
Attorney General Dolan for an expedite investigation
of Thurgood Marshall, who is currently being considered
for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second
Circuit.

(3) [REDACTED]
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

7-18840-

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

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25 FEB 23 1962 b7C

758

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-12-61 7-48 PM

TO SAC BOSTON

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, ONE NINE ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE. ASSOCIATED NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. REFER UREP JUNE TWELVE, FIFTY-THREE, CAPTIONED [REDACTED] SM-C," WHEREIN SPEECH OPPOSED TO "RED FRONT ORGANIZATIONS" BY APPLICANT IS MENTIONED. BS REVIEW ABOVE, CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWS MORGUES REPORT PERTINENT DETAILS AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

ACK & H O L D PLS

OK VBI BS [REDACTED]

b7c

759

9/12/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, ALBANY

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. REFER TO ALBANY FILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH NINE ONE SEVEN NINE AND REP OF SA [REDACTED] FEBRUARY TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE, RE ALBANY COUNCIL FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES, IS DASH C. INFORMATION SET FORTH ORGANIZATION INFILTRATED BY COMMUNISTS. MARSHALL LISTED ON PAGE TWELVE AS ATTENDING HEARINGS CONCERNING ABOVE SUBJECT ON DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN FORTY-FOUR. REVIEW AND REPORT IF PERTINENT. (100-3413)

NOTE: On September 8, 1961, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan requested expedite investigation of Marshall, who is being considered for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961
TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61 8-00 PM

TO SAC ALBANY

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. REFER TO ALBANY FILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH NINE ONE SEVEN NINE AND REP OF SA [REDACTED] FEBRUARY TWENTY-EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY-FIVE, RE ALBANY COUNCIL FOR FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICES, IS DASH C. INFORMATION SET FORTH ORGANIZATION INFILTRATED BY COMMUNISTS. MARSHALL LISTED ON PAGE TWELVE AS ATTENDING HEARINGS CONCERNING ABOVE SUBJECT ON DECEMBER SIX, NINETEEN FORTY-FOUR. REVIEW AND REPORT IF PERTINENT.

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9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, LITTLE ROCK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. RE NY TEL SEPTEMBER TWELVE, LAST.
URLET JUNE TWENTY-NINE, SIXTY-ONE, ENTITLED "RACIAL SITUATION
ENCLOSURE OF WHICH NOTES MARSHALL AS ATTORNEY REPRESENTING NA
IN INTEGRATION MATTERS. ALSO, REFER ARKANSAS GAZETTE, DECEME
TWENTY-FOUR, FIFTY-SEVEN, PAGE ONE, AND ARTICLE CAPTIONED
FIRES HIS BIG GUN AT THE NAACP," WHICH CONCERNS THE ILLEGAL
PRACTICE OF LAW IN ARKANSAS BY MARSHALL. REFER ALSO, URTEL
SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, FIFTY-SEVEN, CAPTIONED "INTEGRATION IN
SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS, CR," WHICH REPORTED CONFERENCE BETWEEN
APPLICANT AND [REDACTED] WHO WAS PREVIOUSLY INDICTED
REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OF HUCA SUBCOMMITTEE FIFTY-FOUR.
LITTLE ROCK REVIEW ABOVE, CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWS MORO
REPORT PERTINENT DETAILS AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RES
FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1961

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25 SEP 1961

Tolson _____
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Gandy _____

NOTE:

On 9-8-61, a request was received from Deputy Attorney General Dolan for an expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall, who is currently being considered for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61

8-15 PM

TO SAC LITTLE ROCK

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. RE NY TEL SEPTEMBER TWELVE, LAST. REFER
URLET JUNE TWENTY-NINE, SIXTY-ONE, ENTITLED "RACIAL SITUATION,"
ENCLOSURE OF WHICH NOTES MARSHALL AS ATTORNEY REPRESENTING NAACP
IN INTEGRATION MATTERS. ALSO, REFER ARKANSAS GAZETTE, DECEMBER
TWENTY-FOUR, FIFTY-SEVEN, PAGE ONE, AND ARTICLE CAPTIONED
FIRES HIS BIG GUN AT THE NAACP, WHICH CONCERNS THE ILLEGAL
PRACTICE OF LAW IN ARKANSAS BY MARSHALL. REFER ALSO, URTEL
SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, FIFTY-SEVEN, CAPTIONED "INTEGRATION IN PUBL.
SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS, CR," WHICH REPORTED CONFERENCE BETWEEN
APPLICANT AND WHO WAS PREVIOUSLY INDICTED FOR
REFUSAL TO ANSWER QUESTIONS OF HUCA SUBCOMMITTEE FIFTY-FOUR.
LITTLE ROCK REVIEW ABOVE, CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWS MORGUES.
REPORT PERTINENT DETAILS AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING
FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

b7C

END AND ACK PLS

OK FBI LR

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1763

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From: Director, FBI

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI,
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT
Dated: September 15, 1961

ReButel September 8, 1961.

WFO refer to your file 100-5076 and the report of SA [REDACTED] dated April 10, 1944, at Washington, D. C., entitled [REDACTED] Security Matter-C." Thurgood Marshall is mentioned on page seven. Review and report any pertinent information regarding association.

(77-24258)

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FEB 1961
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NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 22 1962

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

b7C

764

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC BIRMINGHAM

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

b7c

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY LEGAL COUNSEL. BH SEE YOUR TEL DATED MARCH THREE, NINETEEN FIFTY-SIX CAPTIONED UNSUBS, [REDACTED] VICTIM, CR. RETEL INDICATES SLANDER SUIT FILED AGAINST THURGOOD MARSHALL AND OTHERS BY THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. REVIEW COURT RECORDS AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. ALSO CHECK YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

72-111-102

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 28 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Department requests expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

b7c

7/16/5

ROOM 1250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961
TELETYPE

URGENT 9-12-61 8-04 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC BIRMINGHAM

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER
FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND

RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPAL
LEGAL COUNSEL. BH SEE YOUR TEL DATED MARCH THREE, NINETEEN FIFT
CAPTIONED UNSUBS, [REDACTED] VICTIM, CR. RETEL INDICATE
SLANDER SUIT FILED AGAINST THURGOOD MARSHALL AND OTHERS BY THE
UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA. REVIEW COURT RECORDS AND REPORT PERTINENT
INFORMATION. ALSO CHECK YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGI
REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEW
RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI BH [REDACTED]

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5/16/66

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

b7C

TO SAC ATLANTA [REDACTED]
FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, U. S. CJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER ONE FIVE, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, ONE NINE ZERO EIGHT,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE ONE NINE
THREE FOUR PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. BUFILES REFLECT ARTICLE
IN ATLANTA DAILY WORLD DECEMBER THREE, ONE NINE FOUR TWO, ENTITLED
"LAWYERS RAP AP; CONDEMNED THE FBI". THURGOOD MARSHALL IS LISTED
AS HAVING MADE A REPORT TO THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. REVIEW
AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL
NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT
NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

NOTE: 9-8-61 Assistant Deputy A. G. Dolan requested expedite
investigation of Marshall who is being considered for position
of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

(100-7321-17X)

77-1-21

NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 20 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
FEB 1 1961
TELETYPE

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

[REDACTED]

56
7/67

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61 7-56 PM

TO SAC ATLANTA

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, U. S. CJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER ONE FIVE, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, ONE NINE ZERO EIGHT,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE ONE NINE
THREE FOUR PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. BUFILES REFLECT ARTICLE
IN ATLANTA DAILY WORLD DECEMBER THREE, ONE NINE FOUR TWO, ENTITLED
"LAWYERS RAP AP, CONDEMNED THE FBI". THURGOOD MARSHALL IS LISTED
AS HAVING MADE A REPORT TO THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. REVIEW
AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL
NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT
NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI AT

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b7C 1/68

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, LOS ANGELES

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, ONE NINE ZERO EIGHT,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR,
PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. LA REFER UREP JANUARY TWENTY-NINE
FORTY-ONE, CAPTIONED "AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, NATIONAL
CIVIL LIBERTIES FEDERATION, INTERNAL SECURITY," WHICH LISTS
MARSHALL, PAGES ONE TWO ONE AND ONE THREE EIGHT, AS MEMBER OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION. REFER ALSO, UREP
OCTOBER FOURTEENTH, SIXTY, CAPTIONED "CP INFILTRATION, NAACP,
LOS ANGELES DIVISION, IS-C," WHEREIN MARSHALL IS DESCRIBED AS
"VERY ANTI-COMMUNIST" IF FEASIBLE, RECONTACT ORIGINAL SOURCE OF
INFORMATION. CHECK INDICES AND REVIEW LOGICAL NEWS MORGUES.
REPORT PERTINENT DETAILS AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULT
FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

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(3)

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE:

On 9-8-61, a request was received from Deputy Attorney
General Dolan for an expedite investigation of Thurgood
Marshall, who is currently being considered for the
position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

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b7c 7/6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961
TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61

8-10 PM

TO SAC ~~LOS ANGELES~~

FROM DIRECTOR P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, ONE NINE ZERO EIGHT,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR,
PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. LA REFER UREP JANUARY TWENTY-NINE,
FORTY-ONE, CAPTIONED "AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, NATIONAL
CIVIL LIBERTIES FEDERATION, INTERNAL SECURITY," WHICH LISTS
MARSHALL, PAGES ONE TWO ONE AND ONE THREE EIGHT, AS MEMBER OF
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, CAPTIONED ORGANIZATION. REFER ALSO, UREP
OCTOBER FOURTEENTH, SIXTY, CAPTIONED "CP INFILTRATION, NAACP,
LOS ANGELES DIVISION, IS-C," WHEREIN MARSHALL IS DESCRIBED AS
"VERY ANTI-COMMUNIST." IF FEASIBLE, RECONTACT ORIGINAL SOURCE OF
INFORMATION. CHECK INDICES AND REVIEW LOGICAL NEWS MORGUES.
REPORT PERTINENT DETAILS AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING
FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END AND ACK PLS

OK FBI ~~LA~~

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9/12/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

b7C

TO SAC, DENVER

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER
FIFTEEN, NEXT. BUFILES REFLECT NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BAR
EXAMINERS FIVE TWO ZERO GUARANTY BANK BUILDING, DENVER, PREPARE
A CHARACTER REPORT ON MARSHALL IN FIFTY-SIX. ATTEMPT TO REVIEW
AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. SET OUT LEADS BY TELETYPE.
CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT
INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM
INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

-3-

b7C

NOTE: On September 8, 1961, Assistant Deputy Attorney General
Dolan requested expedite investigation of Marshall, who is being
considered for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

NO. 1-23
25 SEP 1962

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE [REDACTED]

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61

8-20 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC ~~DENVER~~

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

COVES, THURGOOD ~~MARSHALL~~, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER
FIFTEEN, NEXT. BUFILES REFLECT NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BAR
EXAMINERS FIVE TWO ZERO GUARANTY BANK BUILDING, DENVER, PREPARED
A CHARACTER REPORT ON MARSHALL IN FIFTY-SIX. ATTEMPT TO REVIEW
AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. SET OUT LEADS BY TELETYPE.
CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT
INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM
INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END AND ACK PLS

OK FBI/DN [REDACTED]

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1772

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC PHILADELPHIA

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT, BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. PHILADELPHIA REPORT MARCH TWENTY FORTY-THREE CAPTIONED QUOTE FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION, IS, UNQUOTE PAGE ONE TWO EIGHT STATED MARSHALL SUBMITTED REPORT TO NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD PROTESTING RACIAL ABUSES. ARTICLE APPEARED IN DECEMBER FIVE FORTY-TWO ISSUE OF AERO AMERICAN CONCERNING THIS. REVIEW AND REPORT PERTINENT INFO IF IDENTICAL. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT INFO AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFO DEVELOPED.

NOTE: An expedite investigation of Marshall is being conducted at the request of the Deputy Attorney General's Office. Marshall who is the nationally known legal counsel for the NAACP, is under consideration for appointment to position U. S. Circuit Court Judge, Second Circuit.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
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Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961
TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61 7-53 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC PHILADELPHIA

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCA, SECOND CIRCUIT, BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. PHILADELPHIA REPORT MARCH TWENTY FORTY-THREE CAPTIONED QUOTE FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE PHILADELPHIA DIVISION, IS, UNQUOTE PAGE ONE TWO EIGHT STATED MARSHALL SUBMITTED REPORT TO NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD PROTESTING RACIAL ABUSES. ARTICLE APPEARED IN DECEMBER FIVE FORTY-TWO ISSUE OF AFRO AMERICAN CONCERNING THIS. REVIEW AND REPORT PERTINENT INFO IF IDENTICAL. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUE. REPORT INFO AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFO DEVELOPED.

END PLS ACK

OK FBI PH 0711 [REDACTED]

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9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, NEWARK

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. NK SEE YOUR REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED JULY NINETEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-FIVE, CAPTIONED CP, USA, DISTRICT FOURTEEN, NK DIVISION, IS-C, PAGE FIFTY-TWO. DETERMINE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MARSHALL AND CP MEMBER [REDACTED] ALSO CHECK YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

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77-86-27-25

NOT RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

25 FEB 23 1962

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Tolson _____
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Callahan _____
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Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Department requests expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit

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MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

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[REDACTED]

ROOM 1250

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TEL [REDACTED]

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61 8-02 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC NEWARK

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. NK SEE YOUR REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED JULY NINETEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-FIVE, CAPTIONED CP, USA, DISTRICT b7C FOURTEEN, NK DIVISION, IS-C, PAGE FIFTY-TWO. DETERMINE DEGREE OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN MARSHALL AND CP MEMBER [REDACTED] ALSO CHECK YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END PLS ACK

OK FBI NK [REDACTED]

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9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

b7C

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. BUREAU FILES INDICATE THAT THE QUOTE LOUISIANA WEEKLY UNQUOTE NEWSPAPER, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON NOVEMBER FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE, CONTAINED ARTICLES STATING THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL WAS INCLUDED AMONG A NUMBER OF LAWYERS WHO SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FOR PRACTICING BARRATRY. CHECK YOUR INDICES; APPROPRIATE COURT RECORDS AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT INTERVIEWS NECESSARY RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
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Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Department requests expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-12-61 8-00 PM

TO SAC NEW ORLEANS

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. BUREAU FILES INDICATE THAT THE QUOTE LOUISIANA WEEKLY UNQUOTE NEWSPAPER, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, ON NOVEMBER FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-NINE, CONTAINED ARTICLES STATING THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL WAS INCLUDED AMONG A NUMBER OF LAWYERS WHO SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED FOR PRACTICING BARRATRY. CHECK YOUR INDICES, APPROPRIATE COURT RECORDS AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT INTERVIEWS NECESSARY RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED. END PLS ACK

OK FBI NO

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b7C

9/12/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, CLEVELAND

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. REFER TO CLEVELAND FILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH SEVEN NINE FOUR ONE AND REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] JANUARY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN AT CLEVELAND ENTITLED QUOTE FOREIGN DASH INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROS IN THE CLEVELAND FIELD DIVISION, INTERNAL SECURITY DASH X UNQUOTE. MARSHALL IS REFERRED TO ON PAGE FIVE AS HAVING BEEN A SPEAKER AT A MEETING ON MARCH FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-SIX WITH [REDACTED] OF THE OHIO COMMUNIST PARTY AND OTHERS. REVIEW AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

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77-11-21-21

NOT RECORDED

23 SEP 1961

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: On September 8, 1961, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan requested expedite investigation of Marshall, who is being considered for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

7-57 PM

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7C

77-11-21-21

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-12-61 7-57 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC CLEVELAND

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, ~~THURGOOD~~ THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER
FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
REFER TO CLEVELAND FILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH SEVEN NINE FOUR ONE AND
REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] JANUARY FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-
SEVEN AT CLEVELAND ENTITLED QUOTE FOREIGN DASH INSPIRED AGITATION
AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE CLEVELAND FIELD DIVISION, INTERNAL
SECURITY DASH X UNQUOTE. MARSHALL IS REFERRED TO ON PAGE FIVE AS
HAVING BEEN A SPEAKER AT A MEETING ON MARCH FIFTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-
SIX WITH [REDACTED] OF THE OHIO COMMUNIST PARTY
AND OTHERS. REVIEW AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. CHECK INDICES
AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND
CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

ACK & H O L D PLS

OK FBI/CV [REDACTED]

b7c

1780

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC MEMPHIS

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. RE SEE BUREAU LETTER DATED JANUARY FOURTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY-NINE, CAPTIONED CONSTABLES [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] DEPUTY SHERIFFS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] ET AL, CIVIL RIGHTS AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND YOUR REPORTS DATED FEBRUARY THREE, NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN AND APRIL EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN. THOROUGHLY REVIEW AND REPORT ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION. NOTE MARSHALL'S LETTER DATED DECEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN FORTY-SIX, INDICATES THAT AT THE TIME OF THE ALLEGED INCIDENT HE WAS TRAVELING WITH [REDACTED] DESCRIBED BY MARSHALL AS A REPORTER FOR THE QUOTE DAILY WORKER. UNQUOTE CHECK YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOP

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 24 1962

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Department requests expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

URGENT 9-12-61 7-53 PM

TO SAC MEMPHIS

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P,

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER
FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND.
RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS
LEGAL COUNSEL. RE SEE BUREAU LETTER DATED JANUARY FOURTEEN, NINETEEN
FORTY-NINE, CAPTIONED CONSTABLES [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] DEPUTY
SHERIFFS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] ET AL, CIVIL RIGHTS AND
DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, AND YOUR REPORTS DATED FEBRUARY THREE, NINETEEN FORTY-
SEVEN AND APRIL EIGHT, NINETEEN FORTY-SEVEN. THOROUGHLY REVIEW AND
REPORT ANY PERTINENT INFORMATION. NOTE MARSHALL'S LETTER DATED
DECEMBER FOUR, NINETEEN FORTY-SIX, INDICATES THAT AT THE TIME OF THE
ALLEGED INCIDENT HE WAS TRAVELING WITH [REDACTED] DESCRIBED BY
MARSHALL AS A REPORTER FOR THE QUOTE DAILY WORKER. UNQUOTE CHECK
YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION
AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEW RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END PLS ACK

OK FBI ME

END DISC

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

URGENT

TELETYPE

TO SAC SAVANNAH

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. SV SEE YOUR REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED JANUARY TWENTY-ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY-SIX, CAPTIONED CITIZENS COUNCIL, SWANSEA, SOUTH CAROLINA, IS-X, PAGE THREE, WHICH SETS FORTH DEROGATORY REMARKS CONCERNING MARSHALL MADE BY [REDACTED] ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED] FOR ANY PERTINENT COMMENTS. ALSO CHECK YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE:

Department requests expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROOM 1250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61 7-42 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC SAVANNAH

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. SV SEE YOUR REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] DATED JANUARY TWENTY-ONE, NINETEEN FIFTY-SIX, CAPTIONED CITIZENS COUNCIL, SWANSEA, SOUTH CAROLINA, IS-X, PAGE THREE, WHICH SETS FORTH DEROGATORY REMARKS CONCERNING MARSHALL MADE BY [REDACTED] ATTEMPT TO LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED] FOR ANY PERTINENT COMMENTS. ALSO CHECK YOUR INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT ANY NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END PLS ACK

OK FBI SV [REDACTED]

TU DISCV

b7C

784

b7C

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC SAN FRANCISCO

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. SAN FRANCISCO REPORT FEBRUARY ONE, FORTY-FOUR CAPTIONED QUOTE FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION, IS, UNQUOTE PAGE ELEVEN STATED MARSHALL WAS CHAIRMAN OF MEETING AT ELECTION OF OFFICERS. SAN FRANCISCO REPORT DATED OCTOBER TEN, FORTY-EIGHT CAPTIONED QUOTE [REDACTED] SM-C UNQUOTE URFILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH THREE ZERO EIGHT EIGHT ZERO REPORTS MARSHALL INVITED TO DINNER BY [REDACTED] REVIEW AND REPORT INFO IF IDENTICAL. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT INFO AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFO DEVELOPED. b7C

NOTE: An expedite investigation of Marshall is being conducted at the request of the Deputy Attorney General's Office. Marshall who is the nationally known legal counsel for the NAACP, is under consideration for appointment to position U. S. Circuit Court Judge, Second Circuit.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

(3)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

8-07

NOT RECORDED

20 SEP 28 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

b7C 785

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
C COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-12-61 8-07 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC ~~SAN~~ FRANCISCO

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT, BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN
NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL.
SAN FRANCISCO REPORT FEBRUARY ONE, FORTY-FOUR CAPTIONED QUOTE FOREIGN
INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN THE SAN FRANCISCO
DIVISION, IS, UNQUOTE PAGE ELEVEN STATED MARSHALL WAS CHAIRMAN OF
MEETING AT ELECTION OF OFFICERS. SAN FRANCISCO REPORT DATED OCTOBER
TEN, FORTY-EIGHT CAPTIONED QUOTE [REDACTED] SM-C UNQUOTE
URFILE ONE ZERO ZERO DASH THREE ZERO EIGHT EIGHT ZERO REPORTS MARSHALL
INVITED TO DINNER BY [REDACTED] REVIEW AND REPORT INFO IF IDENTICAL
CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT INFO AND CONDUCT
NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFO DEVELOPED.

b7C

ACK & HOLD PLS

OK FBI SF [REDACTED]

781

9-12-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC KANSAS CITY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. KC SEE YOUR LETTER TO BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER TWO, NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE, CAPTIONED NAACP, IS-C. CHECK YOUR INDICES; APPROPRIATE COURT RECORDS AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT INTERVIEWS NECESSARY RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: Department requests expedite investigation of Thurgood Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961
TELETYPE

URGENT 9-12-61 8-44 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC KANSAS CITY

FROM DIRECTOR 1 P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BA, MARYLAND. RESIDES NYC. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE THIRTY-FOUR, PRINCIPALLY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. KC SEE YOUR LETTER TO BUREAU DATED NOVEMBER TWO, NINETEEN FIFTY-ONE, CAPTIONED NAACP, IS-C. CHECK YOUR INDICES, APPROPRIATE COURT RECORDS AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT INTERVIEWS NECESSARY RESULTIN FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END PLS ACK

OK FBI KC [REDACTED]

TU DISC

b7c

768

9/12/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS, MOBILE
KNOXVILLE
CHARLOTTE
HOUSTON
JACKSONVILLE

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR, PRIMARILY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

b7c

NOTE: On September 8, 1961, Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan requested investigation of Marshall who is being considered for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

for

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

ROOM 1250

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 12 1961

TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-12-61

9 XXX 8-54 PM

TO SACS MOBILE, KNOXVILLE, CHARLOTTE, HOUSTON, JACKSONVILLE
FROM DIRECTOR 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER
FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE,
MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH NAACP SINCE NINETEEN THIRTY-FOUR,
PRIMARILY AS LEGAL COUNSEL. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER
MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY
INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

END AND ACK PLS

MO OK FBI MO

HO OK FBI HO

JK OK FBI JK

TU AND DISC

M

b7c

790

9/13/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

b7c

TO: SAC, CHICAGO

FROM: SAC, DENVER (77-4765) 1P

12:01PM

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT. FOLLOWING RECEIVED FROM BUREAU TWELFTH INSTANT. QUOTE BUFILES REFLECT NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BAR EXAMINERS FIVE TWO ZERO GUARANTY BANK BUILDING, DENVER, PREPARED A CHARACTER REPORT ON MARSHALL IN FIFTY-SIX. ATTEMPT TO REVIEW AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. SET OUT LEADS BY TELETYPE. CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES. REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED UNQUOTE. NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF BAR EXAMINERS HAS MOVED TO ONE ONE FIVE FIVE EAST SIXTIETH STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. HANDLE. AM COPY TO BUREAU. -RUC-

①-Bureau (AM)

(2)

b7c

77-4765-233
NOT RECORDED
5 SEP 14 1961

1791

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961

TELETYPE

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

URGENT 9-13-61 5-00 PM

TO DIRECTOR /13/

FROM SAC NEW YORK 77-26395

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE BUREAU AIRTEL NINE, TWELVE, LAST. LINES SEVEN THROUGH ELEVEN, PAGE TWO REFER TO RH REPORT FIVE, TWELVE, FORTY ONE RE WORKERS DEFENSE LEAGUE. NY UNABLE TO LOCATE APPLICANT-S NAME IN THIS REPORT. BUREAU REQUESTED TO FURNISH ADDITIONAL INFORMATION TO ENABLE NY TO LOCATE DESIRED INFORMATION.

END AND ACK

NY R 13 WA

77-26395-34

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

NY 100-17992
9-13-61

copies destroyed.
DEC 14 1961

720 Antenn
9/13/61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-13-61 9-21 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, LITTLE ROCK /77-1663/ 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT, REBUTEL SEPTEMBER
TWELVE LAST. EXHAUSTIVE SEARCH OF LR FILES FAILS TO LOCATE TWO
REFERENCES IN BUTEL, IE, LR LET OF JUNE TWENTYNINE SIXTYONE ENTITLED
RACIAL SITUATION, ENCLOSURE OF WHICH NOTES MARSHALL AS ATTORNEY
REPRESENTING NAACP, ETC., AND LR TEL OF SEPTEMBER SEVENTEEN, FIFTY
SEVEN, CAPTIONED QUOTE INTERGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS, CR
UNQUOTE, RE APPLICANT AND [REDACTED] REPORT BEING SUBMITTED
NINE FOURTEEN NEXT. SUTEL ADDITIONAL IDENTIFYING DATA TO ASSIST IN
LOCATING ABOVE REFERENCES.

END AND ACK PLS

11-22 PM OK FBI WA [REDACTED]

TU DISD

77-86-27-35 b7C

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1961

DEC 14 1961

DEC 13 1961

REC.D-1

9- [REDACTED]
793

no action
9/13/61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

b7C

URGENT 9-13-61 7-01 PM CST
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, NEW YORK
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM SAC, MEMPHIS /77-2527/

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT, BUDED SEPT.
FIFTEEN, NEXT. MARSHALL WAS ARRESTED NOVEMBER EIGHTEEN,
NINETEEN FORTYSIX AT COLUMBIA, TENN. BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES ON
DWI CHARGE BUT WAS RELEASED. WITH HIM AT TIME OF ARREST
ACCORDING TO LETTER FROM MARSHALL TO AG DATED DECEMBER FOUR,
NINETEEN FORTYSIX WAS [REDACTED] DESCRIBED BY MARSHALL AS
A REPORTER FOR THE QUOTE DAILY WORKER UNQUOTE. NEW YORK WILL
INCLUDE IN REPORT CHARACTERIZATION OF [REDACTED] REFLECTING HIS
CP MEMBERSHIP AND POSITION WITH THE DW IN NINETEEN FORTYSIX.
END AND ACK PLS

b7C

9-04 PM K OK FBI WA [REDACTED] R RELAY
TU DIS

b7C

77-812-7-66

NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 20 1965

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DEC 14 1961

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79

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

SEP 13 1961

RECEIVED

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-13-61 11-34 AM EDO

TO, DIRECTOR, FBI, AND SAC, BALTIMORE

FROM, SAC, PHILADELPHIA "77-10755" 1P

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPT. FIFTEEN.
REBUTEL SEPT. TWELVE. PHILA. FILES CONTAIN INFO AFRO-AMERICAN ISSUE
DECEMBER ^{FIVE} FORTYTWO HAD ARTICLE STATING WILLIAM HASTIE, THEN AIDE TO
SECRETARY OF WAR, NOW USCJ, THIRD CIRCUIT, AND THURGOOD MARSHALL, NAACP,
SUBMITTED REPORT TO NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD, NEW YORK, PROTESTING RACIAL
ABUSES. ORIGINAL ARTICLE NOT AVAILABLE PHILA. FILES. PHILA. FILES
REFLECT HCUA INDICES IN FIFTYEIGHT CONTAINED INFO HASTIE LISTED ON LETTE
HEAD IN FORTYEIGHT AS VICE PRESIDENT, NLG. BALTIMORE ATTEMPT TO LOCATE
AFRO ARTICLE AND REPORT ANY PERTINEENT DETAILS.

CORR. LINE THREE, WORD TWO INADVERTENTLY OMITTED SHD BE "FIVE",

LINE NINE, WORD SIX SHD BE "PERTINENT".

END AND ACK

WA 11-40 AM OK FBI WA

BA OK FBI BA

TU DISCM

77-88227-97
NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

Files destroyed.
DEC 14 1961

26 12 11 1961
FBI
REC'D - TELETYPE UNIT

795

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. Belmont_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Evans_____
Mr. Malone_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Mr. Ingram_____
Miss Gandy_____

U R G E N T 9-13-61 10-15 AM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, MEMPHIS

FROM SAC, KNOXVILLE 77-1485 2 PAGES

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCA, SECOND CIRCUIT.

BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN
ZERO EIGHT, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND. ASSOCIATED WITH
NAACP SINCE NINETEEN THIRTYFOUR, PRIMARILY AS LEGAL
COUNSEL. FOR INFORMATION MEMPHIS BUREAU REQUESTED
BY TELETYPE SEPTEMBER TWELVE LAST FOR KNOXVILLE TO
CHECK INDICES AND LOGICAL NEWSPAPER MORGUES AND TO
REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION AND CONDUCT NECESSARY
INTERVIEWS RESULTING FROM INFORMATION DEVELOPED.

KNOXVILLE INDICES REFLECT THAT ON JANUARY SEVEN, NINETEEN
FIFTYSEVEN, FOURTEEN NEGRO STUDENTS FILED SUIT IN
FEDERAL COURT AT KNOXVILLE SEEKING TO GAIN ADMISSION
FOR NEGRO STUDENTS TO THE ALL WHITE CITY PUBLIC SCHOOL
SYSTEM. THE NEGROES WERE REPRESENTED BY APPLICANT AND
ATTORNEYS [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] OF NASHVILLE, AS WELL AS [REDACTED] OF KNOXVILLE.

END PAGE ONE

copies destroyed.
DEC 14 1961

PAGE TWO

KX 77-1485

ABOVE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM NEWSPAPER CLIPPING.
MEMPHIS SHOULD LOCATE AND INTERVIEW [REDACTED]
AND [REDACTED] CONCERNING APPLICANT-S CHARACTER,
REPUTATION AND ABILITY AND SET OUT THE NECESSARY LEADS
RESULTING FROM INTERVIEWS.

END ACK

11-18 AM OK FBI WA [REDACTED]

OK FBI ME [REDACTED]

TU DISC

b7C

797

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 9-13-61 5-09 PM [REDACTED]
TO DIRECTOR /14/ AND SACS PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE
FROM SAC NEW YORK 77-26395

THURGOOD MRASHALL, USCJ, SDCOND CIRCUIT REBUREAT AIRTEL
NINE, EIGHT, LAST. [REDACTED] OF LAW FIRM [REDACTED] REMAINING
NAMES UNKNOWN, PHILADELPHIA, AND [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] COMMON PLEAS COURT, PHILADELPHIA, REPORTEDLY KNOW APPLICANT
WELL. BACKGROUND SKETCH IN NY NEWSPAPER REVEALS APPLICANT RETURNED TO
QUOTE OLD JOB QUOTE AS WAITER AT GIBSON COUNTRY CLUB ON
CHESAPEAKE BAY IN SUMMER OF NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, SAVING MONEY TO
OPEN BALTIMORE LAW OFFICE. NO FURTHER INFO SHOWN. PHILADELPHIA
INTERVIEW [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] BALTIMORE ATTEMPT TO VERIFY ABOVE
EMPLOYMENT.

END

NY 11

NY R 14 WA [REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED

20 FEB 13 1962

DEC 14 1961

9- [REDACTED]

796

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 9-13-61 1-58 AM

TO DIRECTOR -8-

FROM SAC NEW YORK 77-26395

THURGOOD MARSHALL, US CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE BUREAU
SEPT. EIGHT LAST. BUREAU'S ATTENTION IS DRAWN TO INSERT MEMORANDUM
APPLICANT PREPARED BY NYO IN CONNECTION WITH COMINFIL NAACP, IS
DASH C, NY FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SEVEN SIX TWO NINE, SUB C SEVEN
SEVEN FOUR A, BUFILE SIXTY ONE DASH THREE ONE SEVEN SIX, WHICH PRO-
SET FORTH PERTINENT SUBVERSIVE DATA ON INDIVIDUALS APPEARING ON CUR-
LETTERHEADS OF NAACP AND NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND.
THIS MEMO IS CAPTIONED QUOTE THURGOOD MARSHALL, EXECUTIVE OFFICER A-
DIRECTOR DASH COUNSEL, NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL
FUND, INC. UNQUOTE, DATED JUNE SIX, NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT. THIS
WAS PREPARED IN ORDER TO INCORPORATE ALL PERTINENT SUBVERSIVE DATA
ON MARSHALL IN A FORM FOR DISSEMINATION WITH ORGANIZATION AND INDIV-
IDUALS CHARACTERIZED. INASMUCH AS NY FILES WERE REVIEWED AT THAT T-
PERTINENT SUBVERSIVE INFO WAS SET FORTH AND CHARACTERIZATIONS SUPPL-
WHERE NECESSARY, BUREAU IS REQUESTED TO MAKE AVAILABLE TO JUSTICE I-
A COPY OF THIS MEMO. NYO WILL BRING UP TO DATE A FILE REVIEW SINCE
NINETEEN FIFTY EIGHT AND REPORT PERTINENT INFO SINCE THEN. NAACP, NY
WILL NOT REPORT INFO IN ABOVE MEMO.

END

NY R 8 WA

tel to NY
AL 9-12-61

2- copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961
b7C
9
79

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*TO : Mr. Evans *EV*

DATE: September 13, 1961

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT

Tolson _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 DeLoach _____
 Evans _____
 Malone _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

At 7:45 p. m., 9/13/61, Mr. Joseph F. Dolan, Assistant Deputy Attorney General, telephoned and requested the status of our investigation on the above caption. Mr. Dolan said he was making this inquiry as it appeared the President was interested in this matter. It is to be noted that the Bureau is currently conducting investigation of Mr. Marshall under the above caption and this case is assigned to SA [REDACTED] *b7c*

SA [REDACTED] was contacted and he advised the deadline in this case is 9/15/61. SA [REDACTED] stated there are approximately twenty-eight offices still pending in this investigation and only one report has been received to date.

ACTION:

At 7:55 p. m., 9/13/61, Mr. Dolan was advised that our deadline in this investigation is 9/15/61, and we have approximately twenty-eight offices still working on this matter.

b7c
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 NOT RECORDED
 25 FEB 23 1962
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED]
 800

b7C

9-13-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS NEW YORK (77-26395)
ALBANY
NEW HAVEN

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUTELS SEPTEMBER EIGHT, LAST, AND NY TEL SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, INSTANT. NY INCLUDE INFORMATION IN ENCLOSURE TO NY LETTER TO BUREAU JUNE SIX, FIFTY-EIGHT CONCERNING APPLICANT IN CURRENT REPORT. ALL OFFICES INTERVIEW ALL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES, SECOND CIRCUIT, IN THEIR TERRITORY.

77-88227-42

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 28 1962

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 1 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____

NOTE: On 9-8-61 request received from Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan for expedite investigation of Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

9/13/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC NEW YORK (77-26395)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RENYTEL
SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN SIX ONE. APPLICANT'S NAME
IS SET FORTH IN LINES THIRTEEN AND FOURTEEN OF PARAGRAPH
ONE, PAGE TWO OF REP OF SA [REDACTED] MAY TWELVE,
NINETEEN FOUR ONE, AT RICHMOND ENTITLED WORKERS DEFENSE
LEAGUE, IS-R.

[REDACTED] Rm. 1250)

(3)

RECEIVED
FBI
22 SEP 1961
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-13-61 8-38PM

TO SACS NEW YORK 77-26395 ALBANY NEW HAVEN
FROM DIRECTOR 77-88227 1P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUTELS SEPTEMBER EIGHT, LAST, AND NY TEL SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, INSTANT. NY INCLUDE INFORMATION IN ENCLOSURE TO NY LETTER TO BUREAU JUNE SIX, FIFTY-EIGHT, CONCERNING APPLICANT IN CURRENT REPORT. ALL OFFICES INTERVIEW ALL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES, SECOND CIRCUIT, IN THEIR TERRITORY.

END ACK

AL OK FBI AL

NH OK FBI NH

DSC

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GA

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 13 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-13-61 A 9-32 PM
TO SAC NEW YORK /77-26395/ 11/1
FROM DIRECTOR /77-88227/ 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RENYTEL
SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN SIX ONE. APPLICANT-S NAME
IS SET FORTH IN LINES THIRTEEN AND FOURTEEN OF PARAGRAPH
ONE, PAGE TWO OF REP OF SA [REDACTED] MAY TWELVE,
NINETEEN FOUR ONE, AT RICHMOND ENTITLED WORKERS DEFENSE
LEAGUE, IS-R.

END ACK PLS

WA R 12 NY [REDACTED]

b7C

204

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office OKLAHOMA CITY	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/13/61	Investigative Period 9/12-13/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by [REDACTED] b7C	Typed [REDACTED]
CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT		[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED] APR 18 1963		[REDACTED] 8/22/62	
ANS. [REDACTED]		ANS. [REDACTED]	
BY: [REDACTED]		BY: [REDACTED]	

REFERENCE: New York teletype 9/12/61.

- RUC -

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7D
/C

ADMINISTRATIVE

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

Approved [REDACTED]	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3 - Bureau (AM - RM) 1 - Oklahoma City (77-3489)		77-112-1-44	REC-2
[REDACTED]		b7C	
[REDACTED]			
[REDACTED]			

One to Deputy A.G.

SEP 19 1961

- A* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: OKLAHOMA CITY

Date:

9/13/61

Field Office File No.:

OC 77-3489

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] Tulsa, Okla.,
advised he has known Applicant [REDACTED] b7C
both professionally and socially. [REDACTED] recommends
Applicant favorably as to character, loyalty, asso-
ciates and ability in legal profession. Confidential
Informant advised [REDACTED] that name [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Tulsa, Okla., appeared on list of names
in the headquarters of the Communist Party in Oklahoma
City. Significance of this list of names unknown to
Informant.

- RUC [REDACTED]

b7C

gll

77-88227-44

OC 77-3489

DETAILS: At Tulsa, Oklahoma

ASSOCIATES

[REDACTED] advised on September 12, 1961, that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL [REDACTED] and has been quite closely associated with him professionally and socially. b7C

[REDACTED] explained that [REDACTED] the Tulsa Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and had frequent contact with MARSHALL in connection with the activities of that organization, since MARSHALL was the legal counsel for the organization at the National level. [REDACTED] said he and MARSHALL worked closely on cases which arose in Oklahoma and involved the rights of Negroes. He said that together they have argued cases before the United States Supreme Court. b7C

[REDACTED] described MARSHALL as of excellent character, completely honest and trustworthy. He further stated that he considers MARSHALL to be of outstanding ability in the legal profession and he believed him eminently qualified for a high position in that field.

With regard to MARSHALL's loyalty to the Government of the United States, [REDACTED] stated he believed there was not another man in the United States more loyal to the United States Government. He said he had never known MARSHALL to belong to, or associate with any Communist groups.

[REDACTED] stated that MARSHALL for many years has been a member of the Prince Hall Masons of America, a fraternal organization, and is a member of the Conference of Grand Masters of that organization. In a meeting of the Conference at Seattle, Washington, in June, 1961, MARSHALL authored a resolution directed to all members of the above organization, requesting them to be continually alert for any evidence of Communist attempts to infiltrate their organization. [REDACTED] said that Senator ROBERT S. KERR of Oklahoma had introduced a copy of the above resolution into the Congressional Record. b7C

[REDACTED] said he would recommend MARSHALL highly for a responsible position in the Government.

OC 77-3489

b2i
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[redacted] on [redacted] advised he had observed a card index file maintained in the office of the Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners. Included in the file was [redacted] Tulsa, Oklahoma (NAACP). The significance of the card index file was unknown to [redacted]

[redacted] is not available for recontact and is not available to testify to the information furnished.

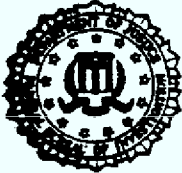
The Oklahoma Committee to Defend Political Prisoners has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

[redacted] on [redacted] advised he had observed a list of names in the headquarters of the Communist Party in Oklahoma City, the significance of which list was unknown to [redacted]. Included in this list was the name [redacted] Tulsa, Oklahoma.

[redacted] is not available for recontact and is not available to testify to the information furnished.

[redacted] advised on [redacted], that an attempt by the Communist Party during 1939 and 1940 to draw the Tulsa Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People into line with the beliefs of the Communist Party failed due to the strong opposition of [redacted] who was at that time [redacted] of the Tulsa NAACP.

8



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Title THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
 U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT
Reference Report of SA [REDACTED] 9/13/61,
 at Oklahoma City

b7c

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

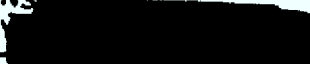
Reporting Office ALBANY	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/13/61	Investigative Period 9/11-9/12/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	To 
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	


XXXXXX

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to New York, 9/8/61.



- R U C -

Photo

CC TO: <i>State</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS BY: 

US 7/11/62
8/29/62
ANS. BY: 

b7C

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3 - Bureau 1 - Albany (77-7234) <i>7-1</i> 		77	7-45

SEP 19 1961

A*
COVER PAGE

b7C

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: September 13, 1961

Office: Albany, New York

Field Office File No.: 77-7234

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Applicant received LL. D. degree, Syracuse University Syracuse, NY, 7/19/56. No credit or criminal record, Syracuse. No record applicant ever having been admitted to practice in New York State. No record applicant ever having applied to take NYS Bar examination or being certified for admission to Bar. No record membership, NYS Bar Association.

- R U C -

DETAILS:

b7C

AT SYRACUSE, NEW YORK

[REDACTED] Syracuse University Registrar's Office, advised on September 12, 1961, their records reflect the applicant received an LL. D. degree from the University on July 19, 1956.

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] Syracuse Credit Bureau, advised there was no record in their files on the applicant.

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] Identification Division, Syracuse Police Department, advised there was no record in their files on the applicant.

77-88227-45

AL 77-7234

[REDACTED] b7C
The following investigation was conducted by IC
[REDACTED]

AT ALBANY, NEW YORK

[REDACTED] New York State Board of Law
Examiners, advised on September 11, 1961 that she could locate
no record for THURGOOD MARSHALL, the applicant, ever having
applied to take the New York State Bar examination or ever having
been certified for admission to the Bar in New York State. b7C

[REDACTED] New York State Court of Appeals, advised
on September 11, 1961 that he could locate no record for THURGOOD
MARSHALL ever having been admitted to practice in New York State.

[REDACTED] New York State Bar Association,
advised on September 11, 1961 that she could locate no record of
membership for the applicant.

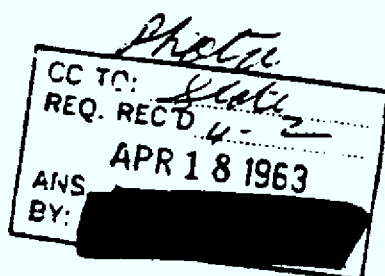
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE OMAHA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/13/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/11/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	

b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to New York 9/8/61.

-RUC-

A*
COVER PAGE

b7C

APPROVED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau 1 - Omaha (77-3663)		77-1-46	
SEP 10 1961		[REDACTED]	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY			
REQUEST REC'D			
DATE FWD.			
HOW FWD.			
BY			

b7C

13

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: 9/13/61

Office: Omaha, Nebraska

Field Office File No.: Omaha 77-3663

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUITSynopsis: THURGOOD MARSHALL awarded honorary Doctor of Laws Degree
6/6/54 from Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

EDUCATION

b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa, advised that the records of this college disclose that THURGOOD MARSHALL was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws Degree by Grinnell College at the commencement exercises held June 6, 1954. [REDACTED] said this honorary degree was awarded in recognition of MARSHALL's outstanding leadership and accomplishments as Attorney for the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

[REDACTED] said that he did not know THURGOOD MARSHALL as the latter received this honorary degree two years before [REDACTED] assumed the position [REDACTED] of the college.

814

9/14/61

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SAC-S NEW YORK & ST. LOUIS
FROM: SAC, KANSAS CITY (77-6303)

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCA, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPT.
FIFTEEN NEXT. REBUTEL TO KANSAS CITY SEPT. TWELVE LAST. FOR
INFO, USDC RECORDS KCMO REFLECT APPLICANT, ALONG WITH THREE OTHER
ATTORNEYS, REPRESENTED PLAINTIFFS IN SEGREGATION CASE ENTITLED
[REDACTED] VS. KANSAS
CITY, MO. IN FIFTYONE. CASE INVOLVING PLAINTIFFS RIGHT AS
NEGROES TO USE CITY SWIMMING POOL, SWOPE PARK, KCMO. MOTION
FILED IN BEHALF OF CITY TO STRIKE MARSHALLS NAME FROM PLAINTIFFS
PETITION AND TO DENY HIM PRIVILEGE OF APPEARING AS COUNSEL IN
CASE BY REASON OF HIS MEMBERSHIP NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD PARK
MEMBER OF EXECUTIVE BOARD NINETEEN FORTYNINE END PARK AND
MEMBERSHIP INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION PARK NATIONAL
COMMITTEEMAN END PARK. BOTH ORGANIZATIONS DESCRIBED IN SUPPORTI
DOCUMENTS AS CP FRONT ORGANIZATIONS. THIS MOTION DENIED BY
PRESIDING JUDGE ALBERT A. RIDGE ON BASIS MARSHALL WAS ON BAR OF

1/- Bureau (AM)

KC 77-6303

(2)

BI

NOT RECORDED

10 11 15

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PAGE TWO

US SUPREME COURT, ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN EIGHTH CIRCUIT
COURT OF APPEALS. [REDACTED] WHO SERVED *b7c*

[REDACTED] WITH MARSHALL, IN FIFTYONE AT ADDRESS
[REDACTED] NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED]

CURRENTLY CARE OF USDC, ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS
HANDLE. AIR MAIL COPY BUREAU.

516

FED: BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-14-61 11-55 AM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 77-88227 AND SACS ALBANY AND BOSTON
FROM SAC, NEW HAVEN 1P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUTEL
SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. SECOND CIRCUIT COURT

ATTENDING JUDICIAL CONFERENCE,
WHITEFACE INN, LAKE PLACID, NEW YORK, THIS DATE THROUGH
SEPTEMBER SIXTEEN NEXT.

VISITING MARRIED SISTER, NAME UNKNOWN, RANDOLPH, N. H.
ALBANY AND BOSTON LOCATE AND INTERVIEW. NEW HAVEN NOT
ADVISED OF BUDED THIS MATTER.

END AND ACK PLS

11-56 AM OK FBI WA

DISC

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 28 1962

REC.D

COPIES DESTROYED

no action
9/14/61
[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE [redacted]

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

[redacted]

URGENT 9-14-61 4-16 PM CST

TO DIRECTOR, FBI 77-88,227

FROM SAC, LITTLE ROCK 77-1663

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUAIRTEL
SEPTEMBER TWELVE LAST AND LITTLE ROCK TELETYPE TO BUREAU,
SEPTEMBER SEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-SEVEN, ENTITLED INTEGRATION
IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS, CR, COC. IN VIEW OF THE
INFORMATION IN LITTLE ROCK TELETYPE THAT [redacted]

b7c

[redacted] QUOTE UNDERSTOOD [redacted] HAD BEEN IN
CONFERENCE WITH MARSHALL END QUOTE, IS IN EFFECT RUMOR AND
TO REFRESH [redacted] MEMORY BY INTERVIEW MAY RESULT IN NEWSPAPER
PUBLICITY, [redacted] WILL NOT BE INTERVIEWED AND THIS INFORMATION
WILL BE REPORTED ON THE ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE OF LITTLE ROCK
REPORT IN CAPTIONED MATTER, UACB.

END AND ACK PLS

6-17 PM OK FBI WA [redacted]

T OK FBI TU DISC


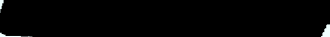
107L
[redacted] - *Canada*
77-11-27-49
NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 23 1962

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DEC 17 1961

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Era9-15, 1961

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

b7C

Super Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

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

Type of Search Requested:

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

b7C

Subject _____

Birthdate & Place _____

Address _____

Localities _____

Re _____

Date _____

Searcher _____

Initial _____

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

b7C

819

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

Subj:

Superviso

Room 125

Search

Initio

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

b7C

820

DECODED COPY

No action
9/14/61
Radiob7C
Teletype

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-14-61

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC RICHMOND *Done*

FROM SAC PHILADELPHIA 141752

COVES. THURGOOD MARSHALL, USDJ, SECOND DISTRICT. RE BUTEL SEPTEMBER 8, CC RICHMOND. [REDACTED] INTERVIEWED AND RECOMMENDS. ADVISED FEW PEOPLE KNOW THAT ABOUT 3 YEARS AGO, APPLICANT TOOK 2 MONTHS LEAVE OF ABSENCE AND WORKED WITH RIGHT HONORABLE IAIN MACLEOD, M P ON CONSTITUTION OF NIGERIA, BRITISH WEST AFRICA. AS RESULT OF SERVICE RECEIVED LETTER OF COMMENDATION FROM HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH. BUREAU MAY DESIRE TO HAVE LEGAT LONDON VERIFY [REDACTED] STATED MARSHALL MAY NOT BE HIGHLY REGARDED THROUGHOUT SOUTH. HOWEVER, THERE IS A MAN IN HIGH OFFICE IN SOUTH WHO HAS DEALT WITH APPLICANT ON INTEGRATION AND RACIAL MATTERS WHO MAY NOT AGREE WITH APPLICANT IN PRINCIPLE BUT STILL HOLDS HIM IN HIGH ESTEEM AS A MAN. [REDACTED] IDENTIFIED MAN AS GOVERNOR J. LINDSAY ALMOND OF VIRGINIA. RICHMOND INTERVIEW ALMOND. FOR BUREAU'S INFO, [REDACTED] WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15. REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED SEPTEMBER 18.

RECEIVED:

77-88227-50
4:26 PM. CODING UNIT [REDACTED]

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962 b7C

copies destroyed.
DEC 14 1961

no action
9/14/61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961
TELETYPE

b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-14-61 4-27 PM CST
TO DIRECTOR FBI 77-88227 AND SAC DALLAS
FROM SAC, LITTLE ROCK 77-1663
THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED
SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN NEXT.

[REDACTED] ADVISED MARSHALL WAS BELIEVED CITED
FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT IN THE MATTER OF STATE OF TEXAS
VERSUS NAACP IN THE SEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT, SMITH
COUNTY, TEXAS DATE UNKNOWN. FOR INFORMATION DALLAS, LITTLE ROCK
HAS CONDUCTED INVESTIGATION INTO ALLEGED ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF
LAW IN ARKANSAS. DALLAS ATTEMPT TO VERIFY AND OBTAIN RESULTS.

DL TO BE ADVISED

END AND ACK PL

6-29 PJ OK FBI W [REDACTED]

TU DISC V

b7C

77-88227-51

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EO 14 1961

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

150

URGENT 9-14-61 9-08 PM [REDACTED]
TO DIRECTOR /17/ AND SAC, CHICAGO
FROM SAC, NEW YORK 77-26395

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUTEL NINE EIGHT LAST.
QUOTE WHO-S WHO END QUOTE, STATES APPLICANT MEMBER OF NATIONAL
BAR ASSOCIATION. NEW YORK INQUIRIES NEGATIVE TILL TODAY, WHEN INFORMED
RECEIVED THAT [REDACTED] b7C
CHICAGO, PAREN [REDACTED] END PAREN, [REDACTED] ORGANIZATION
CURRENTLY IN EXISTENCE AND ANY RECORDS REPORTEDLY WITH [REDACTED]
CHICAGO VERIFY MEMBERSHIP.

END

NY R 17 WA [REDACTED]

77-11-7-52
NOTED
25 FEB 20 1961
COPIES DESTROYED
DEC 14 1961

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REC-11
FEB 20 1961

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3-9-2 NH
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-13-61 11-53 PM

TO DIRECTOR -1- AND SAC MEMPHIS

FROM SAC NEW YORK 77-26395

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, US CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT.

REBUTEL SEPTEMBER EIGHT, [REDACTED] LAST, NO COPY MEMPHIS.

BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. BORN JULY TWO, NINETEEN EIGHT,

BALTIMORE, TO WILLIAM AND NORMA MARSHALL. EMPLOYED SINCE

NINETEEN THIRTY SIX AS COUNSEL FOR NAACP OR DIRECTOR DASH

COUNSEL, NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND. NEW YORK

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE REFLECTS MARSHALL AND TWO OTHER LAWYERS

IN NINETEEN FORTY SIX AFTER TRIAL OF TWO NEGROES ARRESTED

IN RIOT IN COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE, HAD DRIVEN ABOUT FIVE MILES

OUT OF COLUMBIA, WERE HALTED BY THREE POLICE CARS WITH

WARRANT TO SEARCH MARSHALL-S CAR FOR WHISKEY. MARSHALL

QUOTED AS SAYING NO WHISKEY WAS IN CAR. THEY WERE SUBSEQUENTLY

STOPPED TWICE AGAIN AND LAST TIME MARSHALL ARRESTED FOR

DRUNKEN DRIVING, DRIVEN BACK TO COLUMBIA IN POLICE CAR.

MARSHALL QUOTED AS SAYING MAGISTRATE SNIFFED HIS BREATH AND

RELEASED HIM. MEMPHIS CONDUCT APPROPRIATE INVESTIGATION RE ABOVE.

END

NY R 1 WA

NOT RECORDED

27 FEB 23 1962

copies destroyed.
DEC 14 1961

9- [REDACTED] 822

9-14-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC PITTSBURGH (77-5708)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE PG FD-TWO ZERO FIVE
SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER
EIGHTEEN, NEXT. BUDED MUST BE MET.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

77-11-27-54
NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 1961

TELETYPE
9-48

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____

NOTE: On 9-8-61 request received from Assistant Deputy Attorney
General Dolan for expedite investigation of Marshall for
position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

(3)

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-14-61 9-48 PM [REDACTED]

TO SAC PITTSBURGH "77-5708"

FROM DIRECTOR "77-88227" 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE PG FD-TWO
ZERO FIVE SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NINE
A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NEXT. BUDED MUST BE MET.

ACK & H O L D PLS

OK FBI PG [REDACTED]

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-14-61

4-41 PM

TO SAC ALEANY

FROM DIRECTOR 1P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE NY AND NH TELS
SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, INSTANT. AL INTERVIEW SECOND CIRCUIT JUDGES AND
REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF USDJ-S FROM THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT
OF NY AND SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NEXT.
BUDED MUST BE MET. COPY MAILED NY.

END AND ACK PLS

OK FBI AL

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V

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82

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 9-14-61 12-12 PM
TO DIRECTOR, FBI /9/ AND SACS ALBANY AND NEW HAVEN
FROM SAC, NEW YORK /77-26305/ 1 PAGE

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUTEL NINE THIRTEEN
LAST, INSTRUCTING THAT ALL SECOND CIRCUIT JUDGES BE INTERVIEWED.
SECOND CIRCUIT JUDICIAL CONFERENCE BEING HELD NINE FOURTEEN
THROUGH SEVENTEEN AT WHITEFACE INN, LAKE PAXX PLACID, NEW YORK. ALL
JUDGES FROM SECOND CIRCUIT ATTENDING THIS CONFERENCE. NYO
HAS INTERVIEWED USCJ-S [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED]
SECOND CIRCUIT, AND FOLLOWING USDJ-S, SDNY.. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] TWO JUDGES EXPRESSED
OPINION THE CONFERENCE WOULD NOT BE PROPER PLACE TO INTERVIEW
JUDGES REGARDING MARSHALL, UACB, BY NOON FIFTEENTH INSTANT, ALBANY
INTERVIEW ALL REMAINING SECOND CIRCUIT JUDGES AND REPRESENTATIVE NUN
OF SOUTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICT JUDGES AT LAKE PLACID.

END AND ACK

NY R 9 WA JS

NOT RECORDED

SEP 23 1961

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9-14-61

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9-14-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC ALBANY

FROM DIRECTOR FBI

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE NY AND NH TELS
SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN, INSTANT. AL INTERVIEW SECOND CIRCUIT JUDGES AND
REPRESENTATIVE NUMBER OF USDJ'S FROM THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN DISTRICTS
OF NY AND SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NEXT.
BUDED MUST BE MET. COPY MAILED NY.

1 - NEW YORK (INFO)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: On 9-8-61 request received from Assistant Deputy Attorney
General Dolan for expedite investigation of Marshall for
position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

9-14-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC LITTLE ROCK (77-1663)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. RE LR TEL SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. REFER TO LR LETT JUNE TWENTY-NINE, LAST, LR FILE FOUR FOUR-FOUR TWO FIVE, ENTITLED QUOTE RACIAL SITUATION, UNQUOTE ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CAPTIONED QUOTE RACIAL SITUATION IN ARKANSAS. UNQUOTE APPLICANT'S NAME IS SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH SIX, LINE SEVEN, PAGE NINE OF THE ENCLOSURE. REFER TO LR TEL SEPTEMBER SEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-SEVEN, TO BUREAU CAPTIONED QUOTE INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS, CIVIL RIGHTS, CONTEMPT OF COURT. UNQUOTE APPLICANT'S NAME IS SET FOR IN LINE THREE. REVIEW AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION. (157-4-25-1 (44-12284-6

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U S DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961
TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED
25 SEP 1961

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: On 9-8-61 Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan request expedite investigation of Marshall, who is currently being considered for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961
TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-14-61 12-43 PM [REDACTED]
TO SAC LITTLE ROCK /77-1663/
FROM DIRECTOR /77-88227/ 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. BUDED SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN, NEXT. RE LR TEL SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, LAST. REFER TO LR LET JUNE TWENTY-NINE, LAST, LR FILE FOUR FOUR-FOUR TWO FIVE, ENTITLED QUOTE RACIAL SITUATION, UNQUOTE ENCLOSING LETTERHEAD MEMORANDUM CAPTIONED QUOTE RACIAL SITUATION IN ARKANSAS. UNQUOTE APPLICANT-S NAME IS SET FORTH IN PARAGRAPH SIX, LINE SEVEN, PAGE NINE OF THE ENCLOSURE. REFER TO LR TEL SEPTEMBER SEVEN, NINETEEN FIFTY-SEVEN TO BUREAU CAPTIONED QUOTE INTEGRATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ARKANSAS, CIVIL RIGHTS, CONTEMPT OF COURT. UNQUOTE APPLICANT-S NAME IS SET FORTH IN LINE THREE. REVIEW AND REPORT PERTINENT INFORMATION.

END PLS ACK

OK FBI LR [REDACTED]

VTU DISC

b7C

931

9-14-61

PLAIN TEXT

b7C

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC DALLAS (77-4416)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE DL REPORT
SEPTEMBER TWELVE, LAST. DL SUBMIT SUPPLEMENTAL PAGES FOR REREP TO
INCLUDE PERTINENT CHARACTERIZATION OF [REDACTED] SUPPLEMENTAL
PAGES MUST BE SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN,
NEXT, WITHOUT FAIL.

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

57

NOT RECORDED

25 SEP 14 1961

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Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: On 9-8-61 request received from Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan for expedite investigation of Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ROOM 1250

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 14 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-14-61 9-07 PM
TO SAC DALLAS /77-4416/
FROM DIRECTOR /77-88227/ 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE DL REPORT
SEPTEMBER TWELVE, LAST. DL SUBMIT SUPPLEMENTAL PAGES FOR REREP TO
INCLUDE PERTINENT CHARACTERIZATION OF [REDACTED] SUPPLEMENTAL
PAGES MUST BE SUBMITTED TO REACH BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN,
NEXT, WITHOUT FAIL.

END ACK PLS

TK S

VL PLS HOLD

OK FBI DL [REDACTED]

b7C

83

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE RICHMOND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/14/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/11 - 13/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype, dated 9/8/61.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Richmond files contain various newspaper clippings which report activities of MARSHALL in connection with NAACP activities and civil rights cases in which he has appeared as counsel for the NAACP. No unfavorable information concerning him appears in these articles and it is not believed significant to this investigation that the contents of these articles be included in this report.

INFORMANTS

Informants mentioned in this report are identified as follows:

APPROVED [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: (3)-Bureau 1-Richmond (77-7946)		1	-58
		NOT RECORDED	
		22 SEP 15 1961	
		b7C	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY		CC TO: [REDACTED]	
REQUEST RECD		REQ RECD 4-2	
DATE FWD		APR 13 1963	
HOW FWD		ANS BY: [REDACTED]	
BY			

RH 7-7940

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[REDACTED] [REDACTED] Contacted by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

[REDACTED]

Office: Richmond, Virginia

Date:

9/14/61

Field Office File No.:

77-1946

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT
JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

THURGOOD MARSHALL has appeared before Federal and State Courts, State of Va., as counsel for National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Legal Defense and Educational Fund. Described variously as person of good character; as honest, reliable and able; as good civil rights attorney; and as loyal U.S. citizen. Recommended by some as qualified for position of U.S. Circuit Judge and others state his legal practice confined to civil rights matters; that his knowledge of other aspects of law limited; that he has had no previous judicial experience; that he is prejudiced and biased; and that he does not have temperament to act dispassionately. Unknown to informants familiar with some Communist Party activities as well as identity some Communist Party members State of Va. Credit and arrest negative Petersburg, Colonial Heights and Richmond, Va.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

EDUCATION

AT FTFICK, VIRGINIA

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] Virginia State College, advised SA [REDACTED] her records revealed that an honorary LL.D degree was granted to THURGOOD MARSHALL by this college during

7-1830-58

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RH 77-1946

commencement exercises on May 31, 1943. She recalled that MARSHALL was in Ettrick, Virginia, only on the date when this degree was conferred and that he delivered an address to the graduating class. She noted that MARSHALL is known to her only by reputation and that she has no first-hand knowledge concerning his activities or abilities.

ASSOCIATES AND ACQUAINTANCES

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL since about 1935. They were school mates at Howard University, Washington, D.C., and MARSHALL obtained an LL.B. degree from this institution in about 1935. After obtaining his law degree, he returned to Baltimore, Maryland, where he practiced law for a year or two. He then went to New York City and was employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) as a member of the legal staff of this organization. He has been continuously employed by the NAACP since that time and has been the chief counsel of the NAACP for many years. He noted that Mr. MARSHALL has participated in desegregation and school integration cases in various parts of the South and has been active in different cases in the State of Virginia since about 1940. b7C

[REDACTED] added that THURGOOD MARSHALL has, in his capacity of an attorney for the NAACP, dealt mostly with Civil Rights cases; however, he is also well versed in other aspects of the law. He described MARSHALL as honest, intelligent, personable, discreet and unemotional; as well as versed in the law; as ethical in all his dealings; as calm, methodical and cooperative; and as reliable and trustworthy. He added that MARSHALL possesses qualities of justice and fair play; the ability to analyze and evaluate; and a sense of objectiveness, all of which, in his opinion, would make him an excellent choice for the position of a United States Circuit Court Judge. b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] of the Virginia State Conference of the NAACP, informed that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL since about 1940 in connection with their mutual activities in the NAACP. He identified the members of MARSHALL's family as follows:

WILLIAM MARSHALL, father, deceased several years ago; NOEMA WILLIAMS MARSHALL, mother, who was employed as a school teacher in Baltimore, Maryland, for about thirty-five years, and who recently died at the home of her sister, a Mrs. DODSON, in New York City; Dr. WILLIAM A. MARSHALL, brother, Marshalton, Delaware; JOHN and THURGOOD, Jr. sons, ages about four and five; and wife, CECILIA, who was formerly employed as a private secretary at the NAACP in New York City. His former wife, VIVIAN, died in about 1955.

He noted that MARSHALL has never lived in Virginia but has visited this area in connection with various Civil Rights cases involving desegregation and school integration which have been heard in Federal District Court and local courts. He has lived in New York City since he left his boyhood home in Baltimore, Maryland, after practicing law there for about a year after he obtained his law degree from Howard University in Washington, D.C. At the present time MARSHALL is Director of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. of the NAACP.

[REDACTED] characterized MARSHALL as an able attorney; as loyal to the United States Government; as a person of excellent character who associates with people of good reputation; as ethical, honest and reliable; as calm and judicious in his demeanor; and as one of the best informed lawyers in the country in the matter of constitutional law. He explained that he is not an attorney but that he has observed MARSHALL operate in legal matters before the court and regards him as a very sincere and well informed individual in legal matters. He mentioned that MARSHALL has an outstanding record with respect to cases he has argued before the United States Supreme Court in that he has obtained favorable decisions in about thirty-four of the approximately thirty-eight cases that he has handled. He observed that MARSHALL is highly regarded by his colleagues and associates that he has a sense of fair play and justice which would make him an excellent judge of the United States Circuit Court.

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] related that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL since about 1934 and has been associated with him in NAACP litigation matters in the State of Virginia for approximately ten years. He explained that he is not acquainted with the background of MARSHALL, but has had many

RH 77-7946

contacts with him in an official capacity. He noted that he regards MARSHALL as an able attorney; as an ardent crusader for the rights of all men regardless of race or color; as calm, collected and thorough in his demeanor and legal arguments; as ethical and law abiding; and as honest, forthright and loyal to this country.

He stated further that he has attended many meetings with MARSHALL with respect to the proper course of action the NAACP should follow within the limits of the law and he has been impressed with his conviction and acute mental ability. He mentioned that the NAACP has great respect for the legal ability of MARSHALL and that MARSHALL has constantly cautioned and counseled NAACP members to conduct their fight for civil rights and equality within the framework of the duly constituted courts of the land. He described MARSHALL as an attorney who takes great pride in a good legal battle; who is just, honorable and judicious; and who is unemotional and has a deep sense of responsibility for his country and for his fellowman. He said he would highly recommend MARSHALL for the position of United States Circuit Court Judge. b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advise that he has appeared in Federal District Court in Richmond on several occasions as counsel for the State of Virginia to oppose THURGOOD MARSHALL and the NAACP in connection with school desegregation and the so-called "NAACP Statutes" passed by the Virginia State Legislature. These statutes have required that the NAACP disclose its membership lists and a list of the contributors to this organization in the State of Virginia. b7C

[REDACTED] commented that MARSHALL is a good attorney in civil rights matters; is intelligent, honest, calm and conscientious; is ethical in his legal practice; has a good personality; and handles himself well in a court of law. He explained that his only contacts with MARSHALL have been in connection with the above-mentioned legal proceeding and that he knows nothing concerning MARSHALL's background. He explained that MARSHALL appears to be weak in his knowledge of the law aside from strictly civil rights matters and he said he has won several points before the courts on procedural matters with which MARSHALL did not seem to be familiar. He noted that MARSHALL has not, to his knowledge, ever had any judicial experience and does not

RH 77-7946

appear to have enough knowledge of the law to adequately function as a United States Circuit Court Judge; however, he emphasized that he is not in a position to furnish a positive recommendation either for or against MARSHALL in this respect. He pointed out that he has never heard anything unfavorable concerning MARSHALL and that he would, on the basis of the above-mentioned limited association with him, recommend MARSHALL as a person of good character and as a loyal citizen of this country. b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that he has appeared in Virginia State Courts as counsel for the state on behalf of the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and that THURGOOD MARSHALL has been the counsel for the NAACP. He noted that MARSHALL has always conducted himself with decorum and respect; that he is honest and ethical; and that he has appeared to be a person of good character. He knew nothing about MARSHALL's background, but mentioned that he has never heard anything unfavorable against him. He explained that MARSHALL has exhibited a good knowledge of laws relating to civil rights matters, but has appeared to lack familiarity with certain legal procedural matters.

He added that his contacts with MARSHALL have been limited to actual court room arguments; however, he commented that he does not think that MARSHALL is "U.S. Circuit Court Judge timber." He explained that, in his opinion, MARSHALL does not have the necessary legal background to be qualified for a position of this sort since his practice has been limited to the narrow avenue of civil rights; and, also, since he has had no experience as a judge either in state or federal courts. He pointed out, however, that he would have no reason to question MARSHALL's sense of propriety or justice and regards him as sincere and a loyal citizen of this country. b7C

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] informed SA [REDACTED] that his contacts with THURGOOD MARSHALL have been limited to the occasions when MARSHALL has appeared in his court as legal counsel for the NAACP. He described MARSHALL as an able attorney; as poised and even-tempered in court; and as dignified and respectful. He said that, to his knowledge, MARSHALL has had no previous experience as a judge which fact would make him question whether MARSHALL is qualified to function as judge of the United States Circuit Court.

RH 77-7946

He added that he has no knowledge of MARSHALL's background or associates, but that his reputation for personal conduct is above reproach. He also felt that MARSHALL is a loyal American citizen. [REDACTED] explained that he would recommend MARSHALL for a judicial position with the reservation that his tenure in this position might not be successful because of his lack of experience in a judicial capacity. b7C

Date 9/14/61 b7C

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Richmond, Virginia furnished the
following information:

He has known THURGOOD MARSHALL for several years and has dealt with him in connection with "sit-ins and sit-downs" staged by Negroes at department stores and lunch counters in this area. He has never appeared in a court of law as opposing counsel against MARSHALL. He described MARSHALL as an able attorney; as reliable and honest; as having a fair knowledge of the law in both civil rights and other matters; and as a loyal citizen of this country.

He stated further that, in his opinion, MARSHALL does not have the temperament to be a United States Circuit Court Judge and that he would not recommend him for such a position. He explained that MARSHALL has "high prejudices"; is not objective; and would be biased and prejudiced in favor of members of his own race. He added that MARSHALL is, like so many attorneys, an advocate for a cause and a crusader. He said that these characteristics would definitely make MARSHALL a poor choice for a judgeship. He pointed out that he does not think MARSHALL could be conscientious in his decisions, although he might think his decisions were reached from a conscientious and dispassionate standpoint. He related that MARSHALL is such a vehement advocate on racial matters that he cannot see issues dealing with racial matters from a strictly legal standpoint; but views them from the moral issues which, in his opinion, are involved. He commented that a judicial officer must always render decision on the basis of the legal facts presented before the court and proven without basing a decision on what may or what may not be morally right in a given set of circumstances.

On 9/13/61 at Richmond, Virginia File # Richmond 77-7946 b7C
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61

Date 9/14/61

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] Richmond, Virginia advised as follows:

He has had contacts with THURGOOD MARSHALL in connection with an inquiry which the Virginia State Bar has been making into his practice of law in this state without becoming a member of the Virginia State Bar. He mentioned that he has had several conferences with MARSHALL and that he regards him as personable, as an able lawyer and as well informed in the realm of civil rights statutes. He noted that MARSHALL is not outstanding and is not, in his opinion, qualified for the position of United States Circuit Court Judge. He explained that MARSHALL does not have the capacity to divorce himself from his personal convictions to the extent necessary to render a judicial opinion on the basis of facts proven in a legal manner.

He added that he does not know anything about the background or character of MARSHALL but said he has never heard anything unfavorable against him in this respect. He stated that, as far as he knows, MARSHALL has, throughout his legal career, dealt only in civil rights cases and, consequently, does not have the legal knowledge which a person sitting on the United States Circuit Court should have. He also mentioned that MARSHALL has had no previous judicial experience; that he is not unbiased or objective; and that he would possibly lean toward deciding issues in favor of members of his own race in the event a question between members of the two major races in this country were presented to him for a decision.

He also commented that MARSHALL has not been cooperative with the Virginia State Bar in connection with inquiry and has delayed, without reason, orders issued by local judges to make certain records and information available to the Bar.

On 9/13/61 at Richmond, Virginia File # Richmond 77-7946 b7C

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61

Date 9/14/61

b7C

[REDACTED]
Richmond, Virginia, who has been engaged as counsel for the [REDACTED] in connection with litigation matters involving the suits to force that county to integrate its public schools, advised the following:

He has opposed THURGOOD MARSHALL on numerous occasions in Federal District Court in Richmond, Virginia. He said that MARSHALL has been the legal counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., on these occasions. He mentioned that he does not know anything about MARSHALL's background, his honesty or integrity, or his character and loyalty to this country.

He mentioned that MARSHALL is a very weak attorney and his knowledge of the law and legal procedures is limited. He noted that he has not been impressed with MARSHALL's courtroom demeanor and that on numerous occasions the court has "saved" him by asking if he meant to convey a particular point in his arguments or presentation of a matter when MARSHALL had not been clear in his presentation. In these instances MARSHALL has agreed with the Court as to what he meant to convey; however, the Court's question frequently was entirely different from the points which MARSHALL had presented.

He added that he would like to be quoted directly as saying that "If Marshall were a white man, he would never be considered for a judgeship." He stated that MARSHALL is a "run of the mill attorney" in that his legal abilities are below average; his legal experience appears to have been limited to civil rights and racial matters; and he is biased and bigoted in his approach to issues concerning the members of his race. He noted also that MARSHALL has never, to his knowledge, held any sort of judicial position and he observed that, in his opinion, MARSHALL could not judge issues dispassionately and solely on the basis of the issues proven through the admission of legal evidence. He said he would definitely not recommend MARSHALL as having the ability or sense of justice to be a judge of the United States Circuit Court.

On 9/13/61 at Richmond, Virginia File # Richmond 77-7946
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61

b7c

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] related that THURGOOD MARSHALL is unknown to him personally. He said MARSHALL has never appeared in court against him and that he does not know anything about his background, legal ability, character, honesty, legal ethics or loyalty to the United States Government. He pointed out that he has heard a great deal about MARSHALL and has seen his name on legal documents which he, as Attorney General, has had to sign on behalf of the state; however, he explained that he has no personal knowledge of MARSHALL.

b7c

[REDACTED] commented that he did not feel he was in a position to make any recommendation concerning MARSHALL; however, he mentioned that the appointment of MARSHALL to a Federal judgeship would be looked upon with disfavor in the South because of his NAACP connections and his association as legal counsel in desegregation and school integration matters.

845

Date 9/14/61 b7C

[REDACTED]

Virginia State Bar, Richmond, Virginia advised as follows:

THURGOOD MARSHALL is not a member of the Virginia State Bar and that this agency has had quite a few dealings with MARSHALL in connection with his practice in the State of Virginia in violation of state regulations requiring that he be a member of the Virginia State Bar. He mentioned that MARSHALL first started to appear in the courts in Virginia in connection with civil rights matters as a representative of the NAACP and the Virginia State Bar forced him to work with members of this bar and act as co-counsel with them rather than handling the cases by himself as counsel.

He added that no information concerning MARSHALL appears in the Virginia State Bar Grievance Committee files since he is not a member of this bar. He commented that he has observed MARSHALL operate in the courts of Virginia in connection with civil rights matters and that he would definitely not recommend him for a judicial position of any kind. He said that MARSHALL has only appeared in civil rights matters and does not, in his opinion, have the necessary knowledge of other legal matters to be able to function in a judicial capacity. He also stated that MARSHALL is "race conscious crazy" in that he is only concerned with the advancement of his own race irrespective of the rights of the members of any other race; that he is bigoted and biased in his judgments and actions on race matters; and that he could not give an unbiased, fair and impartial decision in any matter with respect to racial issues. b7C

[REDACTED] stated further that MARSHALL has never, to his knowledge, had any experience in a judicial capacity and he definitely would be ill qualified to operate dispassionately and with ability as a United States Circuit Court Judge. He mentioned that the Virginia State Bar is a party in some litigation presently pending in the courts in this state to force the NAACP and its Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. to cease and desist from illegally soliciting legal business and engaging in barratry, which is encouraging a law suit or inciting litigation. He explained that the Virginia State Bar feels that the NAACP and MARSHALL have been instituting

On 9/12/61 at Richmond, Virginia File # Richmond 77-7946 b7C

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61

RH 77-7946

suits in civil rights and desegregation matters in the names of certain specific individuals without obtaining the knowledgeable consent of these individuals and without allowing these clients to have any control whatsoever over the cases in question. He said that MARSHALL has exhibited an uncompromising temperament in his dealings in the State of Virginia; has been emotional and biased in his arguments and presentations; and is definitely not qualified to handle decisions judiciously and solely on the basis of the facts and issues proven by legal evidence. He emphasized that he would consider MARSHALL the "worst qualified" attorney known to him for the position of a Federal judgeship.

Date 9/14/61

[REDACTED] Richmond, Virginia, advised the following: b7C

His only personal association with THURGOOD MARSHALL was on one occasion in about 1959 at which time MARSHALL appeared in Richmond City Court as a legal representative of the NAACP. He said that, on the basis of this association, he would describe MARSHALL as a very capable attorney and as one who conducted himself in court with the complete poise and ease which is born of experience in a courtroom. He added that MARSHALL enjoys the reputation among other attorneys in Richmond and Virginia as a man of high moral character and integrity and as a loyal citizen of this country.

He stated he does not feel that MARSHALL is qualified to serve as a judge in a Federal court. In this connection, he mentioned that MARSHALL has no previous experience as a judge in any court and his legal experience has been confined to the practice of law only as a representative of the NAACP in racial matters cases. He pointed out that MARSHALL is so thoroughly biased in his feelings on racial matters that he would not be able to consider any questions in this field in an objective manner. He explained that he felt MARSHALL would approach his responsibilities as a Federal Judge with a preconceived notion of how questions involving racial matters should be decided without being convinced by the weight of the evidence presented to him in the matter. b7C

[REDACTED] stated further that because of MARSHALL's biased attitude on all racial matters and his lack of judicial experience, he could not recommend him for the position of a United States Circuit Court Judge.

On 9/13/61 at Richmond, Virginia File # Richmond 77-7946
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61 b7C

Date 9/14/61 b7C

[REDACTED] Richmond, Virginia advised as follows:

He has had limited legal association with Mr. MARSHALL and that all of the association has been connected with racial matters, wherein Mr. MARSHALL and [REDACTED] have been opposing each other. [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] said that he considers MARSHALL a competent attorney, but not a brilliant or outstanding lawyer, who is weak in procedural matters of law and the courts, but ready to admit his weaknesses. He said that he knows of no other realm of the law other than racial matters in which MARSHALL has ever participated, and believes that MARSHALL has confined himself solely to this field. [REDACTED] said that Mr. MARSHALL does not approach litigation concerning racial matters as anything but a social matter, and sincerely believes that any law which is contrary to his beliefs on racial matters is wrong.

[REDACTED] said that in his opinion Mr. MARSHALL would not be able to render an unbiased opinion on a racial matter brought before him as a judge any more than he could render an unbiased opinion in a matter involving his brother.

[REDACTED] said that in his opinion Mr. MARSHALL is not qualified for appointment as an appellate judge due to his specialized legal experience, and his refusal to approach racial matters as a legal rather than a social matter.

On 9/13/61 at Richmond, Virginia File # Richmond 77-7946 b7C
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61

b7c

On September 13, 1961, Honorable J. LINDSAY ALMOND, JR., Governor of the State of Virginia was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]

Governor ALMOND stated that he first became acquainted with Mr. MARSHALL in 1952 at which time Governor ALMOND was Attorney General of the State of Virginia. Governor ALMOND stated that between 1952 and 1958 he was in numerous legal suits in which Mr. MARSHALL appeared for the other side. Governor ALMOND stated that all of these cases dealt with matters of segregation. He stated that he appeared opposite Mr. MARSHALL in District Courts, Appellate Courts and the Supreme Court of the United States and found Mr. MARSHALL to be an exceptionally capable and worthy opponent in these cases. Governor ALMOND stated that in all the conferences of opposing counsel, courtroom appearances and other meetings, Mr. MARSHALL showed the highest type of ethical conduct and marked ability. He stated that Mr. MARSHALL always lived up to any stipulations which had been made and that he was objective in his approach in all matters in which they opposed each other.

He characterized Mr. MARSHALL as being a very capable lawyer, level headed and highly experienced. He stated that MARSHALL might place a more liberal interpretation on some matters of law, particularly those dealing with segregation, than many other lawyers would, but he felt that from his extensive knowledge of Mr. MARSHALL's courtroom demeanor and legal talent that MARSHALL would make a very fine judge. He stated that as far as deciding matters concerning racial segregation, he believes that Mr. MARSHALL as a judge would lean over backwards in order to decide a case strictly on its legal merits.

He further characterized Mr. MARSHALL as a man of dignity who used restraint in his approach, knew his facts very well in every case and made a very powerful impression in court.

Governor ALMOND concluded by stating that from his knowledge of Mr. MARSHALL he would unhesitatingly recommend him for a judicial position and feels that Mr. MARSHALL would make a very good judge.

Governor ALMOND stated that it is his honest and sincere opinion that many people who might question the qualifications of Mr. MARSHALL for the judiciary would be highly influenced in their judgments because of Mr. MARSHALL's

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race. Governor ALMOND stated that such judgment is anathema to him and he is basing his recommendation solely on Mr. MARSHALL's legal ability. b7C

AT ETTRICK, VIRGINIA

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] informed SA [REDACTED] that he has known and has been personally acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL for a period of about twenty years. Within the past ten years, he said he has appeared at various public meetings and functions with MARSHALL and has had an opportunity to observe him and his operations. He commented that he is not an attorney and, consequently, is not in a position to evaluate MARSHALL's legal ability; however, he said he knows that MARSHALL has been associated in legal matters on behalf of the NAACP for many years. In this regard, he mentioned that MARSHALL has been very successful in various civil rights cases which he has argued before different state and Federal courts as well as the United States Supreme Court.

[REDACTED] added that he regards THURGOOD MARSHALL to be a loyal American citizen; to be a reliable, honest, pleasant, forthright and dependable person; to be judicious and fair in his dealings; and to be a person of excellent character and reputation. He said he would, on the basis of the above characteristics of MARSHALL, recommend him for the position of United States Circuit Court Judge.

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

MISCELLANEOUS b2 b7D

On [REDACTED] who is aware of some of the activities of the Communist Party in the State of Virginia as well as the identity of some of its members advised that his knowledge of THURGOOD MARSHALL is limited to information concerning his activities which has appeared in newspapers and periodicals. He added that MARSHALL is unknown to him personally and that MARSHALL has never, to his knowledge had any contact with the Communist Party or any of its members in the State of Virginia.

On September 11, 1961, other confidential informant who are aware of some of the activities of the Communist Party in the State of Virginia as well as the identity of some of its members advised that THURGOOD MARSHALL is unknown to them and that they have no information concerning him.

The Communist Party, United States of America , its subdivisions, subsidiaries and affiliates have been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

NEWSPAPER MORGUE

On September 12, 1961, the records of the library at the Richmond Newspapers, Inc., 110 North Fourth Street, were found to contain only two newspaper clippings concerning THURGOOD MARSHALL. The notation "previous envelope vanished" appeared on the outside of the envelope containing these two clippings.

One article, which appeared in the Richmond Times-Dispatch, a Richmond, Virginia, daily newspaper, dated October 25, 1955, reported on a speech which THURGOOD MARSHALL delivered before the closing session of the twentieth annual convention of the Virginia NAACP at Charlottesville, Virginia. It was reported that "Marshall, who led the NAACP's successful legal battle to have the United States Supreme Court declare racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, said Southern officials who are now talking about circumvention are just kicking up dust, just jawing with the umpire like a baseball player who has been called out. But, he said, when the dust settles, they will find the ruling is still the same."

It also reported that MARSHALL, with respect to desegregation, said "It will be just as difficult 20 years from today...and you might as well do it today and get it over with," and that there was "a distinct moral as well as legal difference between disagreement with the defiance of the Constitution... Defiance of the laws of the land is not only unlawful but breeds contempt for other phases of law. Defiance of the Constitution or of the Supreme Court in regard to school desegregation is not defiance of Negroes or the NAACP. It is defiance of our very Government."

The other article, which appeared in the same newspaper, dated January 25, 1960, mentioned that THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, went to Africa as a special advisor to the African delegation to the Kenya Constitutional Conference in London.

ORGANIZATIONS

None of the individuals interviewed during the course of this investigation knew of any organizations to which THURGOOD MARSHALL belonged with the exception of the NAACP.

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CREDIT

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED]
Credit Bureau of Richmond, advised that she could locate no
information in her files identifiable with THURGOOD MARSHALL.

AT PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED]
Retail Merchants Credit Association, advised SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that she could locate no references in her files
identifiable with THURGOOD MARSHALL.

b7c

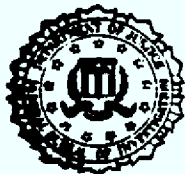
ARREST

AT RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED]
Richmond Police Department, informed that she could locate no
references in her files identifiable with THURGOOD MARSHALL.

AT PETERSBURG AND COLONAIL HEIGHTS, VIRGINIA

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Petersburg Police Department, and [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Colonial Heights Police Department, advised SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that no information identifiable with THURGOOD
MARSHALL could be found in the arrest files of their
respective agencies.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 77-7946

Title THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, U.S. CIRCUIT
COURT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT
Reference Report of SA [REDACTED] dated 9/14/61
at Richmond. b7C

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/11-14/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL This report does not complete the investigation. You will be furnished with additional information when it is received.		Report made by 	Typed By: 
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	


XXXXX







REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to NY, 9/8/61

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

NY files contain a throw-away pamphlet issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties announcing a dinner at the Hotel Russell, NYC, on 4/2/44 held under the auspices of that organization. THURGOOD MARSHALL was listed as a sponsor. No source of this pamphlet was indicated and same was not located by checking the references under applicant's name. Inasmuch as the source of this information is not known, the information was not reported.

NY file 105-40092-35 (report of SA 
5/25/60 at New York re "African Activities in the U. S.,
IS - Africa") reflects information pertaining to THURGOOD

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below			
Copies made: 3-Bureau 1-NY 77-26395		 CC TO:  REQ. REC'D  APR 18 1963 ANS BY 			
one cc Deputy AG.					

SEP 18 1961

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ADMINISTRATIVE (contd)

MARSHALL, American constitutional lawyer, and a proposed speaking engagement at a celebration of Africa Freedom Day 1960 (April 13, 1960). Information contained herein relative to MARSHALL is not felt pertinent to this investigation and was therefore not reported. b2, b7C

NY files also reflect that [redacted] advised (date and location of information not shown) that in his opinion THURGOOD MARSHALL is either a member of the CP or is a strong sympathizer and that his belief is based on the past activities of THURGOOD MARSHALL. No further information is shown. [redacted] when contacted on [redacted] by SA [redacted] b7C [redacted] advised he does not recall stating MARSHALL was a CP member or sympathizer. The informant said he has no knowledge that MARSHALL was a CP member or sympathizer or ever had any connection with the CP in any way whatever.

In view of the above, the original comment attributed to [redacted] was not reported.

File review in this case to date has been done jointly by SAS [redacted] b7C
[redacted]
Extensive file review is continuing on an expedite basis.

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b2, b7D / C

INFORMANTS

Identity

Contacted by

File where located

[REDACTED] (current)

[REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

instant report

[REDACTED] (current)

[REDACTED] by SA [REDACTED]

instant report

[REDACTED] (by request)
used in characterizing [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
anonymous

[REDACTED]
anonymous (mentioned in report of SA [REDACTED]
at NY re "National Lawyers Guild, IS - C")

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(by request)

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NY report [REDACTED]

re [REDACTED]
SM-C".

[REDACTED]
used in characterizing [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b2, b7D
c

INFORMANTS (contd)

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Contacted by</u>	<u>File Where Located</u>
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (by request)		[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]

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

The other confidential informants mentioned in this report and not otherwise identified are as follows:

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7D

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

MAX YERGAN.

Will continue efforts to locate and interview

Will continue efforts to contact additional appropriate informants, at least two of which are not available until 9/18/61.

Will complete Board of Elections check, difficulty having been encountered in completing same.

Will contact additional appropriate individuals ascertained through investigation on 9/14/61.

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b2,
b7D
C

INFORMANTS (contd)

<u>Identity</u>	<u>Contacted by</u>	<u>File where located</u>
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]

(by request)

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

The other confidential informants mentioned in this report and not otherwise identified are as follows:

[REDACTED]

b2,
b7D

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue efforts to locate and interview MAX YERGAN.

Will continue efforts to contact additional appropriate informants, at least two of which are not available until 9/18/61.

Will complete Board of Elections check, difficulty having been encountered in completing same.

Will contact additional appropriate individuals ascertained through investigation on 9/14/61.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

Office: New York, New York

Date:

9/14/61

Field Office File No.:

77-26395

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Applicant employed by NAACP since 1936. Associates recommend. Former and current neighbors know nothing unfavorable concerning him. Two members of US Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, decline to recommend MARSHALL and question whether applicant should be appointed. One judge does not feel MARSHALL has requisite general legal experience. Associates of applicant recommend him, based on personal knowledge of him. Satisfactory credit rating, no arrest or BSS information. No grievances located. Confidential informant stated CP [REDACTED] and MARSHALL necessarily had to know [REDACTED]. Applicant reportedly sponsor of National Negro Congress meeting, member of National Lawyers Guild, member of International Juridical Association and was reference of [REDACTED]

b7D

b7C

- P -

77-26395-59

NY 77-26395

DETAILS

Employment

National Association For the
Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)
NAACP Legal Defense and Educational
Fund, Incorporated, New York City

b7C

[REDACTED]
on September 11, 1961, advised that the applicant has been employed by the NAACP since October, 1936, as Assistant Special Counsel from 1936 to 1938, Special Counsel from 1938 to 1950, and since 1950 he has been Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, a separate corporation with offices at 10 Columbus Circle, New York, New York. According to [REDACTED], the applicant attended local elementary and high schools in Baltimore, Maryland, having been born in that city on July 2, 1908. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree in February, 1930 from Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pennsylvania, and his LLB degree in June, 1933 from Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C. He was admitted to the Maryland State Bar in October, 1933 and thereafter conducted a private practice of law in Baltimore for about two years. She said [REDACTED] of the Afro-American newspaper, 628 North Utah Street, Baltimore, Maryland, is acquainted with this period of Mr. MARSHALL's life. He then came to New York in the employ of the NAACP and has been so employed since 1936.

He lives at 501 West 123rd Street, New York, New York, Apartment 17F, having lived there for the past three or four years. For approximately 17 years previously he lived at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, New York. Between his arrival in New York City in 1936 and 1938, when he moved to 409 Edgecombe Avenue, he lived at 140 Bradhurst Avenue, New York, New York.

dd

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Mr. MARSHALL's first wife was VIVIAN BUREY, who died approximately six or seven years ago. Approximately one year later he married CECILIA SUYAT, his present wife. There were no children of the first marriage and there are two sons of the second marriage:

THURGOOD MARSHALL, JR., age 5
JOHN WILLIAM MARSHALL, age 3.

The applicant has one brother, WILLIAM MARSHALL, M.D., 3000 Newport Gap Pike, Wilmington, Delaware. His father, WILLIAM, formerly of Baltimore, died ten or twelve years ago and his mother, Mrs. NORMA MARSHALL, a retired Baltimore school teacher, died in August, 1961. For approximately the past six years since her retirement, Mrs. NORMA MARSHALL had lived with her sister, Mrs. MEDIA DODSON, the applicant's aunt, at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City. Mrs. STOVALL said these individuals comprise the applicant's family and there are no others.

[redacted] knew of no social clubs or organizational affiliations of Mr. MARSHALL except his membership in the Masons. b7C

[redacted] said she is not acquainted with one [redacted] and knows of no association on the part of Mr. MARSHALL with this person.

[redacted] suggested the following as individuals who know Mr. MARSHALL well both personally and through his work:

[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
Boston, Massachusetts

Judge WILLIAM H. HASTIE
United States Court of Appeals
Third Circuit, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

ad

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[REDACTED]
Dallas, Texas

[REDACTED]
Howard University Law School
Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

[REDACTED]
Pine Bluff, Arkansas

[REDACTED]
Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]
Tulsa, Oklahoma

[REDACTED]
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

[REDACTED]
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] and during that time she found him to be of consistently good character, reputation, associates, and undoubted loyalty to this country. [REDACTED] said she has never had reason to doubt Mr. MARSHALL in any way and she feels he would be well qualified as a federal judge.

b7c

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b7c

[REDACTED] NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, on September 11, 1961, advised he has known and worked with Mr. MARSHALL since [REDACTED]. In his opinion the applicant is a superior human being whose character, loyalty, associates, reputation and demeanor leave no reason for question. He has much human compassion which, combined with his technical legal competence, would make him a very good judge, said [REDACTED]. He feels Mr. MARSHALL would be one of the better federal judges and his record of cases successfully argued before the United States Supreme Court attests to his legal ability. [REDACTED] continued that he feels Mr. MARSHALL has sufficient background and judicial temperament to qualify him as a federal judge and [REDACTED] said he has no reservations about recommending Mr. MARSHALL for the federal judiciary.

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On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] NAACP, 36 West 44th Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that Mr. MARSHALL has been in the Legal Section of the NAACP for the past 25 years and, as a matter of fact, will celebrate his 25th anniversary on October 14, 1961. He said that at the time that Mr. MARSHALL was hired, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and that Mr. MARSHALL had come to him highly recommended by [REDACTED] of the Howard University Law School. He said that Mr. MARSHALL held various positions in the Legal Committee over the years and in 1941, when the present Legal Defense and Education Fund was set up, Mr. MARSHALL was placed in charge. He said that over the years, he has also become a close social friend of Mr. MARSHALL and both of his wives.

[REDACTED] said that Mr. MARSHALL is a man of the greatest personal integrity and is a completely loyal American citizen devoted to the principles of democracy. He said that there has never been the slightest hint of scandal connected with Mr. MARSHALL or any of the members of his family. He said that Mr. MARSHALL enjoys an almost unique faculty for making friends, even among his enemies. He said that he enjoys a very wide acquaintanceship with persons of various political creeds in both the North and the South and is highly respected as a man and as an attorney. He said that Mr. MARSHALL is a keen student of constitutional law and regards the law as being almost sacred. He said that he has an insatiable capacity for work.

[REDACTED] said that Mr. MARSHALL is a man of great humaneness endowed with outstanding qualities of understanding and patience. He said that he would recommend Mr. MARSHALL most highly for the position of Circuit Judge.

b7C

b7C

9/16/61

NY 77-26395

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] NAACP, advised SA [REDACTED] that he first met THURGOOD MARSHALL as a social friend in 1940. He said that at that time Mr. MARSHALL's first wife, since deceased, himself and several other individuals were engaged in the operation of a cooperative grocery store in the Washington Heights section of New York and Mr. MARSHALL helped occasionally with the delivery of groceries. He said that from then until 1956, when he himself accepted his present position, he saw the MARSHALLS frequently as friends. He said since 1956 he has been acquainted with Mr. MARSHALL on both a business and a personal basis.

[REDACTED] said that he considers Mr. MARSHALL eminently qualified for a position as circuit judge. He said that Mr. MARSHALL, though he may joke about many things, has never joked about the law or the Constitution. He said that the Constitution and the law are sacred to Mr. MARSHALL. He said that he does not feel qualified to comment on his legal qualifications for a judgeship, inasmuch as he himself is not an attorney. He said, however, that temperamentally Mr. MARSHALL is well qualified for such a position, being a calm, dispassionate individual. He said that of his own experience in civil rights matters, Mr. MARSHALL has never allowed his personal involvement to cloud the applicability of the law. b7C

[REDACTED] said that he has also been acquainted with the various members of Mr. MARSHALL's family and that he considers them as he does the applicant, to be persons of the finest character and completely loyal American citizens.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] that he himself is a member of the board of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund of the NAACP and has been for the past three years. He said, however, that he has been involved with legal matters of the NAACP for the past ten to twelve years and has been closely associated with THURGOOD MARSHALL

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during that period on a business basis. He said that he has had no social contact with Mr. MARSHALL outside of NAACP affairs. He said that Mr. MARSHALL is eminently qualified for a position as circuit judge, having a thorough knowledge of the Constitution and law and being a detached individual. He said that by training and temperament, he considers Mr. MARSHALL to be well suited for the judgeship and he recommended him highly for such a position. [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] is not acquainted with the members of the applicant's family and he stated that he has had no reason to question Mr. MARSHALL's character or his loyalty to the United States.

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b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] NAACP, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL since 1937 [REDACTED] since 1944. He said that over the years he has enjoyed a close business and social acquaintanceship with Mr. MARSHALL and his family. He said that he is delighted at the prospect of Mr. MARSHALL being appointed Circuit Judge, inasmuch as he feels that he is eminently qualified for this position. He said that Mr. MARSHALL enjoys one of the finest legal reputations in the country and is highly considered and respected even by his opponents. He said that he is a man of understanding and patience and a very hard and conscientious worker.

[REDACTED] said that he is also acquainted with Mr. MARSHALL's family. He said that both his parents are deceased as is his first wife. He said he has one brother. He said that Mr. MARSHALL's loyalty to the United States and his personal reputation are above reproach and he concluded by recommending him most highly for a position as Circuit Judge.

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] NAACP, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that he has been a close business and social associate of THURGOOD MARSHALL since the latter came to work with the NAACP in 1936. He said that for many years, [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] He described Mr. MARSHALL as a loyal, talented American. He said that he is a very hard worker, who completely devotes himself to the task at hand. He said that he has always been a very keen student of the law and has a great reverence for the law. He said that

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Mr. MARSHALL has a faculty of winning friends and respect even in a hostile atmosphere and that he has friends and admirers all over the nation. He said that in all respects, THURGOOD MARSHALL is an extraordinary individual. He said that he is a superb lawyer and that the law is a deeply ingrained part of his whole life. He said that Mr. MARSHALL regards the law as the bulwark of society. He said that he has always conducted himself without rancor or hatred. He said, however, that where the law is concerned and where the great principles upon which this nation is based are concerned, Mr. MARSHALL is uncompromising. He said that as a Judge, he does not believe that Mr. MARSHALL would ever be swayed by personal bias. He said that he believes firmly in the tradition of the law. [REDACTED] went on to say that while Mr. MARSHALL is bound by the traditions of the law, he has imagination and has often sought to apply the traditions of the law in areas where they had never been tried before. He said that to the best of his knowledge, Mr. MARSHALL has never espoused any questionable organizations or philosophies. He said that he is definitely not a joiner. He said that in his opinion, Mr. MARSHALL would make a very fine Judge and he recommended him very highly for such a position. b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York, advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that he has been a close business and social acquaintance of THURGOOD MARSHALL for the past eight years, inasmuch as he himself is also connected with the NAACP Defense Fund. He said that he last saw Mr. MARSHALL about two weeks ago when Mr. MARSHALL and his family attended a picnic at his own home. He said that he has never had any legal dealings with Mr. MARSHALL, either appearing with him or against him. He said, however, that he is a very fine lawyer and gentleman and has

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all the qualities of patience, understanding, knowledge, and respect for the law to make him a suitable Circuit Judge. [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] He said that he would recommend Mr. MARSHALL highly for the position of Circuit Judge.

[REDACTED] mentioned above, on recontact on September 14, 1961, advised SA [REDACTED] that he recalls that in a segregation case in Kansas City, Missouri, in 1951

[REDACTED] a motion was filed in behalf of Kansas City to strike MARSHALL's name from the plaintiff's petition and to deny him the privilege of appearing as counsel by reason of membership in the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) and the International Juridical Association (IJA), both described as Communist Party (CP) front organizations.

[REDACTED] said that the IJA is known to him by name only and he has no knowledge of MARSHALL's connection with that organization. b7C

Concerning the NLG, he said that at that time MARSHALL had indicated that the NLG was formed by "liberal elements" in the field of law. MARSHALL in conversation said that he had joined the NLG because the American Bar Association was then closed to the Negro. MARSHALL further indicated that, when in the late 1940's, it became apparent that CP members or sympathizers were gaining control of the organization, he had withdrawn from the NLG. [REDACTED] said that this is his only knowledge of MARSHALL's connection with the NLG.

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b7C

[REDACTED] Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, on September 12, 1961 advised Special Agent [REDACTED] that he has worked with Mr. MARSHALL for the past six years, and that he has known him over a period of years as an individual of excellent character and absolute integrity. He said that the applicant is a humble, sensible, courageous person who possesses a fine sense of responsibility and one who has the respect of all races.

He stated that Mr. MARSHALL has an exceptionally keen legal mind and great experience in the field of law and that he realizes the value of hard work. H. said that the applicant is aware of the necessity of a correct conclusion in a legal matter, and that he has the stamina, tenacity, and maturity to do outstanding work. He said that Mr. MARSHALL has been a student of the law since his days in law school, and that he has shown good insight and sound judgment in legal matters.

He stated further that the applicant's family consists of his wife, CECILIA MARSHALL, and two small children, and that he has a brother, Dr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, a Medical Doctor located in Wilmington, Delaware. He said that the applicant's mother died about one month ago, and that Mr. MARSHALL and his relatives are individuals of good reputation.

He stated further that the applicant's loyalty to the United States Government is above question, and that he is outspoken in his denunciation of those whose interests are contrary to the best interests of the United States Government. He said that Mr. MARSHALL has the experience, brains, common sense, and judicial temperament to do eminent work for the government, and he recommended him highly.

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b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], NAACP Legal Defense
and Educational Fund, Incorporated, advised Special
Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] She said that the applicant's legal experience has been primarily in the field of free speech and civil liberties, but that he has acted as counsel or legal assistant in a variety of cases in the field of law. She said that during her experience in this office, she estimated that 25 per cent of the cases handled were in the field of criminal law. She said that Mr. MARSHALL is an extremely competent lawyer; that he is a flexible person; and that one of the chief reasons for his success is his ability to deal with people and mediate disputes. She said that in addition to his legal work, he has successfully directed an organization composed of groups of lawyers from many states. She said that he exercises sound judgment in his dealings with individuals and the handling of his legal responsibilities and that he possesses a judicial temperament.

She stated that the applicant is an exceptionally honest person both with himself and in his dealings with others; that he is humble; and that he is lenient in matters of human failings, and has a personal concern for the individual. She said that he is conservative in his thinking; that he lives modestly; and that he does not seek personal aggrandizement.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated further that Mr. MARSHALL has been married twice, and that his first wife, VIVIAN MARSHALL, died about six years ago. She said that she was acquainted with the applicant's present wife, CECILIA MARSHALL, and that both wives were individuals of good reputation. She said that the applicant's

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mother, Mrs. NORMA MARSHALL, died about one month ago and that the applicant's brother, Dr. WILLIAM MARSHALL, is a Medical Doctor in Wilmington, Delaware. She said that both are of good reputation. She said that the applicant has two children, the oldest being approximately five years of age.

She stated further that Mr. MARSHALL is unquestionably a loyal American citizen of excellent character, and that he is highly regarded, both personally and professionally. She said that to her knowledge, he has never been associated with individuals or groups of questionable reputation, and that the only groups whose activities he regularly participates in are his church and the Masonic Order. She said that she has complete confidence in the integrity and ability of the applicant, and that she would recommend him highly. She said that she did not know [REDACTED] and that to her knowledge, [REDACTED] never worked with Mr. MARSHALL within this organization. She said that she knew of no association between the applicant and [REDACTED] b7C

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Neighborhoods

140 Bradhurst Avenue
New York, New York

b7C

Investigation under this caption was conducted by
SA [REDACTED] on September 14, 1961.

[REDACTED] 140 Bradhurst Avenue, New York, New York, advised that she has lived for many years in the adjoining house and moved into 140 Bradhurst Avenue several years ago. She was acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL as a neighbor in 1936 to 1938. As far as she could recall, Mr. MARSHALL had a good reputation in the community, was well liked, and she never heard anything derogatory concerning him. She stated she had no reason to question his loyalty to the Government in any way. [REDACTED] was not acquainted with any of the associates of Mr. MARSHALL. She considered THURGOOD MARSHALL well qualified for employment with the Federal Government.

[REDACTED] 140 Bradhurst Avenue, New York, New York, advised that they have been living at this address since 1937, and while they do not recall THURGOOD MARSHALL specifically, they had heard of him. [REDACTED] said that they had never heard anything derogatory concerning THURGOOD MARSHALL nor concerning any members of his family. [REDACTED] further stated that the [REDACTED] was not available for interview at the time and further, that it is not likely he would know Mr. MARSHALL. [REDACTED] had long since moved away and is unavailable for contact at this time.

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409 Edgecombe Avenue
New York, New York

b7C

Investigation under this caption was conducted on
September 12, 1961, by SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
tenants at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, advised they are acquainted with
THURGOOD MARSHALL who resided in this apartment building until
about three to four years ago. All [REDACTED] said they
lived in the building before the applicant moved in during the
late 1950's. [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] knew
the applicant and relatives in Baltimore, Maryland.

They stated the applicant occupied apartment 9B with
his wife, VIVIAN, who died about six years ago. He remarried
and moved out after the birth of his first child. His mother and
his aunt, Mrs. MEDIA DODSON have occupied the apartment since that time,
they said, and his mother died during August, 1961.

These individuals recommended the applicant for a federal
judgeship as a man of excellent character, conduct, morals and
reputation. They stated he is a gentleman who has humane interests
and is dedicated to his work. Further, he has achieved a reputation
as an outstanding attorney in his work with the National Association
for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP).

They stated there has never been any scandal or gossip
associated with him or any relative and all members of his family
are cultured, educated and respectable individuals, as well as
loyal American citizens. To their knowledge he has never been
connected with any subversive activities, organizations or
individuals, and they said they could provide no further information.

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501 West 123rd Street
New York, New York

b7C

Investigation under this caption was conducted
by SA [REDACTED] on September 14, 1961.

[REDACTED] New York,
New York, advised that 501 West 123rd Street, New York, New
York, is an apartment within this housing project; that it
consists of cooperative apartments, one of which is occupied
by THURGOOD MARSHALL and his family, namely, Apartment 17F.
THURGOOD MARSHALL has been residing at that address since
November, 1957. He is considered an excellent tenant, meets
all his financial obligations, and no complaints against him
have been received by the housing corporation.

b7C

[REDACTED] stated she is personally acquainted
with THURGOOD MARSHALL and his family, and considers them
all individuals of high character, good moral habits, and
unquestioned loyalty to the United States Government. She
stated that she is also acquainted with some of the personal
friends of THURGOOD MARSHALL and considers them also patriotic
citizens and people of high character. THURGOOD MARSHALL bears
an excellent reputation in the community, he is well liked,
and she would recommend him without hesitation for a position
with the United States Government.

[REDACTED] 501 West 123rd Street,
New York, New York, advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He has
been acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL and his family since that
time. THURGOOD MARSHALL is one of the best tenants in the building

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b7C

His reputation is above reproach and his moral habits and integrity are outstanding. [REDACTED] could have no reason to question the loyalty of THURGOOD MARSHALL. Mr. MARSHALL gets along well with the other tenants in the building and [REDACTED] has heard no derogatory information concerning Mr. MARSHALL. [REDACTED] was also acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL's mother, who recently passed away.

[REDACTED]
New York, New York, / [REDACTED] 501 West 123rd Street) advised that she has been acquainted socially with THURGOOD MARSHALL since 1943. She considers THURGOOD MARSHALL thoroughly reliable, honest, of excellent moral habits and conduct.

[REDACTED] stated that THURGOOD MARSHALL is thoroughly loyal to the United States Government and she would consider his associates also patriotic American citizens. She was acquainted with his former wife, as well as his present wife, and considers them both individuals of the highest character. She stated that the strong character of THURGOOD MARSHALL was exemplified in the excellent way in which he cared for his first wife during her last illness. [REDACTED] stated she definitely would recommend THURGOOD MARSHALL for a position with the United States Government.

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Members of the Judiciary

b7C

The following Federal Judges, advised SA [redacted] on the dates indicated they know MARSHALL by his reputation. They said MARSHALL has never appeared before them in a Court of Law, and they could not comment regarding his qualifications:

[redacted] Southern District of New York (USDJ, SDNY), United States Court House, Foley Square, New York, New York, contacted September 13, 1961.

[redacted] SDNY, contacted September 11, 1961.

[redacted] SDNY, contacted September 12, 1961.

b7C

[redacted] SDNY, contacted September 12, 1961.

[redacted] SDNY, contacted September 12, 1961.

[redacted] SDNY, contacted September 11, 1961.

b7C

[redacted] United States District Court, Southern District of New York (USDC, SDNY) advised SA [redacted] on September 12, 1961, that THURGOOD MARSHALL has appeared before him in connection with the [redacted] case involving school segregation in [redacted]. He said the [redacted] case had been handled by several other attorneys; however, MARSHALL filed a motion before [redacted] regarding the matter.

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He said he had several legal conferences with MARSHALL in connection with the [REDACTED] case and MARSHALL conducted himself admirably. He found MARSHALL to be conscientious and he is a good attorney.

[REDACTED] advised he believes MARSHALL has only appeared in the Second Circuit on one occasion and to the best of his knowledge his legal experience has been in courts in Southern states. He stated he believes MARSHALL has the qualifications for the position of Federal Judge in the United States Court of Appeals in the Second Circuit.

b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/13/61

[REDACTED] United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, United States Court House, Foley Square, New York, New York, advised he recalls meeting THURGOOD MARSHALL [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED] several years ago. He said he has had no contact with MARSHALL since that meeting.

[REDACTED] advised he believes MARSHALL's legal experience lies only in the civil rights field. He does not believe MARSHALL has ever handled any legal matters except segregation cases. He added he does not doubt MARSHALL's capacity for the position, but he would not recommend him as a Federal Judge in the Court of Appeals. He said it is his opinion that appointments to the Court of Appeals should come from the District Court. He feels there are too many capable, well-trained Federal Judges in the United States District Court who should be elevated to the Court of Appeals, and he would not recommend MARSHALL for this position. [REDACTED] added that he knows of nothing unfavorable concerning Mr. MARSHALL and has no reason to doubt his character or loyalty.

On 9/12/61 at United States Court House, New York, New York File # NY 77-26395 b7c

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/13/61

[REDACTED] United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, advised he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL for several years by his reputation as an attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He said MARSHALL appeared before him briefly on a motion in the [REDACTED] Case. This case, he added, involved school segregation in New Rochelle, New York. b7C

He described MARSHALL as an intelligent and extremely skilled attorney. He handles civil rights cases very well, but [REDACTED] believed Mr. MARSHALL has no experience in other matters involving law. He said he believes Mr. MARSHALL does not have the general legal experience to qualify for a position as Federal Judge in the Court of Appeals. He also stated he would question whether MARSHALL would be qualified to handle civil rights matters in the Court of Appeals. He stated MARSHALL would probably have to disqualify himself on every civil rights case that came before him. b7C

[REDACTED] stated he would not recommend MARSHALL as a Federal Judge in the Court of Appeals; however, he pointed out that he feels MARSHALL is an intelligent and capable attorney. He said he declined to recommend MARSHALL as a Federal Judge because MARSHALL has been the spearhead of the NAACP and would therefore have questionable qualifications to sit in a civil rights case, and also because he believes MARSHALL does not have the requisite general legal experience.

[REDACTED] continued that he has no reason to question Mr. MARSHALL's integrity, character, associations, or patriotism.

On 9/12/61 at United States Court House, New York, New York File # 77-26395 b7C

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61 001

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date 9/13/61

b7C

[REDACTED] United States District Court, Southern District of New York, advised he met THURGOOD MARSHALL several years ago at a meeting in New York City. He could not recall where the meeting was held, however, he believes the affair was a legal conference. He said he has had no other contact with MARSHALL.

[REDACTED] stated MARSHALL has spent the majority of his life with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He has handled only civil rights cases and matters for the above organization. He feels MARSHALL, if appointed as a Federal Judge in the Second Circuit, would have to disqualify himself in civil rights matters. He added he would not comment regarding his qualifications for the position as a Federal Judge. [REDACTED] added no other information except to say he has never doubted Mr. MARSHALL's character, citizenship, or reputation.

On 9/12/61 at United States Court House,
New York, New York File # NY 77-26395
by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/13/61

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On September 14, 1961, the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York, New York, advised that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL about 40 or more years. He stated that he could not recall the exact circumstances under which he met the applicant but believes it was in conjunction with the applicant's attendance at Lincoln University. [REDACTED] advised that he has maintained very close professional and social contact with the applicant during the ensuing years. He advised that [REDACTED] is [REDACTED] of the Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People (NAACP), and as such, has worked very closely with the applicant who has been the Director - Counsel of this Fund for many years. He went on to say that the applicant has been employed by the NAACP as a Legal Counsel since the 1930's, and prior to that, was a practicing attorney in Baltimore, Maryland. [REDACTED] described the applicant as a very able person and attorney, who has a well rounded background in the legal field, and who is capable of handling oral situations between lawyers. [REDACTED] continued by saying that the applicant has never practiced in his, [REDACTED] court, but nevertheless, he judges the applicant as an attorney who maintains excellent court room demeanor and one who has the capacity, judgement and accomodation for judicial temperament. He stated that he has spoken to many persons in the legal field whose comments about the applicant's legal ability have been the highest. b7C

[REDACTED] went on to say that he knew the applicant's mother who died recently. She had been a school teacher in Baltimore. He never met the applicant's father. He described the applicant's wife and children as very fine persons, and continued by stating that he considers the applicant and his family to be persons of excellent character, reputation and associates. [REDACTED] advised that the applicant's loyalty to the United States is unquestioned. He knew of no organization or club memberships on the part of the applicant other than with the NAACP and possibly with the Masons. He concluded by saying that he would recommend the applicant most highly for a judicial position with the United States Government. b7C

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It is noted that [REDACTED] is
or a different political persuasion from that of the
applicant.

b7c

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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On September 13, 1961, the [REDACTED] City Court of the City of New York, 111 Centre Street, New York, New York, residence [REDACTED] New York, advised that he has known the applicant as a former neighbor and on a professional and social basis for twenty or more years. He stated that he had done some work with the applicant on legal matters in connection with the NAACP. He described the applicant as a very intelligent and able attorney, and a person who is free of all inhibitions. He went on to say that the applicant has never appeared in his court. It is his judgement that the applicant has all of the qualities to be a good judge, including temperament, patience and good judgement. He continued by saying that MARSHALL is highly regarded for his legal ability and scholarship by many members of the legal profession. [REDACTED] advised that he never knew the applicant's father and has never known his brother. He was acquainted with the applicant's deceased mother who had been a resident in the same apartment building where he resides. He was acquainted with the applicant's first wife who is deceased, and has been acquainted with the applicant's second wife and two children. He further advised that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He described the applicant and his family as persons of unquestionable character, reputation, associates and loyalty. He stated that there is definitely nothing disloyal or subversive about the applicant. He concluded by saying that the applicant is as worthy a man as he could think of for any responsible position, and that he would recommend him without reservation for a judicial position with the United States Government.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]

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b7C

[REDACTED] New York State Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Madison Avenue and [REDACTED] New York, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that he has known the applicant for approximately 16 years on a professional basis. He said he first met THURGOOD MARSHALL when the former was employed as District Attorney in New York City. He said since that time he has had occasion to be in contact with Mr. MARSHALL on a professional basis and believes him to be a highly competent attorney and advocate. [REDACTED] said that as far as he knows, MARSHALL has always represented the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and has done excellent work in this regard. On many occasions MARSHALL had discussed legal questions with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] said that MARSHALL is well known to many attorneys and judges, is a member of the Maryland Bar Association but is not admitted to practice in the State of New York.

[REDACTED] said he believes MARSHALL's character and reputation are excellent and that he is fundamentally loyal to the United States. He said that MARSHALL has a strong anti-Communist feeling and recalled specifically that MARSHALL on one occasion a few years ago stated that there were some Communists in the NAACP and that they invariably tried to capitalize on the good work of the NAACP. b7C

[REDACTED] went on to say that he met Mrs. MARSHALL at a party at the MARSHALL residence some years ago but did not recall her name and was not aware of any other members of his family. He said he believes that MARSHALL is a member of the

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National Bar Association and other commonly known legal associations but he could not specify any by names. [REDACTED] said the name [REDACTED] was not familiar to him and he could not say whether this person was an associate or acquaintance of Mr. MARSHALL. b7c

With regard to judicial ability, [REDACTED] stated that it is almost impossible to predict whether MARSHALL would be a good judge. He said the only answer he could give would be on a theoretical basis because there is a great difference between an advocate and a judge. However, he said he would be highly surprised if MARSHALL turned out to be a poor judge. He said, relatively speaking, he thought the choice of THURGOOD MARSHALL for a judgeship position was an excellent one and probably the only thing he lacks is experience as a judge.

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b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
New York, residence [REDACTED]
New York, advised that he has known the applicant [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and were very close friends. The applicant's father is deceased. [REDACTED] was also a very close friend of the applicant's recently deceased mother, Mrs. NORMA MARSHALL, who had at one time been a school teacher in Baltimore, Maryland. He stated that the applicant has one brother, WILLIAM MARSHALL, who is a medical doctor in Wilmington, Delaware. The applicant's first wife, VIVIAN, died around 1954 or 1955. The applicant married his present wife, CECILIA almost a year after his first wife's death, and that [REDACTED] at his second wedding. The applicant has two children, THURGOOD MARSHALL, Jr., about five years old and JOHN WILLIAM MARSHALL, about three years old.

[REDACTED] went on to say that he has been a very close friend of the applicant and his family, and regards them as persons of the highest character, reputation, associates and loyalty. He advised that he also includes the applicant's aunt, MEDIA DODSON, in his above comments. Mrs. DODSON is the sister of the applicant's mother, and she resides at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City.

b7C

He recalled that the applicant practiced law in Baltimore, Maryland, in the early 1930's, and then became an attorney with the NAACP shortly thereafter. The applicant is a person of the highest integrity, and one who is highly respected in his community. He described the applicant as a religious person who holds a responsible position in his church, and one who is definitely loyal to the United States. He highly recommended the applicant for a judicial position with the United States Government.

[REDACTED] was interviewed by SA [REDACTED]

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Associates

b7C

[REDACTED]

New York, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 11, 1961 as follows: He has known the applicant on a fairly intimate basis for over thirty years. He was acquainted with his first wife, who died of cancer, about five years ago. There were no children by this marriage. The applicant remarried and has two children by his present wife, whom he holds in high regard. The applicant because of his long association in the civil rights field has become one of the outstanding constitutional lawyers in the country, in this field. MARSHALL is a natural leader, who has the ability to work with others and to draw in people with special qualifications. These qualities have been evident in his NAACP activities. The applicant is well balanced, exercises impartial judgment and is guided by reason, rather than emotion, in reaching decisions. The applicant is a dedicated American citizen and he knows of no organizations of which the applicant is a member, whose interests are inimical to the best interests of the United States.

He highly recommended the applicant for a federal judicial appointment.

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b7C

On September 13, 1961.

[REDACTED] New York, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] that he has known MARSHALL for about 15 to 20 years.

[REDACTED] He said, however, that their friendship is not a close personal one and estimated that he sees him four or five times a year, usually at social gatherings. He advised that he has the greatest admiration for MARSHALL as a man who has dedicated himself to a cause and has achieved great success. He said his character, habits, reputation and loyalty to the United States are beyond question. He said that MARSHALL's associates are persons in the legal field and in the NAACP and that he has never heard of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] He further advised that MARSHALL's reputation as an outstanding legal mind is well known and he felt no need of commenting on his legal ability. He said that MARSHALL is a temperate, calm person; that he is a man of restraint and that he is not given to emotional demonstrations. He said that based on his established legal ability and personal qualities he felt that MARSHALL would make an excellent member of the Federal Judiciary.

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b7c

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] New York, [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that he has known MARSHALL personally for the past three or four years. He said that his contacts have been professional and that he has no intimate, personal knowledge of him. He said that he has no reason to question his character or loyalty to the United States and that he enjoys an excellent reputation. He described MARSHALL as a courageous, clear-thinking, intelligent man who abhors violence and has a deep respect for the law and legal processes.

[REDACTED] stated that, based on his experience in law enforcement and on committees that passed on the qualifications of judicial appointees, he would recommend MARSHALL to the Federal Judiciary. He said that MARSHALL is temperate, weighs the pros and cons of an issue impartially, and has a deep understanding of human rights as granted under the Constitution. He said that a man of MARSHALL's background and experience is needed and would be a definite asset to the Federal Judiciary.

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On September 12, 1961 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] New York, advised SA [REDACTED] that she has been interested in the program of the NAACP since 1930 and through this interest met MARSHALL in about 1936. She said that this association developed into a close, personal family friendship and she has followed MARSHALL's progress with a great deal of pride. She said that throughout his many years of association with the NAACP, he has taken part in a very wide variety of legal cases, and through his success has firmly established himself as an outstanding legal authority. She said that he is a courageous man who is dedicated to American principles, has the greatest reverence for the Constitution and has the liveliest interest in making it work as a progressive instrument. She advised that he is a person of the highest integrity and that his character is above reproach. She said that she has met many of his associates who are all high type persons; but that she has no knowledge of anyone by the name of [REDACTED]. She added that he is a member of the Masons but that she knows of no other organizations with which he is affiliated besides the NAACP, which has been his life's work. b7C

[REDACTED] said that MARSHALL's parents, WILLIAM and NORMA [REDACTED] are deceased, that he has one brother, AUBRY, who lives in Delaware; that his wife, VIVIAN is deceased; and that he has two children, THURGOOD, Jr., and JOHN, by his second wife, CECILIA. She stated that MARSHALL's brother and wife are very respectable people and loyal citizens. She stated that she was an intimate friend of his first wife, who was a wonderful person. She said his parents were very refined, respectable people who provided him with an excellent background. b7C

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b7c

██████████ said that she would highly recommend MARSHALL for a Federal Judgeship because of his vast legal experience, his intelligence, his judicial temperament and his great respect for the law. She said he is a warm, human individual who is impartial and could judge a case on the issues involved. She concluded by stating that his professional ability and integrity have been established before the world and his appointment would be a good thing for the country and international relations.

On September 12 and 13, 1961, a representative of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York City, advised SA [redacted] that no identifiable information concerning the individuals.

On September 12 and 13, 1961, SA [redacted] of the Bureau of Special Services, State Department, to be checked for pertinent information concerning the above individuals.

Enclosure

[redacted] Information Bureau, [redacted] New York City, New York, advised SA [redacted] on September 21, 1961, that available information from the above clipping files is pertinent information.

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On September 12, 1961, [redacted] New York County Lawyers' Association, 14 Vesey Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agent [redacted] that the appointee became an associate member of this association in 1936, and is a member in good standing at the present. She said that her record reflects that the appointee was admitted to the Bar in the State of Maryland on August 11, 1933. She said that the appointee has not been a member of any committees and that she was unable to suggest anyone who would know him. b7c

On September 12, 1961, [redacted] Committee on Grievances, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, 42 West 44th Street, New York, New York, advised Special Agent [redacted] that she had no record of the appointee.

On September 12, 1961, [redacted] Registrar, advised Special Agent [redacted] that the appointee was not a member here.

[redacted] New School for Social Research, 66 West 12th Street, New York, New York, on September 14, 1961, advised SA [redacted] that THURGOOD MARSHALL was guest lecturer on December 14, 1954, and December 13, 1955. The 1954 lecture was entitled "Segregation: The Next Steps" and the 1955 lecture was entitled "The Attack on Segregation". [redacted] said there is no further information concerning Mr. MARSHALL, he does not know the applicant personally, and added that there is no one currently available who would know Mr. MARSHALL. b7c

NY 77-26395

b7c

It is noted that information is set forth in another report in this matter to the effect that Mr. MARSHALL was arrested in 1946 at Columbia, Tennessee, and that with him was [REDACTED] described by MARSHALL as a reporter for the DAILY WORKER.

The DAILY WORKER, issue of March 26, 1946, states that [REDACTED] is a communist and joined the CP in 1930. This issue also states that [REDACTED] joined the DAILY WORKER in 1931 and in 1946 was still employed by the DAILY WORKER as a reporter.

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b7c

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Republican County Commission, New York County General Headquarters, Hotel Astor, Manhattan, New York, advised [REDACTED] that he has met THURGOOD MARSHALL on only one occasion, which was a casual introduction. He said that he, for several years, has known THURGOOD MARSHALL through his reputation as counsel for the NAACP and his knowledge of MARSHALL and his activities have been limited to what he has read about him in the newspapers. He said that he knows nothing concerning MARSHALL's background or experience and could not comment as to his qualifications for appointment as a Circuit Court Judge, nor could he give any information concerning his character, loyalty, reputation and associations.

b7C

[REDACTED] Southern District of New York, United States Court House, Foley Square, New York, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961 he is not acquainted with MARSHALL, and he feels he could not comment regarding MARSHALL.

[REDACTED] Eastern District of New York, United States Post Office and Court House, 271 Washington Street, Brooklyn, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961 he is not acquainted with MARSHALL. He said he feels he is not qualified to make any comments regarding MARSHALL's qualifications for a position as a Federal Judge in the Court of Appeals.

[REDACTED] New York, New York, [REDACTED] Association of the Bar of the City of New York, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, he is acquainted with MARSHALL only through his reputation as an attorney with the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He has never met MARSHALL; however, MARSHALL has an excellent reputation as an attorney. He could not comment regarding MARSHALL's judicial ability or qualifications for the position involved. According to [REDACTED] he knows of nothing reflecting unfavorably upon MARSHALL's habits, loyalty, reputation or associates.

b7C

[REDACTED] added his records do not show MARSHALL as a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

BA

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[redacted] a confidential informant who has knowledge of some phases of Communist activity in the New York area, advised in September, 1961, that he has heard of Mr. MARSHALL but knows of nothing of a subversive nature or unfavorable nature concerning him. b2; b7D

The Communist Party (CP),
[redacted] has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. b2; b7D

[redacted] another confidential informant who has knowledge of certain phases of Communist activity in the New York area, advised in September, 1961, that he has no personal knowledge of THURGOOD MARSHALL and only knows of him because of Mr. MARSHALL's prominence. The informant said he has no knowledge that Mr. MARSHALL was ever a member of the CP or affiliated with it, except as outlined below:

The informant continued that in the middle 1940's and the early 1950's, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was controlled or influenced by a "leftist" group which the informant defined as individuals who tended to be sympathetic with the CP or their aims. The informant could provide no further specific information on this group and said he has no knowledge that Mr. MARSHALL was a member of that group. During the years mentioned above, the CP [redacted] b7D

[redacted] which was utilized as the CP saw fit. The informant continued that the Party used [redacted] During that period

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THURGOOD MARSHALL, as an officer of the NAACP, was involved in the [REDACTED] b7D
[REDACTED] MARSHALL was in contact with individuals such as HENRY WINSTON, whom the informant identified as a national officer of the CP. According to the informant, Mr. MARSHALL would necessarily have had to know that [REDACTED] b7D
The informant added that in connection with these [REDACTED] MARSHALL would have been in contact also with MAX YERGAN, whom the informant said was at that time head of the Council on African Affairs. The informant identified the latter organization as a CP - controlled front. [REDACTED] b2, b7D
could provide no further information.

It is noted that the Council on African Affairs has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The "Daily Worker" of October 29, 1943, Page 2, Columns 3 to 5, contains the following caption under a photograph of THURGOOD MARSHALL [REDACTED]

"Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the NAACP, in charge of the Hillburn case, yesterday received a check of \$247.75 from [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] to help the fight against the Crow. The money was contributed by [REDACTED] friends in response to a personal appeal made by the Negro leader through the columns of the paper."

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

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"The Worker" of October 30,
1960. Page 1, identified [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] as National Secretary of the
CP. b7C

"The Worker" is an East
Coast Communist weekly publication.

On May 15, 1952, [REDACTED] a member b7C
of the CP [REDACTED] for the purpose of fur-
nishing information to the Federal Bureau of Investi-
gation (FBI), advised that THURGOOD MARSHALL, according
to information furnished to him on May 12, 1952, by
[REDACTED] was not a Marxist.

[REDACTED] advised on
[REDACTED] that [REDACTED] b2;
b7D
/c

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] b2;
b7D
[REDACTED] National Negro Congress,
held at New York City on March 28, 1945, reflect that
THURGOOD MARSHALL was among the sponsors of the meeting,
his name having been listed under the heading,
"Establishment of the National Committee for Military
Equality Through Circulation of Declaration on
Military Equality."

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

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[redacted] advised during 1951 that THURGOOD MARSHALL, residing at 409 Edgecombe Avenue, New York City, business address 20 West 40th Street, New York City, was [redacted] a member of the Civil Rights and Liberties Committee of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG).

b2;
b7D

Information concerning the NLG appears below in the Appendix of this report.

In a report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, 78th Congress, Second Session, Appendix, Part 9, 1944, on Pages 795 and 809, THURGOOD MARSHALL is listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association.

Information concerning the International Juridical Association appears below in the Appendix of this report.

[redacted] on [redacted] advised that the name THURGOOD MARSHALL, care of NAACP, 20 E. 40th Street, New York, New York, appeared on [redacted] "The Southern Patriot."

b2;
b7D

Information concerning the "Southern Patriot" appears below in the Appendix of this report.

[redacted]

b2;
b7D
C

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b7C

[REDACTED] The informant further advised that [REDACTED] application at the United Nations, New York City, listed among others, a reference, THURGOOD MARSHALL, Field Secretary for the New York City Board of the NAACP.

b2
b7D/C

b7C

It is noted that none of the individuals in this report who might have knowledge of the applicant's

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association with [REDACTED] and who were questioned concerning same, could provide any information concerning her or Mr. MARSHALL's association with her.

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b2
b7D

[REDACTED]

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

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b7D

[REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that the 27th annual convention of the NAACP was held at the San Francisco, California Civic Auditorium, 57 Grove Street, San Francisco, during the period of

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From June 26 to July 1, 1956, the convention was attended by 200 official delegates from various NAACP chapters representing 23 states, the District of Columbia and Alaska, 300 fraternal delegates representing various unions and organizations, and approximately 1,000 observers. The informant further advised that the convention reaffirmed and extended a 1950 resolution against Communism to include a ruling that Communists and/or persons who are prominently identified with Communist front or Communist line organizations are ineligible for membership in the NAACP.

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that there was no activity at the above convention which could be termed Communist or Communist inspired. The informant also said that the keynote address of THURGOOD MARSHALL, which included statements to the effect that there was no place in the NAACP for CP members or sympathizers, set an anti-Communist theme for the entire convention.

[redacted] advised on [redacted] that [redacted] and other CP members present at the convention were highly irritated by the tenor of THURGOOD MARSHALL's speech, which attacked the CP.

Other confidential informants who have knowledge of some phases of Communist activity in the New York area were contacted during September, 1961 and could provide no information concerning Mr. MARSHALL or his relatives, named above.

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The "Daily Worker", issue of Monday, November 24, 1947, contained an article on page 4, column 2, which read in part as follows:

"Ministers Ask End to Thomas Committee"

"A call to end the House Committee on Un-American Activities was made yesterday by 20 prominent New York Clergymen. They said the committee uses the label of 'Communitistic' to block progressive thought and action. . . .

"A group of outstanding attorneys sent a telegram to New York Congressmen asking them to oppose contempt citations in the case of the Hollywood writers.

"The lawyers' group included
Thurgood Marshall"

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast Communist newspaper which ceased publication January 13, 1958.

The aforementioned "Daily Worker" contained an article on page 4, column 1, headed:

"Film Citations Go to House for Action Today"

"Aid for Europe, presented to the Congress as a matter of the utmost urgency, will be set aside Monday and Tuesday, while the House debates contempt citations brought against 10 of America's most distinguished writers, film directors and producers by the Un-American Committee."

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APPENDIX

NY 77-26395

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

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

"National Lawyers' Guild

- "1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
- "3. 'To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)"

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APPENDIX

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INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

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

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

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APPENDIX

NY 77-26395

SOUTHERN PATRIOT

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning Southern Patriot, on page 108:

- "1. 'Organ of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.
(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 12, 1947, pp. 6 and 9.)"

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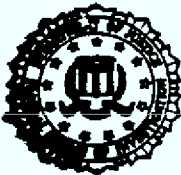
APPENDIX

NY 77-26395

SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications", published as of January 2, 1957, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., contains the following concerning the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, on page 81:

- "1. Cited as a Communist front which received money from the Robert Marshall Foundation, one of the principal sources of funds by which many Communist fronts operate. (Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 147.)
- "2. Cited as a Communist-front organization 'which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South' although its 'professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States.' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 592 on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, June 16, 1947.)



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 77-26395

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
September 14, 1961

Title Thurgood Marshall

Character Departmental Applicant
United States Circuit Judge
Second Circuit

Reference is made to the report of Special Agent
[REDACTED] dated and captioned as above at New York.

b7C

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

[REDACTED] who were
in a position to furnish reliable information.

b2;
b7D

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office MEMPHIS	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/13-14/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	TYPE [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	

Synopsis:

REFERENCES

Bureau tel to Memphis dated 9/12/61
Knoxville tel, 9/13/61, to Memphis
New York tel, 9/13/61, to Memphis

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Investigation at Nashville, Tennessee, was
conducted by SA [REDACTED]

INFORMANTS

Approved [REDACTED]	Special Agent Charge [REDACTED]	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3 - Bureau (AMSD) 1 - Memphis (77-2527)		REC-60	NOT RECORDED 22 SEP 15 1961
As to Deputy AG.		SEP 16 1961	APR 18 1963
SEP 19 1961		ANS BY: [REDACTED]	

ME 77-2527

The original of this information is set out
in New York file [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The identity of the above individuals has been
protected at their request, and due to the nature of
the information furnished.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: September 14, 1961Office: Memphis b7c

Field Office File No.: ME 77-2527

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

THURGOOD MARSHALL arrested November 18, 1946, at Columbia, Tennessee, by local authorities on a DWI charge but he was released when found not to be intoxicated. [REDACTED] on interview stated he believed that [REDACTED] wanted to get a "last crack" at attorneys who had defended Negroes involved in racial difficulties at Columbia in 1946. At time of his arrest MARSHALL was in a car with [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] whom he identified as a reporter for the "Daily Worker." [REDACTED] Nashville, Tennessee, who had been active with MARSHALL in integration suits in Tennessee endorsed MARSHALL highly as to character, ability, reputation and loyalty. Background information on [REDACTED] set out. [REDACTED] Memphis, Tennessee, NAACP Branches well acquainted with MARSHALL and endorsed him highly. b7c

- RUC -

DETAILS:

b7c

A review of the November 19, 1946 edition of the NASHVILLE BANNER, a daily newspaper at Nashville, Tennessee, reveals a news story appearing in that paper entitled "Intimidation Probe Asked By NAACP." The story indicated that [REDACTED] of the Defense Council for the Negro defendants in the Columbia, Tennessee racial disorders trial, had indicated on November 19, 1946 that he had sent a telegram to the Attorney General of the United States demanding an investigation of what [REDACTED] described as an attempt to intimidate himself and his fellow attorneys. The news article recited that [REDACTED] said the telegram was signed by THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, who along with [REDACTED] represented the Columbia defendants. The telegram was addressed to the Attorney General, [REDACTED] said, after an automobile in which he was riding, along with MARSHALL and [REDACTED] was stopped outside Columbia, Tennessee the previous night by a group [REDACTED] identified as State Highway Patrolmen, Murray County Deputies, and Columbia City Officers, at which time MARSHALL was arrested on suspicion of being drunk but was released. The article quoted [REDACTED] Tennessee, as saying, "MARSHALL was arrested and carried before a magistrate. The magistrate found he was not drunk and released him."

[REDACTED] member of [REDACTED] National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and [REDACTED] who resides at [REDACTED] Nashville, Tennessee, was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961.

[REDACTED] said that he has known Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL for about thirty-five years and has been associated with him for the past twenty years in the latter's capacity as Director-Counsel, NAACP-Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., New York City. He said he knew Mr. MARSHALL to be a person of excellent moral character and reputation, and one who chooses his associates from persons of like characters and reputations, and that his loyalty to the United States is above reproach.

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[redacted] indicated that he felt that in his office as Director-Counsel of the NAACP-Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., the applicant had exhibited that he was "mentally head and shoulders above most men practicing law in the courts." He commented that "we have been associated not only through correspondence, but in the trial of law suits. I have observed him before the United States Supreme Court and I might add that the Supreme Court's decision declaring segregation in the schools un-Constitutional is due almost entirely to his brilliant work." [redacted] also commented that "in spite of his tremendous success at the Bar, he has never lost the common touch--so much so that any first-year law student could approach him just as easily as a United States Supreme Court Justice." b7C

[redacted] further said, "He has been very careful and very strict in keeping the NAACP free from any Communistic influence. There is no question in my mind concerning his associations. I know he has always been very careful in choosing his associates in that respect. In fact, he may have lost some friends because of his strict adherence to that principle." [redacted] said that he felt that Mr. MARSHALL is eminently well qualified by his background, training, temperament, character, and other qualities for the position of Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. b7C

[redacted]
[redacted]
Nashville, Tennessee, advised SA [redacted] on September 13, 1961, that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL well since 1934. b7C

[redacted] who was present during the foregoing interview with [redacted] said that he endorsed all of the above said by [redacted] concerning the applicant. He further indicated that he was also associated with Mr. MARSHALL in the preparation of law suits seeking desegregation in public school systems and other public facilities in Tennessee, and found him to be an able, well qualified attorney and a person whom he felt was

ME 77-2527

of excellent moral character, reputation, associates,
and one who is entirely loyal to the United States of
America.

b7C

Regarding the above NASHVILLE BANNER news article, the following investigation was conducted by the FBI in 1947:

The Department of Justice furnished this Bureau with a copy of a letter dated December 4, 1946, from THURGOOD MARSHALL to THERON L. CAUDLE, assistant attorney general, Department of Justice, Washington, D. C. In this letter Mr. MARSHALL related that he was in Columbia, Tennessee, on November 18, 1946, and that on that date the trial of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] was concluded. In this connection it is noted that these two defendants were charged with having been involved in the racial disturbances in Columbia, Tennessee, which occurred in February, 1946. Mr. MARSHALL related in his letter that he; [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] left Columbia to drive to Nashville. He identified [REDACTED] in the letter as being a reporter for the "Daily Worker." It is noted that the "Daily Worker" is an East Coast communist publication. b7C
Mr. MARSHALL further related that the car which he was driving was stopped by local authorities, that he was arrested for driving while drunk and taken to the office of [REDACTED]. He stated that [REDACTED] smelled his breath and then stated "this man isn't drunk; he hasn't even had a drink". Mr. MARSHALL continued in his letter by stating that he was released and that he and his associates continued to Nashville.

The Department of Justice requested that an investigation be conducted regarding this matter and during the course of this investigation, the above mentioned [REDACTED] constable in the Ninth District of Columbia, Tennessee, was interviewed. [REDACTED] stated that it was his belief that [REDACTED] wanted to get a "last crack" at [REDACTED] and MARSHALL and was using [REDACTED] as his instrument in accomplishing this.

Regarding the above [REDACTED] in connection with another investigation, the following information was obtained regarding him:

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[redacted] advised [redacted] on [redacted] that the name of [redacted] receive copies of the June, 1956, issue of the "Lawyers Guild Review", the official quarterly publication of the "National Lawyers Guild" (NLG). [redacted] reflected that the individuals who received this publication were members of the "National Lawyers Guild."

b2;
b7D/c

The "National Lawyers Guild" was cited as "a communist front" by the special committee on Unamerican activities, U. S. House of Representatives report of March 29, 1944, Page 149.

[redacted] has advised [redacted] that in the spring of 1948 [redacted] appeared as a guest speaker at a convention of the Southern Negro Youth Congress, Birmingham, Alabama.

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b7D/c

It will be noted that the Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

This informant further advised that it was common knowledge among people in Tennessee who were interested in Civil Rights matters that in 1946 when LOOBY served as a Defense Attorney for some of the Negro defendants charged with participating in the Columbia, Tennessee race troubles that [redacted] was very friendly with [redacted] who was a correspondent for the "Daily Worker."

b7C

This informant [redacted] advised on [redacted] [redacted] that although [redacted] has been connected with several organizations which informant considers to be "pro-communist" that he does not actually consider [redacted] to be sympathetic to the communist movement. He stated that [redacted] has joined these organizations because of his extreme interest in Civil Rights matters and because of a lack of awareness of the communist influence therein.

b2;
b7D/c

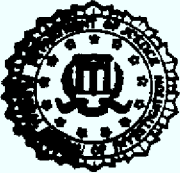
On September 13, 1961, [redacted] Memphis, Tennessee, advised that he has been well acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL approximately

b7C

b7C

ten years. [REDACTED] pointed out that [REDACTED] of the Tennessee Conference of NAACP Branches and has been active on behalf of the NAACP in representing numerous plaintiffs in segregation cases in Tennessee. [REDACTED] stated that in most of these cases that THURGOOD MARSHALL is an attorney of record but has not actively participated in the local court trials of these cases. He stated that MARSHALL has probably been in Memphis only twice during the past ten years and that he was here on behalf of the NAACP legal matters. [REDACTED] stated that he has consulted with Mr. MARSHALL on numerous occasions; however, and has visited in the MARSHALL home. He stated that he has an extremely high regard for MARSHALL and considers him as being a highly competent lawyer of unquestioned loyalty and integrity. He stated that MARSHALL is completely opposed to the communist movement and has always counselled the NAACP against becoming involved in any manner with the communist party and its members.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Memphis, Tennessee
September 14, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. ME 77-2527

Title THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
Reference SECOND CIRCUIT

b7C

REFERENCE REPORT OF SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], dated September 14,
1961, and captioned as above.

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

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office ST. LOUIS	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/14/61 <i>b7C</i>
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		[REDACTED]	
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI USCJ SECOND CIRCUIT <i>b7C</i>	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype, dated 9/12/61.
Kansas City teletype, dated 9/14/61.

STATUS: - RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

A check of the files of the reference rooms of the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the St. Louis Globe Democrat contained various items concerning MARSHALL being the Chief Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, however none of these items were pertinent to this investigation.

11-17-61

CC TO: <i>State</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>11-2</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS. [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

b7C

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do Not Write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3 - Bureau (AM) 1 - St. Louis (77-31674)		77-	<i>7-61</i>
		<i>b7C</i>	

11-17-61 White House
7-16-61

SEP 16 1961

- A* -
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: ST. LOUIS
Date: SEPTEMBER 14, 1961
Field Office File No.: SL 77-31674 Bureau File No.:
Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
Synopsis: SECOND CIRCUIT

No Post Office employment record located at FRC, St. Louis, Mo. Appellate Judge advised MARSHALL presented himself very well in court, and is fair and honest. Has no reason not to recommend him for a government position.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

EMPLOYMENT

On September 14, 1961, personnel, Federal Records Center, General Services Administration, advised IC [REDACTED] that no record of U.S. Post Office employment for THURGOOD MARSHALL, born July 2, 1908, Baltimore, Maryland, could be located.

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] U.S. Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, advised the applicant has never personally appeared before this Court, however he has

SL 77-31674

filed briefs before the Court, but the arguments were handled by other attorneys employed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. b7C

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Eighth Circuit, advised THURGOOD MARSHALL has appeared before him on one occasion in about 1951 [REDACTED] in Kansas City, Missouri. He advised the case involved the Negroes right to use city swimming pools.

[REDACTED] stated that MARSHALL handled and presented himself very well in court. He said he is fair, impartial and honest and he was very impressed with him. He stated he has never heard anything derogatory concerning MARSHALL and understands he has outstanding ability as an attorney. He advised he would have no reason not to recommend him for a Government position.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BIRMINGHAM	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/13/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Type [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT b7C UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	

REMARKS

REFERENCE:

Butel to Birmingham, 9/12/61

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The morgue of the Birmingham News was checked and nothing pertinent was found concerning THURGOOD MARSHALL. It is noted that [REDACTED] explained that the Morgue Files did contain some information concerning MARSHALL's appearance at the [REDACTED] case, but that most of these clippings were used to make an exhibit subsequent to the [REDACTED] trial, when some criticism was leveled at the Birmingham News for allegedly suppressing certain types of information.

Approved [REDACTED]	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3-Bureau 1-Birmingham (77-1874)		77-1874-1-62	
		b7C	
cc to Deputy AG.		[REDACTED]	

SEP 18 1961

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: 9/14/61

Office: Birmingham

Field Office File No.: 77-1874

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT; UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: Records Jefferson County Circuit Court, Birmingham, Alabama, reflect that THURGOOD MARSHALL is one of the defendants in four separate suits filed on March 2, 1956, by [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] b7C Earlier MARSHALL and others brought Civil Action number 652 against these individuals, accusing them of conspiring to defy an injunction order, and aiding in the rejection of [REDACTED] as a student at the University of Alabama, and for threatening [REDACTED] with bodily harm. On February 29, 1956, MARSHALL moved to dismiss the above action, declaring that there was no proof that the charges were true. Shortly thereafter the four suits above mentioned were filed against MARSHALL, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and others, asking one million dollars damages in each suit. These suits were set for hearing on January 28, 1957, and continued by consent on that date, and are still on the Docket.

-RUC-

DETAILS: At Birmingham, Alabama:

On September 13, 1961, the records of the Jefferson County Circuit Court were examined and were found to reflect the following information:

On March 2, 1956, four separate suits were filed against THURGOOD MARSHALL and others. These were similar suits and were filed by [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] and were numbered 36079 through 36082. Prior to March 2, 1956, THURGOOD MARSHALL and others brought Civil Action Number 652 against [REDACTED] accusing them of conspiring to defy an injunction order, and aiding in the rejection of [REDACTED] as a student at the University of Alabama, and having threatened [REDACTED] with bodily harm. On February 29, 1956, THURGOOD MARSHALL moved to dismiss the above Civil Action Number 652, declaring that he had no proof that the charges were true.

The above mentioned suits were filed against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THURGOOD MARSHALL, and others, and one million dollars damages was asked for in each suit. b- In summary, each suit alleged that defendants charged the plaintiffs with contemptuous disobedience of a Federal Court Order and of commission of divers crimes including participation in breaches of the peace; that all such charges brought by NAACP lawyers against plaintiffs were dismissed in open court; that [REDACTED] were both graduates of Miles Negro College, Birmingham and had been approached by agents of NAACP, who agreed to pay each \$300 a month plus court costs and attorney fees to seek admission as undergraduate students at the University of Alabama; that [REDACTED] was of loose morals, when applying for entrance, being unmarried but with child; that [REDACTED] subsequent marriage to [REDACTED] prior to birth of child, did not ameliorate her moral unfitness; that NAACP lawyers, [REDACTED] entered into a conspiracy to simulate a cause of action against plaintiffs for the purpose of promoting a scheme to destroy racial integrity and to force the presence and social association of Negroes on members of the white race and for the purpose of advancing their own financial

interests and to obtain contributions to a fund of which defendants were to be beneficiaries; that plaintiffs had been slandered, libeled, greatly inconvenienced, harrassed, annoyed, and caused to suffer great mental anguish for which punitive and compensatory damages were claimed. These suits charged that THURGOOD MARSHALL and others accused [REDACTED] with conspiring to defy an injunction order and aiding in the rejection of [REDACTED] as a student at the University of Alabama and having threatened [REDACTED] with bodily harm and having incited riots and civil disorder and with the commission of other criminal acts. These suits charged that THURGOOD MARSHALL, among others, knew that such charges were false. b7C

The above mentioned four suits against the NAACP, MARSHALL, and others were set for hearing on January 28, 1957, and continued by consent on that date. These cases are still on the Docket and have not been tried.

The Birmingham News for April 27, 1948, printed an article entitled "First Suit Is Filed Against Boswell Rule by Birmingham Negro." This article stated that a suit was brought by [REDACTED] Negro resident of Birmingham, against three members of the Jefferson County Board of Registrars as defendants. This article said that it was a class suit brought on behalf of "all qualified Negroes in Jefferson County." The suit was filed, according to the Birmingham News, by [REDACTED] THURGOOD MARSHALL, [REDACTED] Negro attorneys. Also named as defendants were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. This article said that the suit charged that the Boswell Amendment was "illegal and unconstitutional. That the Boswell Amendment required that voters be able to read and understand the constitution of the United States and the republican form of government and be of good moral character." The article quoted [REDACTED] as saying that he applied for registration on February 5, 1948, and correctly answered questions about the constitution, and that he was refused registration. [REDACTED] accused the Board of Registrars of making a habit of refusing to register qualified Negro citizens of Jefferson County on the "pretext that they were unable to understand and explain the constitution. b7C

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office LITTLE ROCK	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/13-14/61
TITLE OF CASE WURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by <div style="background-color: black; width: 100px; height: 1.2em; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	

CC TO: *State*
 REQ. REC'D
APR 18 1963

REFERENCES BY: *ANS* [REDACTED]

**SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.**

New York teletype to Bureau and other offices,
9/12/61.
 Bureau teletype to Little Rock, 9/12/61.
 Little Rock teletype to Bureau, 9/13/61.
 Bureau teletype to Little Rock, 9/14/61.
 Little Rock teletype to Bureau and Dallas, 9/14/61
 - RUC -

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Source

Files Where Located

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Approved

Copy to

③ - Bureau (AMSD) (77-88,227)

1 - Little Rock (77-1663)

*1 - Mr. White House
7-16-65*

CC TO:

REQ. REC'D

9/16/61

BY:

Do not write in spaces below

77- <i>68-227-63</i>	VIR	REC-11	
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INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 2/10/86 BY *[initials]*

920

LR 77-1663

INFORMANTS: (Continued)

<u>Identity of Source</u>	<u>Files Where Located</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	b2; b7D C
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Careful consideration was given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized only where identities must be concealed.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

It is noted that details of this report reflect association between MARSHALL and [REDACTED] who is included in Section B of the Reserve Index of the Little Rock Office. The Little Rock Office has not prepared a characterization of [REDACTED] since this office has not received information indicating [REDACTED] is or was a member of the Communist Party and there is no recent indication of leadership in a Communist Party front group.

[REDACTED] of the United Press Wire Service advised on September 7, 1957, that he had heard that THURGOOD MARSHALL, general counsel for NAACP from New York, had been in conference with [REDACTED] (during Little Rock integration crisis). [REDACTED] indicated he was trying to locate [REDACTED] and questioned agents concerning [REDACTED] alleged Communist affiliation to which agents did not comment.

- E -
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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Little Rock.

In testimony before the House of Representatives UnAmerican Activities Committee, Washington, D. C., [REDACTED] named [REDACTED] as being active in the Communist Party at the University of Cincinnati in 1940 and 1941. This information appeared in the Cincinnati Inquirer of July 13, 1950.

On August 3, 1950, [REDACTED] a self-admitted former Communist Party member in Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1935-1942, testified before the House Committee on UnAmerican Activities, Washington, D. C., at which time he mentioned [REDACTED] as a Communist Party member during the aforementioned time.

[REDACTED] advised in February 1943 that while attending the University of Cincinnati he met a man named [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at the University of Cincinnati, and that [REDACTED] induced [REDACTED] to join the Communist Party for the purpose of helping the Negro race. [REDACTED] stated that in 1939 [REDACTED] explained to him how the Communist Party would be able to overcome the threat of Fascism and how the Communist Party could help the Negroes. b7C

On September 14, 1961, the morgues of the Arkansas Gazette and Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock daily newspapers, were reviewed by SA [REDACTED] concerning the applicant and no pertinent information was located other than that set out in the details of this report. b7C

SA [REDACTED] observed the proceedings of the CRC, Detroit, Michigan, on April 27, 1946.

THIS REPORT IS BEING CLASSIFIED CONFIDENTIAL AS IT CONTAINS INFORMATION [REDACTED] b7D

[REDACTED] IF THIS FACT WERE DISCLOSED IT COULD REVEAL THE IDENTITY OF THIS INFORMANT AND THEREBY SERIOUSLY HAMPER FURTHER INVESTIGATIONS OF A SUBVERSIVE NATURE, WHICH WOULD BE INJURIOUS TO THE NATIONAL DEFENSE.

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CONFIDENTIAL
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b7C

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: September 14, 1961

Office: Little Rock, Arkansas

Field Office File No.: 77-1663

Bureau File No.: 77-88227

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Associates, Little Rock and Pine Bluff, Arkansas, recommend applicant as having good reputation, character, moral conduct, loyal American, and recommend for position with U. S. Government. One of associates reportedly told fellow Army sergeant that he, [REDACTED] joined the Communist Party in Washington, D. C., but [REDACTED] in an interview denied ever being a member of Communist Party. Another associate interviewed reportedly appointed to committee of the Civil Rights Congress, which organization designated by Attorney General under Executive Order 10450. Two suits filed against NAACP to restrain THURGOOD MARSHALL of New York City, et al, from engaging in practice of law in Arkansas. U. S. District Court Judge, Fort Smith, Arkansas, professionally acquainted with MARSHALL, and in his opinion MARSHALL ethical and well qualified attorney, but judge did not have knowledge of personal character. Former [REDACTED] characterizes MARSHALL as either a Communist or a tool of the Communist Party, basing opinion on a theory of "guilt by association," and identified individuals associated with organizations which in his opinion are Communistic.

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Details:

Investigation conducted in Little Rock, Arkansas, was by SA'S [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] at El Dorado, Arkansas, by SA [REDACTED] at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, by SA [REDACTED] and at Fort Smith, Arkansas, by SA [REDACTED]

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ASSOCIATES

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] furnished the following information on September 14, 1961:

He has been acquainted with MARSHALL for about 10 years and has had occasion to visit with MARSHALL during MARSHALL's trips to Arkansas on National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) business. On one occasion [REDACTED] attended a social function with MARSHALL at the home of [REDACTED] of the NAACP. [REDACTED] was of the opinion that MARSHALL has above-average ability, is reputable of good character and associates and a loyal citizen, having heard nothing to the contrary. [REDACTED] recalled that MARSHALL was a close friend to BOB BOOKER, a reputable Little Rock attorney who died about one year ago. At least on some of MARSHALL's visits to Little Rock he stayed at the BOOKER home. MARSHALL came to Little Rock to attend the funeral of BOOKER.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] furnished the following information: b7C

He has known THURGOOD MARSHALL personally since 1946 and very close personally since 1953. MARSHALL was Chief Council for the NAACP, and [REDACTED] became acquainted with him through attending NAACP conventions. [REDACTED] in the Little Rock school integration suit [REDACTED] This has been a continuous active suit since 1956 and MARSHALL has participated in all of the action. [REDACTED] and MARSHALL have had a close relationship since 1956, both visiting in each others homes as house guests.

[REDACTED] considers MARSHALL to be of good character, having a good reputation as to sobriety and moral conduct; trustworthy and reliable and a man of discretion. b7C

██████████ said MARSHALL is a loyal patriotic American and is vocally anti-communist and pro-American. MARSHALL has played a leading role in insuring that communist or communist sympathizers did not get control or exert any undue influence in elections or proposals in the NAACP. MARSHALL has never shown any sympathy with any foreign government or ideology. ██████████ has never heard of MARSHALL having any affiliations with any organization of an unpatriotic nature, nor of him associating with persons, groups or organizations of an unpatriotic nature. ██████████ considers MARSHALL to be a person of good associations. MARSHALL, according to ██████████, is an active 33rd degree Mason, active in Alpha Phi Alpha college social fraternity, and a vestryman in the Episcopal Church. b7C

_____ considers MARSHALL fully qualified to hold a responsible position in the Federal Government. He stated MARSHALL was chief council for the NAACP until about eight to ten years ago when a separate corporation was created known as the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., and MARSHALL then became Director-council of that corporation. MARSHALL has served in this position since this corporation has been organized, and as such supervises both the legal staff and research and administrative assistants in the operation of all activities of that corporation. _____ states that MARSHALL is generally recognized in the legal profession as one of the leading constitutional lawyers in the country today. b7

The Attorney General of Arkansas filed two suits against the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund and

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☒ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

☐ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

☐ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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

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

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

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

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

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

☐ For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:
77-88227-63, page 4.

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FBI/DO

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b7C



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

936

[REDACTED]
National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People, (NAACP), 610½ West Ninth Street, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised on September 14, 1961, that he has been closely acquainted with the applicant since 1941. This association developed as a result of the applicant's being legal counsel for the NAACP and [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in Little Rock, Arkansas, at the time. He stated that he has been affiliated with the NAACP in Arkansas for many years and that since 1957 MARSHALL has been a frequent visitor, staying in his home on many occasions, and their association has been close, both in a personal and a business manner. [REDACTED] has visited the applicant in his home in New York on a number of occasions. [REDACTED] stated that applicant's closest associate in Little Rock was J. R. "BOB" BOOKER, deceased Negro attorney. [REDACTED] stated applicant was of course very well known in Little Rock but did not have other close associates.

[REDACTED] stated that [REDACTED] resides at the [REDACTED] and presently has no position with the Arkansas Chapters of the NAACP, but is likewise well acquainted with the applicant and has similar association to that of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] stated that he considers applicant to have good character, good morals, a reliable reputation, judgement which [REDACTED] respects, and is unquestionably loyal to the United States. He stated applicant's associates he feels sure are of high caliber and he is friendly to everyone. He knew of no organizations to which the applicant belongs that are of a questionable nature. He stated he would recommend him highly for a position with the United States Government. b7C

On April 27, 1946, a Special Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed that at the afternoon session of the Civil Rights Congress held at Detroit, Michigan, April 27, 1946, there was announced the selection of the various committees. Included on a list of 24 persons announced as members of the Organization Committee was the name [REDACTED] Little Rock.

The Civil Rights Congress (CRC) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

b2;
b7D/C

[redacted] made available on [redacted] a copy of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) letter dated July 19, 1961, which reflects officers of the SCEF, which includes [redacted] of Arkansas as a member of the board of directors.

An amendment to the charter of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW), which has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front, changed the name of the organization to Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF), and listed its purposes as being to improve the educational and cultural standards of the southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals. The amendment was dated April 26, 1946.

A source, [redacted]

b7D

[redacted] advised [redacted] that during the time the SCHW was in existence, Communist Party members were members of and worked actively in the SCHW. However, since the formation of the SCEF, Inc., rank and file Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. Source stated that the SCEF is a progressive liberal organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial question, and through the years certain Communist Party members in the New Orleans area have been assigned to work in the organization to further Communist Party principles.

b7

This source considers [redacted] as a Communist Party member because he follows Communist principles, but he is not under Communist Party discipline. Many prominent people who are officials and members of the organization, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

The source advised [redacted] that the status of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., remains unchanged.

938

LEGAL PRACTICE IN ARKANSAS

The Arkansas Gazette, a Little Rock daily newspaper, under date of December 24, 1957, contains an article on Page 1, entitled "Bennett Fires His 'Big Gun' at the NAACP." This article reads as follows:

"Attorney General Bruce Bennett filed suits yesterday in Pulaski Circuit Courts against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its Legal Defense and Education Fund, charging the two organizations with practicing law illegally in Arkansas.

"The suits asked for a permanent injunction against the organizations to restrain them from 'engaging, either directly or indirectly, in the practice of law in any respect.'

"Bennett, who has filed a number of suits against the NAACP and its branches, called the suits 'the big gun, after numerous skirmishes.'

"State Law Cited

"The complaints say the organizations are corporations and that Arkansas law prohibits corporations from engaging in the practice of law.

"The complaints list 11 cases in which agents or employees of the NAACP or the Legal Defense and and Education Fund allegedly have appeared as counsel.

"The complaints listed these attorneys as having appeared as counsel for the organizations in Arkansas courts:

"Thurgood Marshall of New York City,

"Quotes From Suits

"The complaint against the NAACP declared:

"The activities of the defendant in connection with the foregoing litigation amounts to a complete usurpation of its corporate franchise; is completely outside the corporate charter; is an invasion by the defendant of the legal profession in general, and is absolutely unauthorized and illegal.'

"The one against the Legal Defense and Education Fund says:

"The corporate charter of the defendant purports to authorize the corporation to give legal aid and assistance to needy persons whose civil rights are purportedly being violated. Such practice is a complete invasion by the defendant of the legal profession in general and is absolutely unauthorized and illegal in all respects.'

"The suit against the NAACP was filed in the Court of Pulaski Circuit Judge Guy Ansler. The one against the Legal Defense and Education Fund was filed in Circuit Judge J. Mitchell Cockrill's Court:

"Bennett is the author of a proposed ordinance which several cities, including Little Rock and North Little Rock, have used in an attempt to get the NAACP to reveal its financial records and membership lists.

"The NAACP has challenged these ordinances in the courts and these suits are among those mentioned in the complaints in which attorneys for the two organizations have appeared."

b7c

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Pulaski County, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised that the above article refers to case number 41582 which was filed in Circuit Court of Pulaski County, Arkansas, on December 23, 1957, by the State of Arkansas. Ex Rel., BRUCE BENNETT, Attorney General, versus the NAACP, Inc. The complaint listed nine Federal and two state cases in which the defendants through their agents, servants, and/or employees including THURGOOD MARS

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appeared as counsel contrary to Arkansas Statutes (1947) Secs. 34-2201 et seq.

On May 29, 1961, this complaint was dismissed by Circuit Judge GUY ANSLER because the state could not prove that the defendants participated in the two state cases listed in the complaint and the fact that "the state exercises no control over admissions to practice in Federal court, it seems clear that an attempt of a state court to enjoin the defendants from advocacy in Federal District Courts would be a futile and empty gesture." b7C

[REDACTED] advised that a companion suit to the above case, number 45183, was filed in Circuit Court, Pulaski County, on December 23, 1957, in which the State of Arkansas, Ex Rel. BRUCE BENNETT, Attorney General, versus NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund Inc. This complaint charges the defendants through their agents, servants, and/or employees including THURGOOD MARSHALL have appeared as counsel in nine Federal and two state cases contrary to Arkansas Statutes (1947) Secs. 34-2201 et seq.

[REDACTED] advised that this case is still pending in the court of Circuit Judge J. MITCHELL COCKRILL, Pulaski County, and no final disposition has been made of same.

b7c

[REDACTED] United States District Court, Eastern District of Arkansas, Little Rock, Arkansas, advised on September 13, 1961, that he is not acquainted with the applicant and the applicant has not appeared before him in court. He stated he is aware that MARSHALL is not acquainted with [REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] in this district, as [REDACTED] placed on the bench.

b7c

[REDACTED] United States District Court, Western District of Arkansas, Fort Smith, Arkansas, advised on September 14, 1961, that he was professionally acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL. Mr. MARSHALL has appeared in court before [REDACTED] on several occasions. [REDACTED] advised that it was his opinion that THURGOOD MARSHALL seems to be ethical and a well-qualified attorney. [REDACTED] advised that he did not have personal knowledge of Mr. MARSHALL outside the courtroom and did not desire to comment on his personal character.

942

to determine if the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE and its leadership were communist controlled or communist influenced. This investigation culminated in a hearing before The Special Education Committee of the Arkansas Legislative Council on December 16, 17, and 18, 1958. THURGOOD MARSHALL, as general counsel for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, a subsidiary of the NAACP and [redacted] contracted for the above organization to pay [redacted] to come into Arkansas and make a survey to determine the target cities for integration in Arkansas. [redacted] 1-1

reported that

██████████ is of the opinion, based upon his investigation, that THURGOOD MARSHALL is either a communist or a tool of the Communist Party. He bases this opinion on a theory of "guilt by association".

943

b7C

[redacted] said that [redacted] is a [redacted] of the NAACP with headquarters at New Orleans, Louisiana. In this connection he produced for inspection a copy of a letter dated September 23, 1955, to Congressman EDWARD HEBERT from [redacted] which states in part as follows

"The records show that [redacted] was discharged from his appointment as a Reserve commissioned officer of the Army on July 20, 1955, under the provisions of paragraph 6b(8), Army Regulations 140-175 which authorize discharge for security reasons when such action is necessary in the interests of national security."

[redacted] to show the connection between THURGOOD MARSHALL, [redacted] produced a copy of a deposition signed by Mr. MARSHALL in the matter of State of Arkansas versus NAACP, Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., Case Number 44,679, in Pulaski County, Arkansas, which reads in part:

b7

"October 15, 1954 - August 30, 1955: [redacted] Survey of Community attitudes regarding racial integration in twenty Arkansas cities and towns (Batesville, Beardon Blytheville, Crossett, DeWitt, Earle, Fort Smith, Hamburg Helena, Hot Springs, Hoxie, Little Rock, McGehee, Osceola Pine Bluff, Prescott, Texarkana, Walnut Hill, West Memphis Wilmont)"

[redacted] could not locate readily any evidence to show that [redacted] was granted a leave of absence by [redacted] because his files were disrupted when he moved his office from Little Rock to El Dorado. He said it is obvious that he did because [redacted] was [redacted] at Tuskegee Institute.

It was [redacted] opinion, under the premise of "guilt by association," that communistic leanings are shown above of MARSHALL, [redacted] He called particular attention to the alleged attendance of [redacted] of a communist gathering at Monteagle, Tennessee, in 1957. He said he has film showing that known Communist Party member attended this meeting.

[redacted] continued that [redacted] of the NAACP in Arkansas. He has, but could not readily locate, a group photograph of [redacted] and one [redacted] taken on the steps of the White House when

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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[REDACTED] was a candidate for President. He claims both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are known members of the Communist Party and [REDACTED] and Mr. MARSHALL are, of course, associates in the NAACP.

[REDACTED] said Mr. MARSHALL did not testify at the hearing and he does not know him personally. None of the witnesses who appeared directly accused Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL of being a member of the Communist Party or a tool of that organization.

In addition to the above, [REDACTED] advised that Mr. MARSHALL was cited for contempt of court in the matter of the State of Texas versus NAACP in the 7th Judicial District of Smith County, Texas. Except for this and the above information, [REDACTED] does not have any information bearing on the character, reputation, loyalty, and associates of Mr. MARSHALL.

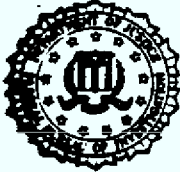
[REDACTED] made available a copy of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF) letter dated July 19, 1961, which reflects officers of the SCEF which includes [REDACTED] as a member of the board of directors. b2

[REDACTED] advised during July 1948 that [REDACTED] Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, was listed as one of the sponsors and advisory board members of the Southern Negro Youth Congress (SNYC). b7

The SNYC has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 14* -
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

945



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Farm Bureau Building
Seventh and High Streets
Little Rock, Arkansas
September 14, 1961

Title THURGOOD MARSHALL



Character DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
Reference SECOND CIRCUIT
Report of SA [REDACTED]

dated September 14, 1961, at Little Rock, Arkansas

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

946

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEWARK	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/12-14/61 <i>b7C</i>
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	TYPE 
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to Newark dated 9/12/61.

RUC

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

ANS.

BY:

File Number Where Located

Instant report
(by SA 

Other Newark informants referred to in instant report are as follows:

Informant

Date Contacted

Agent

Approved

Copies made:

3-Bureau
1-Newark (77-7856)

Special Agent
Charge

Do not write in spaces below

77-7856-764 REC

SEP 19 1961

APR 18 1963
ANS
BY

ME 77-7856

b2,
b7D/C

<u>Informant</u>	<u>Date Contacted</u>	<u>Agent</u>
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and a T-symbol was utilized in the report only in the instance where the identity of the source must be concealed

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7c

Report of:

Date: 9/14/61

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Field Office File No.: 77-7856

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, U. S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

b2;
b7D

Synopsis: [redacted] reported [redacted] that MARSHALL [redacted]

[redacted] Informant stated this was isolated contact and no previous or subsequent association between the two is known to him. [redacted] and other Newark informants familiar with some phases of Communist activity in N. J. advised MARSHALL not CP member to their knowledge and never known to associate with CP members. No pertinent information contained in files of Newark newspapers.

RUC

DETAILS:

MISCELLANEOUS

b2;
b7D
c

[redacted]

[redacted]

77-88227-64

946

NY 77-7856

[REDACTED]

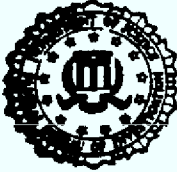
The informant has identified [REDACTED] as a CP member. b7C

[REDACTED] was recontacted on [REDACTED] and advised that this contact between [REDACTED] and MARSHALL was an isolated contact brought about only because [REDACTED]. He said there was no previous contact and there has been no subsequent contact or association between [REDACTED] and MARSHALL to his knowledge. [REDACTED] related that he knows MARSHALL by reputation but does not know him to be a member of the CP or to have associates who are members of the CP. b2, b7D

Other Newark informants familiar with some phases of subversive activity in New Jersey advised that THURGOOD MARSHALL is known to them by reputation but they have no knowledge of his being or having been a member of the CP. [REDACTED] also has no knowledge of his having ever associated with members of the CP or his having engaged in any activity of a subversive nature.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] "Newark Evening News," a daily newspaper printed in Newark, N. J., furnished news items that have appeared in the newspaper concerning THURGOOD MARSHALL. These items contain no information of a pertinent nature.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] "Newark Star Ledger," a daily newspaper printed in Newark, N. J. also furnished news items none of which contain any pertinent information.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. **NK 77-7856**

September 14, 1961

Title **THURGOOD MARSHALL**

Character **DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, U. S. CIRCUIT
COURT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT**

Reference report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above at Newark.

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

951

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office ATLANTA	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/12-14/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	71
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to Atlanta, dated 9/12/61.

- RUC -

Photo

CC TO: <i>file</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

US 11/16/61

INS [REDACTED]
BY: [REDACTED]

- A* -

(COVER PAGE)

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: (3) - Bureau (AMSD) 1 - Atlanta (77-4185) <i>100-4185-100</i>		<i>11-1-15</i>	

cc Deputy AG.

SEP 19 1961

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: Atlanta, Georgia ^{b7C}
Date: September 14, 1961
File Number: 77-4185
Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

The 12/3/42 issue of "Atlanta Daily World" carried article captioned "Lawyers RAP AP; Condemn The FBI," which states condemnation of Department of Justice was formulated in report of THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel of NAACP, and WILLIAM HASTIE. Attorney General of State of Georgia issued press release 10/19/55 simultaneous with his address before the Peace Officers Association of Georgia, in which he describes THURGOOD MARSHALL as a member of Executive Board of "Communist-front" National Lawyers Guild as late as 1950.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

On October 19, 1955, simultaneously with his speech, EUGENE COOK, Attorney General of the State of Georgia, issued a press release identified as follows:

"THE UGLY TRUTH ABOUT THE NAACP
An Address by
ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK
Before The
55th ANNUAL CONVENTION
Of The
PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA
HELD IN ATLANTA"

AT 77-4185

This address contained the following information regarding THURGOOD MARSHALL:

"Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall -- the negro lawyer responsible for the NAACP's court attacks upon segregation in the public schools -- as late as 1950 was a member of the Executive Board of the 'Communist front' National Lawyers Guild which has been described as 'the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions.' Since its inception, the Guild 'has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.' And, as a member and policy-making official of this Communist Front, Marshall has served as Associate Editor of the 'Lawyers Guild Review' and has criticized this nation's loyalty program. He also is listed as a member of the National Committee of the 'Communist front' International Juridical Association which has 'actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line.' And he was among a group of attorneys who, in 1947, protested the issuance of contempt citations against pro-Communist Hollywood writers who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee."

The December 3, 1942, issue of the "Atlanta Daily World," issued in Atlanta, Georgia, and identified as "the nation's only colored daily newspaper," contained the following headline over the masthead:

"LAWYERS RAP AP; DEMAND ANTILYNCHING BILL."

The article which appears on Page 1, Column 1, captioned "LAWYERS RAP AP; CONDEMN THE FBI," states as follows:

AT 77-4185

"New York, N. Y. -- (SNS) At a meeting this week of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild of which [REDACTED] the filing of a brief as friend of the court was authorized in the government's suit against the Associated Press. b

"In a resolution adopted by the board the Guild declared that "The contention of the Associated Press that the Government Anti-trust suit against the press is a violation of freedom of the press is without foundation."

"The executive board will appoint a special committee to study and report on the general question of freedom of the press and the dissemination of news in war time.

"JUSTICE DEP'T CRITICIZED

"Condemnation of the Department of Justice was formulated in a report to the board by William Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War and Thurgood Marshall, special Counsel of the N.A.A.C.P.

"Sharply criticizing the manner in which U. S. Attorneys appointed by the Department of Justice have presented evidence in lynching cases the report said:

"In the states with the worst lynching records, criminal prosecutions of the members of the mob never go further than a perfunctory investigation by either a coroner jury or by a grand jury, ending with the decision that a person lynched "came to his death at the hands of parties unknown."

"CONDEMN ACTIONS

"During the past year the U. S. Department of Justice for the first time has been investigating several of the lynchings. The lynching at Sikeston, Missouri, January 25, 1942, was investigated by the United States Department of Justice and presented to the U. S. Grand Jury, which refused to indict either the members of the mob or the

AT 77-4185

"state officials involved. Due credit should be given to the present United States Department of Justice for this much. It is quite evident that more vigorous action must be taken by the members of the Department of Justice presenting these cases to the Grand Jury. The report of the Grand Jury on the Sikeston lynching includes a statement that begins with a rehearsal of evidence presented to it of the crime alleged to have been committed by the victim of the mob and then proceeds to find the victim guilty of the crime for which he was charged by stating that 'in this instance a brutal criminal was denied due process.' This was of course beyond the scope of the Grand Jury investigation and was unnecessary, uncalled for and indeed is contrary to the facts revealed by other investigations.

"The report further cited instances of violence against Negroes in uniform by civilian and state officials.

"RAP SOLDIER ATTACKS

"An attack on a Negro soldier or sailor in uniform is a direct attack on our government. Unless the federal government is willing to protect its soldiers and sailors on leave as well as while on duty, it is impossible to maintain the proper morale among Negro soldiers and sailors and their families, and the authority of government itself is seriously undermined. It is impossible to develop combat efficiency in Negro soldiers and sailors while denying them basic civil rights during the period of their training.

"One of the most serious consequences of congestion on segregated public carriers is the almost daily conflict between soldiers and white fellow passengers, whether traveling on duty or on furlough the colored soldier experiences the indignity of segregation. Moreover, he is often ordered to move from seats customarily set aside for Negro passengers so that white persons may be seated. With increasing frequency he is denied accommodations altogether when there are sufficient white persons waiting to fill the entire vehicle.

AT 77-4185

"In October, Montgomery, Alabama, a Negro Army nurse was beaten and her nose broken by city policemen because she refused to vacate the rear seat of a bus so that white passengers might be seated. At about the same time in Norfolk, Virginia, two Negro sergeants were beaten and jailed for a similar offense. In some large camps a short furlough may be worthless to the Negro soldier because local transportation officials will prevent him from boarding trains or bus so that space may be available for white passengers.

"HAVE RIGHT TO WORK

"It is certainly agreed that American citizens have a right to go about their work without molestation by either civilians or state authorities. There are several instances where white workers incited by bigots have refused to work with Negro workers and in some cases have even committed assaults upon Negro workers. In some plants in the state of Alabama, white and colored workers are going to work armed in anticipation of racial outbreaks.

"Now that the Ku Klux Klan is under indictment by the federal government, smaller organizations, such as Vigilantes, Inc., being sponsored by the Talmadges of Georgia have come into existence. It is the duty of the federal government to ferret out the leaders of these subversive elements aimed to prevent Negroes from working in defense plants."

A review of the files of the "Atlanta Journal-Atlanta Constitution" newspaper reference department "morgue" by SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, revealed no pertinent information. b7c

AT 77-4185

b7c

[REDACTED] "Atlanta Daily World," 143 1/2 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia, advised SA [REDACTED], on September 13, 1961, that newspaper does not have a reference department or "morgue." [REDACTED] explained that the initials "SNS" appearing on the dateline in his newspaper would represent the abbreviation for "Scott News Syndicate."

958

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/14/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/13/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT

CC TO: *State*
REQ. REC'D *1-2*
APR 18 1963
ANS BY: [REDACTED]

REFERENCE

Butel Cleveland 9/12/61.

- RUC -

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location in File

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

APPROVED <i>EGH</i> [REDACTED]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau (AMSD)(RM) 1 - Cleveland (77-4886)		77-111-1-66	
SEP 19 1961		NOT RECORDED	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D	DATE FWD.	HOW FWD.
BY			

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indices of the Cleveland Office were searched and inquiries were made in the Reference Room of the Cleveland Public Library, where folders are maintained on many prominent people, and at the libraries (morgues) of the Cleveland Press and Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland's two daily newspapers. Nothing was found concerning MARSHALL at any of these places other than what is reported in the details and what was clipped from page 19 of the Dec. 21, 1953, issue of Time magazine, an article on the life of MARSHALL from childhood to that date; however, it was noted that the papers contained articles reporting on speeches made by MARSHALL in Cleveland on the following occasions but they contain nothing of a possibly derogatory nature and reported only that he described the battle of the NAACP in the courts for equal civil rights for Negroes:

Monday following Sept. 19, 1951 - Cleveland Chapter
NAACP

Friday following Mar. 14, 1952 - CIO Conference on
Civil Rights

June 16, 1959 - Community Relations Committee of the
Jewish Community Federation

Sunday following Oct. 9, 1959 - Prince Hall Masons

Feb. 19, 1961 - KYW-TV Program.

Careful consideration was given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in the report only in those instances where the identities of the sources must be concealed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: SEPTEMBER 14, 1961

Office: CLEVELAND, OHIO

Field Office File No.: 77-4886

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: THURGOOD MARSHALL and [REDACTED] listed as speakers at protest mass meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on March 15, 1946, against "Ugly Race Situation" in Columbia, Tennessee. Cleveland papers report MARSHALL also spoke in Cleveland on other occasions about discrimination, integration and matters of interest to Negro people.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

The March 13, 1946, issue of the Cleveland Press, a daily newspaper of general circulation, carried an article which stated that the Cleveland Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, hereinafter referred to as the NAACP, and a Citizens Committee was sponsoring a protest mass meeting on March 15, 1946, against the "Ugly Race Situation" in Columbia, Tennessee. It was stated in this article that the speakers for this meeting would be THURGOOD MARSHALL, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was identified

by [REDACTED]

The Communist Party, U.S.A., has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] described as a Communist Party organizer, had stated the Communist Party would [REDACTED]

b2,
b7D
C

On [REDACTED] of the [REDACTED] advised [REDACTED] that the NAACP had [REDACTED]

The April 5, 1947, issue of the Call & Post, a Cleveland, Ohio, weekly newspaper, carried an article which reported that THURGOOD MARSHALL would be the main speaker for a giant Fair Employment Practice Committee mass meeting sponsored by the local chapter of the NAACP at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, April 15, 1947.

The April 16, 1947, issue of the Cleveland Press reported that MARSHALL told his audience the night before at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church that "the Civil War and the last two World Wars are not over because minority peoples still are fighting for freedom."

MARSHALL reportedly warned "too many people are sitting still waiting for something to happen." . . . "Discrimination, the thing they fear, already has happened. We must take up arms against discrimination."

"Too many people spend too much time worrying about the rest of the world and ignore the lack of democracy at home. How can we go before the nations of the world with appeals for democracy when we do not practice it at home?"

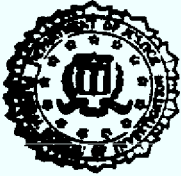
"Many people abhor lynchings, naturally. But few worry about discrimination that keeps people out of jobs. There is very little difference in dying at the end of a rope and starving to death for want of a job."

The Feb. 19, 1961, issue of the Cleveland Press contains an article reporting that on Feb. 19, 1961, in reply to questions on "Open Circuit," a KYW-TV program, THURGOOD MARSHALL said that in his travels abroad he had had trouble

CV 77-4886

explaining integration problems; that people in other countries cannot understand why an order of the United States Supreme Court is not automatically obeyed. He said that when trouble was confined to Little Rock, Arkansas, he used to explain that city was not typical; that nobody outside the United States had ever heard of Little Rock so that was accepted but that tactic will not work with school integration trouble in New Orleans because everybody knows it isn't a little town.

The June 14, 1961, issue of the Cleveland Press reported that on June 23, 1961, THURGOOD MARSHALL in addressing the National Newspaper Publishers Association at the Call & Post Auditorium in Cleveland, Ohio, said that the patience of the Negro was gone and that there would be "no cooling-off period." He reportedly added "We're going to stop our country from being embarrassed. We're going to save our souls, I mean the white man's soul."



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 77-4886

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CLEVELAND, OHIO
September 14, 1961

Title THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

b7C

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]
Cleveland, 9/14/61.

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

54

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office JACKSONVILLE	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/13-14/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by [REDACTED]	
CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT		U.S. 8	
CC TO: <i>State Council</i> REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i> APR 18 1963 ANS: [REDACTED] BY: [REDACTED]			

REFERENCE

Bureau teletype to Jacksonville and other offices, 9/12/61

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The indices of the Jacksonville office contain one reference to THURGOOD MARSHALL, Jacksonville 44-22-151. This reference consists of an article contained in the February 1, 1960, edition of "The Pensacola News", Pensacola Fla., which refers to the suit in the USDC, NDF, for integration of the Escambia County, Fla., schools. The article states that suit had been filed that morning and that THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, among others, was listed as an attorney for the plaintiffs. It states [REDACTED] for the NAACP, was in Pensacola Fla., over the week-end, but does not indicate MARSHALL was present. It also lists the other counsel for the plaintiffs as [REDACTED]

Approved DKB	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3 - Bureau 1 - Jacksonville (77-570)		77	67
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	
[REDACTED]		[REDACTED]	

SEP 19 1961

- A* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: 9/14/61

Office: JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

Field Office File No.: 77-570

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: [REDACTED] Fla., was law student at Howard University 1948-1951 and casually acquainted with applicant during that time while aiding in research and pre-trial work, but had no social contact. Applicant has good reputation for moral character and professional ability and recommends for Judge. [REDACTED] unable to comment on applicant's associates, loyalty or organizational affiliations.

- RUC -

DETAILS:

AT JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA:

b7C

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] "Florida Times Union" and "Jacksonville Journal," Jacksonville, Florida, informed SA [REDACTED] the above two newspapers are the only daily newspapers in Jacksonville and that they are owned and managed by the same concern.

She checked the biographical indices of the morgue for the two papers and advised they contained no reference to THURGOOD MARSHALL.

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] Star Edition of the "Florida Times Union," a special edition for Negro readers, informed SA [REDACTED] he does not maintain a

qld

77-88227-67

JK 77-570

separate morgue for his edition.

ASSOCIATES

FLORIDA:

b7C

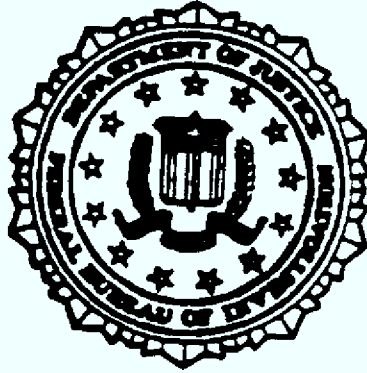
[REDACTED] advised he attended law school at Howard University during 1948-1951 and while there he was among students who had contact with the applicant doing research and pre-trial practice with THURGOOD MARSHALL's legal firm. The relationship was professional and he had no social contact with the applicant. From that contact he feels applicant has a good reputation for moral character, professional ability and he recommends applicant for the Judgeship.

THURGOOD MARSHALL is presently director and counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. and as such he advises much of the legal work being done on integration matters throughout the country. [REDACTED] has had much correspondence with Mr. MARSHALL's firm regarding these matters, but Mr. MARSHALL has not been in Pensacola during the last nine years. In legal matters, Mr. MARSHALL has always forwarded the legal fees promptly. Beyond the position mentioned above, [REDACTED] does not know of applicant's fraternal, social or business associates and he cannot comment on his loyalty due to limited contact with him.

b7C

967

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Headquarters file 77-88227

VOLUME NO.

2

915

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office KANSAS CITY	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/13 - 14/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI, USCJ SECOND CIRCUIT	

CC TO: *[Signature]*
REQ. REC'D *[Signature]*
APR 18 1963
ANS BY: *[Signature]*

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletype to Kansas City, 9/12/61.
Kansas City teletype to New York, 9/14/61.

WSDA
8-29-62

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

The following individuals were contacted and stated they had no knowledge of subversive activities on the part of THURGOOD MARSHALL:

INFORMANT

DATE CONTACTED

AGENT

b2
b7D
C

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	A* (COVER PAGE)			Do not write in spaces below
Copies made:	<i>1 - [REDACTED] to write</i>	<i>77-81227-69</i>	<i>REQ-77</i>	
3 - Bureau (AMSD)	<i>[REDACTED]</i>			
1 - Kansas City (77-6303)				

nos cc Deputy A.G.

SEP 19 1961

b7c
an6

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: **Kansas City** b7C

Date:

9/14/61

Field Office File No.:

77-6303

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

**DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT**

Synopsis:

Records USDC, KCMO, reflect THURGOOD MARSHALL in 1951, represented plaintiffs as legal counsel in suit against City of Kansas City, Mo. Motion filed by defense and supported by documents to remove MARSHALL as plaintiffs' legal counsel. Documents reveal MARSHALL as a member of Executive Board of National Lawyers' Guild in 1949 and member of the International Juridical Association, National Committee. National Lawyers' Guild and International Juridical Association cited as Communist front organizations by Special Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives. Results of interviews with [REDACTED] KCMO, set forth. [REDACTED] KCMO, declined to recommend MARSHALL, stating he believed MARSHALL would not approach the law judicially in view of his long crusade in behalf of civil rights. Confidential informants, who have knowledge of Communist Party and other subversive activities in the KCMO area advise they have no knowledge of subversive activity on the part of THURGOOD MARSHALL. No credit or arrest record located KCMO. b7C

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**U. S. DISTRICT COURT RECORDS** b7C

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] U. S. District Court, Clerk's Office, made available
Docket #7078 entitled [REDACTED] gmm

vs. City of Kansas

KC 77-6303

City, Missouri. This docket reflects that the plaintiffs were petitioning court on a civil rights matter to enjoin the City of Kansas City from denying the plaintiffs the use of the Swope Park swimming pool. Each of the plaintiffs sought \$12,500 as punitive damages because they were refused admittance to the Swope Park pool.

On October 27, 1951, motion was filed by the defense attorneys on behalf of Kansas City, Missouri, to strike the name of THURGOOD MARSHALL, 20 West 40th Street New York, New York, from the plaintiffs petition and to deny him the privilege of appearing as counsel in this case. This motion reflects that according to authenticated official reports of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the U. S. Congress, THURGOOD MARSHALL was, in 1949, a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers' Guild and several years prior thereto, was also a member of the International Juridical Association and National Committeeman from the state of Maryland in said association. This motion by the defense pointed out that in the findings of the Congressional Committee both the International Juridical Association and the National Lawyers' Guild were described as Communist front organizations allied with the Communist Party, the latter referred to in the reports as the "legal bulwark of the Communist Party".

In support of this petition, the defense submitted in evidence the following printed and photostated pamphlets and reports of the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives which were certified by the clerk of the House of Representatives:

Exhibit 1, "Investigation of Un-American propaganda activities in the United States, 78th Congress, second session, on H. Res 282, second section, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington:44". On page 795 of this document under the title International Juridical Association, there appears a list of officers or National Committeemen of this association wherein appears the name THURGOOD MARSHALL.

Exhibit 2, "Report on the National Lawyers' Guild, legal bulwark of the Communist Party, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of

KC 77-6303

Representatives, Washington, D. C. September 21, 1950". On page 18 of this report appears a list of the officers of the National Lawyers' Guild, and the name THURGOOD MARSHALL appears as an Executive Board member under the caption New York City.

Exhibit 3, "Guide to subversive organizations and publications dated May 14, 1951, and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.: House document #137". This document cites the National Lawyers' Guild and the International Juridical Association as Communist front organizations.

Exhibit 4, "Investigation of Un-American propaganda activities in the United States, 78th Congress, second session, on H. Res. 282, first section, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington:44". Page 809 of this exhibit entitled "Exhibit #1, International Juridical Association, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City", lists the National Committee of this association which list includes the name THURGOOD MARSHALL.

On November 8, 1951, an order was filed in U. S. District Court by Judge ALBERT A. RIDGE in which he upheld the right of THURGOOD MARSHALL to appear as counsel for the plaintiffs and Judge RIDGE overruled the petition of the defendants.

On November 10, 1951, the plaintiffs and Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL, as one of four counsels for the plaintiffs, moved that the defendants motion to strike the name of THURGOOD MARSHALL from the plaintiffs petition and to deny him the privilege of appearing as counsel. in this case he stricken and expunged from the record on the grounds that to allow the motion to remain as part of the official record of this case, although overruled, might possibly prejudice the personal integrity, and question the national patriotism of THURGOOD MARSHALL in future litigations in U. S. District Court, Kansas City, Missouri, and other courts.

In a memorandum entered by Judge RIDGE on December 18, 1951, the motion of MARSHALL and the plaintiffs to strike and expunge from the record defendants motion to strike the name THURGOOD MARSHALL from plaintiffs petition and deny him the privilege of appearing as counsel in the case was overruled.

EC 77-6303

A characterization of the International Juridical Association and the National Lawyers' Guild is set forth in the appendix of this report.

It is noted that U. S. District Court Docket #7078 reflects that the attorneys for the plaintiffs participating with THURGOOD MARSHALL as chief counsel were CARL R. JOHNSON, 231 Lincoln Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, ALMER T. ADAIR, 231 Lincoln Boulevard, Kansas City, Missouri, and ROBERT L. CARTER, 20 West 40th, New York, New York. The attorneys for the defense were listed as DAVID M. PROCTOR, Kansas City City Counselor, JOHN J. COSGROVE and BENJAMIN M. POWERS, Associate City Counselors.

ASSOCIATES AND ATTORNEYS

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] City of Kansas City, Missouri, Room [REDACTED] City Hall, advised that in 1951, he participated in an action entitled [REDACTED] vs. Kansas City, Missouri, which was an action brought by three persons against the City of Kansas City, Missouri, because of the plaintiffs being barred from a swimming pool at Swope Park, Kansas City, Missouri. [REDACTED] advised that DAVID M. PROCTOR, Chief City Counselor at the time, lead the defense in this case with the assistance of [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that DAVID M. PROCTOR is now deceased and [REDACTED] is currently on vacation in Europe, location unknown. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that as a member of the defense in this matter, he became acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL, legal counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which organization supported and backed the plaintiffs in their case against Kansas City, Missouri. [REDACTED] stated that he was acquainted with MARSHALL only in connection with the litigation in this case and as a result of his contact with him in a pre-trial conference with Judge ALBERT A. RIDGE and a hearing of one or two days duration, as well as an appearance in the U. S. District Court of Appeals, St. Louis, Missouri. He stated further that in view of the brief encounter with MARSHALL as an opposing attorney, he did not know MARSHALL well enough to comment regarding his ability as an attorney. He stated that he would decline to recommend MARSHALL to a judiciary position in the federal court system.

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inasmuch as it was his belief that MARSHALL would not be able to approach the law in a judicial manner in view of his long years of crusading in civil rights matters.

[REDACTED] stated that during the [REDACTED] vs. Kansas City case, Mr. PROCTOR had reason to investigate MARSHALL's background and obtained information regarding MARSHALL's connection with two Communist Party front organizations which information was made the subject matter of a motion to release MARSHALL from participating in the case. However, Judge RIDGE denied the motion. [REDACTED] stated that he does not know the organizations to which MARSHALL was connected and he had no further information regarding MARSHALL's connection therewith. He stated further that he knows none of MARSHALL's associates with the exception of CARL R. JOHNSON, attorney who participated with MARSHALL in the WILLIAMS case. He stated that JOHNSON later became a Kansas City, Missouri, Municipal Judge, whose character and reputation was favorable, however, Judge JOHNSON is now deceased. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that another associate of MARSHALL in this matter was [REDACTED] with whom he is not acquainted.

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that he has been acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL on a personal basis since 1951, having associated with MARSHALL in a federal court action in civil rights instituted in Kansas City, Missouri, to gain redress for three plaintiffs who were barred from access to the Swope Park swimming pool, Kansas City, Missouri. [REDACTED] stated further that he had been a member of the Kansas City, Missouri, NAACP in connection with various legal matters concerning the desegregation of schools in the United States and in this capacity had carried on legal research for MARSHALL who, as chief legal counsel of the NAACP, had carried out the litigations throughout the United States in an effort to gain desegregation in schools. He stated further that his association with MARSHALL also extended to various social activities as well as Bar Association meetings. [REDACTED] stated that he is not acquainted with MARSHALL's family, however, it is his understanding that MARSHALL's first wife is deceased and he has remarried. b7C

[redacted] stated that he would recommend MARSHALL as a very able lawyer who is extremely capable in trial work and unquestionably the foremost attorney on civil rights matters in the United States. He described MARSHALL's courtroom demeanor as masterful. He stated that it was his opinion that MARSHALL would make a good judge. He stated that in view of MARSHALL's record relative to his experience as chief legal counsel of the NAACP, he has appeared in many more courts and courts of appeals than any other attorney known to [redacted]. He stated that from the standpoint of his character, loyalty and associates, he would recommend MARSHALL to the position of federal judge, a position for which he read in the local newspaper MARSHALL was being considered. b7c

On September 14, 1961, [redacted] advised that he was acquainted with THURGOOD MARSHALL in 1951 when he, [redacted] along with three other individuals were plaintiffs in the case entitled [redacted] vs. Kansas City, Missouri. [redacted] stated that he and the two other plaintiffs had endeavored to swim at the Kansas City Swope Park pool and when they were turned down, action was brought in U. S. District Court, Kansas City, Missouri, in their behalf. He stated that THURGOOD MARSHALL came to Kansas City to head the plaintiffs case in this matter. He stated further that MARSHALL acted in his capacity as chief legal counsel with the NAACP.

[redacted] stated that during the course of the trial of this matter, the defense entered a motion to strike MARSHALL's name from the petition of the plaintiffs and the defense brought up MARSHALL's membership in two organizations, the names of which were unknown to [redacted]. [redacted] stated that although MARSHALL had been a member of these two organizations which were organizations for attorneys, MARSHALL had joined the organizations without knowing their true character. [redacted] stated that although the defense's motion was documented, the motion was denied by Judge RIDGE who handled the matter. b7c

[redacted] stated that it was his conviction that THURGOOD MARSHALL was a person of outstandingly fine character, whose loyalty to the United States was above reproach. He stated that if MARSHALL had had any idea that these organizations were

b7C

Communist backed he, [REDACTED] feels sure MARSHALL would not have joined such organizations. [REDACTED] stated that he had read in the local press that MARSHALL was being considered for the position of federal judge. He stated he would recommend MARSHALL without question as to his character, loyalty, associates and ability to the position of federal judge.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARY

On September 13, 1961, a review of the Kansas City Star Newspaper Library of clippings regarding THURGOOD MARSHALL reflected numerous articles relating to MARSHALL's visits to Kansas City, Missouri, on behalf of the NAACP. In addition, it was noted a newspaper report dated October 27, 1951, relating to the motion which was filed by the City of Kansas City to strike MARSHALL's name from the plaintiffs petition in case entitled [REDACTED] vs. Kansas City, Missouri. (The Swope Park swimming pool case).

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

b7C

Confidential informants who have knowledge of Communist Party and other subversive activities in the Kansas City area on September 13, 1961, advised they had no knowledge of subversive activities on the part of THURGOOD MARSHALL.

CREDIT & ARREST

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Credit Bureau of Greater Kansas City, Inc., advised that her office has no record identifiable with THURGOOD MARSHALL.

[REDACTED] Kansas City, Missouri, Police Department, Bureau of Records and Identification, advised on September 13, 1961, that her office has no record identifiable with THURGOOD MARSHALL.

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A P P E N D I X

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944 p. 149.)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

A P P E N D I X

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A P P E N D I X



INTERNATIONAL JURIDICAL ASSOCIATION

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

A P P E N D I X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b7c


Reporting Office NORFOLK	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/12/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	Typed By: 
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	

REURK

REFERENCE: Richmond teletype to Bureau, 9/11/61.




- RUC -

White

CC TO: <i>White</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS. BY: 

*USDA
8-25-62*

b7c

Approved <i>C</i> 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: (3) - Bureau 1 - Norfolk (77-1890) <i>1 letter to White House 7-10-65</i>  cc: Deputy A.G.		77-1890-2-70	
		SEP 15 1961	

SEP 19 1961

- A* -
COVER PAGE

off 6

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

Date:

September 14, 1961

Office:

Norfolk, Virginia

Field Office File No.:

77-1890

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

United States District Judge, Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk, Virginia, advised THURGOOD MARSHALL, attorney, has appeared before him on three or four occasions. He advised he has known him only by reason of court appearances and he is extremely capable in his chosen field of race relations and he has no knowledge of MARSHALL's ability in other legal matters. He advised he knows nothing derogatory about MARSHALL. Norfolk, Virginia, Retail Merchants Association and Police Department have no record identifiable with MARSHALL.

- RUC -

b7C

DETAILS: AT NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

Eastern District of Virginia, Norfolk, Virginia, advised on September 12, 1961, THURGOOD MARSHALL is an attorney who has appeared before him on three or four occasions, according to his recollection. He advised the first two occasions were in connection with the arguments on the constitutionality of certain Virginia laws enacted after the Supreme Court decision in BROWN v. BOARD OF EDUCATION. He stated the next two times were related to three-judge court hearings in Richmond, Virginia, in the case of NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE v. ALMOND

advised he has known MARSHALL only by reason of MARSHALL's court appearances. He advised MARSHALL is extremely able in his chosen field of race relations but he has no knowledge as to MARSHALL's ability in other legal

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MF 77-1890

matters. He advised MARSHALL first appeared before him in November, 1957. He advised that MARSHALL has at all times been courteous to the court and appears to be able to present persuasive arguments. He advised he knows nothing derogatory about MARSHALL. He advised that MARSHALL has not practiced law as such in the Norfolk area.

[REDACTED] Norfolk Retail Merchants Association, advised on September 12, 1961, she has no record identifiable with THURGOOD MARSHALL. b7C

[REDACTED] Identification Division, Norfolk Police Department, advised on September 12, 1961, he has no record identifiable with THURGOOD MARSHALL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office HOUSTON	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigation Period 9/13-14/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Typed By [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	

Photo

CC TO: *State*
 REQ. REC'D *4-18-63*
APR 18 1963
 ANS. *[REDACTED]*
 BY *[REDACTED]*

b7C

Synopsis:

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Mobile 9/12/61.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE

Indices of the Houston office contain no references to applicant except references indicating he assisted local attorneys in 1959 in preparing a school integration case at Houston, Texas.

Investigation at Houston disclosed MARSHALL has never resided in this area, but has only visited the Houston area for a day or two at a time.

correct
 closed 3:10
 9/16

Approved: <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge Copies made: <i>1 - [REDACTED] to White</i> <i>Handed 9-16-61</i> 3-Bureau (AM) 1-Houston (77-2946) <i>[REDACTED]</i> <i>25 18 3 10 PM '61</i>	Do not write in spaces below <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; font-family: cursive; font-size: 2em;"> 77-88227-71 </div> <div style="text-align: right; font-family: cursive; font-size: 2em;"> b7C </div>
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one cc Deputy A.G.

SEP 19 1961

RECEIVED
SEP 19 1961
FBI - MOBILE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]

Office: HOUSTON

Date:

9/14/61

Field Office File No.:

HOUSTON 77-2946

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Biographical data from files of "Houston Chronicle" indicate MARSHALL has appeared before U. S. Supreme Court since 1938 in cases affecting constitutional rights of Negroes. Three Houston attorneys, who have associated with MARSHALL in connection with School desegregation cases in Texas, consider him to be highly capable, of excellent reputation, and entirely suited for high position in Federal Judiciary.

-RUC-

DETAILS: AT HOUSTON, TEXAS:

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED]
"The Houston Chronicle," produced a biographical file pertaining to applicant which contained the following information:

THURGOOD MARSHALL was identified as the chief legal officer of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He was reported to have appeared before the United States Supreme Court on numerous occasions beginning in 1938, and to have argued or prepared briefs with the cooperation of other NAACP attorneys in all cases affecting the constitutional rights of Negroes from 1938 to the present time. MARSHALL was also reported to have appeared in lower

HO 77-2946

Federal Courts and state courts throughout the United States, including most Southern states. His most significant victories in appearances before the United States Supreme Court was reported to be:

- (1) ~~The right for Negroes to vote in Democratic~~ primaries in the South.
- (2) The right of Negro passengers to travel freely in interstate travel.
- (3) Racial cases establishing the principle that covenants restricting the use, rent or sale of property to Negroes were not enforceable.
- (4) Was in charge of the entire campaign to outlaw segregation and discrimination in the field of education, culminating in the Supreme Court decision of May 17, 1954.

Articles in "The Houston Chronicle" dated June 18, 1959, reported MARSHALL made a speech in Houston on the previous evening concerning the school desegregation issue, in which he stated "We must use patience and firmness - but not violence." This article noted MARSHALL had joined other attorneys in the Houston school desegregation case. b7C

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] stated he first met applicant in 1947 at Washington, D.C. [REDACTED] has subsequently worked with MARSHALL on a number of occasions, principally in connection with NAACP matters, [REDACTED] having formerly been [REDACTED]. Applicant assisted [REDACTED] in the successful school desegregation case at Houston which was settled in 1960. Applicant has never spent more than a day or two at Houston at any one time, but has visited this area frequently during recent years.

[REDACTED] stated applicant enjoys an excellent reputation both as a lawyer and as a man. He has tried cases under very trying circumstances involving racial tensions, and has always maintained a calm, reasonable and objective attitude toward his work and his responsibilities as an attorney. [REDACTED] has never heard nor observed anything b7C

HO 77-2946

which would reflect unfavorably on applicant's character or reputation, and he considers MARSHALL to be a completely loyal American. He recommends applicant highly for any position in the Federal Judiciary. b7C

[REDACTED] stated on September 13, 1961, that he has known applicant since 1945. At that time MARSHALL assisted in the case which resulted in opening the University of Texas Law School to Negroes, [REDACTED] being one of the first Negroes to be affected. Applicant has spent most of his legal career in Federal courts, primarily in civil rights matters. [REDACTED] has been in numerous conferences with MARSHALL in connection with such cases in Texas in recent years, and has observed that in his relations with younger attorneys MARSHALL has always maintained an objective, even-tempered attitude, rejecting the efforts of some attorneys to emphasize racial issues unnecessarily. ✓

[REDACTED] further stated applicant has always been highly regarded among both Negro and white attorneys with whom he has associated, and is "dedicated to our constitutional form of government above all else." He considers MARSHALL to be highly capable, of mature judgment, and highly suited for a high position in the Federal Judiciary. b7C

According to [REDACTED], applicant has visited Houston several times for short periods, but his associates in Houston are limited to the attorneys with whom he has worked. [REDACTED] recalls MARSHALL's first wife died several years ago and applicant later married his secretary, who was a native of Hawaii. [REDACTED] is not socially acquainted with applicant's family.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] stated he is well acquainted with applicant on a professional basis but is not a personal friend or social acquaintance. [REDACTED] has worked with MARSHALL on a few occasions in recent years on cases in the Houston area. He considers applicant to be a thoroughly competent attorney, of even temperament, dedicated to justice and the highest traditions of the legal profession, and a thoroughly loyal American in every sense. Based on his professional association with MARSHALL, [REDACTED] recommends applicant highly for a position of trust with the United States Government. b7C 978

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAVANNAH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/14/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/14/61 b7C
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPED BY
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	
REFERENCE cc TO: State REQ. REC'D 4-2 APR 13 1963		BY	

Bureau teletype to Savannah, 9/12/61.

- R U C -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Information concerning THURGOOD MARSHALL contained in this report based on file review of the following:

Savannah file 100-3050 entitled "NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, IS-C;"

Savannah file 105-222 entitled "CITIZENS COUNSEL, SWANSEA, S. C., IS-X."

- A* -
(Cover Page)

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE 	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau (AM) 1 - Savannah (77-2378) cc Deputy A.G.		57 / 1 - 72	
RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT			
AGENCY			
REQUEST REC'D			
DATE REC'D			
HOW FILED			
BY			

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

093

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:
Date:[REDACTED]
9/14/61

Office:

Savannah, Georgia

Field Office File No.:

77-2378

Source File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

b7C

Synopsis:

Newspaper article reveals MARSHALL scheduled speaker for state meeting of NAACP, Columbia, S. C., 5/29-31/44. MARSHALL subsequently identified as legal counsel for school teacher in suit asking for permanent injunction against discrimination in South Carolina school system. MARSHALL was guest speaker, NAACP meeting, Savannah, Ga., in December, 1951. [REDACTED] Lexington County, S. C., accused MARSHALL of being for no race in particular, but just involved for whatever he could get out of it, according to newspaper article. [REDACTED] on interview advised he has never met MARSHALL and all he knows about MARSHALL is what he read in newspapers. Any public comments he might have made regarding MARSHALL were his personal opinions and not based on fact.

- R U C -

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SV 77-2378

DETAILS

AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA:

MISCELLANEOUS

An article appearing in the "Lighthouse and Informer," a weekly newspaper published at Columbia, South Carolina (no longer in existence), on April 28, 1944, reflected that THURGOOD MARSHALL, speaker, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), would arrive in South Carolina between May 29 and 31, 1944, to draw up strategy for the vote case to be brought against the White Democratic Primary by the Negro Citizens Committee. b7C

The February 11, 1945, edition of the "Lighthouse and Informer" carried an article captioned "The South Carolina NAACP Fights On" which revealed that THURGOOD MARSHALL, special counsel for the NAACP, was representing one [REDACTED] in her suit asking for a permanent injunction against discrimination in the South Carolina school system.

An article captioned "Thurgood Marshall NAACP Speaker" appeared in the Savannah Evening Press, a daily newspaper published in Savannah, Georgia, on December 7, 1951. This article revealed that officials were arriving in Savannah for a three-day meeting of the state branch of the NAACP. The principal speaker and best known person coming to Savannah for the session was listed as THURGOOD MARSHALL, special counsel for the NAACP.

An article appearing in the "Times and Democrat," a daily newspaper published at Orangeburg, South Carolina, on November 4, 1955, revealed that a crowd of approximately 300 Swansea and Lexington County, South Carolina, citizens jammed into the auditorium at Orangeburg, South Carolina, to pledge their support in the battle against integrating schools and the NAACP. Among the speakers was [REDACTED] of Lexington County, South Carolina, who preceded the guest speaker and who "cut loose with a verbal assault against who he termed 'whatever he is', THURGOOD MARSHALL, NAACP official. 'MARSHALL' [REDACTED] said, 'is neither Negro or white. He isn't any race in particular - he's just involved for whatever sum of money he can get out of it.'" b7C

SV. 77-2378
[REDACTED]

b7C

The following investigation was conducted by
SA [REDACTED]



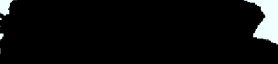

AT WEST COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

b7C

[REDACTED] advised on
September 14, 1961 that he has never met THURGOOD MARSHALL
and has no first-hand information pertaining to MARSHALL.
He stated that all he knows about MARSHALL is that which he
has read in the newspapers.

[REDACTED] stated he does not admire MARSHALL
because of his connections with the NAACP, and that any public
comments he might have made regarding MARSHALL were his personal
opinions *and not based on facts.*



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE KNOXVILLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/14/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/13/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPED BY 
CC TO: REQ. REC'D 4-2 APR 18 1963 ANS  BY: 		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT <i>b7C</i>	

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype dated 9/12/61.




- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

By teletype dated 9/13/61 the Memphis Office was requested to interview  of Nashville, who are professional associates of applicant and were 

Court records were not checked on each case in which the applicant was an attorney of record in this area, inasmuch as applicant did not actively participate in the proceedings and no derogatory information was developed necessitating a detailed check of each case.

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 3-Bureau (MSD) 1-Knoxville (77-1485)	<i>1 letter to Walter Marshall 7-16-61</i>	<i>11-1-2-73</i>	
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY RECEIVED DATE FWD. HOW FWD. BY	 SEP 19 1961 SEP 21 1961 SEP 21 1961	 <i>b7C</i> SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR ADD INFORMATION	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:
Date:

9/14/61

Office: KNOXVILLE

Field Office File No.: 77-1485

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: Professional associate of applicant described him as person of excellent character who has reputable associates and unquestionable loyalty to the United States Government. Applicant, along with other attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was an attorney of record in major civil actions involving school integration in the Chattanooga and Knoxville area, but no indication applicant appeared in person in connection with these cases. Newspaper morgues in Knoxville and Chattanooga contain no pertinent news items. Credit and criminal, Knoxville and Chattanooga, negative.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT KNOXVILLE, TENNESSEE:Professional Associate

b7C

[redacted] who resides at [redacted], advised he has known applicant since 1930, but has not had personal contact with him since 1952. He said he met applicant at Howard University, Washington, D. C., [redacted] and he has had professional contact with applicant since that time through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). [redacted] is currently [redacted]

98

b7c

[redacted] stated that he did not consider applicant an intimate friend; however, he has had considerable association with him through professional contact and correspondence with respect to NAACP activities. He said that he had met applicant's first wife, who is deceased, and one of applicant's brothers, name unrecalled. He described applicant as a person of excellent character, who has reputable associates and unquestionable loyalty to the United States Government. He stated he would recommend applicant for any high-level position with the United States Government. He said that in his experience he has found that applicant "goes right down the middle" and stays within the strict interpretations of the law. He said that applicant is fair and impartial and he is sure applicant would not discriminate against anyone. He felt that applicant would always insure that justice is served.

[redacted] further related that the applicant has not personally handled any cases in court in the Knoxville or Chattanooga area. He mentioned that [redacted], of Nashville, as well as [redacted] handled the major civil actions involved in school integration in the Chattanooga and Knoxville area, but applicant gave general supervision to these cases for the NAACP. He further described applicant as being forceful in his opinions; however, he would insure a free exchange of ideas before making a final decision. He stated that to his recollection, applicant would not be known personally by other attorneys in the area. b7c

[redacted] recalled that applicant is listed, along with the above-mentioned attorneys, as attorney of record in five cases involving school integration in the Knoxville and Chattanooga, Tennessee, area. He described these cases as follows:

- (1) Suit file 17550 on behalf of [redacted] and others for integration of Clinton, Tennessee, schools. As a result of this suit, according to [redacted] Negro students are now permitted to attend schools under court order.

9

b7C

- (2) Suit file 11251 on behalf of [REDACTED] and others for integration of University of Tennessee. This case went to the United States Supreme Court and in 1952 the University of Tennessee agreed before the Supreme Court to admit Negro students and the case was dismissed.
- (3) Suit file 11757 on behalf of [REDACTED] against the Knoxville City Board of Education, which was dismissed June 1, 1959, on technical grounds involving the question of procedure.
- (4) Suit file 121159 on behalf of [REDACTED] and others against the Knoxville City Board of Education for integration. This case is presently pending before the Court of Appeals, according to [REDACTED]
- (5) Suit file in connection with integration of Chattanooga, Tennessee, schools, approximately February 22, 1960. This case is presently being appealed in the Sixth United States Court of Appeals.

Newspaper Morgues

b7C

[REDACTED] Circulation Department, Knoxville Journal and Knoxville News-Sentinel, [REDACTED] Chattanooga Free Press, and [REDACTED] Chattanooga Sunday Times, who also checked the Chattanooga Daily Times, all advised that the newspaper morgues of their respective newspapers failed to reflect any pertinent items concerning applicant. [REDACTED] stated that her newspaper files did reflect that the applicant was associated with the NAACP and was mentioned as attorney of record, along with other attorneys in some integration suits filed.

1000

KX 77-1485

b7c

Credit and Criminal

[REDACTED] Knoxville Police
Department, [REDACTED]
Chattanooga Police Department, [REDACTED]
Credit Bureau of Knoxville, and [REDACTED] Chattanooga
Credit Bureau, all advised that the records of their
respective organizations do not contain any information
concerning applicant.

Credit and criminal checks at Knoxville were
conducted by Special Employee [REDACTED] Inquiries
at Chattanooga, Tennessee, were conducted by Special Agent
[REDACTED] All of the above investigation was
conducted on September 13, 1961.

1001

Routing Slip
FD-4 (Rev. 10-13-58)

Date 9/15/61

To

☒ Director

FILE #

Att. DAPLI UNIT

☐ SAC

Title THURGOOD MARSHALL

☐ ASAC

DAPLI

☐ Supv.

USCJ - SECOND CIRCUIT

☐ Agent

Rerep of SA [REDACTED]

☐ SE

dated 9/11/61 at Knoxville.

☐ CC

b7C

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

- ☐ Acknowledge
- ☐ Assign.....Reassign.....
- ☐ Bring file
- ☐ Call me
- ☐ Correct
- ☐ Deadline.....
- ☐ Deadline passed
- ☐ Delinquent
- ☐ Discontinue
- ☐ Expedite
- ☐ File
- ☐ For information
- ☐ Initial & return
- ☐ Leads need attention
- ☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

- ☐ Open Case
- ☐ Prepare lead cards
- ☐ Prepare tickler
- ☐ Recharge serials
- ☐ Return assignment card
- ☐ Return file
- ☐ Return serials
- ☐ Search and return
- ☐ See me
- ☐ Send Serials.....
- ☐ to
- ☐ Submit new charge-out
- ☐ Submit report by
- ☐ Type

Upon initial reading of rerep following typographical errors noted:

Item (1) page 2 should read "Suit filed 12/5/50"

Item (2) page 3 " " "Suit filed 1/2/51"

Item (3) page 3 " " "Suit filed 1/7/57"

Item (4) page 3 " " "Suit filed 12/11/59"

Appropriate errors scored.

done
9-16-61

SAC *Vernon H. [REDACTED]*

I See reverse side

Office Knoxville

100-2 Spec. I

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW ORLEANS	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/14/61	Investigative Period 9/13/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI US CIRCUIT JUDGE 2ND CIRCUIT	

b7c

REFERENCES

New York teletype to Bureau and other offices, 9/12/61.
Bureau teletype to New Orleans, 9/12/61.

R U C

Photo

CC TO: *State*

REQ. REC'D *4-2*

APR 18 1963

ANS BY: *[REDACTED]*

b7c

Approved: <i>[Signature]</i> Special Agent in Charge Copies made: <i>[REDACTED]</i> (3) - Bureau AMSD 1 - New Orleans (77-3192) cc Deputy A.G. SEP 19 1961	Do not write in spaces below <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 77-3192-74 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block; margin-top: 10px;"> NOT RECORDED 19 SEP 16 1961 </div>
---	--

b7c

COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: September 14, 1961

Office: NEW ORLEANS

Field Office File No.: NO (77-3192)

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: [REDACTED] Baton Rouge, La., highly recommends appointee. "The Louisiana Weekly," 11/14/59 issue contained article that THURGOOD MARSHALL was included among a number of lawyers who should be investigated for practicing barratry. Investigation reflects appointee considered for local barratry proceeding due to fact he was attorney of record in case involving attempts by Negro children to register at white schools, East Baton Rouge Parish, La., in which depositions taken reflecting plaintiffs were caused to make registration attempts at instigation NAACP which also paid for attorney fees and costs of litigation. This case presently pending US Supreme Court. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] East Baton Rouge Parish, La., advised barratry proceeding not instituted because of federal law that case could be removed to federal court upon allegation Civil Rights violation which would make other local attorneys aware of removal statute. These attorneys according to [REDACTED] would have used this federal law in many other types of criminal proceedings.

RUC

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DETAILS:

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED] at Baton Rouge, Louisiana on September 13, 1961:

1064

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[REDACTED] advised he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL for about fifteen years, they having met for the first time when [REDACTED] while MARSHALL was acting as a consultant to a Leadership Conference held at Southern University in Baton Rouge. He said they considered each other close friends and while they do not see each other very often, MARSHALL generally telephones him when he makes occasional visits to New Orleans, Louisiana.

He said he knows very little about MARSHALL's relatives other than he has a brother, name unrecalled, who is a doctor in New Jersey and his mother and father are both now deceased. He stated he has met both MARSHALL's first wife, VIVIAN, who died some years ago of cancer, and his second wife, CECILIA, and considers them both highly as to character, reputation, and loyalty.

[REDACTED] stated MARSHALL was a legal counsel with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) until about 1950. At this time, to circumvent treasury regulations which did not consider gifts to the NAACP as tax deductible, it broke into two separate and distinct organizations, one being a continuation of the NAACP and the other the Legal Defense and Educational Fund Incorporated, gifts to which are tax deductible. He stated MARSHALL was made and is director and chief counsel for this latter group. He said MARSHALL's only connection with the NAACP itself is as a life member [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] advised the only organizations of which he knows the appointee is a member are as follows:

The Alpha Phi Alpha, a college social fraternity; the Masons, of which he is a 33rd degree acting member and Grand Marshal of the United Supreme Counsel in Washington, D. C., and a warden of the Saint Philip's Episcopal Church, New York, New York. He stated he considered MARSHALL as capable, "honest to a fault," of high integrity and one who, if he makes a mistake, is always willing to admit it to anyone. He said he is gregarious by nature and is equally friendly with people from all

NO 77-3192/jlc

walks of life. He advised he had never heard anything derogatory concerning his character, associates, and reputation, considered him loyal to this country, and one whom he would not hesitate to recommend for a position of trust and confidence in the U. S. Government.

The November 14, 1959, issue of "The Louisiana Weekly" under the heading ~~"Negro Lawyers Threatened With Charges Of Barratry"~~ contained the following article:

"BATON ROUGE, La. - Angered by a decision of the U. S. Supreme Court, Appellate Court and the District Court's decisions which had consistently overturned racially discriminatory practices of long standing, authorities of East Baton Rouge Parish have stated that it was their plan to seek retaliation against Negro attorneys who handled the cases. This move was announced by the [REDACTED] for East Baton Rouge Parish, [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] said he planned to file charges of barratry against Negro attorneys.

"Barratry, he explained, is the inciting or encouraging of law suits or the persistent incitement to litigation. In other words he accused the Negro lawyers of going out and looking for someone who could be used as a guinea pig in a suit, begging these persons to sue and assuring them that the suit would cost them nothing. This action he said was in accord with segregation leaders in the state.

"Among the lawyers whom he stated should be investigated for practicing barratry were Thurgood Marshall and [REDACTED] of New York and both representing the NAACP [REDACTED] of Dallas; [REDACTED] of New Orleans. He also said that [REDACTED] Baton Rouge [REDACTED] would also be one against whom charges would be filed. b7C

NO (77-3192)

[REDACTED] said he had depositions from ten of the fourteen Negro plaintiffs in the school board suit to the effect that the lawyers had sought them out, begged them to act as plaintiffs and that the NAACP was footing all of the bills. b7c

"White Citizens Councils in Louisiana have done everything possible to rid themselves of civil rights suits. They have lost practically every suit filed against them by Negroes."

[REDACTED] East Baton Rouge Parish, advised he was aware of some of the details concerning the barratry charges which were at one time considered against MARSHALL and others connected with the NAACP. b7c

He said this grew out of the case of [REDACTED] a minor, by his father and next friend [REDACTED] et al, versus East Baton Rouge Parish School Board, Incorporated and [REDACTED] East Baton Rouge Parish, which is under Civil Action Docket Number 1662 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana. This case involves the attempt by various Negro children to register in segregated white schools. He said this case has to date been decided in favor of the [REDACTED] Plaintiffs and is presently being appealed to the United States Supreme Court.

He said the depositions of ten Negroes, the parents or guardians of these children, were taken during April, 1956 in connection with this case. He advised these revealed there had been meetings during about 1955 which were held by the NAACP representatives in

NO (77-3192)

which those in attendance were apparently requested to register their children in white schools, and ultimately culminated in the Plaintiffs' efforts. He said these depositions also indicated that the NAACP thereafter took charge of the court proceedings, supplying attorneys as well as paying the fees and costs. He said these actions, to his view are, in contravention of the state barratry statute. He said since THURGOOD MARSHALL is one of the attorneys of record in the school case and is connected with the NAACP, he would have been one of those charged in the barratry matter despite the fact he had apparently not attended any of the meetings in question. He advised the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] never did bring this to trial and he was not certain of the reason. He stated he has a copy of these depositions in his possession and would, if requested, make them available.

He stated he does not know THURGOOD MARSHALL personally.

[REDACTED] who is [REDACTED] East Baton Rouge Parish, stated [REDACTED] never brought the barratry case against THURGOOD MARSHALL and other NAACP representatives, is because it is a Federal Law, Section unrecalled, under which a man can without question have a criminal case removed from a state court to a Federal Court upon alleging a violation of his Civil Rights. He said few attorneys are aware of this provision and since he was sure that would have been done in this barratry proceeding, which would have received much publicity, it would have made all attorneys aware of the statute and he would have had to contend with this type of removal in many other criminal proceedings dealing with both Negro and white people and which would

NO 77-3192

have proven cumbersome to the efficient local administration of justice.

He said that [REDACTED] b7c
it was his opinion more harm would have been done by bringing the action then by not doing anything.

He said he does not know THURGOOD MARSHALL personally, but understands that MARSHALL has spent his whole life crusading for the Negro people and integration.

FBI

Date: 9/15/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTELAIR MAIL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
 FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (77-12678)

SUBJECT: ~~COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL,~~
 USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT
 BUDED: 9/15/61

Re Bureau teletype to Los Angeles, 9/12/61.

A review of the "Los Angeles Examiner" newspaper morgue contained a biographical sketch of the appointee which is being enclosed. This is being furnished to the Bureau as a possible source of lead material since the Los Angeles Office has no information as to what investigation has been conducted in this case.

③ Bureau (Encls. 1) ENCLOSURE
 1- Los Angeles

(4)

77-12678-275
 NOT RECORDED

17 SEP 1961

2
 DEC 14 1961

Approved: WLS

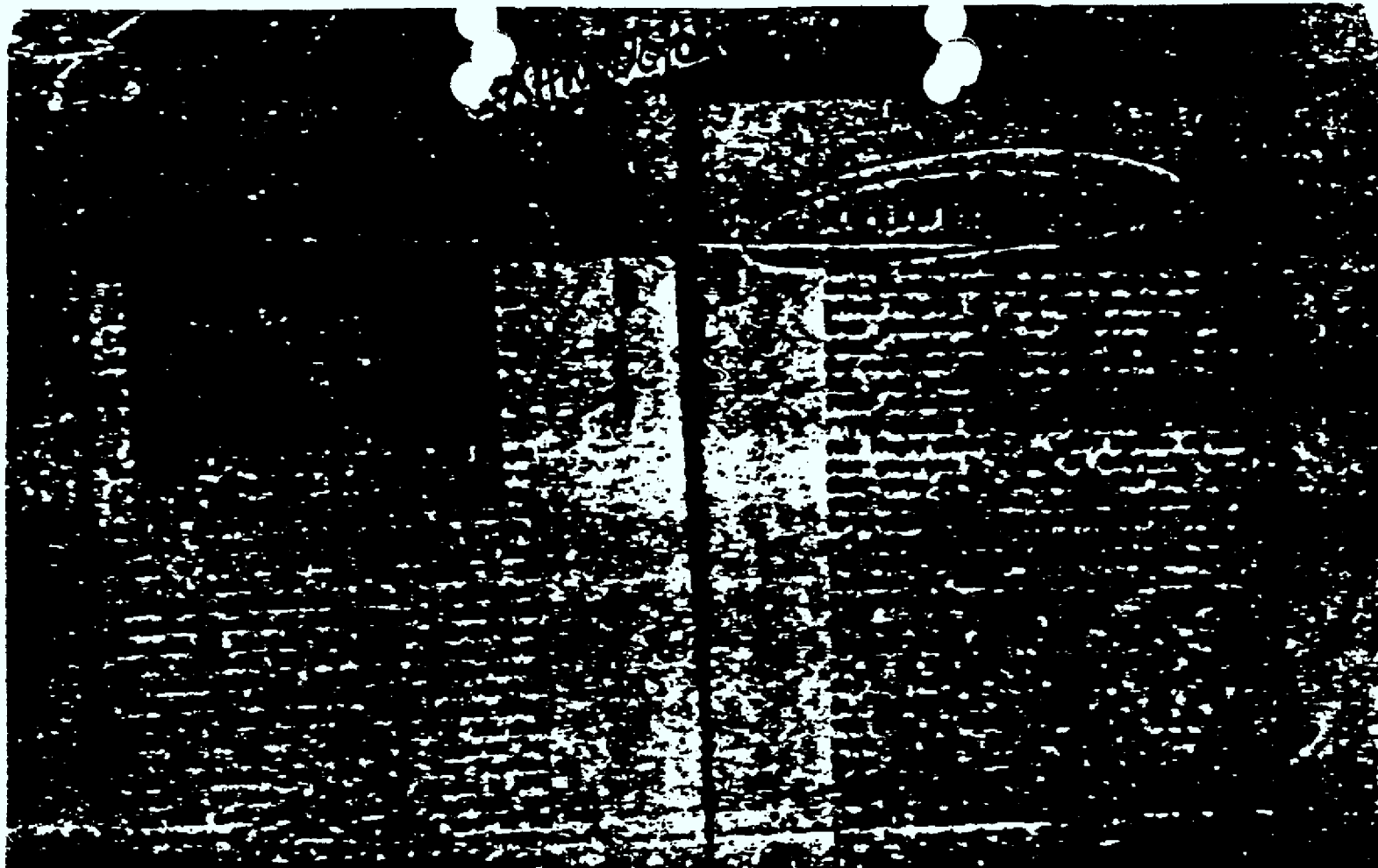
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

1010



"BEST COPY AVAILABLE"

an able civil, political and economic writer. In the 1920's, he has appeared in numerous national and state news columns, and has been a frequent guest of Judge William M. Butler, of the New York Court of Appeals. Philadelphia's "Curbish" on lawyers, and practically on every bar of the town, has "Penguin" (Murray) drop of the doctrine of law in 20 minutes or less." (New York Times, April 6, 1931).

Marshall defended in 1961. W. D. Spang of Miami, Fla., known as a Negro leader and accused of murder and armed flight to the Supreme Court, this was one of the two cases Marshall lost before that court. In the case of *Marshall v. Martin Luther King*, a famous Negro leader and minister as a law student to the University of Texas in 1962, Marshall questioned the constitutionality of a "segregation" agreement between the university and the state of Texas. The case reached the Supreme Court and the court ordered the state to admit Negroes to the university.

...American citizens of Japanese ancestry who were
New Cases during World War II.
...The Supreme Court on
Civil Rights: Equal Protection of the Law
...of the American Academy of
and Social Science, May 1944.

[illegible][illegible]

When arguments began in the U.S. Supreme Court in 1942 on whether racial segregation in the nation's public schools violated the 14th Amendment, Marshall opened the oral argument on the *Cherokee County* case of *James G. Carter*, where segregation in education "Slavery is perpetuated in these schools," he declared. "We (NAACP) say that the fact that state-imposed segregation is unconstitutional." (New York Times, *Cherokee County*, 1942). The argument in this case was lost, but the Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 ended racial segregation in public schools.

On May 7, 1964, the [redacted] [redacted]
[redacted] school system [redacted]
was presented in [redacted]
these involving [redacted]
Kansas and Delaware had the [redacted]

RECEIVED MARSHALL

...and then, "Baptists can lead
...a few students of
...Baptism." B.C.
...the first time. I found out
...February 21, 1928.
...Baptists began and later
...Thompson Marshall and
...for the same year. He
...practice in Baltimore
...and also served as minister
...Baltimore branch. Sprague
...which, according to
...February 21, 1928).
...has respect
...the largest law practice in
...has been out."

The laboratory dramatically attracted attention to the public, which in 1925, when a commission from the University of Maryland Law School resulted in compelling that school to accept a law library building. He became the director of the late Charles Hamilton Houston Law School, to the N.A.A.P. in 1933. When Houston turned to private practice in 1934, Marshall succeeded him as the national organization's special counsel, with headquarters in New York City.

At the annual council to the NAACP March 1955, he urged the fight for the Lloyd L. Garrison and against the University of Missouri's discrimination policy. He also pleaded for justice to Albin, then Governor of Texas, the author of a Negro in Austin front jury duty. The national NAACP organ gubernatorial support for defense by the state of jury rights.

was submitted to practice before
the Supreme Court in 1938. In his opinion

F B I

Date: 9/15/61

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plain text or code)Via AIR-TEL AIR MAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (77-88227) (Encl. 9)

FROM: SAC, DALLAS (77-4716)

RE: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DAPLI, USCJ,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Re Bureau tel to Dallas 9/14/61; Little Rock tel to Bureau 9/14/61, and report of SA [REDACTED] Dallas, 9/12/61.

Enclosed for the Bureau are three copies of cover page B for referenced report, three supplemental pages for referenced report and three FD-323s.

On 9/15/61, [REDACTED] 7th Judicial District, Smith County, Texas, advised that he had no record of contempt of court proceedings for THURGOOD MARSHALL. Dallas files reflect on 5/8/57, State District Judge OTIS T. DUNAGAN, Tyler, Texas, issued a permanent injunction order against the NAACP and all its affiliated organizations enjoining them from engaging in the practice of law or financing a suit in which they have no direct interest, engaging in political activities, or in lobbying activities contrary to State laws, soliciting law suits, directly or indirectly, hiring or paying any litigant to bring, maintain, or prosecute a law suit. THURGOOD MARSHALL, General Counsel for the NAACP was in Tyler, Texas, for this suit. Dallas files fail to reflect he was cited for contempt of court at that time.

It should be noted on page 2 of referenced report, paragraph 5, line 4, should be Judge WILLIAM H. HASTIE.

RUC

- ③ - Bureau (77-88227)
① - Dallas (77-4416)

(4)

LYNUM

copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

1013

7-20-61
9/15/61
[redacted]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-15-61 4-58 PM [redacted]

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, NEW HAVEN 77-4291

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND C IRCUIT. RE NEW HAVEN
TELETYPE SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST. [redacted]

[redacted] SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, OUT OF TOWN ON MOTOR
TRIP AND DUE BACK THIS WEEKEND. PRESENT WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.
HE WILL BE INTERVIEWED MONDAY, SEPT. EIGHTEEN, AND RESULTS
SUBMITTED BY REPORT.

b7c

77-88227

END

5-00 PM OK FBI WA [redacted]

V

NOT RECORDED
25 FEB 23 1962
FBI
REC'D - FBI
9-14-61
1014

*no action
9/15/61*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

DEFERRED 9-15-61 8-07 PM

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC LOS ANGELES 77-12678

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCD, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE BUREAU
TELETYPE TO LOS ANGELES, NINE TWELVE, LAST. BUDED NINE
FIFTEEN, LAST. INFORMANT REPORTS MARSHALL VERY ANTI DASH
COMMUNIST. INFORMANT UNAVAILABLE FOR RECONTACT. NEWSPAPER
MORGUES REFLECT MARSHALL SPOKE AT SEVERAL MEETINGS IN LOS
ANGELES AREA. IN FORTY NINE, APPLICANT SPOKE AT LUNCHEON OF
THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD. REPORT BEING SUBMITTED TO REACH
BUREAU BY NINE EIGHTEEN.

END ACK PLS

HOLD PLS

11-09 AXXX PM OK FBI WA

77-12678-78
NOT RECORDED

FEB 23 1962

copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961

1015

INVESTIGATION
OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 1 5 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-15-61 2-47 PM
TO DIRECTOR, FBI AND SAC, BALTIMORE
FROM SAC, CHICAGO /77-12343/ 2P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ. REURTEL TO NEW YORK NINE EIGHT LAST AND
DENVER TEL TO CHICAGO NINE THIRTEEN LAST. INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM

[REDACTED] A SOURCE WHICH MUST BE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL, DISCLOSES
THE FOLLOWING BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON APPLICANT. PRIVATE PRACTICE,
FOUR EAST REDWOOD STREET, BALTIMORE, FROM TEN THIRTY THREE TO TEN
THIRTY FIVE., PRACTICE WITH WARNER T. MC GUINN FOUR EAST REDWOOD STREET
BALTIMORE, TEN THIRTY FIVE TO TEN THIRTY SIX., PRIVATE PRACTICE ONE
EIGHT THREE EIGHT DRUID HILL AVENUE, BALTIMORE WITH SPECIAL WORK FOR
NAACP TEN THIRTY SIX TO TWELVE THIRTY NINE. ALSO SHOWS LIVED IN BALTIMORE
AT ONE EIGHT THREE EIGHT DRUID HILL AVENUE UNTIL TWELVE FIVE THIRTY
NINE AND THEN MOVED TO NEW YORK TO PURSUE FULL TIME WORK

END PAGE ONE

77-12227-79
NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961

1016

PAGE TWO

b7C

FOR NAACP. APPLICANT NONMEMBER OF AMERICAN BAR AND NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATIONS. [REDACTED]

ADVISED SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INSTANT DATE BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH APPLICANT ON INTERMITTENT BUSINESS BASIS PAST SIXTEEN YEARS. LAST IN CONTACT WITH THREE YEARS AGO. CONSIDERS APPLICANT TO BE PERSON WELL VERSED IN FIELD OF JURISPRUDENCE, LOYAL TO UNITED STATES AND PERSON WHOSE CHARACTER ABOVE REPROACH. STATED HAD NO UNFAVORABLE INFORMATION OF ANY NATURE CONCERNING APPLICANT AND HIGHLY RECOMMENDS APPLICANT FOR POSITION IN UNITED STATES JUDICIAL SYSTEM. BALTIMORE HANDLE ABOVE LEADS. CHICAGO WILL SUBMIT REPORT EXPEDITIOUSLY.

END AND ACK IN ORDER PLS.

WA 3-52 PM OK FBI WA [REDACTED]

BA BVA FBI BA [REDACTED] AGIAN PLS BA

OK FBI BA [REDACTED]

TU DISC OM

26 12 23

REC-5 E S T

b7C

10/17

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 1 5 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT

TO DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, SAN FRANCISCO /77-9089/ 2 PAGES

COVES, THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUTEL SEPTEMBER
TWELVE, LAST. SAN FRANCISCO REPORTS REFERRED TO IN REBUTEL, AND OTHER
REFERENCES SAN FRANCISCO INDICES CONTAIN NO INFORMATION INDICATIVE OF
UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITY ON PART OF MARSHALL. [REDACTED] SOURCE OF
INFORMATION FURNISHED CONCERNING MARSHALL IN SAN FRANCISCO REPORT RE
FOREIGN INSPIRED AGITATION AMONG THE AMERICAN NEGROES IN SAN FRANCISCO
WAS REINTERVIEWED. SHE STATED SHE WAS NEVER GIVEN ANY REASON TO
QUESTION LOYALTY OF MARSHALL. ACCORDING TO HER BELIEF NATIONAL OFF-
ICIALS OF NAACP, BY COINCIDENCE RATHER THAN DESIGN, SUPPORTED ACTION
ALSO SUPPORTED BY COMMUNIST FACTION OF LOCAL NAACP IN NINETEEN FORTY
THREE. INFORMANTS ADVISE NO KNOWLEDGE INDICATIVE UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITY
ON PART OF MARSHALL. [REDACTED] INDICATED IN INITIAL INTERVIEW
THAT MARSHALL WAS BELIEVED BY HER TO HAVE BEEN ACQUAINTANCE OF LONG
STANDING OF [REDACTED] HAVING ATTENDED LINCOLN UNIVERSITY IN PENN-
SYLVANIA WITH HIM, BUT CANNOT NOW RECALL MARSHALL WAS EVER CLOSELY
ASSOCIATED WITH [REDACTED] SELF ADMITTED FORMER CP
END OF PAGE ONE

25 FEB 23 1962

copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961

PAGE TWO

b7C

MEMBER, BUFILE [REDACTED] INTER-
VIEWED IN FIFTY SEVEN AND TESTIFIED BEFORE HCUA IN FIFTY SEVEN, WAS
COOPERATIVE IN BOTH INSTANCES. [REDACTED] IN SAN FRAN-
CISCO IS UNAVAILABLE FOR IMMEDIATE INTERVIEW. IN VIEW OF ABOVE, THIS
INFORMATION NOT BEING INCLUDED IN DETAILS OF REPORT. SAN FRANCISCO
NEWSPAPER LIBRARY FILES CONTAIN NO UNFAVORABLE INFORMATION. FOR INFO-
RMATION MARSHALL WAS SUBJECT OF MAJOR ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN QUOTE COLL-
IERS UNQUOTE FEBRUARY TWENTY THREE, NINETEEN FIFTY TWO, AND QUOTE LIFE
UNQUOTE JUNE THIRTEEN, FIFTY FIVE. IN EVENT [REDACTED] NOT AVAILABLE FOR IN-
TERVIEW BY END OF THIS WORK DAY, PENDING REPORT WILL BE SUBMITTED WITH
SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNICATION TO FOLLOW AFTER INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED]
END AND ACK PLS.

2-51 PM OK FBI WA [REDACTED]

TU DISC

FEB 12 1957

REC'D
FBI

1019

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans ✓

DATE: 9-15-61

FROM : W. V. Cleveland ✓

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

As previously advised, the Deputy Attorney General's Office requested an investigation of Marshall at 5:00 p.m. on 9-8-61. Marshall is special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). Approximately 750 references to Marshall were located in Bureau files and the pertinent information was furnished to the field for appropriate investigation and proper reporting. The information developed thus far indicates that Marshall in the past has been an official or member of the Progressive Citizens of America, The National Lawyers Guild, International Juridical Association (cited by HCUA or similar state agency), National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, and the National Negro Congress (designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450).

It may be noted that according to articles appearing in Washington, D. C., newspapers on 9-14-61, President Kennedy has already announced his intention of appointing Marshall to the above-captioned position. Our investigation has not been completed and it would appear from this that considerable pressure will be brought to bear for the Bureau to complete its investigation. Investigation is being conducted in 31 field offices and due to the activities of Marshall as special counsel for the NAACP, he has been subject to considerable publicity and criticism in connection with the many cases he has handled throughout the United States. Additional leads have developed daily, all of which are being handled on an expeditious basis and every effort is being made to complete this investigation as soon as possible.

ACTION:

This case is being afforded close supervision.

SEC. 1

24 15

BUREAU

24 15

(5)

RECEIVED

24 12 5 20 PM '61

CC TO MR. TOLSON

W. V. Cleveland is
thoroughly in contact
with press for
deadline.

1020

b7C

9/15/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SAC, BALTIMORE (77-20751)

~~FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (77-28227)~~

THEUGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE BA FD TWO
ZERO FIVE, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST. ASSIGN SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL
TO EXPEDITE COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION AND BUREAU TO REACH BUREAU
NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN NEXT. IF COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION
NOT POSSIBLE SUBMIT PENDING REPORT TO REACH BUREAU BY ABOVE
DATE AND SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY ON BALANCE OF INVESTIGATION
WHEN COMPLETED FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

b7C

NOTE: On 9/8/61 Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan requested
expedite investigation of Marshall who is being considered for
position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

77-28227-88
NOT RECORDED

23 FEB 23 1962

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

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

SEP 15 1961

TELETYPE

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

b7C

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-15-61 8-09 PM
TO SAC NEW YORK "77-26395" -15-

FROM DIRECTOR "77-88227" 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RENVREP SEPTEMBER
FOURTEEN LAST. ASSIGN SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO EXPEDITE COMPLETION
OF INVESTIGATION AND SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER
EIGHTEEN NEXT. IF NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE INVESTIGATION SUBMIT
PENDING REPORT TO REACH BUREAU BY ABOVE DATE AND SUTEL SUMMARY OF ANY
ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

ACK & H O L D PLS

WA R 15 NY

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 15 1961

TELETYPE

b7C

URGENT 9-15-61 8-28PM

TO SAC, BALTIMORE 77-20751

FROM DIRECTOR 77-88227 1P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE BA FD TWO
ZERO FIVE, SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST. ASSIGN SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL
TO EXPEDITE COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION AND SUREP TO REACH BUREAU
NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN NEXT. IF COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION
NOT POSSIBLE SUM//SUBMIT PENDING REPORT TO REACH BUREAU BY ABOVE
DATE AND SUBMIT TELETYPE SUMMARY ON BALANCE OF INVESTIGATION
WHEN COMPLETED FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

END H O L D

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1023

8-15-61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO SACS PHILADELPHIA (77-10755)
RICHMOND (77-7948)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE PH RAD SEPTEMBER
FOURTEEN, LAST. COMPLETE INVESTIGATION PROMPTLY AND SUREP TO REACH
BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NEXT. BUDED MUST BE MET.

b7C

77-10755-227-83
NOT RECORDED

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION SEP 23 1962
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 1 1961

TELETYPE

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Tolson _____
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Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: On 9-8-61 Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan requested
expedite investigation of Marshall for the position U. S.
Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

(3)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☒

ROOM 1250

b7C

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 1 1961
TELETYPE

b7c

URGENT 9-15-61 8-41 PM

TO SACS PHILADELPHIA /77-10755/ RICHMOND /77-7946/
FROM DIRECTOR /77-88227/ 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE PH RAD SEPTEMBER
FOURTEEN, LAST. COMPLETE INVESTIGATION PROMPTLY AND SUREP TO REACH
BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NEXT. BUDED MUST BE MET.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI PH

TU DISC

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1625

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 1 1961
TELETYPE

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URGENT 9-15-61 8-37 PM

TO SACS PHILADELPHIA /77-10755/ RICHMOND /77-7946/
FROM DIRECTOR /77-88227/ 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE PH RAD SEPTEMBER
FOURTEEN, LAST. COMPLETE INVESTIGATION PROMPTLY AND SUREP TO REACH
BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN, NEXT. BUDED MUST BE MET.

END ACK PLS

OK FBI RH 0711

57 DISC

1026

9/15/61

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

~~TO SAC, NEW YORK (77-26325)~~

FROM DIRECTOR, FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RENTREP
SEPTEMBER FOURTEEN LAST. ASSIGN SUFFICIENT PERSONNEL TO
EXPEDITE COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION AND SUREP TO REACH
BUREAU NINE A.M. SEPTEMBER EIGHTEEN NEXT. IF NOT POSSIBLE
TO COMPLETE INVESTIGATION SUBMIT PENDING REPORT TO REACH
BUREAU BY ABOVE DATE AND SUTEL SUMMARY OF ANY ADDITIONAL
INVESTIGATION FOLLOWED IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

NOTE: On 9/8/61 Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan requested expedite investigation of Marshall who is being considered for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit: 77-88-27-84

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

SEP 15 1961

TELETYPE

NOT RECORDED

REB FEB 23 1962

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐

TELETYPE UNIT ☒

1027

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/15/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/12-15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI	

b7C

REFERENCES

Bureau teletype dated 9/8/61.
 Bureau airtels dated 9/12/61.
 Richmond teletypes dated 9/11/61 and 9/12/61.
 New York teletype dated 9/12/61.

- P -

Photo

CC TO:	<i>State</i>
REQ. REC'D	<i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963	
ANS. BY:	<i>[REDACTED]</i>

Photo-correlated
USDA
8-29-63

b7C

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW		REC 91
COPIES MADE <i>1 copy to [REDACTED]</i> <i>1 copy to [REDACTED]</i> <i>1 copy to [REDACTED]</i>		77	1-2-1-85	[REDACTED]
3 - Bureau 1 - Washington Field (77-72488)		NOT RECORDED 25 FEB 23 1962		
SEP 20 1961		[REDACTED]		
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS		
ADDITIONAL				
REQUEST REC'D				
DATE FWD.				
HOW FWD.				
BY				

1658

WFO 77-72488

INFORMANTS

Source of Identity

[REDACTED] is
[REDACTED] whose identity is known
to the Bureau.

[REDACTED]
anonymous

T-symbols were utilized in this report only after careful consideration and only in those instances where it was necessary.

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Will follow and report results of agency checks at CSC, CIA, and Passport and Security Offices of the State Department when made available by these agencies.

2. Will report results of [REDACTED] requested
9/12/61. b3

3. Will report results of contacts with Washington Confidential Informants.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of
Date:SA [REDACTED]
9/15/61

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File No.: 77-72488

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Applicant received LL.B. and Honorary Doctor of Law Degrees from Howard University. No record of any former employments could be located at B & O Railroad or United States Post Office Department. Personnel records, State Department, did not contain any information concerning applicant. [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] from New York State and acquaintances recommend. Credit and local police department records were negative re applicant and his wife except for Metropolitan Police Department records which indicated THURGOOD MARSHALL was a speaker at a "rally to free the movies from the Thomas Committee". Applicant was admitted to practice before United States Supreme Court in 1939. No record of applicant could be located in the Lawyers' Register or Committee on Admissions and Grievances, United States District Court. Records of the Bar Association and the District of Columbia and Federal Bar Association was negative re applicant. Library indices, Washington Evening Star Newspaper, contained no additional information concerning applicant. HCUA indicated applicant affiliated with IJA, NLG, and that he was a speaker at rally sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. These organizations cited in Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications. CHARLES E. HOUSTON, deceased, former associate of applicant, was associated with organizations cited under Executive Order 10450.

- P -

1030

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DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

EDUCATION

Howard University

On September 13, 1961, the applicant's scholastic record was reviewed by SA [REDACTED] at the Registrar's Office, Howard University, and indicated that the applicant was born July 2, 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland. He was admitted to the Law School of this university on October 1, 1930, on the basis of an A.B. degree which he had received from Lincoln University in 1930. At the time of his enrollment the applicant's address was shown as 1838 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. The applicant attended this law school during the first and second semesters for the following school years: 1930-31, 1931-32, and 1932-33. On June 9, 1933, he was graduated from this law school Cum Laude with a LL.B. degree.

[REDACTED] Recording Office, Howard University, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that according to the 86th Annual Commencement Program for June 4, 1954, the applicant received an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree from Howard University.

[REDACTED] School of Law, Howard University, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 14, 1961, that he has known the applicant professionally and socially for about 20 years. [REDACTED] has consulted the applicant on many occasions concerning civil rights matters, and he considers the applicant one of the best lawyers in the nation based on the number of victories Mr. MARSHALL has won in cases he had tried before the United States Supreme Court.

[REDACTED] said the applicant practiced law in Baltimore, Maryland, for a few years after receiving his law degree and then went to New York City, New York, to become Assistant to Mr. CHARLES H. HOUSTON, Special Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), now deceased. Later, Mr. MARSHALL became Director of the Defense Fund, NAACP. The applicant has had considerable experience for the past 25 years in Federal courts. He had specialized as an attorney in the field of civil rights. According to [REDACTED] the applicant was a very thorough, sincere, dedicated individual who commands respect for his accomplishments. He said the applicant is a man of good moral character and

b7C

reputation, and [REDACTED] has never heard of anything which would reflect adversely upon the applicant's associates or loyalty to the United States. He felt the applicant possesses the judicial temperament to make a good Federal court judge, and he recommended him for such a position.

[REDACTED] Howard University, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that he has known the applicant since approximately 1945.

[REDACTED] is socially acquainted with Mr. MARSHALL, and he considers him to be a fine person who possesses a good disposition and excellent character. The applicant's loyalty to the United States is above reproach. He said Mr. MARSHALL enjoys a very good reputation and that to his knowledge the applicant's associates are also respectable individuals. [REDACTED] said the applicant has specialized as an attorney in the civil rights field and it is Mr. MARSHALL's point of view that progress in this field should be handled constitutionally through the courts rather than by demonstrations and a lot of ballyhoo. [REDACTED] felt that the applicant possesses the disposition and temperament to impartially fulfill the requirements for a Federal judgeship, and he recommended him for such a position.

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[REDACTED] Howard University Law School, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that he has been acquainted with the applicant professionally and socially for the past 25 years. [REDACTED] said the applicant has a marvellous personality and that his moral character is impeccable. According to [REDACTED] the applicant has done an excellent job in keeping the NAACP clear of infiltration by subversive groups or elements. The applicant, he said, is completely loyal to the United States and a man of good reputation and associates. He pointed out that the applicant has received much acclaim as an attorney in the field of civil rights and that the applicant has handled racial and civil rights matters in a very straightforward and legal manner since the applicant is much opposed to having such problems resolved by loud protests and demonstrations. The applicant is a fair-minded individual who, according to [REDACTED] possesses the judicial temperament to make a very fine judge for the United States. He recommended the applicant for such a position.

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The above persons were unable to furnish any information concerning the applicant's employment with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as a dining car worker and steward or any postal employment when the applicant was attending Howard University. They further stated that [REDACTED] of Howard University, [REDACTED] was currently unavailable for interview.

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EMPLOYMENTS

A news article appearing in "Time" magazine, dated September 19, 1955, concerning Mr. MARSHALL indicated that he had a dining car summer job with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad many years ago. The "New York Herald Tribune" newspaper article, dated July 4, 1958, page 3, concerning Mr. MARSHALL indicated he worked his way through school as a dining car waiter and as a postal worker.

The files of the Personnel Office, United States Post Office Department, Massachusetts Avenue and North Capitol Street, Washington, D.C., were caused to be searched on September 13, 1961, and no record of the applicant could be located. Records of former employees who worked in the Washington, D.C., area are not maintained after five years.

On September 13, 1961, SA [REDACTED] caused the records of the Personnel Office, Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Washington, D.C., to be searched, and no record of the applicant could be located.

On September 13, 1961, the following people at the Department of State advised SA [REDACTED] that they were unable to locate any record of the applicant:

[REDACTED] Personnel Locator,
Office of Personnel.

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[REDACTED] Personnel Files
Section, Office of Personnel.

[REDACTED] Applicant Files,
Employment Division.

[REDACTED]
Personnel Operations Division.

1033

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On September 12, 1961, SA [REDACTED] reviewed the applicant's file at the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, Department of Justice, and it indicated that Mr. MARSHALL is being considered for appointment to the position of United States Circuit Judge, Second Circuit. His file did not contain any additional pertinent information. b7C

[REDACTED] FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that he has personally known the applicant as a very competent and capable attorney whose character, loyalty, reputation, and associates are above reproach. [REDACTED] said the applicant is a well qualified attorney and he did not know of any reason why the applicant should not make an excellent Federal court judge. He recommended him for such a position.

[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that he has known the applicant for approximately 15 years at least and that the applicant is a very vigorous, hard-fighting, deeply convictioned, and highly ethical attorney who has won much acclaim and distinction in the legal field. He said the applicant is a man of good character, reputation, and associates and that he has never had the slightest reason to question the applicant's loyalty to the United States. [REDACTED] remarked that the applicant is well qualified to be a Federal judge and he recommended him for such a position. b7C

ACQUAINTANCES

[REDACTED] Federal Housing Administration, 15th and Vermont Avenue, N.W., advised SA [REDACTED] on September 14, 1961, that he became acquainted with the applicant in 1930 when he and the applicant were students at Howard University Law School. [REDACTED] has been professionally and socially acquainted with the applicant for many years, and he said he was associated with the applicant when the applicant appealed the school segregation case before the United States Supreme Court. The applicant, he said, is an outstanding scholar and was graduated at the top of his law school class. He said the applicant's first wife, VIVIAN MARSHALL, died approximately five years ago, and that the applicant remarried CECELIA SUYAT. He said that Mr. MARSHALL has had two sons by his second marriage. He vouched for the

applicant's character, loyalty, reputation, and associates. He said the applicant has much ability and possesses the judicial temperament to make a very good Federal judge, and he recommended him for such a position. b7C

N.W., advised SA [redacted] on September 13, 1961, that he became acquainted with the applicant when they were students at Howard University Law School. [redacted] said [redacted]

[redacted] that the applicant was a very excellent student. The applicant has enjoyed outstanding success in the legal profession, and [redacted] said he and the applicant were [redacted]

Mr. MARSHALL, he remarked, was a man of much ability and integrity. He vouched for his character, loyalty, reputation, and associates. He said the applicant is a very ethical individual who possesses an even disposition and who has the temperament to make a very good judge. [redacted] recommended the applicant for a responsible judgeship. b7C

[redacted] advised SA [redacted] on September 13, 1961, that he has known the applicant since approximately 1957 as a professional acquaintance. [redacted] went on to say he worked with the applicant on segregation cases in which the United States was also a party in interest. He attended conferences as well as court sessions with the applicant, but does not know the applicant socially. According to [redacted] he found the applicant to be a reliable and trustworthy person who is well regarded as a capable attorney. [redacted] never had any reason to question the applicant's loyalty, associates, or morality. He recommended the applicant for a reliable and trustworthy position.

On September 13, 1961, [redacted]

[redacted] Arlington, Virginia, advised SA [redacted] that [redacted] a member of this law firm, is presently on a business trip and unavailable for interview. [redacted] pointed out that his firm represented the local school board in school desegregation cases wherein the applicant may have been associated with the opposing counsel. [redacted] stated that both he and [redacted]

WFO 77-72488

are not personally acquainted with the applicant. He could not recall the applicant personally appearing in connection with the above cases, although he pointed out that the applicant's name may have appeared on the pleadings. He was unable to comment upon the applicant's qualifications to be a judge or his character, loyalty, reputation, or associates. He also said that the same would apply to [REDACTED] b7C

[REDACTED] United States District Court, Arlington, Virginia, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that he does not know the applicant personally and therefore was unable to make any comment concerning him.

[REDACTED] United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Alexandria, Virginia, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, that the applicant appeared in his court as an attorney on one occasion, at which time he conducted himself in a very respectable manner. [REDACTED] was not personally acquainted with the applicant, however, and was unable to make any further comment concerning him.

CREDIT AND POLICE AGENCY CHECKS

The files of the Credit Bureau, Incorporated, were caused to be searched on September 12, 1961, by IC [REDACTED] and no record of the applicant, his wife, CECELIA SUYAT MARSHALL, or his deceased wife, VIVIAN BUREY MARSHALL, could be located.

The files of the United States Park Police were caused to be searched on September 12, 1961, by IC [REDACTED] and no record of the applicant or his above mentioned spouses could be located.

The files of the Metropolitan Police Department were reviewed by IC [REDACTED] on September 14, 1961, and no criminal or traffic violation for the applicant or his above mentioned wives could be located. The files of the Metropolitan Police Department Subversive Division indicated that THURGOOD MARSHALL, Legal Counsel of the NAACP, was a speaker at a "Rally to free the movies from the Thomas Committee," held at the Manhattan Center, 311 West 34th Street, New York City, New York, around April 17, 1947. These files contain no b7C

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additional information concerning this individual. It should be noted that at all times an indefinite number of unidentified records are out of file and not available for review. b7C

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] Office of Admissions, United States Supreme Court, advised SA [REDACTED] that her records indicate the applicant was admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court on December 8, 1939. Her records contain no additional pertinent information concerning the applicant.

The files of the Lawyers Register, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, were caused to be searched on September 12, 1961, by SA [REDACTED] and no record of the applicant ever being admitted to the District of Columbia Bar could be located.

The files of the Committee on Admissions and Grievances, United States District Court for the District of Columbia, were caused to be searched by SA [REDACTED] on September 12, 1961, and no record of the applicant could be located. b7C

The files of the Bar Association for the District of Columbia, 15th and New York Avenue, N.W., were caused to be searched on September 12, 1961, by SA [REDACTED] and no record of the applicant could be located.

The files of the Federal Bar Association, 1737 H Street, N.W., were caused to be searched on September 12, 1961, by SA [REDACTED] and no record of the applicant could be located.

The library indices of the Washington Evening Star Newspaper were reviewed by SA [REDACTED] on September 13, 1961, and no additional information concerning the applicant could be located.

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The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed on September 14, 1961, by IC [REDACTED] and these files disclosed that the applicant was the Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and was a member of the National Committee of the International Juridical Association. The files also disclosed that THURGOOD MARSHALL was a member of the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild (NLG) as of December, 1949 and in 1948 an Associate Editor of the Lawyers Guild Review. It was also indicated he was a speaker at a rally to "Free the Soviet" held in New York City, New York, in 1947 which was sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America (PCA) - Arts, Sciences and Professions Council.

The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications prepared and released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities contains the following information concerning the IJA, NLG, and the Lawyers Guild Review.

International Juridical Association

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

National Lawyers' Guild

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

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The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed on September 14, 1961, by IC [REDACTED] and it was indicated the applicant was affiliated with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP); the International Juridical Association (IJA), the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), and the publication the Lawyers Guild Review. It was also indicated he was a speaker at a rally to "Free the Movies" held in New York City, New York, in 1947 which was sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America (PCA) - Arts, Sciences and Professions Council.

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(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 12.)

National Lawyers' Guild

1. Cited as a Communist front.
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.).

3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the * * * National Lawyers' Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection." (Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)

Lawyers Guild Review

1. Cited as "an official organ of the National Lawyers Guild."
(Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950, p. 13.)

Concerning the Progressive Citizens of America (California branches) the Guide contained the following information:

1. Cited as a Communist front. The "initial meeting" of the Progressive Citizens of America at the Embassy Auditorium in the City of Los Angeles on the evening of February 11, 1947, was actually a consolidation of the National Citizens Political Action Committee and the Hollywood Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. (California Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1947, pp. 234-240, ~~information in this report was derived from~~, March 29, 1944, p. 149.)

2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

b7C

During an interview with [REDACTED] which is set out under the caption "Education" in this report, [REDACTED] said Mr. MARSHALL and Mr. CHARLES H. HOUSTON were close associates.

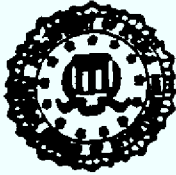
According to an article appearing in the April 24, 1950 issue of the "Daily Worker" Mr. HOUSTON died in 1950. Mr. HOUSTON had been vice-dean of Howard University Law School, a member of the legal staff of the NAACP, and a vice president of the National Lawyers Guild.

b2
b7D

According to information received in 1945, [REDACTED] advised that Mr. HOUSTON was an original sponsor of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action (WCDA) and a vice chairman of its Executive Committee, and [REDACTED] furnished information that Mr. HOUSTON's name appeared on the active indices of the Washington Chapter of the American Peace Mobilization (APM). The WCDA, and the APM, mentioned

The WCDA and the APM, mentioned above, have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The NLG has been previously cited in this report. The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist daily newspaper.

1041



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

September 13, 1961

Title : THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character : DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT

b7C

Reference : Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above.

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

1042

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BOSTON	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/15/61	Investigative Period 9/13/61 - 9/15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	

XXXXXXXX

REFERENCES

New York teletype to Bureau, dated September 12, 1961 and
Bureau teletype to Boston, dated September 12, 1961.
New Haven tel to Bureau dated September 14, 1961.

-RUC-

USA
8-29-62

Photo

CC TO: <i>State</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS. BY: [REDACTED]

b7c

Approved Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3 - Bureau 1 - Boston (77-10147) <i>1 copy cc to White House 7-10-61</i>	77-68227-86	
	NOT RECORDED - 17 SEP 19 1961	

SEP 19 1961

1042

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: September 15, 1961

Office: BOSTON

b7C

Field Office File No.: BS 77-10147

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: Comments of [REDACTED] set forth [REDACTED] advised applicant
not personally known to him.
-RUC-

b7C

77-81727-86 104

BS 77-10147

DETAILS:

Associate

b7C

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Massachusetts, stated that he has been associated with THURGOOD MARSHALL in the Legal Defense Division of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] stated that during this period he has become a very close personal friend of THURGOOD MARSHALL as well as closely associated with him professionally. [REDACTED] stated that MARSHALL is possessed of a fine, judicial mind and that the preciseness of his thinking would qualify him for favorable consideration as a Federal Judge. He stated that MARSHALL is a hard working, vigorous, charming person possessed of an objectivity which establishes him as one of the leaders "of our time".

He stated that MARSHALL is active in church groups, is a faithful church attendant, and a person about whom no question could be raised regarding his loyalty to the United States. [REDACTED] stated that MARSHALL has been steadfast in his declaiming any association with organizations about which there is any suspicion of communist or subversive domination or control. He said that MARSHALL adheres to an exemplary philosophical attitude and that he is a person of unquestionably fine character. He said MARSHALL has a deep sense of fairness as well as an appreciation of issues and that his legal ability is well known, he being held in high respect and esteem by members of the bar and bench of the United States. [REDACTED] stated that MARSHALL has been characterized as having one of the "finest legal minds in the country". [REDACTED] said that he believes MARSHALL is unalterably imbued with the spirit of the law of the democratic process. [REDACTED] said he recommends MARSHALL for favorable consideration as a Federal Judge. b7C

On September 15, 1961 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York City, interviewed at Randolph, New Hampshire advises that MARSHALL known to him only by reputation. He states he is unable to comment concerning his suitability for appointment, as he was not personally acquainted with him and therefore does not feel qualified to comment concerning him.

1045

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office CHICAGO	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/15/61	Investigative Period 9/11/61 - 9/15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	

b7C

REFERENCES:

Bureau teletype to New York, dated 9/8/61.
New York teletype to Director, dated 9/12/61.
Richmond teletype to Director, dated 9/12/61.
Denver teletype to Chicago, dated 9/13/61.
New York teletype to Director, dated 9/14/61.
Chicago teletype to Director, dated 9/15/61.

- RUC -

USDA
8-29-62

ADMINISTRATIVE

September 14, 1961, as set forth in Denver teletype to Chicago, dated September 13, 1961. These files contained nothing of a derogatory nature regarding MARSHALL and pertinent leads were set out to Baltimore by teletype, dated September 15, 1961.

Approved	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies Made:		77-12343-787	
3 - Bureau (AM) (SD)	<i>[Signature]</i>	SEP 26 1963	b7C
1 - Chicago (77-12343)	CC TO: <i>[Signature]</i>		
1 copy to White	REQ. REC'D <i>[Signature]</i>		
Please 1-10-63	APR 18 1963		
	ANS		


SEP 19 1961

COVER PAGE

1046

CG 77-12343

670

 is
a confidential source whose identity must be protected
and not divulged.

- B* -

COVER PAGE

104r

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:SA [REDACTED]
9/15/61

Office Chicago

b7C

Field Office File No.: 77-12343 -

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT,
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Applicant non-member of American Bar Association and National Bar Association, both Chicago. Business associate and acquaintance both state applicant man of good moral character, intelligent, and excellent lawyer. Both state applicant loyal to the United States Government and would highly recommend for a position of trust.

- RUC -

CG 77-12343

DETAILS:

Affiliations

American Bar Association (ABA)
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois

b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that a review of ABA membership files did not reveal a record identifiable with the applicant.

National Bar Association (NBA)
12 West Garfield Boulevard
Chicago, Illinois

On September 15, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised from records that the applicant is not a member of this organization.

b7C

She stated that she has been acquainted with the applicant on an intermittent business basis for the past sixteen years. She said that during this period of time she has come to regard the applicant as an intelligent man who is well versed in the field of jurisprudence and possesses legal bearing. She advised that she has never heard anything of an adverse nature concerning the applicant and considers him to be a man of impeccable moral character, loyal to the United States Government, and an individual whose associates are above reproach. She said she would personally highly endorse the applicant for a position of trust.

Acquaintance

b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois, advised on September 15, 1961, that he has been acquainted with the applicant on a professional and social basis for the past twenty to twenty-five years. He said anything he might say would be highly favorable to the applicant as he considers the applicant to be an excellent lawyer, whose

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CG 77-12343

ethics and conduct in the legal field are above reproach. He is well versed in the field of law, presents an excellent appearance, and has always represented his clients to his fullest ability. b7C

██████████ stated that he considers the applicant loyal to the United States, and his personal character and associates to be above reproach. He stated he had no reason to question the applicant's emotional stability, personal health, or his financial status. He stated he would highly endorse him for a position of trust.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

①

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention [REDACTED]
☒ Return to [REDACTED] 1250
[REDACTED] Supervisor Room Ext.

b7C

Type of References Requested:
☒ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main [REDACTED] References Only

Type of Search Requested:
☐ Restricted to Locality of [REDACTED]
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Skinner Marshall
 Birthdate & Place [REDACTED]
 Address [REDACTED]

Localities [REDACTED]
 Re [REDACTED] Date 9-8-61 Search Initials [REDACTED]
 Prod. [REDACTED]

b7C

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	62-86660	
I	44-10894	
I	44-1540	
I	62-86660-21	Aug 16-58
I	62-86660-3	Aug 10-57
I	62-86660-5	Aug 12-50
I	62-86660-13	Aug 18-56
I	62-86660-18	Aug 18-56
I	62-86660-20	Aug 18-57
NP	157-4-2-X	
NP	105-52615-25	
NP	61-3176	573
NP		574
NP		582
NP		602
NP		615
		1056X
		1161, E. P. 2E
		1221

1051

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

(2)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hurgand MarshallSupervisor [REDACTED] Room 1250Re 9/8 Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 101Prod.

FILE NUMBER		SERIAL
✓	61-3176	1492
NP		1684
ST	65-76924	1694, f.5
NP		1706, f.9
✓	anti p	849, f. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100
NP		2633
NP		2962
✓	anti p	3243
NP	61-3176 -A - Birmingham News	317/51
NP	Post-Exotic Courier, 4/6/57	
NP	Cincinnati Enquirer, 11/24/57	
NP	Dallas Morn. News, 12/5/56	
NP	Wash City News-Sun, 6/23/55	
NP	Wash Post & T.H., 6/23/55	
NP	Wash Star, 10/10/56	
NP	E.W., 6/10/57	
NP	Wash Post & T.H., 6/1/57	
NP	Wash Post & T.H., 10/11/57	
NP	Journal & Guide, 10/12/57	
NP	NY Post, 7/1/57	
NP	Wash. News, 8/8/57	
NP	Newark Eve. News, 11/15/55	
NP	D.W., 6/6/55	
STA		

b7C

1052

Prod. _____

SERIAL

9/21/58

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103

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

Supervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250

Re: [REDACTED] Date 9-8 Searcher Initial 701

Prod.

b7C

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 62-101087-7-A	
—	Wash Star 3-12-58.
—	Ark. Gazette (date
—	for paper. Could date 6-2-58
NP. 157-6-32-2	
NP 62-105198-8 E P14	
NP 100-36383-6	
NP 100-7057-22 X	
NP 100-135-47-68	NP 55, 35
NP 100-135-26-174	NP 151
139 NP	
- NP. 100-135-25-56	
NP 61-3176-518	503
NP 418-45	177 NP
NP 44-372-4	
NP 157-373-9	
NP 100-375-A	DW 5-11-48
NP 44-9947-48	
NP 61-3176-1697	P4, 18, 20, 26
NP 100-48192-7	
NP 44-9947 AB	Ann. News 1-A-57
NP 44-9947-55	
NP 100-287374-12	
NP 100-52504-38	

b7C

1054

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

⑤

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor [REDACTED]Room 250R# 9-8Date 9-8Search [REDACTED]Index [REDACTED]Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~VP 62-101089-1~~
~~62-101089-11-A. Currier 7/11/58~~
~~NP 62-101089-A. Currier 7/11/58~~
~~62-101089-45-A. Currier 7/26/58~~
~~61-3176-A. White City Road Currier~~
~~7/8/58~~
~~NP 62-101089-7-A. Currier 3/6/58~~
~~VP 44-12490-19-9~~
~~VP 44-8-113-243~~
~~62-101089-45-60 6/10~~
~~45 6/21~~
~~NP 1574-288-21~~
~~61-3176-2124~~
~~NP 62-101089-1~~
~~NP 44-1089-1~~
~~29~~
~~NP 44-3363-11~~
~~VP 44-135-1-226 7/24/55~~
~~NP 41-3176-265~~
~~NP 44-135-A. Thurgood Marshall 7/11/58~~
~~VP 44-17216-1~~
~~65-52402-1-2640~~

b7C

b7C

1055

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

6

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

Superv: [REDACTED]

Room 1250

Re: _____ Date 9/8

Searcher Initial 101

b7C

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER		SERIAL
NP	109-12-325-A	Ers. 1/11/60
NP		Walters T.H., 1/19/60
NP	109-12-302-A	N.Y. Post, 12/24/60
NP	157-6-A-NY Times	5/15/60
NP	44-0-A-NY Mirror	7/1/57
NP	62-101087-21	-12, P. 7
NP	109-12-366	32
NP	157-4-28	6
L NP	25-380971	5209, P. 14
	105-87964	1, P. 31
NP	105-43756	27
NP	94-1-152	8334
NP	44-12284	2284
NP	157-4-33	100
NP	62-101087-46-A	Dallas T.H., 9/25/56
NP	62-101087-49-A	Walters T.H., 2/21/57
NP	100-432805	10, P. 3
NP	61-3176-A	Dallas T.H., 9/6/60
NP	62-21788	11
NP	157-4-28	14
NP	62-31615	968
NP	88-1921-14	

1056

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Thurgood Marshall

Supervisor

Room

1250

R#

Date

9-8

Searcher

Initial

701

Prod.

b7C

FILE NUMBER		SERIAL
NP	100-3-75-546	NP 524
NP	61-3176-584	AP
NP	61-3176-A Wash	Star 11-57
NP	157-6-61-62	
NP	88-1921-14	
neg	44-1284-1486	
NP	61-3176-A Arb. Demand	7-6-58
NP	Wash. Star	5-14-58
NP	25-330971-A Wash. Cap.	
—	Maus Service	10-22-59
NP	100-51230-A Ny H.T.	5-16-58
NP	62-101087-49-A	6-9-59
NP	62-101087-16-A Chicago	
NP	American	6-12-58
NP	62-101087-12-A Wash. Star	5-13-58
NP	Wash Post	5-14-58
NP	62-101087-A Ny Post	5-14-58
NP	62-101087-35-A Ny world	
—	Telegraph & Sun	5-21-58
NP	62-25933-151	
NP	100-135-34-A Ny Times	9-10-58
NP	65-56402-1-2742	NP 2631
NP	100-3-65-968	AP
NP	62-82915-2	

1057

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor [REDACTED]Room 1250R# [REDACTED]Date 9-1Search
Init [REDACTED]Prod. [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 100-7680-2468	
NP [REDACTED] 2499	
NP [REDACTED] 2547	✓
NP [REDACTED] 3585	
NP [REDACTED] 3239	
NP 100-3-40-118	
NP 61-3176-A- <u>Daily Tele. 7/10/46</u>	
NP 100-135-29-A- <u>D.W. 11/20/46</u>	
NP 61-1019-119	
NP 44-359-36	
NP 61-3176-A- <u>D.W. 6/19/46</u>	
NP 157-6-41-157	
NP 61-3176-1815- <u>NP 93-113</u>	
NP 100-135-24-14	
NP 62-66193-5	
NP 100-135-37-114- <u>NP 100-135-37-114-42</u>	
NP 100-244855-3	
NP 157-6-35-19	
NP 100-135-35-14	
NP 157-4-24-47	
NP 100-360733-7	
NP 61-3176-A- <u>D.W. 7/1/46</u>	
NP 44-446-1	
44-229-3, 15,	

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1058

(9)

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Thurgood Marshall

Supervisor

[REDACTED]

Room

1250

R#

Date

9/8

Searcher

Initial

101

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

ST 100-7801	2203, P. 9, V. 1
PT 100-7321	1732
NP 100-3-69	1918, P. 8
NP 100-3-57	- 187, P. 13
65-5656-A	N. J. Jones, 9/15/56
NP 44-10469	3
NP 44-1126	3
NP 62-101077-A	Cowley, P. 14
- 62-101087-49A	Wash. Post
NP	T.H., 3/12/57;
	Wash. Star, 3/12/57
NP 100-3-28-1334	P. 54
NP 100-3-48-266	P. 2
NP 100-399680	14
VP 62-102602	1
NP	2
NP 100-3	3677
NP 62-102524	3
NP 105-16510	203, P. 24
NP 100-122761	41
NP 105-37895	1
NP 44-4198	19

⑨

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1059

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Hurston Marshall b7C
 Supervisor [REDACTED] Room 1250
 Re 918 Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 101

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 44-4055	9
NP 44-2722	75
NP 105-34850	25
NP 105-34237	92, E.P. 8
NP 105-26198	24
NP 100-7321	98.9
NP 100-394596	1X
NP 100-396631	12
NP 100-3-75-A - The Warden	9/5/54
NP 100-7660	3053
NP	3021
NP 94-8-1399	9
NP 100-7321	201, P. 11
SI 65-56402-1-2707	
NP 100-135-2	136
NP 44-476	X1
NP 44-359	33
NP 100-135-34-A - P.M. 9/24/54	
NP 100-7660	2870
NP 100-76452	16
NP 100-135-34-A - P.M. 9/24/54	
NP 44-359	34

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1060

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250R# [REDACTED] Date 9-8 Searcher Initial 701Prod. [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~NP 100-135-A People's World~~
~~NP 44-558-1~~
~~NP 100-135-53-251 P502~~
~~NP 77-24258-22~~
~~NP 94-8-1399-8~~
~~NP 100-135-53-237 P46~~
~~NP 61-3175-129 576 P14~~
~~1244, 1547, 1240~~
~~44-364-257 122~~
~~65-56402-1-2669-2953~~
~~3040; 3003; 2782 NP~~
~~2977~~
~~NP 100-135-201~~
~~NP 100-42667-2~~
~~NP 61-3176-A World Post 1-22-68~~
~~SK 100-7321-407~~
~~NP 100-135-53-258 P10~~
~~NP 44-2722-10~~
~~NP 62-82915-14~~
~~NP 62-82915-28, 27~~
~~SK 100-7321-246 P19, 205~~
~~55-232-112~~
~~NP 62-82973-A World Post~~

① SK

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1061

/MEROUS REFERENCE

(12)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor [REDACTED]Room 1250Re [REDACTED]Date 9/1Search [REDACTED]
In [REDACTED]Prod. [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP 100-135-40-41 p 18

NP 61-3176-A-People's Voice 7/6/46

NP 100-343282-16

~~NP 100-135-41-219 pgs~~

NP 100-135-10-97

NP 100-363501-3

NP 62-101087-49-A-Week Star

10/24/56

NP 62-101087-49-4

NP 62-101087-49-A-WPH 8/8/57~~NP 157-4-25-18~~NP 62-101087-46-A-W 10/8/56~~NP~~ Robert James Hughes 10/3/56

61-3176-1731; 1376

NP 61-3176-A-Journal & Guide 10/5/53~~NP 105-43653-1~~NP 64-3176-A-Journal & Guide 9/28/59

NP 105-40707-5

NP 100-784-1551 pgs 83

NP 100-16-38-174 pgs 29

NP 100-3-40-184 pgs 23

NP 61-3176-1062; 764-585

(12) NP 62-101087-A-Burlington DailyTimes-Tribune 10/14/57

1662

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

(13)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250R# 9-8 Date 9-8 Searcher Initial 701

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 44-1139-8	
NP 100-7321-94	
NP 94-3-4-873-84	
NP 100-7321-6; 96	
NP 44-1601-2; 1	
NP 100-115471-A People's World	
4-15-44	
NP 44-1368-1	
NP 100-135-53-172; 132-204	
NP 100-135-34-A D.W. 10-12-43	
NP 61-3176-A D.W. 9-14-43	
NP 100-3-65-942	
NP 61-7563-A D.W. 7-7-44	
NP 61-7563-70X1	
61-180-246	
NP 44-0-A D.W. 1-4-44	
NP 62-17571-A D.W. 11-12-43	
NP 100-135-A D.W. 4-19-44	
NP 77-24258-16	
NP 61-3176-A D.W. 6-1-43	
NP 100-135-34-A People's World	
12-4-42	
(13) NP 100-135-53-246 P11	

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1063

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor [REDACTED] Room 1250Re [REDACTED] Date 9/8/61 Search [REDACTED] Init [REDACTED]Prod.

200

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP	61-10149-	1069, p. 6;
NP	100-135-53-	257, p. 18;
NP	61-3176-	426, 419
NP	100-341825-A-	D.W.
		12/10/47
I	100-7321-	233, p. 2C;
NP	157-1-2-	34,
I	100-7321-	127, p. 15, 27;
NP	61-3176-A-	D.W. 6/16/50
NP	44-1941-	1,
I	100-7321-	127, p. 16;
NP	44-2545-	481, p. 10;
NP	97-401-	4,
NP	61-7341-34-A-	D.W. 2/18/49
NP	100-7660-	2758,
NP	100-135-A-	Peoples
		Voice 1/19/46
I	100-341378-	4,
NP	100-187987-	16,
I	100-7321-	481, p. 107;
(14) NP	61-3176-	372X, 410,

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1064

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

(15)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

Supervisor: [REDACTED] Room 250

R# 918 Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 101

Prod.

b7C

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP	100-3-52	216
ND	100-135-34-A	D.W., 11/12/43
ND	'	P.M., 9/29/43
NP	44-1250	1
ND	100-135-34-A	D.W., 11/3/44
ND	100-135-34	173
ND	100-3-110	32
NP	100-135-34-A	P.M. 10/10/43
NP	44-1366	110
NP	100-135-34-A	Wester, 11/2/44
NP	'	P.M., 9/9/43
NP	44-1250	3
NP	100-3-52	214
NP	44-1030	6
ND	100-67224	39
NP	100-7650	2840
NP	62-101087-21-A	The Times
NP	'	Pittsburgh, 11/6/58
NP	62-101087-14-A	Atlanta
NP	'	Journal 9 Constitution, 11/2/58
NP	62-101087-A	Wash. City News
NP	'	Sum., 11/9/58

unfiled

(15)

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1065

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, ThurgoodSupervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250R# [REDACTED] Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 327Prod. [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~61-3176-71~~

NP ~~61-3176-A~~ 8/1/58
The Black Dispatch

~~61-3176-A~~ 1/18/58
Pittsburgh Courier

NP ~~61-3176-A~~ 6/22/58
The Worker

NP ~~61-3176-A~~ 1/8/57
New Orleans States

written ~~61-3176-54~~ 262
~~446~~ 538
~~241~~ 1560
~~1943~~ 242625

NP ~~61-7582-A~~ 3/24/58
Boston Herald

NP ~~157-4-53-124~~

NP ~~44-12244-1772~~
~~1771~~

NP ~~44-13490-41-38~~

NP ~~100-135-2-551-7~~
~~239 p12~~

(16) NP ~~62-101087-14-120~~

b7c

b7c

1066

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, Thurgood
 Supervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250
 R# [REDACTED] Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 227

b7C

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NP	62-101087-14-A	1/13/58
	N.Y. Herald Tribune	
NP	62-101087-14-A	1/12/58
	The Atlanta Journal	
NP	100-135-22	72
NP	44-544	22
	61-10149-123	
NP	61-3176-42	
NP	44-802-137	136
NP	100-7521-156	19
NP	100-135-15	310 p.14
	100-7660-3667	
	3766 p.12	
NP	100-135-164	
	100-7660-2793, 282	
	100-323191 Vol. 1 p. 2	
NP	100-135-33-67, 68	
NP	100-193384-A	5/29/43
	La. Weekly	
NP	61-3176-152	
NP	100-135-49-162	
NP	100-7660-2844	

Walter

(17)

b7C

1067

MERGERS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, ThurgoodSupervisor [REDACTED] Room 1250R# [REDACTED] Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 227Prod. FILE NUMBERSERIAL

NP	100-7660-2264
NP	44-902-9
NP	62-101087-21-A 1/21/57
	<i>The Times Picayune</i>
NP	100-7321-715
NP	44-7751-1
NP	47-29540-14
✓	^{anticip} 100-347095-17
✓	100-24892-44 p. 4, 5, 20
ND	100-366449-22 p. 39
NP	105-34237-78
NP	100-45676-3 p. 30
ND	100-362555-15 44
NP	100-7660-5214, NP 4:528 p. 16
NP	-5476 p. 2, 10
NP	-5332 p. 9
NP	-5330 x 1 p. 16
NP	121-36241-5
NP	100-7801-1321, NP 1238
NP	100-7660-5459
NP	44-4198-72 p. 36
NP	61-7582-2378 p. 40, 69, NP 41, 45

Watters

①8 [REDACTED]

b7C

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1068

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Phurard Marshall

Supervisor

Room

1850

Re

9-8-61

Search

Initial

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Phurard

<i>25-336971-4922</i>	<i>EP 22</i>
	<i>496</i>
	<i>EP 105/106</i>
	<i>107</i>
<i>NP 62-101087-4420</i>	
<i>NP 100-37709-11</i>	
<i>HOW WRITTEN UP 100-3-28-21321 P21</i>	
<i>MT 100-3-28-1042761</i>	
<i>NP 44-687-</i>	
<i>NP 25-330971-4793 P25</i>	
<i>NP 61-2176-18</i>	
<i>NP 100-174487-4</i>	
<i>NP 100-3 sub 73-60 P 11</i>	
<i>NP 61-3176-18x 121</i>	
<i>HOW WRITTEN UP 61-190-2521</i>	
<i>NP 105-87964-11 P21</i>	
<i>NP 100-7660-1774</i>	
<i>NP 100-236486-1</i>	
<i>HOW WRITTEN UP 100-7321-516 EP 18</i>	
<i>NP 44-2722-43</i>	
<i>(19) 100-7321-135 EP 11</i>	

b7C

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1069

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood Marshall
 Supervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250
 Re: 9-9 Date 9-9 Searcher Initial 711

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

✓ 61-7582-1298 P795, 809
 NP 44-1366-120
 SE 65-56402-1-2703
 NP 100-135-A.D.W. 3-17-43
 NP 61-3176-A-D.W. 3-22-43
 NP 100-135-53-168
 NP 100-135-A NY Times 11-2-42
 ✓ 100-7321-17X, 17X1
 NP 61-3176-A-D.W. 10-28-43
 NP 100-135-34-A 10-4-43
 SE 61-190-277
 NP 62-53247-A-D.W. 5-10-44
 NP 62-101087-244
 NP 61-3176-1773 P8
 NP 105-42604-17
 NP 62-102602-33
 NP 62-9798-2738 EP4
 NP 62-102524-8
 NP 62-101087-49-10 EP11
 NP 61-3176-A Minn. News 11-17-57
 NP 62-101087-3-A Wash. City
 New Service 10-12-57
 (2) NP 62-104007-2

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b7C

1070

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Harwood Marshall b7CSupervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250R# 918 Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 01

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 9-21854	5
NP 157-4-33	452
NP 9-0	1037
NP 25-330971	5051
NP 31-47742	2; 3; 5
NP 31-70933	4
NP 66-8603-1-34-	665
NP 92-4092	124
NP 61-3176	2958
NP 157-4-24	37
Int. 61-3176	3147
NP 63-4286-34	342
NP 44-12284	1388
NP 62-29734	1433
NP 100-135-25	104
NP 100-428672	12, 16
61-3176-A - no New York	
2.01 Cam, 2/11/58;	
Ant. Gazette, 8/7/58;	
NY Post, 7/7/58	
NP NY Post, 5/22/58	
NY Her Ind, 10/2/58	
(2) NP Ant. Ind. 6/27/58	

1071

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Marshall, ThurmondSupervisor [REDACTED] Room 1250R# [REDACTED] Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 327Prod. [REDACTED]FILE NUMBERSERIAL

NP 61-3176-A 11/5/47
 N.Y. Peoples Voice
 NP 61-3176-A 11/20/46
 Peoples Voice
 NP 61-3176-A 6/6/52
 Daily Worker
 NP 61-3176-A 5/28/57
 N.Y. Times
 NP 61-3176-A 5/25/57
 Courier, N.Y.
 NP 61-3176-A 10/11/57
 Wash. Post & Times Herald
 NP 61-3176-163, 336 NP
 NP 1372, 410 NP
 -605, 1160
 NP -769 NP
 NP -1202, 2137 NP
 NP -1921 NP
 100-135-34-A 10/4/43
 N.Y. Times
 100-135-34-A 2/16/45
 Daily Worker

b7c

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1057A

MERGERS REFERENCE

(23)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Ruggood MarshallSupervisor: [REDACTED] Room 6250Re: [REDACTED] Date 9-8-61 Searcher [REDACTED]
Initial [REDACTED]

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>Ruggood</u>	
NP 44-1854	10
NP 100-196500	1320
NP 100-7321	786P48
NP 121-3465	10 NP
	✓ 11 NP
NP 61-3176	462
NP 100-355177	1
NP 44-2559	4
NP 44-2004	1
NP 157-6-64	175
NP 44-2004	3
NP 61-3176	427
NP	18X6 NP
NP	411
NP 100-363501	A She
Harker 2-19	50
NP 61-7341	A 24 Lines
2-25	49
61-3176	A Peffer
Voices 2-14	48
61-3176 sub A	Daily
Harker 7-17	45

b7C

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10/3

CROSS REFERENCE

(24)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurmond MarshallSupervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250Re: [REDACTED] Date 9/9 Searcher Initial 101Prod. [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I	61-3176-A	Ord. Log, 6/26/58
NP	62-101087-35-A	NY World Telegram & Sun, 5/23/58
	62-101087-21-A	San. Weekly, 4/14/59
NP	62-101087-23-A	Ord. Log, 6/10/58
INTs	62-101087-7-A	Ord. Log, 12/24/57
TP	100-7660	1755
NP	100-135-34-A	PM, 10/19/43
SE		D.W., 3/8/46
NP	100-135-34	✓181;
		NP 299 ✓
		NP 596
NP	61-7582-A	D.W., 11/24/47
	44-389	27
	44-411	51
NP	62-77787-259	450
NP	44-10884	16, P. 3
NP	62-101087-14-A	Ord. Log, 11/1/57

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1074

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

(25)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor [REDACTED] Room 1250R# [REDACTED] Date 9-8 Searcher Initial 701Prod. [REDACTED]

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

IVP. 44-5056-1

NP 44-4118-54 P11

NP 44-4055-59

100-7660-5361

NP 61-3176-A Wash Jan 3-31-52

NP 100-135-53-276 P74

NP 100-335545-4

NP 61-10149-2 317

NP 44-8081-5

NP 44-12284-19

No copy 61-3176-A Wash Jan 60

date cancelled 12-7-56

IVP 100-432067-A

National Guardian 2-27-6

100-135-34 sub H

NP NY Pm. 9-14-43

100-135-34-sub H

NP The Worker 3-10-46

100-135-34-sub H

NP Daily Worker 9-24-43

IVP 105-43132-6

44-00-441

65-6656-108

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1075

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

JAM (26)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

b7C

Supervisor [REDACTED] Room 1250

R# [REDACTED] Date 9/8 Searcher Initial 101

Prod.

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
61-170	514, P. 24
NP 44-3207	24
NP 44-4198	28
NP 44-5056	5
NP 44-7994	1
NP 44-8081	1
SI 61-6211	991, P. 17
NP 62-101087-35-A	D.W., 4/29/5
NP 77-49095	22
✓ 100-7321	646, P. 31
NP 100-7660	5243, P. 12
NP	5145
NP 100-39709	76, P. 24
✓ 100-338659	5
SI 100-380248	1
NP 100-387295	1
NP 100-387935	116
NP 100-402682-A	D.W., 9/15/54
NP 105-37125	7X2
NP	7X7
123-8534	9
44-12284	933, P. 9

Thurgood Marshall
State
[REDACTED]

b7C

10/6

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

(27)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood MarshallSupervisor: [REDACTED] Room 1250Re: [REDACTED] Date 9/8 Search [REDACTED]
Initial [REDACTED]Prod. [REDACTED]

b7C

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
NP 100-7660	3745
NP	3767
NP	2551
NP	3642
NP	3791
NP	3611
Mrs. Thurgood	
NP 61-3176-A-714	Final 11/1/57
Thurgood E.	
dup. p. 1. 44-10894	
Thurgood M.	
NP 61-3176-A-714	Final 11/1/57
Thurgood (var)	
NP 100-159054-1	
NP 100-135-34-A-714	Final
9/20/43	
Thurgood (var)	
NP 61-3176-A-D.W.	9/20/43
NP 61-3176-1427	19.2
Thurgood (var)	
100-203268-1088	
100-3-4-6980 pg 33	
61-3176-A-Wash Capital News	
Service 9-1-58	

b7C

10/1

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

(28)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj:

Thurgood Marshall

Supervisor

Room

1250

Re

Date

9/8

Search
Initials

Prod.

b7C

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

	Thurgood	(var)
NP	100-7660-3471	
	Thurgood	(var)
NP	100-135-53-232 pg 12	
	Thurgood	(var)
NP	100-135-3-159	
NP	162 18 86	
	J.	
NI	41-977-25 pg 2	
NI	157-3-25-68	
NI	62-0-12165	
NI	87-13250-38	
NP	100-135-6-43	
	J.R.	
NI	20-7709	
NI	66-818-1117	
	J.M.	
NI	26-210264	
NI	100-33049-9-52	
	Thurgood	(var)
	41-376-1492 pg 7	
	Quid	
	Not searched	

b7C

1058

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

(29)

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Thurgood Marshall

Supervisor

Room

1250

Re

Date 9-8

Search

Initial

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

	Thurgood Marshall (✓)	
marked	100-135-54-218	
NP	100-135-53-226	
	Thurgood Marshall (var)	
HP	62-103481-2	
	Thurgood Marshall (var)	
NP	65-56402-1-2822	
		2975
NP		2747
ND	100-11649-74	
NP	100-384660-132	
NP	61-190-193 p138	
NP	101-3807-16X	
NP	157-52-36	
NP	44-1261-2	
NOTE	44-12284-65	
NP	100-135-49-164	
SE	100-135-53-23/p16	
NOTE	100-5557-63	
NP	100-376203-2	
NP	100-7660-2944	
	100-135-Archy 61-376A	
	Wash. News 11-18-50	

b7c

b7c

16

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office MOBILE	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/15/61	Investigative Period 9/13/61 - 9/15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Typed By [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	

b7C

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype 9/12/61.

-RUC-

Photo

CC TO: <i>State</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS. BY: [REDACTED]

b7C

*USDA
8-29-62*

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3 - Bureau (AM) 1 - Mobile (77-1839) <i>16-10-05 cc to White House</i> <i>7-10-65</i> cc to Deputy A.G.		77-1839-188	
		SEP 18 1961	

b7C

SEP 19 1961

-A*-

-COVER PAGE-

10880

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

SA [REDACTED]
September 15, 1961

Office: Mobile, Alabama

Date:

Field Office File No.:

77-1839

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Federal Judges, Montgomery, Alabama recall MARSHALL as appearing in Federal Court in Montgomery in Civil Rights cases and constitutional matters as applied to racial situation and furnished favorable comments as to his conduct in court. They furnished no information as to his character or loyalty. MARSHALL reportedly has not been known to practice in State Court, Montgomery, Alabama, or in State or Federal Courts, Mobile, Alabama.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

MO 77-1839 [REDACTED]

AT MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED] b7C

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Montgomery Police Department, and [REDACTED] Montgomery County Sheriff's Office, advised they could locate no record of MARSHALL in their files.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Credit Reporting Company, advised he could locate no reference to MARSHALL in his files.

[REDACTED] Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, on September 13, 1961 advised that he has known MARSHALL since 1946 when they were [REDACTED] in United States District Court in Montgomery in the case entitled [REDACTED] vs. [REDACTED] which involved the registration of Negroes in Macon County, Alabama. He stated that MARSHALL was an ethical attorney, very intelligent, with an excellent knowledge of the law. MARSHALL has also appeared before the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals on numerous occasions since [REDACTED] has been a member of that court. These appearances have been in connection with civil rights type cases. He stated that MARSHALL has always exhibited a complete grasp of the law and has conducted himself in an outstanding manner. b7C

[REDACTED] advised that he would not hesitate to recommend MARSHALL for this position.

[REDACTED] United States District Court, Middle District of Alabama, advised MARSHALL has appeared in his court on several occasions in the past few years. His appearances have been on constitutional matters as applied to the racial situation, and his observations of MARSHALL have been restricted to this extent. Based on his restricted observations of MARSHALL, he has found him to have a good grasp of the law and he has adequately and fairly represented his clients on each occasion.

MO 77-1839 [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED] was interviewed on September 13, 1961. Both [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] advised that they do not know MARSHALL well enough to comment on his character, associations, or loyalty, although they have heard nothing directly in this respect.

When asked if he would recommend MARSHALL for this position, [REDACTED] advised that he had nothing further to say than the above.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Montgomery Advertiser - Alabama Journal, advised that she was unable to find any file on MARSHALL in that library.

[REDACTED] on September 15, 1961, advised that MARSHALL has never appeared in State Court in Alabama in connection with the racial cases being heard in that court and although his name appeared on many of the briefs, one of his assistants always handled the local presentations.

AT MOBILE, ALABAMA

b7C

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] advised that during the ten years in which [REDACTED] has served as U. S. District Judge in Mobile, MARSHALL has not appeared before this court and is unknown to [REDACTED]



On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED] the Circuit Court of Mobile County, advised that he has been connected with this court for the past thirty years and that MARSHALL has not appeared in this court during this time and is unknown to [REDACTED]

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED]

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Mobile Press - Register newspapers, advised that she was unable to find any file on MARSHALL in that library.

1083

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office SAN FRANCISCO	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/15/61	Investigative Period 9/13/61 - 9/15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	Typed by 
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI U. S. Circuit Judge Second Circuit	

b7C

REFERENCES:


Bureau teletype dated 9/12/61.

San Francisco teletype dated 9/16/61.


- RUC -

*USDA
8-29-62*

Photo.

CC TO: <i>Walt</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963
APPROVED BY: 

b7C

Approved:  Copies made: 3 - Bureau (AMSD) 1 - San Francisco (77-9089) <i>1 - Mr. C. G. WATKINS</i> <i>7-16-62</i>	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> 77-1227-89 </div> <div style="float: right; text-align: right;"> File 25 </div>
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one of Deputy

SEP 19 1961

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1084*

SF 77-9089

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b2
b7D/C

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

Concerning San Francisco report dated October 10, 1949, entitled [REDACTED] wherein [REDACTED] in that report, indicated that [REDACTED] invited THURGOOD MARSHALL, not further identified, one [REDACTED] U. S. Navy, and certain known Communist Party members to dinner. At the time of formulation of plans for the above dinner, no indication was given as to the purpose of the dinner. There is no indication that MARSHALL actually attended this dinner. The dinner invitation was for 10/12/44.

b2
b7D/C

Administrative Page 3 of the above mentioned report, contains the following [REDACTED] stated that at the time of this meeting [REDACTED] and inasmuch as this was his position, he had an interest in many of the current affairs. [REDACTED] noted that one of these current topics was the mutiny trial of 50 negro sailors on August 3, 1944, at Port Chicago, California. It is to be noted that the Daily People's World was playing this trial up from a racial prejudice angle.

'The Daily People's World', on October 19, 1944, page 3, column 1, ran an article stating that THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had recently come to town from New York City to study the facts of the mutiny trial..."

Inasmuch as the above information relates not at all to any activity on the part of MARSHALL, this information is not being included in current report.

b7C

Concerning San Francisco report dated 2/1/44, captioned "Foreign Inspired Agitation Among American Negroes In The San Francisco Field Division". As noted therein [REDACTED] was "of the opinion" that MARSHALL's opinion was "swayed" [REDACTED] by a meeting between MARSHALL, [REDACTED] resulting in [REDACTED] of the San Francisco branch of the NAACP.

1815

b7c

[REDACTED] was reinterviewed by SA [REDACTED] on 9/14/61. She advised that in 1943, during the election of branch officers of the NAACP in San Francisco, THURGOOD MARSHALL, as general counsel of the NAACP, was in the San Francisco area in connection with "JIM CROW" practices on the part of various unions at the Marinship Company. At that time the national officers of the NAACP were interested in either "striking or suing" Marinship because of these "JIM CROW" practices among the unions.

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] who [REDACTED] opinion represented the Communist faction of the NAACP in San Francisco at that time, were in favor of either "striking or suing".

[REDACTED] feared furtherance of Communist infiltration of the local chapter of the NAACP through support of activity in connection with Marinship. The national officers of the NAACP [REDACTED] supported action against Marinship, not out of support of Communism but because the officials desired publicity concerning discriminatory practices against the Negro population.

[REDACTED] not now recall that THURGOOD MARSHALL was ever closely associated with [REDACTED] in fact, it is [REDACTED] recollection that MARSHALL possibly met [REDACTED] rather than [REDACTED] through [REDACTED] of the national headquarters of the NAACP inasmuch as [REDACTED] belief that [REDACTED] was a classmate of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] never, at any time, given any reason to question the loyalty of MARSHALL [REDACTED] no unfavorable organizational affiliations ever maintained by MARSHALL. As previously stated, it was [REDACTED] opinion that MARSHALL was influenced by a meeting between himself, the [REDACTED] She did not then, nor does she now have any information to actually substantiate this belief.

[REDACTED] not recommend MARSHALL; but this lack of recommendation is not to be construed as resulting from any indication of disloyalty; [REDACTED] reasons are entirely personal, based on [REDACTED]

SF 77-9089
[REDACTED]

b7C

In connection with the above, it is noted that injunction suits were filed by Negro workers of Marinship against the local Boilermaker's Union, and not Marinship, as indicated by the recollection of [REDACTED]. These suits were brought in an effort to restrain this union from compelling these workers to join an auxiliary of the union.

- D -
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b7C

It is noted that [REDACTED] was interviewed in 1957 and testified before the HCUA in 1957 admitting Communist Party membership from 1943 to 1945.

b7C

[REDACTED] California, was interviewed by SA [REDACTED] on 9/15/61, furnishing the following information:

He entered Lincoln College, Chester County, Pennsylvania [REDACTED] THURGOOD MARSHALL was [REDACTED] at that college, at that time, graduating, to the best of his recollection, in the Spring of 1929. His association at that college with MARSHALL, although not close, did exist. At that time, [REDACTED] had no conception of socialism or communism. He had been brought up in a good family, and at that time had never been given any reason to consider possible social inequalities. In fact, he never knew of any "radicalism" of any nature to exist on the Lincoln campus during his period of attendance. If the possibility exists that any "radical groups" of any nature were at Lincoln, at that time, he is positive that MARSHALL would not have been a part of such groups.

He has had no actual association with MARSHALL since the 1920's. He does recall seeing MARSHALL in San Francisco on one, or more occasions while MARSHALL was acting in his official capacity for the NAACP. He cannot now recall the 1943 local election of NAACP officers or the selection of THURGOOD MARSHALL as Chairman of such an election. He cannot recall supporting [REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED], but believes that in 1943 he probably would have offered such support. He cannot recall anything concerning the union difficulties at Marinship or any particular interest displayed by the NAACP concerning this matter. There is no question that the San Francisco Branch of the NAACP was infiltrated with Communist Party members during the above period, as evidenced by [REDACTED]. He does not believe that [REDACTED] was ever a member of the Communist Party, although he did consider him a "sympathizer." He cannot recall, and in fact is confident that he never was in conference with [REDACTED] THURGOOD MARSHALL.

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He knows without question, that MARSHALL, as evidenced by continual public statements is unequivocally opposed to communism, has never held any interest in communism and is a dedicated American dedicated to the maintenance of our constitution.

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Inasmuch as information as previously reported, and as received in reinterview with [REDACTED] contains no information relating to the loyalty of THURGOOD MARSHALL, but rather indicates that the Communist Party possibly was utilizing a local situation to further infiltrate the NAACP on a local level, the above is not being set forth in this report. Particular note is made of the fact that MARSHALL acted as chairman of the aforementioned meeting only because he was acceptable to both sides; i.e., those in favor of and those opposing action against Marinsnip. He was never connected, except through his national affiliation, with the local chapter of the NAACP.

INFORMANTS:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were contacted by SA [REDACTED]. Both of these agencies retain information concerning MARSHALL of a public information nature, but neither could furnish any information of an unfavorable nature concerning him.

10089

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:

Date:

Field Office File No.:

Title:

Character:

Synopsis:

Office:

SAN FRANCISCO

Bureau File No.:

9/15/61

77-9089

THURGOOD MARSHALL

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Informants, familiar with some phases of un-American activity, Northern California area, advised they are in possession of no information indicative of un-American activity on the part of MARSHALL. Newspaper library files contain no unfavorable information concerning Applicant. [REDACTED] of NAACP, acquainted thirty years, recommends.

- RUC -

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DETAILS

AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Informants, familiar with some phases of Un-American activity, including Communist activity in the Northern California area advised they are in possession of no information indicative of un-American activity on the part of MARSHALL.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARY FILES

The library files of the "San Francisco Examiner" were reviewed on September 13, 1961. HERB CAEN's column, dated July 2, 1956, indicating that "THURGOOD MARSHALL, fiery chief counsel for the NAACP, caused a slight stir Friday by refusing to be photographed with Chief Justice EARL WARREN at the S.F. Bar's reception for WARREN and Justice WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS. Explained MARSHALL: 'The last time I was photographed with the Chief Justice, it was used for propaganda purposes by the anti-desegregationists. I don't want to give them fresh ammunition.'"

Article dated July 1, 1957, indicated that rumor had been circulated to the effect that MARSHALL had resigned as counsel for the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), which was denied by the NAACP. Fact behind this rumor, according to the article was based on the following: "MARSHALL, who is equally famed for his skills as a lawyer and his hot temper, became angry during a discussion in committee over a proposed housing segregation resolution.

"He stalked from the committee room shouting something about not coming back to the meeting, observers said..."

Article dated June 27, 1956, captioned "NAACP Hears Promise of Court Battle" indicated that on the evening of June 26, 1956, the opening session of an NAACP convention held at Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, was addressed by MARSHALL and that MARSHALL stated, in part, "The wave of Anti-Negro terror in the Deep South, the unwillingness of State officials to protect our people and the inability of the Federal Government to protect them have given new weapons to the Communists for their propaganda.

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[REDACTED]

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"The Communists are no more interested in the NAACP than they are in the United States. They do not want to see democracy work. Our salvation must be worked out within the framework of our government'..."

The library files of the "San Francisco Chronicle" were reviewed on September 14, 1961. Article dated May 4, 1953, captioned "S.F. Negroes Told to Fight Housing Bias" stated that MARSHALL addressed 600 persons in a local church and quoted MARSHALL in part, as follows: "'You left the South to escape segregation and came to San Francisco to find yourself in another ghetto - the ghetto which is the root of all discrimination'..." According to this article, MARSHALL divided the blame for the above between "...public officials and selfish Negro leaders..."

The files of the San Francisco "News-Call Bulletin" were reviewed on September 14, 1961.

Library files of all of the above newspapers contained considerable material relating to the work of MARSHALL before the Supreme Court, on behalf of the NAACP and in individual cases before various Federal Courts and Military Tribunals in connection with Negro matters.

None of this material contained any information of an unfavorable nature concerning MARSHALL.

The following investigation was conducted by SA [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NAACP, 690 Market Street, was interviewed on September 14, 1961, furnishing the following information:

She has known THURGOOD MARSHALL for approximately thirty years. He has consistently forwarded the Negro cause within the United States and within the legal framework of the United States Constitution. He is unquestionably a loyal citizen of excellent character and reputation. He has consistently fought the Communist Party and efforts of that organization to infiltrate the NAACP. He is outspokenly and publicly anti-Communist and a firm believer in the United States form of Government. In his various, numerous appearances before the United States Supreme Court and other Courts, his record stands in testimony to his ability as an Attorney and his understanding of the law.

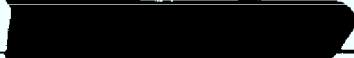

SF 77-9089
[REDACTED]

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She recommended him without qualification for a position involving the security of the United States.

109B


FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PITTSBURGH	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/15/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/12-15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPED BY 
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	b7C

REFERENCES

New York teletype to Bureau, 9/12/61.
Bureau teletype to Pittsburgh, 9/14/61.

- RUC -

CC TO: <i>stat</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-3</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS BY: 

INFORMANTS

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols have been utilized only where the sources must be concealed

INFORMANTLOCATION

 is anonymous.

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The following confidential informants of the Pittsburgh Office were contacted with negative results:

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

COPIES MADE:


3 - Bureau (77-88227)(RM)

1 - Pittsburgh (77-5708)

*1 copy cc to
White House*

cc to Deputy A.G.

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

77-88227-90	REC-27
NOT RECORDED	
20 SEP 18 1961	
	b7C

DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT				
AGENCY				
REQUEST REC'D				
DATE FORW'D				
HOW FORW'D				
BY				

NOTATIONS

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION

PG 77-5708

INFORMANT

[REDACTED]

LOCATION

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COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7c

Report of:

Date: 9/15/61

Office: Pittsburgh

Field Office File No.: Pittsburgh 77-5708

Bureau File No.: 77-88227

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] a close friend and associate of appointee, recommends appointee highly. [REDACTED] advised in [REDACTED] that the name of [REDACTED] appeared upon a list at [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] advised that the name of [REDACTED] appeared on a mailing list of [REDACTED]. Other confidential informants of the Pittsburgh Office have no knowledge of [REDACTED].

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77-88227-98 1096

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DETAILS:

On mailing List of
Congress of American Women
 On September 14, 1961,

[REDACTED] advised she has known THURGOOD MARSHALL as a close personal friend since 1929 and that she has been closely associated with him for more than 20 years in activities of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in which organization they have both been active and have held responsible positions. She stated that she considers THURGOOD MARSHALL to be an exceptionally well qualified attorney, particularly in the field of constitutional law, and that he has ably represented the NAACP before the U. S. Supreme Court and before lesser courts on numerous occasions. She described MARSHALL as an ardent church worker and a man devoted to his family, with a strong sense of responsibility to his family. She stated she considers MARSHALL to be a person of excellent character, with an outstanding reputation, both professionally and socially, a person who associates with other persons of the highest caliber, and a loyal American citizen beyond the slightest question. She advised that several years ago when members of the Communist Party made a concerted effort to take control of the NAACP, MARSHALL took a leading part in formulating the organization's decision that there was no place in the organization for Communist Party members and sympathizers, and that communists and/or persons who are identified with communists or communist front organizations are ineligible for membership in the NAACP. b7C

[REDACTED] advised as a token of MARSHALL's high character that she and other friends of MARSHALL's were in the process of planning a dinner in his honor to be held in New York City in November of this year to which dinner about 500 of his close friends and acquaintances were to be invited. She stated that MARSHALL contacted her when he learned that he was being considered for an appointment to a position in the Federal Judiciary and requested that the dinner be cancelled as he felt that such an affair might be misinterpreted by some persons as a move on his part to enhance his own position. She stated that MARSHALL has had several opportunities in the past to become a Justice but that she and others had dissuaded him, selfishly to a degree, because they felt that the NAACP needed his services as counsel and that they would be sorely pressed to find another person of his high character and ability to fulfill his responsibilities in the organization.

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[redacted] stated she has also been acquainted through the years with MARSHALL's first wife, VIVIAN, who died several years ago, and also with his present wife, CECILIA, whom he married approximately five years following the death of his first wife. She stated she considers them to be persons of equally high character, reputation, associations and loyal American citizens. She stated that she would highly recommend THURGOOD MARSHALL for a position of high trust with the Federal Government and stated that she feels MARSHALL would fulfill the responsibilities of a Justice with dignity and distinction.

MISCELLANEOUS

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On [redacted] advised that the name of [redacted] appeared upon a list maintained at the [redacted] [redacted] did not know the significance of this list.

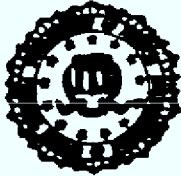
On [redacted] and on [redacted] [redacted] advised that the name of [redacted] appeared on a mailing list of the [redacted]

The Congress of American Women has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to the provisions of Executive Order 10450.

Other confidential informants of the Pittsburgh Office who have knowledge of some phases of Communist Party and related activities in Western Pennsylvania advised during September, 1961, that they have no knowledge of [redacted]

b7C

1098



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 77-5708

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania**

September 15, 1961

Title THURGOOD MARSHALL

**Character DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE**



b7C

**Reference SECOND CIRCUIT
Report of Special Agent [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Pittsburgh, dated and captioned
as above.**

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

1099

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION *b7C*

Reporting Office LOS ANGELES	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/15/61	Investigative Period 9/13-15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI, U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	

10/1/61

REFERENCE: Bureau teletype to Los Angeles dated 9/12/61.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Careful consideration has been given to each source concealed and T symbols were utilized in this report only in the instance where the identity of the source must be concealed.

INFORMANTS:


Source



Location




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CC TO:	<i>Phelte</i>
REQ. REC'D	<i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963	
ANS BY	

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Approved <i>WHS</i> 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: ③ - Bureau (Air Mail) 1 - Los Angeles (77-12678) <i>14 copies cc to Whitehouse 7-16-61</i> one cc Deputy A.G. SEP 19 1961		77-18227-91	
		NOT RECORDED 20 SEP 18 1961	

20 12 2 4 21

*NO 20 SEP 1961
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RECEIVED INDIVIDUAL RECORDS*

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

Date:

9/15/61

Office: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Field Office File No.:

77-12678

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Informant advised that appointee was the Chief Counsel and Director of Defense and Educational fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and is very anti-communistic. Review of newspaper morgues in Los Angeles area indicate appointee spoke at several meetings in the Los Angeles area. Appointee spoke at luncheon of National Lawyer Guild in Los Angeles in 1949.

- RUC -

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DETAILS:

Investigation at the "Los Angeles Times" and the "Los Angeles Examiner" was conducted by IC [REDACTED]

MISCELLANEOUS

[REDACTED] advised on [REDACTED] that THURGOOD MARSHALL the Chief Counsel and Director of Defense and Educational fund of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) spoke at the Olympic Auditorium, 1800 South Grand Avenue on May 1, 1960. Informant described MARSHALL as very anti-communistic.

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[REDACTED] is not available for recontact.

The July 15, 1949, issue of the "Daily People's World" (DPW) contained a news article captioned "Governor Hasti to Address Lawyers Luncheon." This article states that THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel for the NAACP, was scheduled to be a guest speaker at a luncheon meeting of the Los Angeles and Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild (NLG) (See Appendix), to be held at the Rosslyn Hotel.

The DPW, now known as the "People's World", became a weekly publication in February, 1957, and is a West Coast communist newspaper.

On September 14, 1961, the morgue files of the "Los Angeles Examiner" newspaper were checked and contained an article in the October 8, 1956, issue which indicates that THURGOOD MARSHALL, General Counsel for the NAACP, will speak at the Westside Jewish Community Center on October 18, 1956, on desegregation in schools and communities throughout the United States.

The files also contained a news article in the May 20, 1954, issue indicating that THURGOOD MARSHALL, Chief Counsel for the NAACP, spoke before a thousand people at a NAACP rally held at the Zion Hill Baptist Church, 51st Street and McKinley Avenue in Los Angeles. In this speech, he stated that the fight for Negro equal rights was just beginning.

The files of the "Los Angeles Times" newspaper morgue were checked and contained an article published in the May 2, 1960, edition indicating that THURGOOD MARSHALL spoke before a thousand members of the NAACP, on May 1, 1960, in the Olympic Auditorium. MARSHALL made a new appeal for unstinting NAACP support for the southern desegregation movement.

The "Los Angeles Times" morgue files also contained an article which appeared in the December 8, 1954, edition indicating that THURGOOD MARSHALL, General

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LA 77-12678

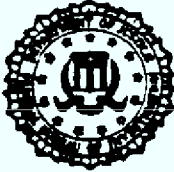
Counsel for the NAACP, spoke at the 16th annual CIO convention held at the Statler's Pacific Room in Los Angeles. The topic of his talk was racial prejudice.

APPENDIX

NATIONAL LAWYERS' GUILD

The Los Angeles Daily Journal, January 13, 1960, reports that the Los Angeles-Hollywood-Beverly Hills Chapter is affiliated with the National Lawyers' Guild.

The Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities Report on the National Lawyers' Guild, House Report No. 3123, dated September 21, 1950, cited the National Lawyers' Guild as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents".



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
September 15, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 77-12678



Title THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, b7C
SECOND CIRCUIT

Reference Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated as above at Los Angeles.

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

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office BALTIMORE	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/16/61	Investigative Period 9/11-15/61 <i>b7C</i>
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE SECOND CIRCUIT	



Synopsis:

REFERENCES

Bureau teletype, 9/8/61.
Richmond teletype, 9/11/61.
Bureau airtel, 9/12/61.
Philadelphia teletype, 9/13/61.

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9-15-61
P7*



Photo



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BY 

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Appointee's G-2 file, A7-006339, and G-2 Organization File, ZA000402, regarding National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, were made available by 
 USACRP, Fort Holabird, Md.

 *9/18* 

COVER PAGE

Approved <i>Edward J. Powers</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
1 - Bureau 1 - Baltimore (77-20751) <i>1 - [Redacted] White House 7-16-65 one cc Dept</i>		77- <i>11-2</i> -7-92	REC-22	
		SEP 13 1961		
SEP 19 1961		<i>Photo made USDP 8-29-62</i>		

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of: SA [REDACTED] Office: BALTIMORE, MARYLAND
 Date: September 16, 1961
 Field Office File No.: 77-20751 Bureau File No.:
 Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT,
 U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Employment B & O, Gibson Island Club, and law firm of HUGHES and MC GUINN, all Baltimore Division, and birth verified. Credit and identification inquiries negative. Admission to Maryland State Bar verified. Professional and social acquaintances favorably recommend. "Afro-American" newspaper, Baltimore, carried article datelined New York, 12/5/42, in which appointee and WILLIAM HASTIE (present U. S. Circuit Judge, Third District) condemned Justice Department for allowing racial abuses to continue and sharply criticized Government attorneys for their manner in presenting evidence to juries.

- RUC -

DETAILS: AT BALTIMORE, MARYLANDEMPLOYMENT

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On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Personnel Office, Baltimore and Ohio (B & O) Railroad, advised that THURGOOD MARSHALL, born June 11, 1905, was employed as a dining car waiter for four Summers, during which time he resided in Baltimore, Maryland. The dates of employment were listed as being inclusive of:

June 11, 1926 through September 18, 1926
 July 11, 1927 through September 25, 1927
 April 3, 1928 through August 31, 1928
 June 2, 1929 through September 2, 1929

1107

77-88127-92

His services were listed as being satisfactory and the files of B & O contain no additional information concerning the appointee. b7C

[REDACTED] Gibson Island Club, Gibson Island, Maryland, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 14, 1961, that there are no records presently maintained by the club which would reflect the employments or names of employees prior to approximately 1950. He stated that the only individual he could suggest who might possibly have known the appointee was [REDACTED] who is presently [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] Maryland. He said that [REDACTED] of the club approximately thirty years ago and, therefore, should be able to furnish information concerning the appointee.

[REDACTED] advised on September 15, 1961, that he is personally acquainted with the appointee, having known him for many years and his father and mother, who are now deceased, as well. He said that the appointee's father was former Steward of the Gibson Island Club and highly regarded in this capacity. The appointee's mother, a former school teacher and highly intelligent woman, was also highly regarded by those acquainted with her. He advised that the appointee, while a student at Howard University, was a Summer employee at Gibson Island, where he worked as a waiter for approximately three Summers. He could not furnish the exact dates of employment, but said that the appointee's services were most satisfactory and he knew of nothing which would reflect adversely upon his character, reputation, loyalty, or moral conduct. [REDACTED] stated the appointee possesses an outstanding personality, is cheerful, and during his association with the appointee, the appointee's choice of friends always appeared to be in good taste. He highly recommended the appointee for a position of trust, confidence and responsibility with the Federal Government, particularly the Department of Justice. b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] who has known the appointee for forty years and who has been closely acquainted with the appointee for twenty-four years, advised that he attended Lincoln University Chester, Pennsylvania.

[REDACTED] He said his association with the appointee has been both social and professional and that his first close association with the appointee was following the appointee's graduation from Howard University Law School, at which time the appointee [REDACTED]

The appointee practiced law in Baltimore from approximately 1933

to 1937, handling primarily constitutional cases. Following 1937 the appointee went to New York, where he associated himself with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Headquarters, handling constitutional cases for them. b7C

[redacted] continued that the appointee's mother passed away in New York in August, 1961, and the appointee's father died in Baltimore during approximately 1950. The appointee's father, according to [redacted] was former Steward of the Gibson Island Club, Gibson Island, Maryland, and the appointee worked for several Summers at this club as a waiter while attending Howard University. He said [redacted]

however, he could not furnish the name of Mr. MARSHALL's present wife.

[redacted] stated that the appointee, while residing in Baltimore, Maryland, during the 1930's, resided in the 1800 block of Druid Hill Avenue and while a student at Howard University, married VIVIAN BUREY. He stated VIVIAN passed away in New York City during 1955 from cancer and the appointee remarried CECILIA SUYAT approximately one year later. [redacted] concluded by stating that the appointee, if afforded the opportunity of a legal position with the Department of Justice, would be an honor to the Bench and could and would render impartial decisions. He said the appointee has a brilliant mind and would not be inclined to favor any particular individual. He is excellent company, a good mixer, and would be considered well-qualified because of his judicial temperament. He knew of nothing questionable concerning the appointee's character, reputation, or moral conduct, and considered him to be a loyal American citizen.

SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL ACQUAINTANCES

 b7C

[redacted], Baltimore City Municipal Judge, advised on September 11, 1961, that he had been acquainted with the appointee for many years, having known him [redacted]. He said his association with the appointee has been intimate for the past thirteen years and during his period of acquaintanceship, he has learned of nothing which would reflect unfavorably on him in any manner. He considered him to be a highly qualified legal mind and an outstanding barrister. He stated he could not too highly recommend the appointee for a legal position with the Department of Justice and considered him highly qualified for appointment to the Bench. He felt that the appointee's practice of law has qualified him in all phases of law and because of his quick-thinking, he would undoubtedly be an outstanding official of the court.

On September 14, 1961, [redacted] who has known the appointee all of [redacted] 11C

his life and his parents for many years, advised that the appointee born in Baltimore, received his secondary education in Baltimore, and graduated from Lincoln and Howard Universities. He stated in his estimation, the appointee is a very able and well-trained attorney. He said that if the Department of Justice were looking for an advocate of THURGOOD MARSHALL, he could not be neutral in MARSHALL's case, in that he considered him to be one of the most outstanding legal minds in the country, which has been exhibited in his handling of legal matters.

b7C

██████████ said the only information he had regarding the private practice of the appointee was when the appointee was associated with the law firm of HUGHES and MC GUINN in Baltimore following his graduation from Howard University. He said that the appointee would be well-qualified to handle all phases of law and that his preparation of briefs has always been considered scholarly. He felt the appointee would be more qualified for a position as a Circuit Judge than a District Judge because of his ability to understand and impartially decide legal questions. He stated he knew of nothing questionable concerning the appointee, considered him to be a loyal American citizen and a very well-adjusted and mature individual who never allowed himself to become excited while under pressure of work.

b7C

██████████ concluded by stating that he served on the National Board of the NAACP with the appointee for several years and that the appointee has always been held in high regard by the legal minds in this country because of his excellent manner in handling questions of law and rules of evidence.

b7C

[REDACTED] United States District Court for the District of Maryland, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 11, 1961, that he became acquainted with the appointee while he, [REDACTED] served [REDACTED]. He stated that appointee appeared before him as a representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a school segregation case. [REDACTED] remarked that Mr. MARSHALL impressed him as a very capable attorney. He stated that Mr. MARSHALL is unquestionably a qualified attorney for the Federal Bench; however, he does not know whether the appointee has had sufficient legal experience to qualify for the Third Judicial Circuit. [REDACTED] added that he knew of nothing that would reflect adversely on the appointee and considered him an outstanding leader of his race.

b7C

[REDACTED] Fourth Judicial Circuit, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 11, 1961, that appointee has appeared before him on several occasions in segregation cases. [REDACTED] further stated that he formerly held the position of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] remarked that he has met many leaders of the Negro race and considered Mr. MARSHALL one of them. He added that appointee has impressed him as a very capable attorney. [REDACTED] also remarked that appointee works hard for the interest of his client, but is not an extremist. He further made the remark that Mr. MARSHALL has impressed him as able an attorney as most of the Federal Judges with whom he is acquainted. He considered the appointee qualified for the Circuit Bench.

BA 77-20751

b7C

MISCELLANEOUS

The files of G-2, U. S. Army Counterintelligence Records Facility, Fort Holabird, Maryland, made available by a representative of that agency, were reviewed on September 12, 1961. The pertinent information contained in these files concerning the appointee has been utilized by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in conducting this inquiry.

b7C

[REDACTED]

1112

On September 13 and 14, 1961, the "Baltimore Newspost", "Sunday Amer" and "Baltimore Sun" morgues were reviewed concerning the appointee and it was determined there was no additional pertinent information to this investigation or the appointee.

On September 14, 1961, a review of the "Afro-American Newspaper" morgue was made concerning the appointee, which reflected an article dateline New York, December 5, 1942, entitled "Lawyers Insist U. S. Halt Racial Abuses." This article pointed out that WILLIAM HASTIE and THURGOOD MARSHALL had submitted a report to the Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild and this report condemned The Department of Justice for allowing racial abuses to continue. The article described the report as sharply criticizing Government attorneys for their manner of presenting evidence to Grand Juries.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild appears in the appendix of this report.

On September 10, 1961, [REDACTED] Morgan State College, who is acquainted with the appointee by reputation, advised on June 2, 1952, Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL received an honorary Doctor of Law Degree.

b7C

[REDACTED] Morgan State College, who has known the appointee primarily professionally for the past twenty years, advised on September 10, 1961, that the appointee, in his estimation, is one of the country's most outstanding attorneys, present or past and that he has never had any question arise which would reflect on the appointee's ability as an attorney. He said that he knew the appointee to be truly an outstanding individual and would recommend him for a high position of trust, confidence and responsibility. He continued that at no time during his period of acquaintanceship with appointee has he ever had any reason to question the appointee's loyalty to this country or fellow man and felt that the appointee would undoubtedly execute his duties in the Judicial Branch of the Federal Government with the greatest of credit to the Federal Government.

MISCELLANEOUS

b7C

[REDACTED] Maryland Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Maryland, advised SA [REDACTED] on September 11, 1961, that the appointee was admitted to the Bar on October 11, 1933, and is presently in good standing. [REDACTED] stated that he has known the appointee since approximately 1933; however, has not seen the appointee for approximately the last ten years. He commented favorably concerning the appointee's habits, reputation, and capabilities and favorably recommended him for a high position of trust and responsibility with the Department of Justice.

[REDACTED] Maryland Court of Appeals, Annapolis, Maryland, advised on September 12, 1961, that he has known the appointee since approximately 1946 on a professional basis. He stated that the appointee is well-qualified and well-regarded in the legal profession and he favorably recommended him for a position of trust with the Department of Justice.

b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] of the Baltimore Grievance Committee, advised that the files in his office reflected that THURGOOD MARSHALL had a complaint registered against him and another attorney on October 1936. This complaint was registered by a client of another attorney against Mr. MARSHALL for failure to properly investigate and expedite the handling of an investigation regarding a divorce proceeding. The complaint was investigated by the committee and it was determined that Mr. MARSHALL more than earned the \$25.00 fee paid to him for investigating the case for the complainant and that he at no time represented the complainant as counsel. The complaint was dismissed on November 5, 1936, and the files of [REDACTED] office contain no additional information concerning the appointee.

CREDIT AND IDENTIFICATION

The following individuals advised that the files in their respective offices contained no information identifiable with the appointee or his parents:

b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] Central Records Bureau, Baltimore City Police Department.

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] Credit Bureau of Baltimore, Inc.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Traffic Records Division, Department of Motor Vehicles.

On September 13, 1961, [REDACTED] Identification Division, Maryland State Police, Pikesville, Maryland.

b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] Identification Division, Headquarters, Delaware State Police, Dover, Delaware, advised SA [REDACTED] that he could locate no arrest record identifiable with the appointee's brother and sister-in-law, WILLIAM AUBREY MARSHALL or HELEN MARSHALL, Wilmington, Delaware.

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b6

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

b7C

[REDACTED]

BIRTH

b7C

On September 11, 1961, [REDACTED] Baltimore City Health Department, advised that birth record No. A-39924 reflected that THURGOOD MARSHALL was born July 2, 1908, to WILLIAM A. and NORMA MARSHALL. He said that the certificate for THURGOOD MARSHALL, as well as other in the same numerical sequence, were missing from the file and he could furnish no additional pertinent data concerning the appointee.

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BA 77-20751

NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations, and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents."

(Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report No. 3123, September 21, 1950.)

APPENDIX

1116

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office ALBANY	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/16/61	Investigative Period 9/15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SAC HENRY A. FITZGIBBON	Type [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI USCJ SECOND CIRCUIT	

Synopsis:

REFERENCE

Bureau teletype to Albany 9/14/61.

-RUC-

CC TO: <i>[initials]</i>
REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i>
APR 18 1963
ANS <i>[REDACTED]</i>
BY <i>[REDACTED]</i>

Approved <i>[initials]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: <i>1 - Bureau cc to 3-Bureau White House 7-6-65</i> 1-Albany (77-7234)		<i>77-111-1-98</i>	
		NOT RECORDED SEP 19 1961	

cc Deputy A.G.

SEP 19 1961

-A*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SAC HENRY A. FITZGIBBON
Date: 9/16/61

Office: Albany, New York

Field Office File No.: 77-7234

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Of four Judges of U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals interviewed, none are personally acquainted with MARSHALL. However, MARSHALL has appeared as attorney before two, and is described as excellent attorney with excellent knowledge of law, who provided strong representation for clients; other two have heard from attorneys favorable remarks concerning ability. Of three Judges of U. S. District Court, EDNY, interviewed, none have met MARSHALL, one has no knowledge of qualifications, and other two have heard favorable remarks concerning ability. None interviewed have heard anything reflecting on character, reputation or loyalty.

-RUC-

1118

AL 77-7234

DETAILS

b7C

On September 15, 1961, [REDACTED] U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals at Lake Placid, New York, informed SAC H. A. FITZGIBBON he has not met THURGOOD MARSHALL personally but has had him in his court acting as legal counsel. He stated MARSHALL appears to be an excellent attorney whose cases were always well prepared and that he exhibited an excellent knowledge of the law. [REDACTED] stated he knew of no reason MARSHALL should not be a capable judge. He stated he has no personal knowledge of the character, reputation, or loyalty of MARSHALL and is not acquainted with any of his associates. He stated other attorneys spoke well of MARSHALL as an attorney.

b7C

On September 15, 1961, [REDACTED] U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals at Lake Placid, N.Y., informed SAC H. A. FITZGIBBON he has not met THURGOOD MARSHALL personally but MARSHALL has acted as legal counsel in proceedings in his court in the past. He indicated MARSHALL appears to be an excellent attorney who provided strong representation for his clients. [REDACTED] stated he has no personal knowledge of the character, reputation, or loyalty of MARSHALL but has heard well of him as an attorney from persons of his acquaintance.

On September 15, 1961, [REDACTED] U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals, at Lake Placid, N.Y., informed SAC H. G. FOSTER that he has never met THURGOOD MARSHALL and has no personal knowledge of his character, reputation, loyalty, or associates. He stated he has heard favorable remarks concerning MARSHALL's capability as an attorney.

b7C

On September 15, 1961, [REDACTED] U. S. Second Circuit Court of Appeals, at Lake Placid, N.Y., informed SAC H. A. FITZGIBBON he has not personally met THURGOOD MARSHALL and has no personal knowledge concerning his character, reputation, loyalty, or associates. He stated he has heard favorable remarks concerning MARSHALL's ability as a lawyer from other attorneys

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AL 77-7234


and judges and knows of no reason why he would not be a capable judge. b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Eastern District of New York, at Lake Placid, New York, on September 15, 1961, informed SA [REDACTED] he does not know THURGOOD MARSHALL and has no information concerning him other than what he has read in newspaper accounts. He stated he has heard from other attorneys and judges that MARSHALL is an excellent lawyer. He could furnish no information concerning MARSHALL's character, reputation, or loyalty. b7C

On September 15, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Eastern District of New York, at Lake Placid, New York, informed SA [REDACTED] he has never met THURGOOD MARSHALL and has no knowledge of his character, reputation, loyalty, or qualifications as an attorney or possible Federal judge. b7C

On September 15, 1961, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Eastern District of New York at Lake Placid, New York, informed SA [REDACTED] he has not met THURGOOD MARSHALL and has no information concerning him other than what he has learned from press accounts. He said other attorneys of his acquaintance have indicated that MARSHALL is a competent attorney and based upon this knowledge he believes MARSHALL could perform properly as a Federal judge. He stated he has no personal knowledge of the character, reputation, or loyalty of MARSHALL.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION



Reporting Office PHILADELPHIA	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/16/61	Investigative Period 9/12-15/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIR	

INDEX

Reference

BUTel to New York 9/8/61.
Baltimore tel to Bureau 9/11/61.
New York tel to Bureau 9/12/61.
Richmond tel to Bureau 9/12/61.
New York tel to Bureau 9/13/61.
Philadelphia radiogram to Bureau 9/14/61.

Epstein

CC TO: <i>Epstein</i>
REQ. REC'D: <i>Epstein</i>
APR 18 1963
AM: 
BY: 




-RUC-

Administrative Data

Philadelphia files contain insufficient information re Afro-American article mentioned in BUTel 9/12/61 to determine if pertinent. Baltimore was requested in Philadelphia teletype 9/13/61 to locate article and report if pertinent.

A* COVER PAGE

b7C

Approved: 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		REC
Copy to: 	<i>1 know cc to White House 7-16-65</i>	<i>77-77-1-94</i>	<i>77-77-1-94</i>	
3 - Bureau		NOT RECORDED 20 SEP 18 1961		
1 - Philadelphia (77-1655)				
DATE: <i>SEP 18 1961</i>				
OFFICE OF ORIGIN: 				

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SEP 18 1961

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112

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

Date:

9/16/61

Office:

Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania

Field Office File No.:

77-10755

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

MARSHALL was graduated Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa., 1930 with A.B. Degree and ranked ninth in class of 63. Received honorary LL. D. Degree in 1947. Current Trustee of Lincoln University. Acquaintances speak highly of applicant. Credit and arrest negative.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

b7C

Interview with [redacted] by SA [redacted]
with Judge WILLIAM HASTIE by SA [redacted]
with [redacted] by SA [redacted]
remainder investigation by SA [redacted]

EducationAt Lincoln University, Pa.Lincoln University

b7C

On September 12, 1961, [redacted]
[redacted] made available the file of THURGOOD MARSHALL
which contained the following information:

Application for admission dated March 24, 1925,
showed he was born July 2, 1908; attended Frederick Douglass
High School in Baltimore, Md., and his parents were WILLIAM C.
and NORMA MARSHALL, 1838 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

His record card indicated he entered Lincoln in September 1925 and pursued a Liberal Arts course until the second semester of 1927-28 when he withdrew due to illness. He re-entered in the fall term of 1928 and pursued the same course until completion of the fall term in 1929. He received an A.B. Degree in June of 1930. [REDACTED] explained even though he completed his course in first term of 1929-30 he received his degree in June 1930 because the school confers degrees only in June of each year. [REDACTED] also advised from her catalogues that Mr. MARSHALL received an Honorary Doctor of Laws Degree in 1947 and in 1954 was named as Trustee of the University. This position terminates in 1965. b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] advised he graduated from Lincoln in 1931 and has known MARSHALL both as a fellow student and as a friend of the University. He said MARSHALL has always maintained an excellent reputation as a student and as a lawyer. His contact over the past 15 years has been limited to occasional visits to the school but he would not hesitate to recommend MARSHALL for any position with the U. S. Government. He feels MARSHALL is an aggressive person who eagerly pursues his objectives in life and fully expects MARSHALL to be a completely loyal and zealous employee in behalf of the U. S. Government. b7C

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] advised he is acquainted with MARSHALL on an educational level and has met him about ten times in the past 15 years. He said MARSHALL's reputation at this school is very high and he has never heard anyone at the school criticize him in any way. He is regarded as one of the most outstanding graduates of Lincoln and [REDACTED] feels any appointment of MARSHALL to U. S. Government service would be advantageous both to the Government and the people of the United States. He also regards MARSHALL as completely loyal to the United States.

Acquaintances b7C

At Philadelphia, Pa.

On September 14, 1961, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] advised he has been personally acquainted

PH 77-10755

with the applicant since about 1946 or early 1947. [REDACTED] said he meets with applicant approximately 20 times per year, most of which is in connection with business of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). [REDACTED] explained that both he and applicant are members of the National Board of NAACP. In addition to business contacts with applicant [REDACTED] stated he also meets with applicant socially on some occasions. b7C

[REDACTED] stated he considers applicant to be a man of "first-rate" character and a fine family man. He said there is no question as to applicant's loyalty to the Government of the United States, and that his personal associates are all people of the highest type. [REDACTED] said that applicant enjoys an excellent reputation, and he considers applicant to be a first-rate lawyer who, if employed by the Government, would be fair and impartial.

[REDACTED] said he would recommend applicant for a position of trust and confidence with the Government, and added he felt the United States Government would be doing itself a favor to have applicant in its employ.

[REDACTED] continued that there are few people who know that about three years ago applicant took two months leave of absence and worked with the Rt. Honorable IAIN MACLEOD, M.P., Great Britain, on the Constitution of Nigeria, British West Africa. As a result of his services, applicant received a letter of commendation from Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth. b7C

[REDACTED] stated MARSHALL may not be highly regarded throughout the South; however, there is a man in high office in the South who has dealt with applicant on integration and racial matters who may not agree with applicant in principle, but who still holds applicant in high regard as a man. [REDACTED] identified this man as Governor J. LINDSAY ALMOND of Virginia.

[REDACTED] Common Pleas Court No. 4, Philadelphia, Pa., advised as follows on September 15, 1961:

He has known THURGOOD MARSHALL on a social and professional basis for approximately 30 years. [REDACTED] knew the applicant when he attended Lincoln University in

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PH 77-10755

Oxford, Pa. He made an excellent record at Lincoln. MARSHALL and [REDACTED] were members and, for a while, officers of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, largest and oldest colored fraternity in the world. b7C

The applicant also attended Howard University, Washington, D. C., where he pursued a law course. While there he came under the influence of CHARLES H. HOUSTON. HOUSTON and [REDACTED] had attended Harvard University together and were close friends. HOUSTON became the first colored Dean at the Howard University Law School. He was a leader in the field of civil rights. HOUSTON was the first law professor to introduce a law course on civil rights in a law school. MARSHALL became a protege of HOUSTON and was an outstanding law student at Howard University. The applicant also had some law classes at Howard University under WILLIAM H. HASTIE, now a Judge in the Third Circuit, U. S. Court of Appeals. HOUSTON left Howard University and became Chief Counsel of the NAACP. HASTIE succeeded HOUSTON as Dean of Howard University Law School.

MARSHALL practiced law for awhile in the Baltimore, Md., area after his graduation from Howard University. He then followed HOUSTON to the NAACP and became HOUSTON's assistant at the NAACP. On HOUSTON's death around 1950, MARSHALL became the Chief Counsel for the NAACP.

The applicant was first married to "BUNNY" MARSHALL for whom [REDACTED] had the utmost respect. There were no children by this union. She died of cancer about ten years ago. The applicant then married a Filipino girl who was employed in the NAACP office but who is not known to [REDACTED]. There are two children by this union, of approximately the ages of two and five years, names unknown to [REDACTED]. b7C

THURGOOD MARSHALL has reached a position of pre-eminence as a constitutional lawyer. He is an aggressive type of person and well thought of throughout Pennsylvania. His character is beyond reproach and he is a person who maintains high morals. There is no doubt in [REDACTED] mind but that the applicant's loyalty to the United States is of the highest type. [REDACTED] recommended the applicant for the position of a United States Federal Judge.

Judge WILLIAM H. HASTIE, U. S. Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, advised on September 13, 1961, he has been associated with and followed the career of the applicant since 1930, when the applicant was a student at Howard University, Washington, D. C. Judge HASTIE said the applicant was the best student in the first law class taught by HASTIE at Howard University in 1933 and that he has taken a personal interest in the applicant since that time and considers him to be a person of excellent character and seemly conduct.

Judge HASTIE said the applicant practiced law as an attorney from 1933 to 1936 in the local courts of Baltimore, Md., where he was most favorably regarded, though this period during the 1930's may have been one of considerable financial stress for the applicant.

Judge HASTIE said the applicant has had a complete variety of legal experience through the handling of civil and criminal cases in Federal courts all over the United States. Further, that the applicant, as Counsel for the NAACP, acquired valuable knowledge in handling litigation in many civil rights cases. Judge HASTIE said he was favorably impressed through personal association with the applicant during the 1940's in the applicant's appearances before the U. S. Supreme Court.

Judge HASTIE said he is completely confident the applicant is loyal to the United States and to those principles for which our country stands, and he recommended the applicant favorably for the office of U. S. Federal Judge.

Credit and Arrest

At West Chester, Pa.

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] Chester Credit Bureau, which covers Lincoln University, Pa., advised she could find no reference to the name THURGOOD MARSHALL in her records.

At Avondale, Pa.

On September 12, 1961, [REDACTED] Pennsylvania State Police, which covers Lincoln University, Pa., advised he could find no reference to the name THURGOOD MARSHALL in his files.

Ad 14/61

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 16 1961

TELETYPE

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Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-16-61 10-30 PM

TO DIRECTOR FBI

NY 14

FROM SAC NEW YORK 77-26395

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE NY REP SA

NINE FOURTEEN LAST. IDENTITY OF NY T DASH TWELVE
INADVERTENTLY OMITTED FROM COVER PAGE D, REREP. AMENDED PAGE

CONTAINING THIS INFO WILL BE FORWARDED WITH PENDING REPORT
CONTAINING ALL POSSIBLE INVESTIGATION TO DATE, TO REACH BUREAU

NINE EIGHTEEN NEXT.

END AND ACK PLS

NY R 14 WA

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NOT RECORDED
FEB 23 1962

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COPIES DESTROYED
DEC 14 1961

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of 117*

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 17 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b7c

URGENT 9-17-61 1-10 PM ESDT

TO DIRECTOR 77-88227

FROM SAC BOSTON

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ SECOND

CIRCUIT. REBUTEL THIS DATE. REPORT OF SA

BOSTON. FORWARDED TO BUREAU NINE FIFTEEN LAST.

BUC.

25 FEB 23 1962

END ACK PLS. 25 FEB 23 1962

MA 1-11 PM OK FBI WA

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NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

FBI
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copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961

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b7c

September 17, 1961

PLAIN TEXT

TELETYPE

URGENT

TO: SACS, PHILADELPHIA ✓
BALTIMORE ✓
CHICAGO ✓
BOSTON ✓
BIRMINGHAM ✓
LOS ANGELES ✓
MOBILE ✓
NEW HAVEN ✓
WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM: DIRECTOR, FBI (77-88227)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. EXPEDITE
COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION. SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NINE
A. M., SEPTEMBER ONE EIGHT, NEXT. IF NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE
INVESTIGATION, SUBMIT PENDING REPORT TO REACH BUREAU BY ABOVE
DATE AND SUTEL RESULTS OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION, FOLLOWED
IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

NOTE: Assistant Deputy Attorney General Dolan has requested expedite
investigation of Marshall for position of U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Malone _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Ingram _____
- Gandy _____

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NOT RECORDED
SEP 18 1961

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 17 1961

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

TELETYPE

1129

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 17 1961
TELETYPE

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URGENT 9-17-61 1-00 PM
TO SACS PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CHICAGO, BOSTON, BIRMINGHAM, LOS ANG
MOBILE, NEW HAVEN AND WASHINGTON FIELD

FROM DIRECTOR /77-88227/ 1 P

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. EXPEDITE
COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION. SUREP TO REACH BUREAU NINE
A.M., SEPTEMBER ONE EIGHT, NEXT. IF NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE
INVESTIGATION, SUBMIT PENDING REPORT TO REACH BUREAU BY ABOVE
DATE AND SUTEL RESULTS OF ADDITIONAL INVESTIGATION, FOLLOWED
IMMEDIATELY BY REPORT.

END PLS ACK

CG OK V OK FBI CG

BH OK FBI BH

LA OK FBI LA

MO OK FBI MO

TU DISCMV

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1130

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 18 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 4-18-61 8-29 PM

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /13

FROM AC, NEW YORK

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. REBUTEL TO NEW YORK, NINE FIFTEEN LAST. [REDACTED] KNOWN APPLICANT ALL LATTER-S LIFE, MEMBER OPPOSITE POLITICAL PARTY, RECOMMENDED MARSHALL, HAS UTMOST RESPECT FOR. ALL COMMENTS FAVORABLE, HAD NOT INFO RE MARSHALL-S ORGANIZATIONAL CONNECTIONS. APPLICANT-S NAME IN NINETEEN FIFTY THREE REPORTEDLY ON PARTIAL MAILING LIST OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP, INFO. CONCERNING WHICH SET OUT. INFO IN TWO REMAINING FILE REFERENCES NOT PERTINENT FOR REPORT. REMIANING INFORMANT NOT YET CONTACTED NYO. IS EXPECTED TO DO SO TOMORROW. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END AND ACK

NY R 13 WA [REDACTED]

73-88227-98
RECORDED
SEP 14 1961

FBI

Date: 9/18/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (77-72488)

THURGOOD MARSHALL
DAPLI - USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT

Re: Rep of SA [REDACTED] 9/15/61 at WFO.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and one
copy of the [REDACTED] received by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on 9/18/61.ENCLOSURE
3 - Bureau (Encls. 2)
1 - WFOAIRTEL77-88227-99
NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

2 copies destroyed
DEC 14 1961Approved: _____
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

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

- ☐ For your information: _____

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

77-88227-99, enclosure.

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FBI/DOJ

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW HAVEN	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/18/61	Investigative Period 9/14 - 17/61 b7C
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by SA [REDACTED]	Typed By [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT USCJ SECOND CIRCUIT	

REFERENCE:

Bureau teletypes dated 9/13, 17/61.
New York teletype dated 9/14/61.
New Haven teletypes dated 9/14, 15/61 and radiogram dated 9/18/61.

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE

The indices of the New Haven Office reflect that THURGOOD MARSHALL appeared in the Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Stamford, areas of Connecticut, six times during the period 1944 to 1958, for the most part to address meetings of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and other civic organizations concerning the NAACP and the Negro problem. One of these appearances was to act as presiding judge at the Thurman Arnold Appellate Competitions sponsored by the Yale University Law School at New Haven, Connecticut, in December, 1955.

Another of these appearances, according to the "Bridgeport Herald" of February 24, 1957, page 11, a daily newspaper published at Bridgeport, Connecticut, under the caption "Equality Still Just a

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 3-Bureau 1-New Haven (77-4291)	7-16-65 RECEIVED	77-112-1-100	b7C
one cc Deputy AG. SEP 19 1961		NOT RECORDED 5 SEP 19 1961	
25 10 3 54 PM '61		27-65-8 KFS-7	

NH 77-4291

Word to Negroes," was his recent role as keynote speaker at a New Haven Civil Liberties Council conference held at the Yale Law School Auditorium, New Haven, Connecticut. MARSHALL was described as chief counsel of the NAACP, and the theme of his remarks was "Do We Practice the Democracy We Preach? How Much Equality Do Negroes Have in New Haven?"

The October 7, 1949, issue of the "Yale Daily News," a daily newspaper published at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article reflecting that the New Haven Civil Liberties Council was formed October 6, 1949, at Yale University "to promote and defend the civil liberties and rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and the State of Connecticut." b7C

[redacted] advised on November 9, 1949, that known Communist Party members attended meetings of the New Haven Civil Liberties Council (NHCLC) at that time in an effort to infiltrate and dominate the organization. b2, b7D

A source [redacted] advised on [redacted] and [redacted] that the NHCLC was infiltrated and dominated by Communist Party members and sympathizers at that time.

The December 9, 1955, edition of the "New Haven Journal Courier," a daily newspaper published at New Haven, Connecticut, contained an article reflecting that the NHCLC was the local affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union. b7C

[redacted] Connecticut, was a member of the Communist Party in the New Haven area from late [redacted] until [redacted] and during the period [redacted] to [redacted] furnished information to the FBI. b2, b7D

[redacted] has furnished reliable information in the past.

The above information is set out in the administrative section rather than in the details since there is no indication that the applicant was a member of the NHCLC but was only a guest speaker. In addition, although two informants have in the past stated that it was Communist infiltrated, there is no information available to indicate current Communist Party domination nor was there any such information available in 1957, when the applicant addressed this group. In addition,

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NH 77-4291

it is noted that by SAC Letter No. 56-2, dated January 10, 1956, the Bureau points out that the American Civil Liberties Union, except for the Los Angeles Chapter, is not a documentable organization, and should not be included in future investigative reports.

It is the opinion of the New Haven Office that reporting the above information would not add anything material to the investigation. However, the information is being set out in detail, in the event the Bureau feels that this information is pertinent, and desires to incorporate it in the details.

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1/26

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7c

Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: September 18, 1961

Office: NEW HAVEN

Field Office File No.: 77-4291

Bureau File No.:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
USCJ
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis: Senior Judge THOMAS SWAN, Second Circuit Court of Appeals, is not acquainted with applicant.

-RUC-

DETAILS:

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 17, 1961, Senior Judge THOMAS SWAN, Second Circuit Court of Appeals, stated that he was in no position to comment on the applicant since he was not acquainted with him.

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Evans _____
Malone _____
Rosen _____
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Ingram _____
Gandy _____

☒ **Radio**

☐ **Teletype**

DEFERRED 9-18-61

TO DIRECTOR

FROM SAC, NEW HAVEN 181230

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. SENIOR JUDGE THOMAS SWAN, SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS ADVISED ON SEPTEMBER 17 LAST THAT HE WAS NOT ACQUAINTED WITH APPLICANT. REPORT FOLLOWS.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
SEP 19 1961
TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Callahan _____
Mr. Conrad _____
Mr. DeLoach _____
Mr. Evans _____
Mr. Malone _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Sullivan _____
Mr. Tavel _____
Mr. Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Ingram _____
Miss Gandy _____

URGENT 9-19-61 4-35

PM ESDT

TP DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM SAC, BOSTON 7--19147

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI. REBUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TODAY AND
BOSTON TELETYPE SEPTEMBER ONE SEVEN LAST. REPORT OF SA

[REDACTED] WHICH WAS MAILED AT BOSTON ON SEPTEMBER ONE FIVE
LAST CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION, ON SEPTEMBER ONE
THREE LAST, [REDACTED] b7c

MASSACHUSETTS, STATED THAT HE HAS BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH THURGOOD
MARSHALL IN THE LEGAL DEFENSE DIVISION OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE FOR ABOUT ONE FIVE YEARS.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT DURING THIS PERIOD HE HAS BECOME
A VERY CLOSE PERSONAL FRIEND OF THURGOOD MARSHALL AS WELL AS
CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH HIM PROFESSIONALLY. [REDACTED]

STATED THAT MARSHALL IS POSSESSED OF A FINE, JUDICIAL MIND
AND THAT THE PRECISENESS OF HIS THINKING WOULD QUALIFY HIM
FOR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION AS A FEDERAL JUDGE. HE STATED NOT RECORDED
THAT MARSHALL IS A HARD WORKING, VIGOROUS, CHARMING PERSON FEB 23 1961
POSSESSED OF AN OBJECTIVITY WHICH ESTABLISHES HIM AS ONE OF

END PAGE ONE

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DEC 14 1961
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PAGE TWO

THE LEADERS QUOTE OUR TIME QUOTE. HE STATE THAT MARSHALL IS ACTIVE IN CHURCH GROUPS, IS A FAITHFUL CHURCH ATTENDANT AND A PERSON ABOUT WHOM NO QUESTION COULD BE RAISED REGARDING HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES. [REDACTED] STATED THAT MARSHALL HAS BEEN STEADFAST IN HIS DECLAINING ANY ASSOCIATION WITH ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT WHICH THERE IS ANY SUSPICION OF COMMUNIST OR SUBVERSIVE DOMINATION OR CONTROL. HE SAID THAT MARSHALL ADHERES TO AN EXEMPLARY PHILOSOPHICAL ATTITUDE AND THAT HE IS A PERSON OF UNQUESTIONABLY FINE CHARACTER. HE SAID MARSHALL HAS A DEEP SENSE OF FAIRNESS AS WELL AS AN APPRECIATION OF ISSUES AND THAT HIS LEGAL ABILITY IS WELL KNOWN, HE BEING HELD IN HIGH RESPECT AND ESTEEM BY MEMBERS OF THE BAR AND BENCH OF THE UNITED STATES. [REDACTED] STATED THAT MARSHALL HAS BEEN CHARACTERIZED AS HAVING ONE OF THE QUOTE FINEST LEGAL MINDS IN THE COUNTRY QUOTE. [REDACTED] SAID THAT HE BELIEVES MARSHALL IS UNALTERABLY IMBUED WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE LAW OF THE DEMOCRATIC PORCESS. [REDACTED] SAID HE RECOMMENDS MARSHALL FOR FAVORABLE CONSIDERATION AS A FEDERAL JUDGE. ON SEPTEMBER ONE FIVEE LAST [REDACTED] [REDACTED] UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND CIRCUIT, NEW YORK CITY, INTERVIEWED AT RANDOLPH, NEW HAMPSHIRE ADVISES THAT MARSHALL KNOWN TO HIM ONLY BY REPUTATION. HE STATES HE IS UNABLE TO COMMENT CONCERNING HIS SUITABILITY FOR APPOINTMENT, AS HE WAS NOT PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH HIM AND THEREFORE DOES NOT FEEL QUALIFIED TO COMMENT CONCERNING HIM.

END ACK PLS.

4-45 PM OK FBI WA [REDACTED]

TH RTSC

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114

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/19/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/18 - 19/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
This report does not complete the investigation. You will be furnished with additional information when it is received.		CHARACTER OF CASE DAFLI	

REFERENCES

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** dated 9/15/61, at Wash., D. C.

WFO airtel to Bureau dated 9/18/61, reporting results **[REDACTED]**

- P -

INFORMANTS

Washington Confidential Informants mentioned in this report are:

[REDACTED] contacted by SA **[REDACTED]** on **[REDACTED]**

[REDACTED] contacted by SA **[REDACTED]** on **[REDACTED]**

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau 1 - Washington Field (77-12488)		71.	7-103
cc cc Deputy A.G. SEP 20 1961		NOT RECORDED 25 FEB 28 1962	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency		[REDACTED] 29-60-8 115-2 b7C 1241	
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.			
How Fwd.			
By			

WFO 77-72488

LEADS

WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

1. Will report results of agency check at CIA on applicant when made available by CIA.
2. Will report results of agency check at Security Office, State Department, when made available by this agency.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

WFO file 100-1522 entitled, "National Lawyers Guild (NLG), IS-C", contains various references to applicant's membership in this organization. The references dealing with applicant's membership in the NLG were not incorporated in instant report inasmuch as applicant was a member of the New York Chapter of the NLG and this information appears to be a duplication of information available to the New York Office where applicant has been practically a life-long resident.

WFO file 100-17070, "Cogog, IS-C", indicates that investigation determined that the meeting held in the office of [REDACTED] was a meeting in connection with restrictive covenants on property rather than a Communist Party cell meeting. This information was not deemed pertinent and was not incorporated in this report. b7C

WFO file 100-2443 entitled, "American ~~KN~~ Liberties Union, Inc., IS-C," did not contain any information which was deemed pertinent to instant investigation. This organization has never been cited by the Attorney General and is not documented by WFO.

A review of WFO file 100-1522 and WFO letter to Bureau dated 5/3/50, captioned, "National Lawyers Guild, IS-C", indicated [REDACTED] that THURGOOD MARSHALL had declined to appear at a tribute to [REDACTED]. No significance could be attached to this information and, therefore, this information was not utilized. b7C

WFO 77-72488

The significance of the Committee of 100 in Support of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., referred to in WFO file 100-0-16928 is unknown to WFO and is not being included in WFO's report.

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143

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of:

Date:

9/19/61

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File No.: 77-72488

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U.S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

CSC files contained no additional pertinent information concerning applicant. CIA files contained no pertinent identifiable information concerning applicant's wife. Applicant not known by Washington Confidential informants. Passport information set out. Applicant spoke against President's loyalty program (EO 9835) in 1948.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

On September 18, 1961, IC [REDACTED] caused a search to be made of the files of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, and no additional pertinent information was found concerning the applicant.

b7C

SA [REDACTED] caused a search to be made of the files of the Central Intelligence Agency, and was advised on September 18, 1961, that the files contained no pertinent identifiable information concerning the applicant's wife, CECELIA SUYAT MARSHALL.

Washington Confidential informants, who are acquainted with certain activities of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia area, advised that they are not acquainted with the applicant and do not possess any information concerning him.

77-88227-1031 144

b7c

On September 10, 1961, IC [REDACTED] reviewed the applicant's file at the Passport Office, Department of State, which listed his birth as July 2, 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland. The file contained a notation that his birth certificate was seen by passport authorities.

Passport Number 1318878 was issued to the applicant on December 16, 1959, at New York City. The purpose of the trip was for business and pleasure travel for one month to Africa, England, and France.

On January 4, 1951, Passport Number 370666 was issued the applicant for a one to two month trip to Japan to investigate courts-martial and represent soldiers to be tried in courts-martial.

On October 3, 1946, the applicant was issued a passport, number not known, by the Acting Governor of the Virgin Islands for the purpose of a two-month vacation trip to Jamaica, Haiti, and Cuba.

On February 11, 1948, the National Lawyers' Guild sponsored a public meeting at the National Press Auditorium at which time the President's loyalty program was discussed. The meeting was attended by SAs [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI). Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, (NAACP), spoke at this meeting and attacked Executive Order 9835 as an infringement of civil rights. Mr. MARSHALL asserted that in his opinion the loyalty program was being utilized to dismiss not only disloyal persons, but also to get rid of individuals who are not liked.

b7c

On September 18, 1961, Chief Justice EARL WARREN, United States Supreme Court, advised SA [REDACTED] that he has known THURGOOD MARSHALL only by reputation. He stated that MARSHALL is known to him to be most astute in his arguments and a very capable lawyer who sticks to the facts and is devoid of emotion in the presentation of his arguments. Chief Justice WARREN stated he had no information which would reflect adversely on MARSHALL's loyalty, capabilities or suitability for the position for which he is being considered.

[REDACTED] United States Supreme Court, made basically the same comments concerning MARSHALL as did Chief Justice WARREN to SA [REDACTED] on September 18, 1961.

1145

UNITED STATES

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Evans

DATE: 9/20/61

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U. S. CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 7/25/95 BY SP/2

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Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
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Malone _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
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Gandy _____

The investigation conducted concerning Thurgood Marshall for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge, 2nd Circuit, has been completed.

Marshall is a 53-year-old Negro attorney who is Director Counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, and has been employed by the NAACP since 1936. He was in private practice in Baltimore from 1933 to 1936. He received his A.B. degree from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania, 1930, and his LL.B. degree cum laude from Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C., 1933. Part-time employment, as a dining car waiter and a waiter in a country club while attending school, verified. He was admitted to the Maryland Bar in 1933. There was one complaint against him before the Maryland Bar Grievance Committee regarding his handling of a divorce proceeding, the complainant claimed that Marshall had not earned the \$25.00 fee paid to him for investigating the case. The Committee checked the complaint and determined that Marshall had more than earned the \$25.00 fee and the complaint was dismissed on November 5, 1936.

Numerous associates, judges and fellow attorneys highly recommended Marshall and described him as being fair and impartial, as having complete knowledge of Federal court procedures, as having obtained a position of pre-eminence in constitutional law, as being able to present persuasive arguments, and as having a masterful court demeanor. He was reported as having a leading part in the NAACP decision that Communist Party members and sympathizers had no place in that organization. Other attorneys and judges stated his legal practice was confined to Civil Rights matters; that his knowledge of other aspects of the law was limited; that he has had no previous judicial experience; that he is prejudiced and biased; and that he does not have the temperament to act dispassionately. Chief Justice Warren, several 2nd Circuit judges, and Governor Almond of Virginia commented favorably.

NOT 2-23
SEP 27 1961

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Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: THURGOOD MARSHALL

The following is a brief summary of some of the activities of Marshall:

In 1939 registered with the American Labor Party in New York (cited by HCUA).

In 1942 Marshall wrote a report adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers' Guild (cited by HCUA) demanding vigorous prosecution by the Department of Justice of state officials for their failure to act in lynching cases and for denial of franchise to Negroes to vote.

In 1944 Marshall was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association (cited by HCUA).

In 1945 Marshall was listed as a sponsor of a meeting of the National Negro Congress (designated pursuant to EO 10450).

In 1946 he was listed as a reference by one [redacted] on an employment application, and she was reported as a member of the Communist Party. No association was indicated during the investigation. b7c

In 1947 Marshall was one of a group of attorneys who urged New York Congressmen to oppose contempt citations in the case of the Hollywood writers.

In 1947 he was a speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America (cited by HCUA).

In 1948 in a meeting sponsored by the National Lawyers' Guild, Marshall opposed Executive Order 9835, the loyalty order, as an infringement on Civil Rights.

In 1956 Marshall gave the keynote address at the NAACP convention in San Francisco and set the anticommunist theme for the convention.

Memorandum to Mr. Evans
Re: THURGOOD MARSHALL

In 1959 local authorities in Louisiana considered barratry proceedings against Marshall because of his attempts to bring suit for Negro children who attempted to register at white schools. These charges were not pursued.

In November, 1946, Marshall was arrested in Tennessee for driving while intoxicated. He was found not to be intoxicated and was immediately released. He had just finished handling a local Civil Rights matter.

On October 29, 1943, the "Daily Worker" contained a photograph of Marshall receiving a check from Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., National Secretary of the Communist Party, to help fight "Jim Crow."

Several of Marshall's associates in the NAACP have a record of affiliation with communist front organizations in the past.

Bureau files disclose that during the years 1942 to 1947 Marshall made charges against the Bureau and the Department alleging failure to vigorously investigate and prosecute Civil Rights and related cases involving Negroes. Although requested to furnish specific information in one case, Marshall did not answer the Bureau's letter. In other cases allegations were unfounded and indicated he did not have the facts. Walter White, deceased, former head of NAACP, was advised of Marshall's allegations and criticism of the Bureau, after which Marshall refrained from further unfounded criticism. Subsequently, Marshall conferred with the Bureau on several occasions in connection with his efforts to combat communist attempts to infiltrate the NAACP.

ACTION:

In view of the Deputy Attorney General's request for expedite investigation in this case, the reports of the investigation completed to date have been furnished to the Deputy Attorney General. The results of the remaining agency record checks* will be furnished to the Deputy Attorney General immediately upon their receipt.

SAC ✓ - 3 - [Signature] b7C
* These checks have been completed and the Department advised. [Signature] 1149

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Reporting Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/19/61	Investigation Period 9/18-9/19/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by [REDACTED]	Typed By: [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT US CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	

b7C

CC TO: [REDACTED]
REQ. REC'D 4-2
APR 18 1963
ANS [REDACTED]
DY [REDACTED]

XEROX

REFERENCE

NY report of SA [REDACTED] 9/17/61

-RUC-

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following two matters were referred to in Butel to NY, 9/12/61, and set out as leads in rerep.

Richmond report of [REDACTED] 5/12/41, captioned "Workers Defense League, IS - R", page 2 reflects THURGOOD MARSHALL attended a conference on 11/2/40, at which it was decided the Workers Defense League, in cooperation with the NAACP, would handle the case of a Negro sharecropper sentenced to die. Review of NY file 100-2878, Bufile 100-5557 reflects NY letter

b7C

Approved <i>[Signature]</i>	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: 1 - copy to White House 2-11-61 3-Bureau 1-New York (77-263557)		77-227-105	REG-2	
USE cc Deputy A.G.		NOT RECORDED 8 SEP 21 1961		
SEP 21 1961				b7C

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SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR
ADD. DISSEMINATION.

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NY 77-26395

to Bureau, 3/31/49, which states the Workers Defense League national administration was not controlled or influenced to an important degree by subversive elements and that it was apparently a front organization for Norman Thomas Socialists. The case was closed. A review of subsequent serials reflects instances where material received was not disseminated because the Workers Defense League is a non-subversive organization. In view of the above, the information in the 1941 Richmond report was not reported. b7C

NY report of SA [REDACTED] 5/25/60, captioned "African Activities in the US, IS-Africa", NY file 105-40092-35, page 31, Bufile 100-87964, reflects THURGOOD MARSHALL, American Constitutional lawyer, recently advisor to the Kenya Constitutional Conference, was scheduled to speak at a celebration of Africa Freedom Day, 4/13/60, a benefit for the American Committee on Africa's Africa Defense and Aid Fund. Page 14 of this report also states the "United Sons and Daughters of Africa", an extremist "black national" group, expressed bitter hostility towards such Negro leaders as THURGOOD MARSHALL, among others. An investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the American Committee on Africa, reflects no information indicating the organization is Communist inspired or controlled. In view of the above, the information in the 1960 report was not reported.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[REDACTED]
Information made
available to SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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C
[REDACTED]

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NY 77-26395

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[REDACTED]
by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Instant report

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C

Used to characterize the National Committee
to Defend Negro Leadership.

b2,

[REDACTED]
Pretext telephone call
made on 1/15/58, by
SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7C
b7E

Used to characterize the National Committee
to Defend Negro Leadership.

b2,
b7D

Used to characterize the National Committee
to Defend Negro Leadership.

b2, b7D
C

[REDACTED]
(By request)

Used to characterize the National Committee
to Defend Negro Leadership.

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NY 77-26395

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

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7c

Report of:

Date:

[REDACTED]
9/19/61

Office: New York, New York

Field Office File No.:

77-26395

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

Acquaintance of applicant for latter's entire life has utmost respect for him, recommends him. Name, THURGOOD MARSHALL reported in 1953 to be on partial mailing list of National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, information concerning which is set out.

-RUC-

NY 77-26395

DETAILS

Miscellaneous

b7C

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on September 18, 1961, advised SA [REDACTED] that he has known MARSHALL almost since MARSHALL's birth and has consequently had the opportunity to observe his activities quite closely. He stated that MARSHALL is "first class in every respect" and that his demeanor in his business and private life commands the respect of both political friends and foes. [REDACTED] stated that he has the utmost respect for MARSHALL. According to [REDACTED] his association with MARSHALL has not been on a close basis, however, he has been in contact with him through the years on social occasions and in connection with politics. [REDACTED] stated that though he is on the opposite side of the political fence, he has learned to have great admiration for MARSHALL, and believes that he would be a credit to the bench.

b7C

He said that he knows that MARSHALL has a reputation for being a good family man and that he has at least one child. He said he knows nothing concerning MARSHALL's affiliation with any groups, with the exception, of course, of his connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). He stated that he believes his experience in the practice of law with this organization has given him a good background in the Federal courts, and that he knows him to be familiar with Federal procedure. He stated that he has watched him in his practice at various times and that his presentation and conduct in the courtroom are beyond criticism. [REDACTED] stated that during the entire time he has been acquainted with MARSHALL,

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NY 77-26395

he has heard nothing from any source that would indicate MARSHALL is other than strictly loyal to the United States Government, and that everyone he knows speaks of MARSHALL as a man with good moral character and habits, reputation, and of discreet associations. b7C

██████████ said he has no reservations in personally recommending MARSHALL for the position of United States Circuit Judge.

██████████ advised on ██████████ that the name "Thurgood Marshall, 409 Edgecombe Ave, New York NY" ██████████ National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership (NCDNL). The informant had no further pertinent information. b2; b7D

Information concerning the NCDNL appears in the Appendix of this report.

██████████ another confidential informant who has knowledge of some Communist activities in the New York area, and who is also cognizant in some measure of attempted Communist Party infiltration of the NAACP, advised in September, 1961, that he knows the applicant by name, but has no knowledge of anything unfavorable or of a subversive nature concerning him. Informant said he knew of no connections between THURGOOD MARSHALL and the Communist Party or other questionable organizations. ██████████ could give no further information. b2; b7D

NY 77-26395

APPENDIX

NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO DEFEND NEGRO LEADERSHIP (NCDNL)

[REDACTED] advised on [REDACTED] that the NCDNL has been formed to stop the attacks against the whole Negro people.

b2;
b7D
C

In a printed leaflet furnished by [REDACTED]

in October, 1952, the NCDNL stated that its aims included pressing for amnesty for HENRY WINSTON and associates; stopping prosecution for political teachings and advocacy under the Smith Act; repealing also other repressive legislative acts, especially the severe restrictions of immigration from the West Indies in the Mc Carran-Walter Act; the anti-labor Taft-Hartley Act, and the "thought control" and "concentration camp" Mc Carran Act.

The informant advised on July 17, 1953, that the NCDNL is highly infiltrated by the Communist Party and has expanded its energies in behalf of Negroes indicted under the Smith Act.

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

It is noted that HENRY WINSTON was indicted on July 20, 1948, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York under the Smith Act of 1940, and convicted on October 14, 1949. On October 21, 1949, he was sentenced for a period of five years and fined \$10,000.00. On July 2, 1951, WINSTON became a fugitive upon the issuance of a bench warrant by the United States District Court, Southern District

1156

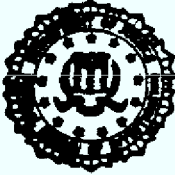
NY 77-26395

of New York. On March 5, 1956, WINSTON surrendered to Federal authorities, Southern District of New York. On March 26, 1956, WINSTON was sentenced to three years for contempt of court, to be served subsequent to the sentence imposed on the Smith Act conviction.

[redacted] advised in January, 1958, that he was informed by a woman, who identified herself as [redacted] that the NCDNL was no longer in existence and "has not functioned for some time". She stated that it was possible that some time in the future, persons who had been interested in the NCDNL and active along these lines might meet to determine whether the NCDNL should be revived.

On [redacted] advised [redacted] was present at a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party, held [redacted] at [redacted]

On [redacted] advised that the NCDNL had occupied the space at 1660 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York, but had not been there for "over six months". [redacted] added that all the mail for the NCDNL is returned to the post office. The NCDNL still owes back rent, but no one from the organization has ever contacted the management at 1660 Fulton Street.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
September 19, 1961

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

New York 77-26395

Title Thurgood Marshall

Departmental Applicant
Character United States Circuit Judge,
Second Circuit

Reference report of Special Agent [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] dated and captioned as above, at New York.

b7c

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

[REDACTED]
were in a position to furnish reliable information.

b2;
b7D

118

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
P 19 1961

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Mr. Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

URGENT 9-19-61 4-10 PM

TO DIRECTOR 6 FBI

FROM SAC NEW YORK 77-26395/

THURGOOD MARSHALL, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT. RE NY TEL TO BUREAU, NINE EIGHTEEN, LAST. REMAINING INFORMANT CONTACTED TODAY, ADVISED HE KNOWS MARSHALL BY NAME, HAS NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANYTHING UNFAVORABLE OR SUBVERSIVE CONCERNING HIM. COULD GIVE NO FURTHER INFORMATION. BUREAU HAS BEEN ADVISED BY PREVIOUS TELETYPES OF ALL OTHER OUTSTANDING LEADS. RUC REPORT WILL LEAVE NYO TONIGHT.

END AND ACK PLS

NY R 6 WA

77-26395-2106
NOT RECORDED

23 FEB 23 1962

DEC 14 1961

9 69

September 20, 1961

**THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT**

The following additional information has been received by teletype concerning the captioned individual.

[REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] who advised that he is a member of the opposite political party of the applicant, stated that he has known Thurgood Marshall all of his life and has the utmost respect for him and recommended him for the position for which he is being considered. He had no information concerning any of Marshall's organizational connections.

In 1963, Marshall's name reportedly was on a partial mailing list of the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership.

On September 19, 1961, a confidential informant advised that he knew Marshall by name but had no knowledge of anything unfavorable or subversive concerning him and could give no further information.

Results of record check at Central Intelligence Agency and the Security Office of the State Department disclosed no additional pertinent information or derogatory information.

This completes the investigation. Reports follow.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/21/85 BY SP12
#36198

NOT RECORDED

SEP 23 1962

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elmont _____
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-5-

FBI

Date: 9/20/61

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Evans	_____
Mr. Malone	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Ingram	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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

THURGOOD MARSHALL
 DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT

Re: Rep of SA [REDACTED] 9/19/61 at WDC and WFO
 airtel to Bureau 9/20/61.

CIA check on applicant contained no derogatory info.
 Investigation by WFO completed. Report follows.

3 - Bureau
 1 - WFO

(4)

AIRTEL77-88227.108.
NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 FBI

SEP 20 9 10 PM '61

RECEIVED-EVANS

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

FBI

Date: 9/20/61

Transmit the following in:

(Type in plain text or code)

Via

AIRTEL

(Priority or Method of Mailing)

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

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

THURGOOD MARSHALL
 DAPLI, USCJ, SECOND CIRCUIT

Re: Rep of SA [REDACTED] 9/19/61 at WDC.

Files of the Security Office, State Department, were reviewed on 9/20/61 and they disclosed the applicant attended the Kenya Constitutional Conference at London, held in 1960, in a private capacity, as a special advisor to the African Constituency Elected Members of the Kenya Legislative Council.

In April, 1961, the President of United States, designated THURGOOD MARSHALL, of New York, as his personal representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to attend the ceremonies incident to the celebration of the independence of Sierra Leone, within the British Commonwealth, which were held at Freetown, beginning April 24, 1961.

These files contained no additional pertinent info concerning the applicant.

CIA check on applicant has not been made available at present. It is suggested that Bureau have liaison expedite the CIA check.

3 - Bureau
 1 - WFO

(4)

AIRTEL

77-88227-109
 NOT RECORDED

23 FEB 23 1962

2 copies destroyed
 DEC 14 1961

Approved: _____
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

MemorandumTO : Mr. Evans *b7C*

DATE: 9/21/61

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Malone	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

The attached pamphlets were received 9/20/61 from an individual signing his name as [REDACTED]. They were enclosed in an envelope postmarked Memphis, Tennessee. No return address was given and the writer did not set forth an address.

The writer [REDACTED] in a note on the pamphlets, stated he was furnishing them to the Bureau for its consideration in connection with the investigation of Thurgood Marshall. The pamphlets were reviewed and it is noted that the information contained therein concerning Marshall was previously developed and reported during the investigation of Marshall. *b7C*

A check of the Bureau indices failed to identify any prior correspondence from [REDACTED] of Memphis, Tennessee.

ACTION:

Since [REDACTED] did not furnish a return address and he could not be identified in the Bureau files and the information furnished by him concerning Marshall had previously been covered, no acknowledgement is being made and no further action is being taken.

Enclosures (4)

REC-3

NOT RECORDED

25 FEB 23 1962

ENCLOSURE *R*

9 [REDACTED]

1163

THURGOOD MARSHALL

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT

RECEIVED BY DEPT. OF JUSTICE
RECORDS SECTION

ENCLOSURE

77-88227-110

X LAND OF ONE RACE X

"In Brazil, you will find blue eyes and black skin, flat skulls with triangular faces, hair plaited in pigtales, white babies at the breasts of colored mothers, colored babies at the breasts of white mothers and colors running from ebony to eggshell via copper, olive, caramel, and banana.

A mixture of this sort has made any attempt at racial segregation out of the question in Brazil—because no one could possibly tell where white begins and black ends."

"Brazil has long since passed the rest of the world in its race relations. The so-called race problem simply does not exist in Brazil."

X—*Washington Afro-American News* X

Is this to be the fate of our beloved Nation, decreed by nine political appointees to impress the Asiatics and using as their authority the writing of Socialist and Communist tinged authors?

This amalgamation has already begun in the North, but it can be checked by an aroused public opinion to nullify this infamous BLACK MONDAY decree.

Distributed by
Association of Citizens' Councils
Greenwood, Mississippi

\$1.50 per 100

men

1/16/5

Dear Mr. Horn-

I understand you are investigating Thompson Marshall
preliminary to his appointment as a Superior
Federal Judge in New York City - over five
other Federal Judges -

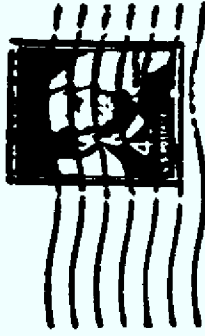
If you read the enclosed folder about Thompson,
it may help you in your report on him.

Yr

b7c

11/6/66

AFTER FIVE DAYS RETURN TO



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
F. B. I.,
Washington,
D.C.

Quinn

1/67

MEMORIAL

RIGHTS FOR WHITES

(From The Centerville, Ala. Press)

"... no one gives any thought to protecting the rights of the white people, the Indians, Mexicans, Japanese, Chinese and other people in this country. Every Northern radical you can find is out to do something for the Negro.

"The Negro today is the best treated human being in the United States. He is the only person that can live without working. He can have 40 illegitimate children and can get by with it. He can have 10 common law wives, and nobody seems to care. He can get on the welfare program when good, honest, hard working white people are unable to qualify. The government makes the rules for the welfare department and just about every Negro can qualify. The federal government will set him up a housing project, where he can live in a brick building with steam heat, pay very little rent and go to the mail box once a month and get his welfare check. Who's being mistreated?

"It seems to us that some political party should adopt a civil rights program to protect the rights of the white people. We are beginning to need it, because we have to pay the biggest portion of the bill to help take care of the Negroes who are tired of working."

Reprinted from The Greenfield, Tenn.

Quarter, of October 1964, 1964.

This advertisement published as a public service by Shelby County Chapter, Tennessee Federation For Constitutional Government, P. O. Box 1000, Memphis, Tenn. Reprints available at \$1.00 per 100 copies.

Advertisement

Advertisement

1168

See the Warren the Undermin activities committee of congress established under
which that committee stated the NAACP is a
no. KKK & they intend the NAACP to be - J. Edgar Hoover - a paper ally -

THE UGLY TRUTH

ABOUT

THE NAACP

AN ADDRESS BY
ATTORNEY GENERAL EUGENE COOK
OF GEORGIA
BEFORE THE
55th ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
PEACE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
OF GEORGIA
HELD IN ATLANTA

page 7 - is being a
mission -



b7c

1/69

Biographical Sketch of

EUGENE COOK

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF GEORGIA

AB, LLB Magna Cum Laude (Mercer University, Macon, Georgia).

LLD (John Marshall Law School, Atlanta, Georgia).

Member, Commission on Uniform State Laws.

Member, Interstate Cooperation Commission.

Member, Interstate Oil Compact Commission.

Past President, National Association of Attorneys General.

Past Member, House of Delegates, American Bar Association.

Past Member, Board of Governors, Council of State Governments.

Past Deputy and District Governor, Lions International.

Past President, Mercer University Alumni Association.

Past Member, Board of Trustees, Mercer University.

Past Vice President, Georgia Baptist Sunday School Convention.

Honorary Member, Exchange Clubs of the United States.

Twice Delegate to National Democratic Convention.

State Offices (23 consecutive years):

Attorney General of Georgia (since August 22, 1945).

State Commissioner of Revenue.

Solicitor-General, Dublin Judicial Circuit (Georgia).

Solicitor and Judge, City Court of Wrightsville, Ga.

Born April 12, 1904, at Wrightsville, Johnson County, Ga., son of James Monroe and Ida (Preston) Cook, grandson of W. W. and Mary Ann (Smith) Cook and of Charles Thomas and Mary Elizabeth (Boswell) Preston. Married Julia Adelaide McClatchey, June 1928, daughter of the late H. R. and Mrs. McClatchey (graduate, Wesleyan College, Macon, Ga., Summa Cum Laude). Two sons, Eugene, Jr., and Charles McClatchey.

1170

PRESIDENT REDDING, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS
AND MY FELLOW MEMBERS OF THE PEACE OFFICERS
ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA:

It is always a source of genuine personal satisfaction for me to have the opportunity of appearing before this group. Of all the organizations to which I have the privilege of belonging, none has accorded me a greater degree of support and cooperation than the Peace Officers Association of Georgia.

This rapport, I feel, is due principally to the fact that we share common professional objectives and personal convictions. As servants of our fellow citizens, we are made acutely aware of the grave responsibility inherent in protecting the rights and liberties of the people through vigorous and impartial enforcement of the law. As individuals charged with this solemn duty, we are able to see more clearly than others the threat to those rights and liberties posed by those who would substitute government by men for government by law.

It is because of your demonstrated discernment in this regard that I have chosen this occasion as the proper forum for revealing, for the first time, the authenticated details of the most ominous of these threats to arise during our lifetime. I refer to the subversive designs behind the current crusade of the misnamed National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its fellow-traveling fronts to force upon the South the Communist-inspired doctrine of racial integration and amalgamation.

It shall be my purpose in this speech to totally disrobe the NAACP and to present this sinister and subtle organization in all its nakedness.

The ugly truth about the NAACP and its origin, aims and manipulators is so shocking as to stagger the imagination, but it is borne out by incontrovertible facts which can be established as matters of official record. These facts have been uncovered, checked, assembled and correlated through many weeks of intensive investigation and cooperative effort by my Staff and the Staffs of Congressman James C. Davis of Georgia and Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi.

I am prepared to prove everything I shall say. And I wish to state for the benefit of those who

undoubtedly will attempt to smear me and discredit my findings and conclusions that I would welcome the opportunity to present the evidence I have in hand for determination before a trial jury in a court of law.

At the outset I wish to make it clear that the issue involved is one not of race but rather of subversion. None of the organizations which have exploited the race issue in this country has ever had the welfare of the negro people at heart. They have seized upon this issue as a convenient front for their more nefarious activities and as one with which they could dupe naive do-gooders, fuzzy-minded intellectuals, misguided clergymen and radical journalists to be their pawns.

The record shows that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was neither founded nor is presently directed by colored people. It was originated in New York City 46 years ago as the brain child of a Southern scallawag journalist and Russian-trained revolutionary named William E. Walling. Its principal personalities during its early years were descendants of the rabble-rousing abolitionists who fomented the strife which precipitated the War Between the States, a conflict which could have been avoided but for the activities of those abolitionists.

Of its five founders only one was a negro—a Communist-sympathizing lawyer named W. E. B. DuBois whose record of participation in Communist, Communist-front and subversive organizations and activities taken from the files of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the United States House of Representatives requires eight pages of single-spaced typewritten copy to outline. Among his more recent activities of this nature was the donation of his services in the preparation of legal briefs defending since-executed Communist spies Julius and Ethel Rosenberg and the imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party of the United States. In 1953 he was awarded the International Peace Prize by the "Communist front" World Peace Council in recognition of his participation in the sponsorship of the series of Communist-dominated World Peace Conferences held since 1949 in an attempt to undermine the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

DuBois was Director of Research for the

NAACP until 1949 and now is referred to by its officers and members as the organization's "Honorary Chairman."

In addition to Walling and DuBois, the other NAACP founders—all white—were Dr. Henry Moskowitz; Socialist Oswald Garrison Villard, grandson of Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison; and Miss Mary Ovington White, also a descendant of an old-time abolitionist. The first president of the Association was a white Boston lawyer, Moorfield Storey, who was identified in his youth with the abolitionist movement and who served as secretary to the original race-baiter, Massachusetts Senator Charles Sumner.

From that day to this, South-hating white people with long records of affinity for, affiliation with, and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling and subversive organizations, activities and causes have directed and subsidized the NAACP. Its present president, Arthur B. Spingarn of New York City, is a white man as are a large number of the current officers, directors and principal contributors.

The files of the House Un-American Activities Committee reveal records of affiliation with or participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling or subversive organizations or activities on the part of the following present officials of the NAACP—the President, the Chairman of the Board, the "Honorary Chairman," 11 of 28 Vice Presidents, the Treasurer, 28 of 47 Directors, the Chairman of the National Legal Committee, the Executive Secretary, the Special Counsel, the Assistant Special Counsel, the Southeast Regional Secretary, the West Coast Secretary, the Director of the Washington Bureau, the Director of Public Relations and two Field Secretaries.

The transcript of this evidence numbers 121 pages of single-spaced, typewritten copy and would require more than six hours to be read aloud. Time being a factor, it is impossible to present all of this material; but, to give you an idea of the backgrounds and ideologies of the policy-making officials and personnel of the NAACP, I shall cite chapter and verse on the activities of this organization's principal personalities.

(The designations which I shall use in describing the organizations and activities with which these

individuals have been identified are those applied to them by the Attorney General of the United States, the House Un-American Activities Committee or the Special House Un-American Activities Committee.)

President Spingarn was a participant in the Conference on Africa held April 14, 1944, in New York City by the "subversive and Communist" Council on African Affairs. In 1945 and 1946 he signed statements favoring the granting of Army commissions to Communists and opposing the use of injunctions in labor disputes sponsored by the "viciously subversive" National Federation of Constitutional Liberties. He is listed as a sponsor of the "Communist front" Public Use of Arts Committee.

Board Chairman Channing H. Tobias was a member of the Executive Board and Co-Chairman of the New York Committee of the "Communist front" Southern Conference for Human Welfare which was charged in 1947 with "serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States." He belonged, prior to 1949, to the "subversive and Communist" Council on African Affairs and was a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of the "Protestant Digest"—a magazine which "has faithfully propagated the Communist Party line." He sponsored the "subversive and Communist" People's Institute of Applied Religion and the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief and was a member of the Executive Board of the American League for Peace and Democracy, "the largest of the Communist-front movements in the United States." He has sponsored conferences and activities of the "viciously subversive" National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, the "Communist front" New York State Conference on National Unity and the "subversive and Communist" American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born and the National Committee to Win the Peace.

Roy Wilkins—successor to the late Walter White as NAACP Executive Secretary—was quoted on June 17, 1936, by the New York Daily Worker, the official publication of the Communist Party in this country, as attaching "greatest significance" to the 1936 National Communist Party Convention and stating that the Communist Party's racial

program had had "a very wholesome effect" in the United States. He was further quoted by the Daily Worker on July 15, 1949, as boasting that he had voted in New York City elections that year for since-convicted Negro Communist Benjamin J. Davis. He is listed as a member of the National Committee of the "Communist front" International Juridical Association which has "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line." He was a sponsor of the "subversive and Communist" Conference on Pan American Democracy, and of a joint meeting in 1937 of the "subversive and Communist" American League Against War and Fascism and the "Communist front" American Friends of the Chinese People. He has spoken for the "subversive and Communist" International Labor Defense and the Workers' Alliance, the former of which is regarded as the "legal arm of the Communist Party" in this country.

Special Counsel Thurgood Marshall—the negro lawyer responsible for the NAACP's court attacks upon segregation in the public schools—as late as 1950 was a member of the Executive Board of the "Communist front" National Lawyers Guild which has been described as "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions." Since its inception, the Guild "has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." And, as a member and policy-making official of this Communist Front, Marshall has served as Associate Editor of the "Lawyers Guild Review" and has criticized this nation's loyalty program. He also is listed as a member of the National Committee of the "Communist front" International Juridical Association which has "actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line." And he was among a group of attorneys who, in 1947, protested the issuance of contempt citations against pro-Communist Hollywood writers who refused to testify before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

The director of the NAACP's Washington Bureau, Clarence M. Mitchell, protested against being asked whether he was or ever had been a member of the Communist Party at a hearing on pro-

posed legislation to outlaw the Communist Party held before the House Un-American Activities Committee on May 3, 1950. Although he stoutly denied being a Communist, he was quoted as saying that such a question was "unfair" because it "immediately precludes from appearing before this Committee many of the people who would be on trial under a bill of this kind." The transcript further quoted him as saying that: "Presumably there are people who may, for sincere and personal reasons, wish to be members of the Communist Party. They may want to come here and object to this bill, but, I suppose, if they had to answer that question, they very likely would not come."

Director of Public Relations Henry Lee Moon, the Association's propaganda chief, is listed as a member of the "subversive and Communist" Washington Book Shop and the likewise-designated National Negro Congress which is "the Communist-front movement in the United States among negroes." His book, "Balance of Power: The Negro Vote," was praised by the Daily Worker and he was listed in 1949 as a nominee to be commentator for the "subversive and Communist" Voice of Freedom Committee.

Of the NAACP's 28 Vice Presidents, the following 11 have records of Un-American activities:

John Haynes Holmes, 23 citations; A. Philip Randolph, 20 citations; the late Mary McLeod Bethune (who still is listed as a vice president) and William Lloyd Imes, 16 citations each; Oscar Hammerstein, II, the composer, and Bishop W. J. Walls, seven citations each; Ira W. Jayne and L. Pearl Mitchell, two citations each; and Willard S. Townsend, T. G. Nutter and Grace B. Fenderson, one citation each.

Of the 47 members comprising the Association's Board of Directors, the following 28 have records of the Un-American activities:

Earl B. Dickerson, 23 citations; Algernon D. Black, 18 citations; Lewis Gannett, 15 citations; Roscoe Dunjee, 13 citations; S. Ralph Harlow and Chairman Channing H. Tobias, 10 citations each; William H. Hastie, nine citations; Hubert T. Delaney, eight citations; Benjamin E. Mays, president of Atlanta's Morehouse College, six citations; Robert G. Weaver, five citations; Buell G. Gallagher, four citations; President Arthur B. Spingarn, Earl

G. Harrison, James J. McClendon, Ralph Bunche, Allen Knight Chalmers and W. Montague Cobb, three citations each; J. M. Tinsley, Wesley W. Law of Savannah, Ga., Norman Cousins, Z. Alexander Looby, Harry J. Greene and Alfred Baker Lewis, two citations each; and H. Claude Hudson, Carl R. Johnson, A. Maceo Smith, James Hinton and Theodore M. Berry, one citation each.

Two other Vice Presidents and three other Directors are well-known apologists for left-wing causes. The two Vice Presidents are Senator Wayne Morse of Oregon and Eric Johnston of the Motion Picture Industry. The three Directors are Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, CIO President Walter Reuther and Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York.

Other officers of the NAACP with Un-American activity records are:

Lloyd Garrison, chairman, National Legal Committee, five citations; Treasurer Allan Knight Chalmers and Branch Department Director Glosster B. Current, three citations each; Southeast Regional Secretary Ruby Hurley, West Coast Regional Secretary Franklin H. Williams, Field Secretary Madison S. Jones and Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter, two citations each; and Field Secretary Tarea Hall Pittman, one citation.

But of all the NAACP officials and policy-makers listed in the files of the House Un-American Activities Committee, none has a record as notorious as that of W. E. B. DuBois to whom I have previously referred as one of the founders and present "Honorary Chairman" of the Association. No less than 72 citations of Communist, Communist-front and subversive activity are entered against his name—the latest of which was the statement he issued upon the death of Joseph Stalin reading: "Let all negroes, Jews and foreign-born who have suffered in America from prejudice and intolerance, remember Joseph Stalin."

Yet this same W. E. B. DuBois was one of the "modern scientific authorities" whose writings were accepted by the United States Supreme Court as the basis for its decision of May 17, 1954, prohibiting segregation in the public schools. DuBois contributed to 82 different portions of the book, "An American Dilemma" which was cited in its

entirety by the Supreme Court as an authority for its ruling.

And, speaking of that decision, let me emphasize in passing that 15 other contributors to "An American Dilemma" also have lengthy records of pro-Communist activity in the files of the Un-American Activities Committee. The same thing is true of two of the six individual authorities cited by the High Court—Theodore Branstetter and E. Franklin Frazier—who between them have been members of or identified with 28 organizations declared to be Communist, Communist fronts or Communist dominated.

Another of the six individual authorities cited by the Supreme Court—K. B. Clark—was, at the time of the arguments before the Court, on the payroll of the NAACP as a so-called "social-science expert."

These records of individual officials and members of the NAACP are not the only source of proof of the subversive influences on and in that organization.

Elizabeth Dilling reported in her book, "The Red Network," that, during the seven years from 1923 to 1930, the NAACP received some \$43,000 from the radical Garland Fund among whose directors were Communists William Z. Foster and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. She also disclosed that the official report of the Fourth National Convention of the Communist Party of the United States held in 1925 stated that "the Party had penetrated the NAACP."

Official records show that the NAACP has consistently affiliated itself with Communist and left-wing movements.

It was a member of the American Youth for a Free World which was organized in 1942 and, in 1948, was described by the California Un-American Activities Committee as "heavily infiltrated and effectively dominated by the Communist Party." The House Un-American Activities Committee in its 1951 Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications described the AYFW as "a Communist clearing house."

In 1945, the NAACP sent its Branch Department Director, Gloster Current, to London as an official delegate representing the Association at the founding of the World Federation of Democratic

Youth. This Federation was cited by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1948 as "part of the Communist International 'solar system.'"

A report made at a meeting of the Communist Party of the United States on July 16, 1946, showed that the NAACP was one of a group of left-wing organizations invited by the National Committee of the Communist Party to a meeting held in Chicago to form a "third party." That report, as detailed on pages 150-151 of the 1947 Report of the House Un-American Activities Committee, lists the NAACP as an active participant in the conference at which the Progressive Citizens of America was formed.

And earlier this month, according to the United Press, the NAACP picketed a hearing on Communist propaganda conducted in Chicago by Senator Eastland for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee.

A pamphlet outlining the Program of the Communist Party of the United States, published in September 1954 by New Century Publishers of New York City, made specific reference on Page 22 to a link between the Communist Party and the NAACP. It stated:

"We call upon wage workers, working farmers, the Negro people, small business and professional people, upon the women and the youth, to join hands in a common fight . . . for the democratic demands of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Former Negro Communist Foster Williams, Jr., testified before the House Un-American Activities Committee about this matter on June 17, 1954, in Seattle, Wash. He said:

"The Communist Party very sneakily manipulates the negro people for their own purposes . . . The NAACP has had this trouble."

The racial aims of the Communist Party of the United States and those of the NAACP are virtually identical. The Communist program, as reported in the May 26, 1928, issue of the Daily Worker, calls for:

"Full racial equality.

"Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of negroes.

"Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races.

"Abolition of all laws and public administration measures which prohibit, or in practice prevent, negro children from attending general public schools or universities.

"Full and equal admittance of negroes to all waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels and theaters."

Those are the identical demands being made today, 27 years later, by the NAACP.

On the basis of the evidence now in hand—a minute portion of which I have related to you this afternoon—no other conclusion can be drawn but that the NAACP is being used as a front and tool by subversive elements in this country. Either knowingly or unwittingly, it has allowed itself to become part and parcel of the Communist conspiracy to overthrow the democratic governments of this nation and its sovereign states.

Through its activities, the NAACP is fomenting strife and discord between the white and negro races in the South and is disrupting relations between these races which heretofore have been—and at present are—harmonious and friendly in every respect. These activities, carried to their ultimate conclusion, can only result in conflict, bloodshed and internal revolution, delivering this nation into the hands of international Communism.

The NAACP is being aided and abetted in its agitation by three "front" organizations on the Southern scene—the Southern Conference Education Fund; the Southern Regional Council; and the SRC's affiliate, the Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation. The Southern Conference Education Fund and the Southern Regional Council are both dominated by individuals who, like the officials of the NAACP, have long records of affinity for and participation in Communist, Communist-front, fellow-traveling, left-wing and subversive organizations and activities. Sworn testimony taken by both House and Senate Committees has placed known Communists in both organizations and the Southern Conference Education Fund may soon be designated a subversive organization.

The Georgia Committee on Interracial Cooperation is a perfect example of an organization formed for the purpose of exploiting the names,

reputations and services of well-intentioned do-gooders. It is composed of some of Georgia's most distinguished clergymen and most prominent civic and social leaders who have been duped into doing the bidding of the more sinister elements manipulating the Southern Regional Council.

Investigations currently are being made of all three organizations—the results of which will greatly embarrass those good citizens who unwittingly have become involved in their activities. I urge all such persons to take immediate steps to disassociate themselves from these groups and to disavow their programs and leaders before they, their friends and their congregations are exposed to the anguish and embarrassment which exposure of these groups will necessarily mean.

The activities of the NAACP and its local fronts pose a serious threat to the peace, tranquillity, government and way of life of our State. And for that reason it is my intention to present the evidence which already has been, and currently is being, compiled about the subversive nature of these activities to the 1956 session of the General Assembly of Georgia convening next January for appropriate action by the elected representatives of the people of this State.

In the meantime I pledge the full resources of my office to the enforcement of all existing State laws and constitutional provisions relating to subversive activities and our traditional pattern of race relations. And, toward that end, I solicit—and know I can count on the full support and cooperation of you, the peace officers of Georgia.

I thank you.



FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

WRITE TO THE

EDUCATIONAL FUND OF THE
CITIZENS' COUNCILS
GREENWOOD, Miss.

—
READ AND PASS ON






WE NEED YOUR HELP

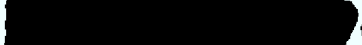
We hope you can make a contribution to the Educational Fund which will be used to

- (1) Publish and distribute nationwide factual literature presenting the case for states' rights and racial integrity.
- (2) Initiate a movement to enter the national propaganda media such as the national press services, television, radio, national publications and the motion picture industry.

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

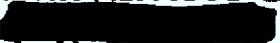
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Director's Office NEW YORK	Office of Origin BUREAU	Date 9/17/61	Investigation Period 9/14-17/61 <i>b7C</i>
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		Report made by 	Typed By 
CC TO: <i>State LA #5 A-A</i> REQ. REC'D <i>4-2</i> APR 18 1963		DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT, U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT	
REFERENCE 			


NY report of SA  dated 9/14/61.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Every effort has been made throughout this investigation to contact individuals who not only know applicant well but who are not members of his same interest groups. Great difficulty has been encountered in ascertaining the identity of such persons, but  (see lead below) is reportedly one of these individuals and it is therefore felt desirable to continue attempts to reach him. *b7C*

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

Approved 	Special Agent in Charge	Do not write in spaces below		
Copies made: 3 - Bureau 1 - New York (77-26395)	<i>1 letter cc to White House 7-10-65</i>	77	7-111	REC-3
one cc Deputy A.G.		NOT RECORDED 17 FEB 27 1962		
SEP 19 1961		<i>b7C</i>		

NY 77-26395

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

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

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

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

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

NY 77-26395

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

[REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED]
by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED]
by SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] contacted [REDACTED]
by SA [REDACTED]

Instant report

b2, b7D
C

Instant report

Instant report

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

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

LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

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

- C -
COVER PAGE

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NY 77-26395

LEADS (CONTINUED)

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

3. Will continue attempts to contact [REDACTED] b7C
[REDACTED] who reportedly knows applicant well. Repeated attempts by SA [REDACTED] to contact him on 9/13, 14, and 15/61, were unsuccessful. b2, b7D

4. Will contact [REDACTED] who is not available until 9/18/61.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7c

Report of:
Date:[REDACTED]
9/17/61

Office:

NEW YORK

Field Office File No.:

NY 77-26395

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT -
U.S. CIRCUIT JUDGE, SECOND
CIRCUIT

Synopsis:

MAE YERGAN, reportedly former CP member and Executive Director of Council on African Affairs, knew of no connection between MARSHALL and CP, monetarily or ideologically. Applicant registered ALP in 1939, submitted report to NIG in 1942, spoke at 1947 PCA rally and at 1954 celebration of Distributive, Processing and Office Workers. Information re these organizations set out. Two confidential informants cognizant in some measure of CP activities in connection with NAACP feel applicant not Communist.

- P -

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DETAILS:

Miscellaneous

It is noted that in another report in this matter, [REDACTED] advised THURGOOD MARSHALL, as an Officer of the National Association For The Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), was involved in the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NAACP and would have been in contact with MAX YERGAN, then Head of the Council on African Affairs, a CP-controlled front. b2i b7D b7C

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

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

YERGAN continued that he is not of the same political persuasion as is MARSHALL but he feels the applicant has shown a great deal of integrity, has a good sense of public duty and has the requisite experience and impartiality for a position on the Federal bench. In YERGAN's opinion the applicant is a loyal American, discreet in his choice of associates and he recommended him for the position for which he is being considered. 1183

NY 77-26395

YERGAN continued that he knows of no connection between THURGOOD MARSHALL and the Council on African Affairs during the time YERGAN belonged and to the best of his knowledge MARSHALL never had contact with the organization or its members. YERGAN also said he knew of no connection between THURGOOD MARSHALL and the CP, either monetarily or ideologically, and he could provide no further information on this point. YERGAN related that the CP Marshall Fund was named for an individual other than THURGOOD MARSHALL and this fund, to his knowledge, had no connection with THURGOOD MARSHALL. Mr. YERGAN related that he knows nothing about MARSHALL's membership in any organizations other than the NAACP. b7C

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

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

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

Information concerning the "Daily Worker", the CP, the Council on African Affairs, the National Negro Congress and the National Lawyers' Guild (latter appearing below), appears in a previous report in this matter.

b7C

[REDACTED]
New York, on September 14, 1961, advised SA [REDACTED] that he is a member of a political party other than that of the applicant. He first met MARSHALL at a social function in 1946, has known him since that time, and has been his [REDACTED] since 1946. He has never associated with Mr. MARSHALL professionally, but has observed the applicant's conduct in the courtroom. They frequently attended the same social functions but [REDACTED] said he does not know the applicant's family, except that he has a wife and two children.

[REDACTED] continued that he knows MARSHALL's reputation to be excellent concerning honesty, integrity and moral character. He has never heard anyone refer to MARSHALL in an unfavorable way and he said he has no reason to think MARSHALL is other than a loyal citizen who has used good judgment in his choice of associates. [REDACTED] pointed out that all of the comments he has heard from both the applicant's friends and from the critics of MARSHALL's organization have been favorable to MARSHALL as a man and as a lawyer. He termed the applicant congenial, personable and of good habits. He also said MARSHALL's approach to a judgeship would be strictly from a legal and constitutional basis. The applicant would be fair minded and impartial, said [REDACTED] and his decisions would be based on his interpretation of the law rather than prejudice or personal feelings. In legal matters, MARSHALL would not be swayed by his personal convictions even if they were contrary to the law, and [REDACTED] added MARSHALL has a patient, even temperament. According to [REDACTED] the applicant would bring dignity and decorum to the bench and he is qualified for the Federal judiciary because of his past experience in federal practice and his knowledge of federal procedure. [REDACTED] recommended Mr. MARSHALL as a United States Circuit Judge. b7C

NY 77-26395

A "Report on the National Lawyers Guild, Legal Bulwark of the Communist Party" dated September 17, 1950, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., 81st Congress, Second Session, Page 18, under a list captioned "Officers of the National Lawyers Guild (as of December, 1949)" listed THURGOOD MARSHALL as an Executive board member, New York City. b7C

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

Information concerning the ALP appears below in the Appendix to this report. b2; b7D

[REDACTED] another confidential informant who has knowledge of certain phases of Communist activity in the New York area and who is also cognizant in some measure of activities of the CP in connection with the NAACP, advised in September, 1961, that he has no knowledge of any connection between THURGOOD MARSHALL and the CP and has never heard any CP leaders speak favorably of him or as if MARSHALL might be favorably inclined to the CP. In the opinion of [REDACTED] 1186

NY 77-26395

THURGOOD MARSHALL is anti-Communist. The informant could provide no further information. b2/b7D

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

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

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

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

"Vigorous prosecution by the Department of Justice of persons and state officials responsible for lynching and of state officials responsible for denial of the franchise to Negroes was demanded in a report adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt in New York City. The report was submitted by THURGOOD MARSHALL, Special Counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and WILLIAM H. HASTIE, Dean of Howard University Law School."

NY 77-26395

The "Daily Worker" issue of December 15, 1947, page four, column two, reflects the following under the caption "Film Freedom Rally Tonight":

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

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

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

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

Information concerning the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America (DPOWA) appears below in the Appendix to this report.

NY 77-26395
AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

APPENDIX

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

- "1. 'For years, the Communists have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire American Labor Party throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn sections of the American Labor Party but outside of New York City they have been unable to win control.'
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311 on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 78.)
- "2. 'Communist dissimulation extends into the field of political parties forming political front organizations such as the * * * American Labor Party. The Communists are thus enabled to present their candidates for elective office under other than a straight Communist label.'
(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91.)" b7C

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

NY 77-26395

APPENDIX

DISTRIBUTIVE, PROCESSING AND OFFICE
WORKERS OF AMERICA (DPOWA)

member for [REDACTED] Communist Party (CP)

[REDACTED] advised in October, 1950, that the DPOWA was formed in October, 1950, as a result of the merging of the United Office and Professional Workers of America (UOPWA), the Food, Tobacco, Agricultural and Allied Workers of America (FTAAWA) and the Distributive Workers Union (DWU). The UOPWA and the FTAAWA had been expelled in 1949, from the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) for following the CP line. The DWU seceded from the CIO. b7C

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

NY 77-26395

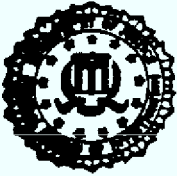
APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS OF AMERICA

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

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

"(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Reports, 1947, p.369, and 1948, p.354.)"



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

NY 77-26395

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York
September 17, 1961

Title

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character

DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT JUDGE,
SECOND CIRCUIT

Reference



Report of Special Agent
[REDACTED] dated and captioned as above.

b7c

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


1192

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 9/21/61	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 9/19 - 20/61
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL This report completes the investigation		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPED BY 
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI	

b7c

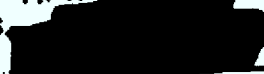
REFERENCE

Report of SA  dated 9/19/61,
at Wash., D. C.

- R U C -

*USDA
8-27-62*

Holt

REC'D	APR 18 1963
ANS BY:	

b7c

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> COPIES MADE: 3 - Bureau 1 - Washington Field (77-72488) SEP 21 1961 <i>1 letter to White House 7-16-65</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> 77-72488-112 </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> NOT RECORDED 25 FEB 28 1962 </div>								
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <th>AGENCY</th> <th>REQUEST REC'D</th> <th>DATE FWD.</th> <th>HOW FWD.</th> </tr> <tr> <td>2551</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D	DATE FWD.	HOW FWD.	2551				NOTATIONS <div style="text-align: right;"><i>b7c</i></div> <div style="text-align: right;"><i>9-25-62</i></div>
AGENCY	REQUEST REC'D	DATE FWD.	HOW FWD.						
2551									

FEB 28 1962

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16-72224-1

COVER PAGE

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

Copy to:

b7c

Report of:

[REDACTED]

Office: Washington, D. C.

Date:

9/21/61

Field Office File No.: 77-72488

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

**DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
U.S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT**

Synopsis:

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

- R U C -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

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

In April, 1961, the President of the U.S. designated Mr. MARSHALL, as his personal representative, with the rank of Special Ambassador, to attend the ceremonies incident to the Celebration of the independence of Sierra Leone, within the British Commonwealth, which were held at Freetown beginning April 24, 1961.

1194

77-88227-142

WFO 77-72488

These files contained no additional pertinent information concerning the applicant. b7c

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

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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

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

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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

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

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

☐ For your information: _____

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

77-88227-113

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

FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 6-19-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
US CIRCUIT JUDGE
SECOND CIRCUIT

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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

BACKGROUND:

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

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

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

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

1 - Mr. Tolson

(6)

77-815-11-11

b7C

JUL 1 1963

EX-112

63

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo
RE: Thurgood Marshall

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

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

*Rich
6/12/63*

I have cautioned Malcom X
*Jim
6/12/63*

1198

b7C

June 24, 1965

BY LIAISON

REC'D-READING ROOM

JUN 24 2 26 PM '65

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

Dear Mr. Watson:

b7C

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

The files of the FBI reveal that Judge Thurgood Marshall was the subject of an applicant-type investigation by the FBI in 1961 when he was being considered for appointment as a U. S. Circuit Court Judge.

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

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

REC 35

77-88227-115

The October 29, 1943, issue of the "Daily Worker," a former east coast Communist Party newspaper, contained a photograph of Judge Marshall.

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

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent direct)
- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Rosen

NOTE: To be delivered by liaison by Mr. DeLoach's Office.

70 JUN 25 1965

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7C

Handwritten signature/initials

[redacted]

Honorable Marvin Watson

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

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

In a meeting in 1948, sponsored by the National Lawyers Guild, Judge Marshall opposed Executive Order 9835, the loyalty order, as an infringement on civil rights.

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

(77-88227)

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington

MEMO ANDUM

TO : Mr. Cartha D. DeLoach, FBI

DATE: June 17, 1965

FROM [REDACTED]

b7C

SUBJECT : FBI Investigation

Subject's Name THURGOOD MARSHALL

Date of Birth July 2, 1908 Place of Birth Baltimore, Maryland

Present Address _____

[REDACTED] has requested:

b7C

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

The person named above is being considered for;

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

ATTACHMENTS:

- ☐ SF 86 (in duplicate)
- ☐ SF 87, Fingerprint Card
- ☐ Bibliography

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

b7C

REPORT SHOULD BE DELIVERED BY FBI TO: MILDRED STEGALL

ENCLOSURE

202 [REDACTED] 11-115 8 [REDACTED] 1201

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 Mohr _____
 DeLoach _____
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 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
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 Trotter _____
 Tele Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

Thurgood Marshall Named Solicitor General by Johnson

By GARNETT D. HORNER
 Star Staff Writer

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

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

Mr. Marks, a close personal friend

of the President, will succeed Carl Rowan, whose resignation was announced Saturday.

Johnson said Marshall would bring to the significant job of solicitor general "an outstanding record of legal and judicial experience."

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

Judge Marshall, 57, served for 22 years as counsel for the legal defense and educational fund of the National Association for

the Advancement of Colored People before being named to the appeals court by the late President Kennedy in 1962.

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

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

A native of Pittsburgh, Pa., Marks, 49, had worked for the Federal Communications Commission and taught law earlier in his career.

In response to other questions in the domestic field, the President:

1. Said he would like to see the poll tax repealed whenever it could be done legally and hopes effective repeal language will be worked out.

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

JUN 18 1965

ENCLOSURE

1268

apex between the House and Senate on the voting rights bill.

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

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

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

The nomination was resubmitted by Kennedy Jan. 15, 1962, but did not win final Senate approval until Sept. 11. Meantime Marshall served on the court under a recess appointment.

Sixteen Southern Democrats voted against confirmation in the Senate.

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

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

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

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

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



THURGOOD MARSHALL

1263

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-13-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

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

b7c

BACKGROUND:

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

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

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

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

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

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

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

1 - Mr. DeLoach

(4)

CRIME
Continued

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

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

During the years 1942 to 1947, Marshall made charges against the Bureau and the Department concerning civil rights cases. Walter White, deceased, former head of the NAACP, was advised of Marshall's allegations and Marshall refrained from further criticism. In February, 1956, Marshall appeared at the Bureau and was apprised of the Bureau's position on civil rights by Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols. Marshall was very concerned about the Communist Party's efforts to infiltrate the NAACP. In June, 1956, he telephoned Mr. Nichols from New York and requested Bureau guidance concerning an address he was going to give in New York on the NAACP concerning communist infiltration of Negro organizations. In May, 1957, he telephoned the Bureau and advised that he had been contacted by a reporter from "The New York Post" newspaper concerning a story about the FBI. He stated he was going to tell the reporter to "put up or shut up."

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

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

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

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

5/10/65
1 - 2 -

TW

b7C
1205

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 7-19-65

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
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Holmes _____
Gandy _____

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

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

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

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

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

1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Cleveland
(6)

JUL 20 1965

CONTINUED - ON

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Also attached is Jones to DeLoach memo 7-18-65 concerning Judge Marshall's criticism of the Bureau in connection with civil rights matters. The Director stated Judge Marshall's criticism of the FBI and our answers are to be included in memo we send to the Attorney General and Mr. Watson at the White House.

ACTION:

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

V.
A
JES
G
OAS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: July 16, 1965

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL
SOLICITOR GENERAL

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

BACKGROUND:

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

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

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

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

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

On 12-27-46 Marshall wrote to the Attorney General stating that he, Marshall, agreed to bring to the Attorney General's personal attention matters which effect Negroes in connection with the Department of Justice. In this letter, Marshall stated that the FBI had done a good job of peonage in the South, but with this exception the record of the FBI in investigating cases involving Negroes had been notably one-sided. He also stated it would be the Attorney General's duty of making a complete

1 - Mr. Tolson

1 - Mr. DeLoach

JUL 29 1965

JUL 30 1965

(Continued next page...)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach memo, 7-16-65
RE: Judge Thurgood Marshall, Solicitor General

investigation of the FBI to determine why it did not maintain a record as to crimes in which Negroes are victims comparable to its record as to other crimes. On 1-10-47 the Director in a memorandum to the Attorney General regarding these charges by Marshall, pointed out as an example a lynching case in Georgia wherein the FBI interviewed nearly 2,800 persons and a Federal Grand Jury in Athens, Georgia, took testimony from approximately 106 witnesses. Marshall made several other allegations in his 12-27-46 letter to the Attorney General wherein he impugned the integrity of other FBI investigations. These were also refuted by the Director in his memo of 1-10-47 to the Attorney General.

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

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

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

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

In February, 1956, Marshall appeared at the Bureau and was apprised of the Bureau's position on civil rights by former Assistant to the Director L. B. Nichols. At this time, Marshall expressed considerable concern over the Communist Party's efforts to infiltrate the NAACP. It was recommended and approved that Nichols furnish Marshall with public source material regarding the efforts by the communists to infiltrate the Negro movement and in particular the NAACP. Marshall contacted Mr.

M. A. Jones to DeLoach Memo, 7-16-65
RE: Judge Thurgood Marshall, Solicitor General

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

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

✓
JRS
Be certain that portions
being sent to Marshall
are not of FBI & are
not included in
memo we send to
& Watson.

July 19, 1965

THURGOOD MARSHALL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/95 BY SP12
736983

This memorandum summarizes the results of investigation concerning Judge Marshall's activities since 1961. b7C

Employment

On October 5, 1961, Judge Marshall received a request for appointment to the position of Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York. He was nominated for this position on January 15, 1962, and his nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 11, 1962. He is presently serving in this position. b7C

Residence

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

Interviews

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

[REDACTED] stated that because of the interest of Judge Marshall in civil rights and the trips he has taken on behalf of the United States Government, he has not devoted as

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MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT **ENCLOSURE**

Return to [REDACTED] 1250. b7C

77-28227-119

Thurgood Marshall

much time to the business of the United States Court of Appeals as have other judges. He said Judge Marshall is not as well trained as a judge as other members of the Court and is less useful because of this. He said Judge Marshall's previous background and experience have given him a somewhat narrower view than other judges of the Court. He said Judge Marshall has strong views on civil rights and is not as balanced and impartial in this field and is a less able judge than other judges of the Court. b7C

[redacted] United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, advised he has known Judge Marshall since 1961. He stated Judge Marshall tries to the maximum of his capacity to perform his duties as an appellate judge. [redacted] stated that basically Judge Marshall is a good advocate and added that he has had no experience arguing cases before the United States Supreme Court and has the necessary experience for the position of Solicitor General of the United States. He stated that Judge Marshall's judicial temperament as an appellate judge could only be ascertained by reviewing his opinions. He stated there is no question as to Judge Marshall's loyalty to the United States. b7C

[redacted] United States Court of Appeals Second Circuit, New York, New York, stated he has known Judge Marshall since 1961 and believes that Judge Marshall is a good judge. He stated he knows of no one who has any finer character than Judge Marshall. He described him as a man of unquestionable integrity. He said Judge Marshall is vigorous and anticommunist as shown by his efforts to keep the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People from being infiltrated when he was with this organization. He stated Judge Marshall is a good man for the position for which he is being considered. b7C

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

Thurgood Marshall

[REDACTED] b7C
Southern District of New York, New York, New York, stated he has known Judge Marshall for six or seven years and Judge Marshall has been a fine judge since his appointment to the bench. He stated Judge Marshall is extremely well qualified for the position of Solicitor General of the United States. He stated Judge Marshall has an excellent judicial temperament and is excellent in the handling of criminal matters. [REDACTED] recommended Judge Marshall for the position of Solicitor General of the United States.

Robert F. Kennedy, United States Senator from New York advised in Washington, D. C., that he has known Judge Marshall only by reputation for a number of years and has had no personal or social contact with him. He said he has heard more of Judge Marshall's reputation since he has served as a judge in New York. Senator Kennedy stated he understands that Judge Marshall has done a good job. He said he knows nothing adverse concerning Judge Marshall's character, associates, reputation or loyalty. He said he has no adverse comments to make regarding Judge Marshall's appointment to the position of Solicitor General of the United States. b7C

[REDACTED] United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, advised he first met Judge Marshall about 1961 when Judge Marshall was appointed to the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit. [REDACTED] stated that Judge Marshall has reviewed cases that had been previously adjudicated by him in the District Court and he considers Judge Marshall's knowledge of the law to be excellent. He said Judge Marshall's decisions are fair. He said his only social contacts with Judge Marshall have been at judicial conferences. On one occasion at a dinner in New York City he met Mrs. Marshall who impressed him as being a very charming lady and one of the finest ladies he has met. [REDACTED] stated he considers Judge Marshall to be honest, trustworthy and a loyal American citizen. He recommended Judge Marshall for the position of Solicitor General of the United States. b7C

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

Thurgood Marshall

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

[REDACTED] b7C
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, New York, New York, advised he has had frequent professional and social contact with Judge Marshall since 1961. He said Judge Marshall is an outstanding American and a person of the highest personal and professional character. He said he recommended him highly for a responsible position in the Government.

[REDACTED] New York, New York, advised that [REDACTED] b7C
and sees Judge Marshall professionally two or three times a year as well as occasionally on a social basis. He stated he has the highest regard for Judge Marshall's integrity and feels he is a person of excellent character, reputation and associates. He said Judge Marshall's loyalty to the United States is above reproach. He stated it is his opinion that Judge Marshall is in excellent physical condition. He said Judge Marshall has great ability and will continue to do an excellent job for the United States Government in any capacity.

[REDACTED] b7C
advised in Washington, D. C., he made a speech [REDACTED] in which he questioned the integrity and patriotism of Judge Marshall. He said that one of the reasons he made this speech was because when former Governor James P. Coleman of Mississippi was being considered for confirmation by the United States Senate for a Federal judgeship he was asked if his views on racial matters had changed. He said former Governor Coleman made a statement to the effect that his views had changed. [REDACTED] stated he was of the impression that Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York indicated at a hearing that this statement of former Governor Coleman's did not ring true and made a further statement to the effect that men do not change. [REDACTED] stated that, accordingly, he feels that Judge Marshall's past activities in such organizations as the National Lawyers Guild should

Thurgood Marshall

b7C

be highlighted and he should be required to explain his present feelings. [REDACTED] stated he has no personal knowledge concerning Judge Marshall, his associates, background or activities. He stated all information in his possession, which concerned Judge Marshall's activities prior to 1961, was obtained by him from the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

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

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

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

b7C

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

[REDACTED] United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York

b7C

[REDACTED] Southern District of New York, New York, New York

[REDACTED] Southern District of New York, New York, New York

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

1215

Thurgood Marshall

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

Close Relatives

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

Credit and Arrest Checks

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

Bar Affiliations

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

The records of other appropriate bars and bar associations were checked and no information concerning Judge Marshall could be located.

Clearances

The records of the Office of Security, Department of State, disclose Judge Marshall was granted clearances on May 20, 1963, and October 16, 1963, for access to information classified up to confidential.

Thurgood Marshall

Passport Check

The records of the Passport Office, Department of State, disclose Judge Marshall was issued a passport on June 18, 1963, for a trip to Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. He was listed as a "State Department grantee" and the purpose of his trip was to discuss human rights and the law in the United States.

Agency Checks

Information has been received from the following governmental agencies indicating that their files contain either no record or no additional pertinent information concerning Judge Marshall:

Office of Security, Department of State;
Central Intelligence Agency; Committee on
the Judiciary, United States Senate; and Bureau
of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service
Commission.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American
Activities contain no additional pertinent information
concerning Judge Marshall since 1961.

Miscellaneous

An informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised [redacted] that [redacted] b7C
[redacted] Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, stated he felt that Morton Sobell would have a better b7D
chance in court in view of a statement made by Judge Thurgood Marshall of the United States Court of Appeals. Judge Marshall, according to [redacted] indicated that if Ethel Rosenberg appeared before his court at the present time she would be granted a new trial. According to the informant, [redacted] b-
was referring to a court decision which declared that references to the use of the Fifth Amendment before a grand jury by a defendant, when brought out in court, are prejudicial to that defendant.

Thurgood Marshall

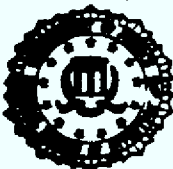
Morton Sobell, a codefendant of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, was convicted on March 29, 1951, in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, of conspiracy to commit espionage on the behalf of the Soviet Union and was sentenced on April 5, 1951, to thirty years' imprisonment. He is currently serving this sentence.

Julius and Ethel Rosenberg were convicted in the United States District Court, Southern District of New York, New York, New York, on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage on the behalf of the Soviet Union. The Rosenbergs were sentenced to death on April 5, 1951, and were executed in Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, New York, on June 19, 1953.

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell was an outgrowth of the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg case, which has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a communist front.

Informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past and who are familiar with some phases of Communist Party activities in the New York City area, advised they had no personal knowledge of Judge Marshall.

The central files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information concerning Judge Marshall since 1961.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

July 19, 1965

THURGOOD MARSHALL

This memorandum summarizes the results of investigation concerning Judge Marshall's activities since 1961.

Employment

On October 5, 1961, Judge Marshall received a recess appointment to the position of Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York. He was nominated for this position on January 15, 1962, and his nomination was confirmed by the United States Senate on September 11, 1962. He is presently serving in this position.

Residence

Judge Marshall and his wife, Cecelia Suyat Marshall, reside at 501 West 123rd Street, New York, New York, with their two minor children and Judge Marshall's aunt, Mrs. Media Dodson.

Interviews

[REDACTED] United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, New York, New York, was interviewed at New Haven, Connecticut, and advised he has been acquainted with Judge Marshall professionally since the Fall of 1961. He said he has found Judge Marshall to be respectable, reliable, responsible, trustworthy, modest, sincere and a devoted family man who possesses a good sense of humor. He said Judge Marshall possesses a bright, quick mind and is well liked by his fellow judges. He regards Judge Marshall as a person of excellent character, morals and reputation. He has never had reason to question Judge Marshall's loyalty to the United States. He said Judge Marshall's associates who are known to him are responsible individuals and Judge Marshall has used good judgment in his choice of associates. b7C

[REDACTED] stated that because of the interest of Judge Marshall in civil rights and the trips he has taken on behalf of the United States Government, he has not devoted as b7C

1279

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

7 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

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 Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of serial 119, pages 2-8.

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

77-88227-119, pages 2-8.

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1220

July 19, 1965

BY LIAISON

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - [REDACTED]

Honorable Marvin Watson
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Watson:

Reference is made to the request made by your office on July 16, 1965, that the 1961 investigation of Judge Thurgood Marshall be brought up to date. The results of the 1961 investigation have previously been furnished to you. Transmitted herewith is a memorandum summarizing the results of the investigation concerning Judge Marshall's activities since 1961.

During the 1940s Judge Marshall, who was then Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, made several charges against this Bureau in connection with civil rights cases. One of these charges was that a police officer, who had allegedly killed a Negro in Tennessee, accompanied FBI Agents during their investigation. This allegation was denied by all Agents working on the case. In another charge it was alleged that the FBI could not locate a certain witness whom Judge Marshall had no difficulty in locating. The FBI discontinued attempts to locate this witness when a United States Attorney ordered the investigation held in abeyance.

On one occasion Judge Marshall alleged that the FBI's record in cases involving Negroes was notably one-sided and cited four cases claiming the FBI had been unable to solve them but National Association for the Advancement of Colored People investigators had produced either eyewitnesses or the names of the subjects. In these cases the facts were either presented to Federal Grand Juries which did not return indictments or the subject was tried and acquitted. In one of these cases nearly 2300 interviews were conducted and approximately 100 witnesses appeared before a Federal Grand Jury.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

NOTE: See memo Cleveland to Gale 7-19-65.

67 SEP 10 1965

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

1250

Honorable Marvin Watson

On another occasion Judge Marshall charged misconduct on the part of Special Agents of the FBI in cases involving Negroes and during interviews with Negroes. Judge Marshall was requested to supply details of the alleged misconduct in order that immediate administrative inquiry could be made and he never answered the request.

[REDACTED] b3

A copy of the enclosed memorandum has been furnished to the Attorney General.

The current investigation of Judge Marshall covered inquiries as to his character, loyalty, general standing and ability, but no inquiries were made as to the sources of his income.

Sincerely yours,

Enclosure

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**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

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☐ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

□ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

□ (k)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(E)

☐ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

□ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

☐ (b)(8)

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□ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

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☐ **For your information:**

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

77-88227, document dated 7/14/65

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FBI/DOJ

SI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum**TO :** The Director**DATE:**

7-16-65

FROM : N. P. Callahan**SUBJECT:** The Congressional Record

Page 14412. Congressman Thompson, (D) New Jersey, spoke concerning a press report that Congressman Waggoner, (D) Louisiana, had questioned the integrity and patriotism of Judge Thurgood Marshall. Mr. Thompson stated "Among other things there is reference to previous associations of Judge Marshall. . . . It says, among other things; 'It is probable that a search of the files of the FBI, the Attorney General's office, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, and an exhaustive search of our own Committee on Un-American Activities would reveal more facts of the same nature.' He went on to state 'It is not the responsibility of anyone here to question, especially in the sanctity of this body, the patriotism and integrity of such a high judicial officer and of such a nominee.'"

Pages 14466-14467. Congressman Waggoner, (D) Louisiana, spoke concerning the nomination of Thurgood Marshall to be Solicitor General. He advised that since the nomination did not come before the House for approval or disapproval he was taking "this means as the only one available to me to get into the record for permanent reference, the information available to me of the Communist front associations of this man." After setting forth pertinent information, he stated "As I say, this is at least a portion of the Communist front activity of the man the President has nominated to be Solicitor General of the United States. It is probable that a search of the files of the FBI, the Attorney General's office, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and an exhaustive search of the records of our own Committee on Un-American Activities would reveal more facts of the same nature."

77-88227-

NOT RECORDED
41 AUG 5 1965

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 7-16-65 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case subject matter files.

Original filed in: 66-1131-2743

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention [REDACTED]
☒ Return to [REDACTED] Super Room Ext

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject: Thurgood Marshall
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

Re _____ Date 7/13 Searcher Initials _____

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
I	77-88227	004
I	62-86660	004
NP	44-10894	004
NP	44-1540	004
I	62-86660-3	Sum 10-11
	004 5	" 12-1
	" 13	" 2-1
	" 18	" 12-1
	" 20	" 5-2
	21	" 4-
NP	77-88277-115	Sum 6-2
NP	62-55047-1143	
NP	101-2483-1507	
SI	100-387835-2948	
NP	100-423937-17	
NP	100-435817-78	EP 27-
NP	157-6-64-175	
NP	157-6-56-194	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Chengcoi LawhairSupervisor [REDACTED]Room 2 FCRe [REDACTED]Date 7/12Searcher
Initial [REDACTED]Prod. [REDACTED]FILE NUMBERSERIALIV140-28317-8NR 100-330771-330456
57NR 100-3-17Wash. Daily News157-4-10-6IV 77-55227-58BWSI4NR 100-10732-1NR 100-435915-36NR37T. C.b7C157-6-2-850851

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
Director, FBI

DATE: JUL 13 1965

FROM : John T. Duffner
Exec. Asst. to the DAG

SUBJECT: Thurgood Marshall
U.S. Circuit Judge - Second Circuit
New York, N.Y.

In 1961 a full field investigation was made on the above and copies of the reports are maintained in our files.

Judge Marshall is now under consideration for appointment as Solicitor General of the United States and it is requested that this office be advised concerning any derogatory information which may have come to the Bureau's attention since the date of completion of the prior investigation.

Spouse: Cecelia Suyat Marshall
501 W. 123rd St.
New York, N.Y.

Soc. Sec. # 131-07-4264

*No Answer Received
per 7-14-65*

77-88227-123

FBI

NOT RECORDED

14 SEP 8 1965

DO NOT WRITE ON

SEP 10 1965

RECORDED-INDEXED

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 16 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI NEW YORK

237PM URGENT 7-16-65

TO DIRECTOR -5- AND BOSTON

FROM NEW YORK /77-26395/

THURGOOD MARSHALL., SPI.

RE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL TO BOSTON, TODAY.

BUREAU DESIRES SUMMARY TELETYPE SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION BY
NOON SUNDAY, JULY EIGHTEEN.

[REDACTED] WITH NAACP, PRESENTLY IN BOSTON, CAN BE
CONTACTED THROUGH [REDACTED]

ACQUAINTANCE, [REDACTED] NYC PRESENTLY

AT [REDACTED]

SPIN.

END

WA... 0240PM DMG WASH DC

77-88227-121

NOT RECORDED

14 SEP 8 1965

26 8 11 21 AM '65

67 SEP 10 1965

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale

DATE: 7-15-65

FROM : W. V. Cleveland

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
SOLICITOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The Deputy Attorney General's Office has requested a name check of our files for any pertinent derogatory information received concerning Thurgood Marshall since the completion of a full field investigation of him in 1961. An up-to-date check was also requested.

The Department request, received July 14, 1965, stated Marshall, who has been U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit, is under consideration for appointment as Solicitor General. It is noted press reports stated President Johnson announced on 7-13-65 that Marshall was being nominated for the above position on that date. Attached is a copy of a Jones to DeLoach memo 7-13-65 setting forth results of current name check concerning Marshall. On 6-24-65 the White House was furnished the results of a name check of the Bureau files concerning Thurgood Marshall.

Bureau files disclose that by memo 1-21-63 the Attorney General was advised of the comments reportedly made by Marshall that if Ethel Rosenberg appeared before the court at the present time, she would be granted a new trial. Marshall apparently said that a reference to the use of the Fifth Amendment before a Grand Jury by a defendant, when brought out in court, is prejudicial to that defendant. Bureau files contain no other pertinent information since 1961 investigation.

ACTION: The Deputy Attorney General's Office is being referred to the above-mentioned memo to the Attorney General 1-21-63 and is being advised Bureau files contain no additional pertinent derogatory information concerning Marshall since the completion of the investigation of him in 1961. The Deputy Attorney General is also being advised there is no arrest record for Marshall in the Identification Division records and is being furnished a copy of a current record check which is favorable.

Enc.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - [redacted]

79 SE

(6)

at
Mr. Tolson
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Bishop
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Holmes
Miss Gandy

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 8 1965

Mr. DeLoach

7-13-65

b7C

M. A. Jones

JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL

BACKGROUND:

Mr. Tolson has requested a memorandum dealing with captioned individual with respect to his appointment as Solicitor General.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Judge Marshall was born in Baltimore, Maryland, July 2, 1908, and received an LL. B. degree from Howard University in 1933. Judge Marshall has served with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) since 1936 and was its Director-Counsel until he received his judgeship a few years ago.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

He was the subject of a Departmental applicant investigation in 1961 for the position of U. S. Circuit Judge. Numerous associates, judges and fellow attorneys highly recommended Marshall. He reportedly had a leading part in the NAACP decision that CP members and sympathizers had no place in that organization. Other attorneys and judges, however, felt his knowledge of matters outside of the civil rights field was very limited. Some individuals pointed out he had no previous judicial experience and felt he was prejudiced, biased and would not have the temperament to act without prejudice.

In 1939, he registered with the American Labor Party and in 1944 was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridical Association. In 1946 Marshall wrote a report adopted by the "National Executive Board of the Lawyers' Guild." In 1947 he was a speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. All of these organizations have been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

On October 29, 1943, the "Daily Worker" contained a photograph of Marshall receiving a check from a Communist Party official for the purpose of fighting "Jim Crow." He was listed as a sponsor, in 1945, of a meeting of the National Negro Congress which had been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450. In 1948, he was arrested in Tennessee for driving while intoxicated. He was immediately released.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

(4)

ENCLOSURE

77-88227-128

Continued...

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Serial 117, page 2.

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

77-88227-122, page 2 of enclosure.

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July 15, 1965

**THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES**

Reference is made to Department memorandum dated July 13, 1965, requesting any derogatory information received concerning Thurgood Marshall since the completion of a prior investigation conducted concerning him in 1961. An [REDACTED] record check was also requested. **b3**
The files of this Bureau disclose that by memorandum dated January 21, 1963, to the Attorney General captioned "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell, Internal Security - C," information concerning Thurgood Marshall was furnished to the Department.

The files of this Bureau, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no further additional pertinent information concerning Judge Marshall since the investigation conducted concerning him in 1961. **b3**

[REDACTED]
Enclosure

NOTE: LHM to the Deputy Attorney General by O-6 7-15-65. **Rev-t 7-15-65**

77-85277-173
NOT RECORDED

14 SEP 8 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____

SEP 15 1965

1234
1250

Room

F B I

Date: 7/16/65

Transmit the following in PLAIN TEXT
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (77-26395)(P)
SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re New York teletype to the Bureau 7/16/65.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a
characterization of the Committee to Secure Justice
for Morton Sobell (CSJMS).

Also enclosed for the Bureau is a copy of
an article entitled "New Vista Given to Episcopalians"
which appeared in the 10/24/64 issue of the "New York
Times" and contains information concerning the appointee.

2-Bureau (Encl 1)(RM)
1-New York

(5)

ENCLOSURE

77-88227-174
NOT RECORDED

17 JUL 17 1965

20 JUL 17 1965

Approved: _____

79 SEP 15 1965 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

Characterization of the Council
Secure Justice for Morton So

GOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL INQUIRY

ENCLOSURE

NEW VISTA GIVEN TO EPISCOPALIANS

Bishops Challenge Church
on Living Alone Issue

By GEORGE FOGAN

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25 — The bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church warned the denomination's 2.5 million members today against becoming a "self-contained club" and called for an overriding "universal commitment" with all Christianity.

In a pastoral letter issued at the close of the body's triennial general convention, the 180 bishops challenged the church to accept change "in order to preserve itself."

"A church that lives to itself will die by itself," they declared.

The letter was a direct endorsement of a manifesto promulgated more than a year ago at a worldwide Anglican Congress in Toronto. The Episcopal Church in this country is one of 15 national churches that form the 42 million member Anglican communion.

The manifesto, entitled "Mutual Responsibility and Interdependence of the Body of Christ," was a warning that the old paternalism of home churches to the mission fields, along with a built-in assumption of white superiority, must be eliminated. It proposed a major centralization of power among the 15 bodies of world Anglicanism.

Apologues for Editorial

Shortly before the two-week convention adjourned this afternoon, the Right Rev. George L. Chalmers, Bishop of Missouri, publicly apologized in behalf of his home city and the host diocese for an editorial that appeared in this morning's St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The editorial was sharply critical of Federal Judge Charles Marshall, who walked out of the convention on Tuesday after its House of Deputies rejected a resolution denouncing anti-white groups and their special organizations.

"Here is a Federal Judge," the editorial said, "the very embodiment of our law, sitting as judge in his court, and in his judicial robes he is a pillar of strength and a CORN OF STOUT. The apostate is hell-bent and not a little hypocritical."

"This is a man who sits upon the United States Circuit Court of Appeals asking his church to encourage followers who violate sacred laws the essence of civilization."

"The terrible danger of such an official endorsement of civil disobedience is that it leaves to the individual to judge what laws to violate."

The editorial noted that between Albany, Ga., and Moscow, Minn., there were "a good half-million people who think that God is the Original Supreme Being."

Attack on Civil Order

"God help this country," Judge Marshall, the editorial continued, "if some Sunday morning the whole procedure takes on the form of a lawless mob and all those who have been the American backbone to go follow their day-dreamed God and not that of the United States Constitution." Monday morning it's take the Lord's Supper, and then come to witness that Civil Rights Act.

In his statement, Bishop Chalmers noted that after Judge Marshall had left the convention the House of Bishops adopted a "very strong and unequivocal statement" on the church's

total responsibility, especially following and over-riding universal commitment with the whole company of Christ's people."

The following were elected members of the church's executive council, the program administrative arm of the church: Very Rev. William Johnson, dean of the Church Divinity School of the Pacific, Berkeley, Calif.; the Rev. Stephen B. Davison, pastor of St. Francis Episcopal Church, Warren, Ark.; the Rev. Henry W. ...

10/24/4

#2

123

judicial body. It is a body of
members and a COURT of
appeals. The spectacle is
before us and a little hypocri-
cal.

"This is a man who sits upon
the United States Circuit Court
of Appeals, among his church
the members follow him who
have entered into the same
of members."

"The terrible danger of such
an official endorsement of civil
disobedience is that it leaves
to the individual to judge what
he is to do."

The editorial noted that be-
cause of the, and the
Court, there were a good
many people who think
that God is the Original Supremacy.

Attack on Civil Disobedience

"This is the country, Judge
Marshall, the editorial
of the whole proceeding
to the public and tell them
that from the Alabama
to go follow their
conscience and not that
"In the statement, Bishop
Chapman noted that after Judge
Marshall had left the conven-
tion, the House of Bishops
adopted a "strong and unquali-
fied statement of the essential
doctrine of obedience to God's
law, and to authority, the right
of conscience under extreme
circumstances to reject unjust
laws which deny human dig-
nity."

"Now," the Bishop said, "the
editorial attack has been
made on Judge Marshall by a St.
Louis newspaper. This attack
deals, unthoughtfully with the
doctrine of man which belongs
not only to Judge Marshall, but
many other citizens, and com-
pletely misrepresents sound and
biblical Christian teaching."

"On behalf of St. Louis and
the Diocese of Missouri, I should
like to apologize for this at-
tack. May I assure this con-
vention of my profound respect
for the statement on Christian
obedience the House of Bishops
passed yesterday and extend
my regrets to our distinguished
brother in Christ whose de-
parture from our midst is a
judgment on us all."

Church in 'New Age'

In their pastoral letter the
Bishops said:
"The church, as it lives for
God and His world must con-
sider the new nature of the
world, and read aright the signs
of the times. Of the many marks
of the new age, perhaps the
most all-embracing is the mas-
sive fact of rapid change, lead-
ing us to say that an old per-
son living today has more
change in man's daily life
than occurred in all previous
history. This means, not only
that the church, like all insti-
tutions, must change in order
to preserve itself, but that it
is called by God to change in
order that it may serve."

"The church is not, by its na-
ture, a series of parishes or
dioceses — like marble on a
city. It is, rather, a world body,
brotherhood, fellowship, through
which there moves a common
drive for life. Let us see, then, as a
great opportunity, that the
head of God in modern history
is pushing us together, and call-
ing us to become what we are.
To fail to adapt to new facts,
the life, forms, and structures
of the church at all levels (na-
tional, diocesan and parochial)
to a form of disintegration, a liv-
ing to our's self, which renders
an observable judgment."

"We are not disintegrated crea-
tures, vaguely seeking an im-
possible task; we are members
of this church of Christ's
church, with God calling us at
our different levels to give of
ourselves."

"We are not disintegrated crea-
tures, vaguely seeking an im-
possible task; we are members
of this church of Christ's
church, with God calling us at
our different levels to give of
ourselves."

"We are not disintegrated crea-
tures, vaguely seeking an im-
possible task; we are members
of this church of Christ's
church, with God calling us at
our different levels to give of
ourselves."

more total responsibility. Any-
one who is not over-whelm-
ing communal character with
in the whole company of
Christ's people."

The following were elected
members of the church's execu-
tive council, the program ad-
ministrative arm of the church:

Cherry, six-year term—the
Very Rev. Sherman Johnson
Dean of the Church Divinity
School of the Pacific, Berkeley,
Calif.; the Rev. Stephen R.
Davensport, pastor of St. Fran-
cis-to-the-Fields parish, Harrods-
Creek, Ky.; the Rev. Edward E.
Tate, of Atlanta. The Very
Rev. Gordon E. O'Brien, pastor
of St. Paul's Church, Peoria, Ill.,
was elected to a three-year
term.

Laymen, six-year terms—
Charles Crump, Memphis,
Tenn.; Charles F. Bond, Mount
Kisco, N. Y.; Albert C. Jacobs,
Martinez, John P. Chassey, West
Point, Va.; Dr. Wilbur C. Katz,
Madison, Wis.; L. Dale Peterson
of Eugene, Ore., and Robert
Van Walker of Channah, Calif.,
were elected to three-year
terms.

#2

1236

NEW YORK

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 16 1965

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE

9-16 PM URGENT 7-16-65

TELETYPE

TO DIRECTOR AND ALBANY AND NEW HAVEN

FROM NEW YORK 77-26395 1P -----22-----

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI

REFERENCE TELEPHONE CALLS TO ALBANY AND NEW HAVEN, INSTANT DATE.

WHITE HOUSE HAS REQUESTED AN SPI TO BE CONDUCTED REGARDING APPOINTEE WHO WAS APPOINTED UNITED STATES SOLICITOR GENERAL. BUREAU HAS REQUESTED INVESTIGATION BE COMPLETED AND TO REACH BUREAU BY NOON JULY EIGHTEEN SIXTYFIVE.

APPOINTEE HAS BEEN CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT, NYC, SINCE SIXTYONE.

INVESTIGATION, NYC, REFLECTS THE FOLLOWING CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGES CAN BE LOCATED AS FOLLOWS----

TELEPHONE [REDACTED] CONNECTICUT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CONNECTICUT, TELEPHONE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] FURNISHED FD THREE ZERO TWO CONCERNING APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. SUBSTANCE OF FD THREE ZERO TWO TELEPHONICALLY DISCUSSED WITH NEW HAVEN/ THOMAS W. SVAN, RETIRED, POST BOX ONE EIGHT TWO EIGHT, POST OFFICE BUILDING, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] VERMONT. ALBANY AND NEW HAVEN HANDLING.

END ACK PLS
79 SEP 15 1965

NOT RECORDED

14 SEP - 8 1965

FBI WASH DC

FROM BALTIMORE (161-1708) RUC 3P

TELETYPE

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT

79 SEP 15 1965

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☒ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

77-88227-126, page 2

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

PAGE THREE

BA 161-1708

[REDACTED] MARYLAND COURT OF
APPEALS, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, VERIFIED MARSHALL'S ADMITTANCE
TO THE MARYLAND BAR OCT. ELEVEN NINETEEN THIRTY-THREE AND
ADVISED THAT HE IS STILL IN GOOD STANDING. b7c

[REDACTED] BALTIMORE
CITY BAR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, ADVISED
THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO COMPLAINTS AGAINST MARSHALL SINCE THE
COMPLAINT FILED OCT. SIXTEEN NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX AND DISMISSED
NOV. FIVE NINETEEN THIRTY-SIX AS REPORTED IN THE NINETEEN
SIXTY-ONE DAPLI INVESTIGATION.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] MARYLAND STATE BAR GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, BALTIMORE,
MARYLAND, ADVISED THAT HER RECORDS DID NOT REFLECT ANY COMPLAINTS
AGAINST MARSHALL.

END

JXM

FBI WASH DC

•

77 12 4 20 44 00
E B T
SEC. 1 11 11 11 11

1240

F B I

Date: 7/16/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (77-72488) (P)

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPI

b7C

Rerep of SA [REDACTED] dated 7/16/65, at WFO.

On 7/16/65, [REDACTED] Records Branch, Office of Security (SY) Department of State, telephonically informed SA [REDACTED] that [REDACTED] Reference Service Section, Civilian Records Branch, Federal Record Center, Alexandria, Virginia, had personally reviewed the appointee's SY file on 7/16/65, and had noted the following additional information.

In April, 1963, the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (CU), Department of State, informed SY that the appointee was under consideration for an American Specialist Grant. After doing a name check, SY, on 5/20/63, informed CU that the appointee was cleared for access to information classified up to confidential on a need-to-know basis.

In October, 1963, CU requested another name check for the appointee in connection with an American Specialist Grant. After completing a name check, SY, on 10/16/63, advised CU that it interposed no objection to the access by appointee to classified information on a need-to-know basis.

The file contained no additional pertinent information.

① - Bureau
1 - WFO

(2)

AIRTEL

77-88227-1181
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 8 1965
b7C

200 8 1 25 N.A.

Approved: [REDACTED]

Sent

M

Per

b7C

FBI WASH DC

FBI CHICAGO

544 PM CDST URGENT 7/16/65

TO: DIRECTOR (77-88227)

FROM: CHICAGO (77-12343)

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 16 1965

TELETYPE

b7C

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

THURGOOD MARSHALL, DAPLI

REFERENCE BUREAU PHONE CALL TO CHICAGO JULY SIXTEEN
INSTANT.

[REDACTED] AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION (ABA)
CHICAGO, ADVISED INSTANT APPLICANT ELECTED ABA APRIL TWENTYFOUR
SIXTYFOUR, CURRENT MEMBER IN GOOD STANDING, NO GRIEVANCES.
APPLICANT'S BIRTH SHOWN JULY TWO NINETEEN EIGHT, ADMITTED TO
BAR NINETEEN THIRTYTHREE IN MARYLAND. CURRENT ADDRESS U.S. COURT
OF APPEALS, FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK CITY.

[REDACTED] NATIONAL
BAR ASSOCIATION (NBA), CHICAGO, ADVISED INSTANT THAT APPLICANT
CURRENT MEMBER OF NBA, EXACT DATE UNKNOWN. NO UNFAVORABLE
INFORMATION OR GRIEVANCES LISTED AGAINST APPLICANT.

REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

~~CORR LINE 1 SECOND WORD SHOULD BE MARSHALL~~

~~AND LINE 9 WORD 1 SHOULD BE OF~~

VA..

FBI WASH DC

20 8 11 23 PM '65

RECEIVED

79 SEP 15 1965

b7C

77-8822
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 8 1965

FBI

1242

FBI

Date: 7/16/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (77-72488)

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPIReWFO report dated 7/16/65. b7c

32 On 7/16/65, [REDACTED] furnished SA [REDACTED] the following information concerning MARSHALL:

[REDACTED] initially stated that he supposes the reason the FBI is contacting him is from the results of his speech on the floor of the House on 7/15/65.

[REDACTED] explained one of the reasons he made this speech was from the result of former Governor COLEMAN's of Louisiana appearance before the Senate Committee concerning his proposed U. S. District Judgeship appointment.

[REDACTED] explained when asked by the Senate Committee if his views on the racial situation had changed, Governor COLEMAN made a statement in effect that they had changed.

[REDACTED] was of the impression that Senator JACOB JAVITS of New York indicated at this hearing that this did not ring true, and in effect said that men do not change, referring to Governor COLEMAN's racial stand. b7c

[REDACTED] stated he feels that THURGOOD MARSHALL's past activity with the National Lawyers Guild should be highlighted and he should be required to explain what his present feelings are concerning the Communist Party (CP).

[REDACTED] stated the information he has obtained concerning MARSHALL and organizations cited as being front groups or associated groups with the CP has come from the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA).

- ① - Bureau
- ① - WFO

77-88222-129
23 8 11:09 AM
14 SEP 8 1965

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

b7c

WFOI 77-72488

[REDACTED] also cited the 2/8/48, Page A 22, and 2/12/48, Page A 82, of the "Washington Evening Star", wherein MARSHALL openly criticized the Government Employee's Loyalty Oath. He also referred to the "Daily Worker" dated 11/24/47, Page 4, wherein MARSHALL was among a group of attorneys protesting the investigation of the CP activities in Hollywood, California. He referred to the HCUA report of December, 1949, which listed MARSHALL as an officer of the National Lawyers Guild.

b7C

[REDACTED] again reiterated he had no personal knowledge concerning MARSHALL, his associates, background, and activities. He stated that the statements he made on the floor of Congress was such as he believed that anyone who would be in a position of Solicitor General should make known what his feelings would be if he were to present a case to the Supreme Court concerning the CP. [REDACTED] stated that in his opinion all of MARSHALL's past affiliation with the Lawyers Guild and related CP affiliations should be examined as to his present feelings concerning the matters, to remove any onus from MARSHALL and the position of Solicitor General, to which he may be appointed.

1244

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JUL 16 1965

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

FBI WASH DC

FBI ALBANY

751 PM EDST URGENT 7/16/65

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ALBANY (161-612)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI.

RE TEL CALL FROM NEW YORK JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT.

MR. CLEVELAND
ROOM 1245

VT., STATES HE DOES NOT KNOW MARSHALL, HAS NEVER MET HIM, AND THEREFORE CAN NOT RECOMMEND HIM ONE WAY OR THE OTHER. HE STATED THAT HE HAS NEVER HEARD ANY CRITICISM OF MARSHALL FROM OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT. REPORT FOLLOWS.

END

WA WA-R U THERE

FBI WASH DC

75-78227-13
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 8 1965

79 SEP 10 1965

FBI NEW YORK

253PM URGENT 7-17-65

TO DIRECTOR

-9-

FROM NEW YORK /77-26395/

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holloman	
Miss Gandy	

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE.

27 ON JULY SEVENTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]

NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE IS STILL THE APPOINTEE-S

[REDACTED] AND HE SEES THE APPOINTEE PROFESSIONALLY TWO OR THREE TIMES A YEAR. [REDACTED] STATED HE ALSO SEES THE APPOINTEE OCCASIONALLY ON A SOCIAL BASIS USUALLY AT THE APPOINTEE-S HOME.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HIS OPINION REGARDING THE APPOINTEE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE HE WAS INTERVIEWED IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HE STATED HE STILL HAS THE HIGHEST REGARD FOR THE APPOINTEE-S INTEGRITY AND FEELS HE IS A PERSON OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES.

STATED THAT APPOINTEE-S LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES IS BEYOND REPROACH

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT AS FAR AS HE IS CONCERNED THE APPOINTEE IS OF HIGH ABILITY AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO AN EXCELLENT JOB FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN ANY CAPACITY.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

END PAGE ONE

79 SEP 13 1965

77-2227-1
NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 8 1965

PAGE TWO

b7c

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IT IS HIS OPINION THAT THE APPOINTEE IS IN
EXCELLENT PHYSICAL CONDITION.

END LINE 15 WDS - E XXX EXCELLENT

END

VA... [REDACTED]

FBI WASH DC

b7c

100-5-11-11

100-5-11-11

1247

FBI WASH DC

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
JUL 16 1965

b7C

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

FBI BOSTON

2 10PM URGENT 7 17 65

TO: DIRECTOR (77-¹⁵²²⁷~~88227~~)
FROM: BOSTON (77-10147)
THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI

RE CLEVELAND
JUL 16 1965

b7C

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU AND BOSTON JULY SIXTEEN
LAST AND REPORT OF SA [REDACTED] SEPTEMBER FIFTEEN
SIXTY-ONE, AT BOSTON, CAPTIONED THURGOOD MARSHALL, CIRCUIT
JUDGE, SECOND CIRCUIT.

26 ON JULY SIXTEEN LAST, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] OF THE
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
EDUCATIONAL FUND INC., [REDACTED]

77-15227-
NOT RECORDED

14 SEP 8 1965

[REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] HE HAS
KNOWN APPOINTEE WELL BOTH SOCIALLY AND PROFESSIONALLY FOR THE
PAST TEN YEARS.

b7C

HE RECOMMENDED APPOINTEE UNCONDITIONALLY FOR THE POSITION
OF SOLICITOR GENERAL. HE CONSIDERS APPOINTEE A VERY ABLE,
EXPERIENCED ATTORNEY AND A MAN OF HIGH PRINCIPLES. HE SAID
NO SEP 15 1965

copies destroyed

1248

BS 77 10147

PAGE TWO

APPOINTEE IS OF UNQUESTIONED LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES AND
A MAN OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES.

ON JULY SEVENTEEN INSTANT, [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] KENNEBUNKPORT, ME., ADVISED SA
[REDACTED] THAT HE IS THE [REDACTED] OF [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] IS IN EUROPE AND
NOT AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW.

ON JULY SIXTEEN LAST, SA [REDACTED] CONTACTED
[REDACTED] BOSTON, MASS
IN AN EFFORT TO REACH [REDACTED]
APPOINTEE. [REDACTED] SAID IF [REDACTED] WAS IN TOWN, HE HAD NOT CONTACTED
HIM AND HE ALSO DETERMINED [REDACTED] HAD NOT BEEN IN TOUCH WITH
LOCAL NAACP OFFICE. HE STATED HE WOULD ADVISE THIS OFFICE IF HE
ASCERTAINED [REDACTED] WHEREABOUTS.

SA [REDACTED] NEW YORK OFFICE WAS TELEPHONICALLY
NOTIFIED OF THE ABOVE. b7c

REPORT FOLLOWS.

CORR 1ST PG

6TH LINE 1ST WORD PARTNER

2ND PG 10TH LINE CORRECT NAME [REDACTED]

END AND ACK PLS

WA. [REDACTED]

FBI WASH DC

TU DT

1249

FBI WASH DC

FBI NEW HAVEN

6:17 PM EDT 7/17/65 URGENT

TO DIRECTOR

FROM NEW HAVEN (161-659)

THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPI.

RE NEW YORK TELEPHONE CALL JULY SIXTEEN LAST.

NEW HAVEN INDICES CONTAIN NO ADDITIONAL DEROGATORY INFO RE MARSHALL
SINCE LAST REPORT IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE.

FOLLOWING CONDUCTED ON JULY SIXTEEN LAST.

✓ 28 [REDACTED] U.S. COURT OF APPEALS FOR THE SECOND
CIRCUIT ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS BEEN ACQUAINTED PROFESSIONALLY
WITH MARSHALL SINCE FALL OF NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HAS FOUND
MARSHALL TO BE RESPECTABLE, RELIABLE, RESPONSIBLE, TRUSTWORTHY, MODEST,
SINCERE AND A DEVOTED FAMILY MAN WHO POSSESSES A GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR.
MARSHALL POSSESSES A BRIGHT QUICK MIND AND IS WELL LIKED BY FELLOW JUDGES.
REGARDS MARSHALL AS A PERSON OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, MORALS AND REPUTATION.

MARSHALL'S ASSOCIATES KNOWN TO [REDACTED] ARE RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUALS.

AND MARSHALL HAS USED GOOD JUDGMENT IN CHOICE OF ASSOCIATES.

1250
b7C

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NOT RECORDED

72-158227-133 9

SEP 15 1965

PAGE TWO

NH 161-659

HAS NEVER HAD REASON TO QUESTION MARSHALL'S LOYALTY TO U.S. BECAUSE OF
INTEREST BY MARSHALL IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND TRIPS TAKEN ON BEHALF OF U.S.
GOVERNMENT, MARSHALL HAS NOT DEVOTED AS MUCH TIME TO BUSINESS OF U.S.
COURT OF APPEALS FOR SECOND DISTRICT AS HAVE OTHER JUDGES. HE IS NOT
AS WELL TRAINED AS A JUDGE AS ARE THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT AND
IS LESS USEFUL BECAUSE OF THIS. HE HAS HAD A MORE NARROW EXPERIENCE
AS A LAWYER THAN OTHER JUDGES OF THE COURT. MARSHALL'S PREVIOUS
BACKGROUND AND EXPERIENCE HAVE GIVEN HIM SOMEWHAT NARROWER VIEW THAN
OTHER JUDGES OF THE COURT. HE HAS STRONG VIEWS ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND IS
NOT BALANCED AND IMPARTIAL IN THIS FIELD AS ARE OTHER JUDGES OF THE
COURT. MARSHALL IS LESS ABLE JUDGE THAN OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT.

29 RETIRED U.S. JUDGE THOMAS W. SWAN, SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
RIVER ROAD, GUILFORD, CONN., ADVISED SA [REDACTED] HE HAS KNOWN
MARSHALL AS A FELLOW JUDGE AND SAT ON THE BENCH WITH HIM. REGARDS HIM
AS ABLE, SINCERE AND IMPARTIAL. BELIEVES MARSHALL HONEST MAN OF DED-
ICATED CONVICTIONS OF EQUALITY FOR ALL. ENDORSES APPOINTMENT AS
SOLICITOR GENERAL.

END PAGE TWO

125

PAGE THREE.....

NH 161-639

b7C

30 [REDACTED], U.S. COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND CIRCUIT,
RESIDING [REDACTED], ADVISE SA [REDACTED] THAT
HE HAS KNOWN MARSHALL PAST THREE YEARS AS ASSOCIATE. STATED APPOINTEE'S
BACKGROUND IS RADICALLY DIFFERENT THAN BACKGROUNDS OF PREVIOUS MEN
WHO HAVE HELD POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL. STATED MARSHALL ALL HIS
LIFE HAS BEEN PROTAGONIST FOR NAACP AND BULK OF HIS EXPERIENCE HAS BEEN
PLEADING CAUSE OF THE COLORED PEOPLE. ADVISED MARSHALL HAS DONE FINE
JOB AND POSSESSES ALL NECESSARY QUALIFICATIONS TO PRESENT CASES TO U.S.
SUPREME COURT. STATED MARSHALL PERSON OF HIGHEST CHARACTER AND
REPUTATION AND THERE IS NO DOUBT AS TO HIS LOYALTY TO U.S.

STATED APPOINTEE IS THROUGHLY PRACTICAL FELLOW WITH A BROAD EX-
PERIENCE WITH PEOPLE. STATED APPOINTEE GREW UP HARD WAY AND KNOWS WHAT
LIFE IS ALL ABOUT. CONCLUDED BY STATING APPOINTEE IS EXCEEDINGLY WELL
QUALIFIED TO PRESENT ANY CASE IN COURT AND HE HAS CONFIDENCE THAT
APPOINTEE WILL DO A GOOD JOB AS U.S. SOLICITOR GENERAL.

END PAGE THREE

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PAGE FOUR.....

NH 161-659

REPORT FOLLOWS.

CORRECTIONS.

LINE 5 PAGE ONE LAST WD SH BE SECOND

LINE 10 PAGE ONE LAST WD SH BE JUDGES

VA 

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SENT BY CODED TELETYPE
FBI NEW YORK
250 AM EDST URGENT 7-17-65
TO DIRECTOR -3-
FROM NEW YORK /77-26395/

JUL [REDACTED]
TELETYPE

MR. CLEVELAND
ROOM 5

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Belmont	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b7c

THURGOOD MARSHALL. SPI.

RE BUREAU TELEPHONE CALL TO NY, JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT

[REDACTED] TO JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] JULY SIXTEEN THAT JUDGE MARSHALL HAS CONTINUOUSLY SERVED ON THE BENCH SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE CURRENTLY RESIDES AT FIVE ZERO ONE WEST ONE HUNDRED TWENTYTHIRD STREET, NYC ALONG WITH WIFE, TWO SONS, AND HIS AUNT, MEDIA DODSON, THE LATTER MOVING IN WITH JUDGE MARSHALL AFTER HER HUSBAND'S DEATH. DODSON IS APPOINTEE'S MOTHER'S SISTER. SHE RECOMMENDED HIM HIGHLY.

[REDACTED] US COURT OF APPEALS, FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE SINCE HE WAS APPOINTED IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HAS NEVER BEEN TO HIS HOME BUT HAS MET HIS WIFE. [REDACTED] STATED APPOINTEE TRIES TO MAXIMUM OF HIS CAPACITY TO PERFORM HIS DUTIES AS AN APPELLATE JUDGE. BASICALLY, ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] THE APPOINTEE IS AN ADVOCATE AND A GOOD ADVOCATE. HE ADDED THAT APPOINTEE HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE ARGUING CASES IN THE US SUPREME COURT AND THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE FOR THE POS-
END PAGE ONE.....

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PAGE TWO

ITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE US. HE STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE'S JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AS AN APPELLATE JUDGE COULD ONLY BE ASCERTAINED BY REVIEWING HIS OPINIONS. HE STATED THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES. b7C

3 [REDACTED] US COURT OF APPEALS, FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE STATED HE BELIEVES THAT JUDGE MARSHALL IS A GOOD JUDGE, AND HE KNOWS NO ONE WHO HAS ANY FINER CHARACTER THAN THE APPOINTEE. HE DESCRIBED THE APPOINTEE AS A MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE INTEGRITY WHO INSISTS ON THE FULL TREATMENT IN EVERY THING HE DOES. HE DIVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS VIGROUSLY ANTI-COMMUNIST AS SHOWN IN HIS EFFORTS TO KEEP THE NAACP FROM BEING INFILTRATED WHEN HE WAS WITH THIS ORGANIZATION. HE STATED THE APPOINTEE IS A GOOD MAN FOR THE JOB FOR WHICH HE BEING CONSIDERED. b7C

4 [REDACTED] US DISTRICT COURT, SDNY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND DESCRIBED JUDGE MARSHALL AS EVERY INCH A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR WHO IS VERY LOYAL TO THE US HE STATED HE COULD NOT THINK OF ANYTHING BUT THE HIGHEST PRAISE FOR JUDGE MARSHALL. HE MET APPOINTEES WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND FINDS HER AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN OF GOOD CHARACTER. HE ADVISED HE FEELS THAT JUDGE MARSHALL IS A GOOD MAN
END PAGE TWO.....

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PAGE THREE

FOR THE POSITION FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN APPOINTED AND HE WOULD
RECOMMEND HIM. b7c

5 [REDACTED] US DISTRICT COURT SDNY, ADVISED
SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE FIRST MET APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN
SIXTYONE. HE STATED APPOINTEE HAS BECOME AN EXCELLENT JUDGE WITH GREAT
UNDERSTANDING AND ONE OF THE MOST COOPERATIVE PERSONS HE KNOWS. HE
STATED APPOINTEE HAS AN EXCELLENT JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AND HE HAS
NO REASON WHATSOEVER TO QUESTION HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.
HE RECOMMENDED HIM FOR THE APPOINTMENT FOR WHICH HE IS BEING CONSIDERED.

6 [REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT
HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR SIX OR SEVEN YEARS AND JUDGE MARSHALL HAS
BEEN A FINE JUDGE SINCE BEING APPOINTED TO THE BENCH. HE STATED THE
APPOINTEE IS EXTREMELY WELL QUALIFIED FOR THE POSITION OF SOLICITOR
GENERAL. HE HAS MET APPOINTEE'S WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, BUT DOES
NOT KNOW HER WELL ENOUGH TO COMMENT CONCERNING HER. HE STATED APPOINTEE
HAS EXCELLENT JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AND IS EXCELLENT ON CRIMINAL MATTERS.
HE RECOMMENDS. b7c

7 [REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE
HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND FINDS HIM A VERY COMPET-
ENT JUDGE. HE HAS ARGUED APPEALS BEFORE THE APPOINTEE AND HAS FOUND
HIM EXTREMELY ALERT TO PROBLEMS AND ONE WHO GETS THROUGH TO THE HEART
OF THE MATTER. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY REASON TO QUESTION HIM FOR THE
POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE US.

END PAGE THREE.....

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PAGE FOUR

b7c

8 [REDACTED] US DISTRICT COURT, SDNY A RES-
IDENT OF [REDACTED] ADVISED SA

[REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTYFIVE, THAT HE FIRST MET
THURGOOD MARSHALL ABOUT NINETEEN SIXTYONE WHEN MARSHALL WAS APPOINTED
TO THE SECOND CIRCUIT US COURT OF APPEALS. MARSHALL HAD HAD NO PRIOR
JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE BUT HAD HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE AS ATTORNEY
FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE
(NAACP) AND SOME OF THAT EXPERIENCE WAS ARGUING CASES BEFORE US SUPREME
COURT. HE STATED THAT MARSHALL HAD REVIEWED CASES THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY
BEEN ADJUDICATED BY [REDACTED] IN THE DISTRICT COURT. [REDACTED] STATED
HE CONSIDERED MARSHALL'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW TO BE EXCELLENT. HIS
DECISIONS ARE CONSIDERED BY [REDACTED] TO BE VERY FAIR AND THAT MARSHALL
ONLY "CALLS THEM AS HE SEES THEM" HE STATED THAT HIS ONLY
SOCIAL CONTACTS WITH MARSHALL HAVE BEEN AT JUDICIAL CONFERENCES, AND
ON ONE OCCASION AT A DINNER IN NEW YORK CITY WHERE [REDACTED]
ALSO MET MRS. MARSHALL. HE STATED THAT MRS. MARSHALL IMPRESSED HIM
AS BEING A VERY CHARMING LADY WHOM HE CONSIDERED ONE OF THE FINEST HE
END PAGE FOUR.....

b7c

(25)

PAGE FIVE

HAS MET. HE SAID THAT MARSHALL AS A JUDGE HAS AN EXCELLENT SENSE OF HUMOR AND HE CAN SEE NOTHING UNFAVORABLE CONCERNING HIM. HE CONSIDERS HIM HONEST, TRUSTWORTHY AND A LOYAL AMERICAN CITIZEN WHOM HE WOULD RECOMMEND FOR A POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE, [REDACTED] CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED WITH APPOINTEE PRIOR TO APPOINTEE'S APPOINTMENT AS A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE. HE KNEW HIM PRIMARILY THROUGH HIS REPUTATION AS AN ATTORNEY FOR THE NAACP. [REDACTED] STATED THAT APPOINTEE HAS MADE A FINE APPEARANCE AS A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE AND HAS BEEN A GOOD COLLEAGUE. [REDACTED] STATED HE KNOWS NOTHING WHICH WOULD REFLECT UNFAVORABLY UPON APPOINTEE WHATSOEVER, AND IS SORRY TO SEE HIM LEAVE. HE STATED HE KNEW OF NO REASON WHY APPOINTEE'S APPOINTMENT AS US SOLICITOR GENERAL SHOULD NOT BE CONFIRMED BY THE US SENATE. b7C

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE, [REDACTED] US DISTRICT JUDGE FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE KNEW THAT APPOINTEE IS A PERSON WHO WOULD ALWAYS PLACE HIS PRINCIPLES ABOVE PERSONAL GAIN. APPOINTEE IS A PERSON OF THE HIGHEST MORALES, IS END PAGE FIVE.....PA sony b7C

1258

PAGE SIX

RELIABLE, DECENT, TEMPERATE, AND AN OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL. APPOINTEE HAS A VERY GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR, AND TO HIS UNDERSTANDING HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB AS A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE. [REDACTED] COULD NOT RECOMMEND APPLICANT HIGHLY ENOUGH FOR THE POSITION OF US SOLICITOR GENERAL. b7C

11 ON JULY SIXTEEN [REDACTED] SECOND CIRCUIT OF APPEALS, WAS INTERVIEWED AT [REDACTED] BY SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE TO THE SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THE APPOINTEE IS AN ABLE, INTELLIGENT MAN, WHO IS "MARVELOUS IN CIVIL RIGHTS." HE HAS SEEN THE APPOINTEE AND HIS WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND REGARDS THEM AS LOYAL AMERICANS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES HE RECOMMENDED THE APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE US GOVERNMENT. b7C

12 [REDACTED] [REDACTED] NYC, ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTYFIVE ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN TEN OR ELEVEN AND HAS FOLLOWED HIS ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS CLOSELY OVER THE YEARS. HE HAS GREAT ADMIRATION FOR MARSHALL AND HAS BEEN INTENSELY INTERESTED IN HIS SUCCESS AND ADVANCEMENT. MARSHALL IS "A ONE" AND "FIRST CLASS" IN EVERY RESPECT AS FAR AS HE IS CONCERNED. END PAGE SIX.....

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b7C

[REDACTED] STATED THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL IS A CREDIT TO HIS RACE AND A CREDIT TO HIS COUNTRY. HE ADVISED THAT NONE OF HIS OPINIONS RE THE APPOINTEE WOULD HAVE CHANGED SINCE HIS LAST INTERVIEW ON THIS SUBJECT IN SIXTY ONE.

[REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVED THE APPOINTEE TO POSSESS THE VERY HIGHEST ABILITY IN LAW AND THE JUDICIARY. HE STATED THAT MARSHALL WAS A "JUDGE AMONG JUDGES" JUST AS HE WAS A "LAWYER AMONG LAWYERS". THE APPOINTEE IS ALSO A PERFECT GENTLEMAN AND THERE HAS NEVER BEEN THE SLIGHTEST TAINT TO HIS PERSONAL OR PUBLIC LIFE. HE HAS NEVER BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH AN ORGANIZATION OF A QUESTIONABLE NATURE AND HAS NEVER BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD BE IN THE SLIGHTEST CRITICIZED. HE ADVISED THAT HE WOULD HIGHLY RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE IN ALL RESPECTS.

b7C

13 ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, MR. ARTHUR SPINGARN, ATTORNEY, THREE ZERO SIX WEST FORTY FOURTH ST., NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE NAACP AND THAT HE HIRED MARSHALL WHEN HE, SPINGARN, WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGAL COMMITTEE OF THE NAACP. HE RECALLED BEING

END PAGE SEVEN

12

PAGE EIGHT /NY 77-26395/

INTERVIEWED CONCERNING MARSHALL IN SIXTY ONE AND SAID THAT HE STILL HOLDS THE SAME HIGH OPINION OF MARSHALL AS HE DID THEN. HE STATED THAT HE HAS MAINTAINED THE SAME CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH MARSHALL DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THAT MARSHALL AND HIS FAMILY FREQUENTLY SPENT SUMMER VACATIONS WITH SPINGARN AT SPINGARN-S SUMMER HOME IN AMENIA, NEW YORK, UNTIL TWO YEARS AGO WHEN THE HOME BURNED DOWN. HE SAID MARSHALL IS IN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING A COTTAGE ON THE LAND. HE ADDED THAT AS A U. S. CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE, MARSHALL ADDED STATURE, AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AS A COMPETENT FAIR INDIVIDUAL WITH AN EXCELLENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW. HE SAID HE IS STRONGLY ANTI-COMMUNIST, THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY ARE ENTIRELY LOYAL TO THE U. S. AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND MARSHALL HIGHLY FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED] b7c
[REDACTED] NAACP, [REDACTED], NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THAT HE WAS INTERVIEWED IN SIXTY ONE CONCERNING MARSHALL, THAT HE HAS HAD FREQUENT PROFESSIONAL AND SOCIAL CONTACT WITH MARSHALL DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THAT NOTHING HAS OCCURRED THAT WOULD CHANGE THE
END PAGE EIGHT

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VERY HIGH OPINION THAT HE HOLDS OF MARSHALL IN SIXTY ONE. HE SAID THAT MARSHALL IS AN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN, A PERSON OF THE HIGHEST PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM HIGHLY FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

b7C

15 ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE INTIMATELY SINCE NINETEEN FIFTY TWO, AND KNEW HIM ON A CASUAL BASIS TEN YEARS PRIOR TO THAT TIME. HE ADVISED THAT APPOINTEE AND HIS WIFE ARE LOYAL AMERICANS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER AND REPUTATION. HE ADVISED THAT APPOINTEE POSSESSES UNMISTAKEABLE LEGAL ABILITY AND ALWAYS DEMONSTRATED HIMSELF TO BE A BRILLIANT ATTORNEY. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS A BROTHER WHO IS A PHYSICIAN IN BALTIMORE, AND ALSO HAS AUNT. NEITHER OF WHOM ARE WELL KNOWN TO [REDACTED] HE RECOMMENDED APPOINTEE WITHOUT QUALIFICATION FOR A POSITION OF HIGH TRUST AND CONFIDENCE.

b7C

14 ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., [REDACTED]
END PAGE NINE

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b7C

NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN FORTY NINE THROUGH THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH THE NAACP. HE STATED THAT HIS PREVIOUS COMMENTS FROM THE SIXTY ONE INVESTIGATION OF THE APPOINTEE WOULD STILL STAND. HE RELATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING AMERICANS IN THE COUNTRY TODAY. HE STATED THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO THE CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ASSOCIATES, REPUTATION AND MORALS OF THE APPOINTEE. HE STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB AS FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE AT NYC SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT IN SIXTY ONE BY PREISDENT KENNEDY. HE STATED THAT HE WOULD FURTHER DESCRIBE THE APPOINTEE AS "FIRST RATE" AND WOULD BE IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH ANY APPOINTMENT GIVEN THE APPOINTEE BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN A POSITION INVOLVING TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE GOVERNMENT.

b7C

17 [REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE FOR OVER TWENTY YEARS BOTH IN A SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL WAY. HE HAS ALWAYS FOUND APPOINTEE OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD IN HIS DEALINGS WITH HIM. APPOINTEE HAS ALWAYS CONDUCTED HIMSELF IN AN EXCELLENT WAY SOCIALLY, IS A MAN OF STRONG MORAL CONVICTIONS AND [REDACTED] HAD NO COMPUNCTIONS IN RECOMMENDING APPOINTEE FOR A HIGH POSITION OF TRUST IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

b7C

18 ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
END PAGE TEN

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b7c

[REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT SHE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN FORTY SIX WHEN BOTH WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AT NYC. SHE STATED THAT IN SIXTY ONE THE APPOINTEE WAS APPOINTED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS A FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE IN NYC. SHE STATED THAT HER PREVIOUS STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE PRIOR TO HIS BEING APPOINTED FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE REMAINED THE SAME IN ALL PHASES. SHE STATED THAT SHE FIRMLY BELIEVED THAT THE EXPERIENCE ATTAINED BY THE APPOINTEE WHILE LEGAL COUNSEL WITH THE NAACP OVER THE YEARS AS WELL AS HIS TENURE AS A FEDERAL COURT JUDGE WOULD PLACE THE APPOINTEE IN A POSITION OF ANY NATURE INVOLVING TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE GOVERNMENT. [REDACTED] RELATED THAT THE APPOINTEE AND FAMILY WERE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ASSOCIATES, MORALS AND REPUTATION. SHE STATED SHE WOULD HAVE NOTHING BUT THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION FOR THE APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION INVOLVING TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE GOVERNMENT.

b7c

19

[REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR APPROX
END PAGE ELEVEN

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b7C

FIFTEEN YEARS. [REDACTED] STATED HE KNEW HIM FIRST WHEN [REDACTED] AND THE THE APPOINTEE WAS HEAD OF THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE FUND. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE KNOWS THE APPOINTEE BOTH PROFESSIONALLY AND SOCIALLY AND HAS ALWAYS FOUND HIM TO BE A VERY ABLE LAWYER AND HIS INTEGRITY WAS BEYOND REPROACH. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE HAS VISITED THE APPOINTEE-S HOME, KNEW HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN AND THAT THEY ARE A FINE FAMILY. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE-S MORAL CHARACTER, PERSONAL HABITS AND REPUTATION ARE BEYOND REPROACH AND NEVER HAS HE HAD ANY REASON TO QUESTION HIS LOYALTY TO THE U. S. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE WITHOUT RESERVATIONS FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

b7C

2° [REDACTED] NYC, AND RESIDING AT [REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR APPROX FORTY YEARS AND IS ONE OF HIS OLDEST PERSONAL FRIENDS. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FROM THE TIME HE WAS A YOUNG MAN AND HAS WATCHED HIM GROW UP TO BE THE WONDERFUL PERSON AND ABLE LAWYER THAT HE IS TODAY. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS EMINENTLY QUALIFIED TO HANDLE ANY POSITION THAT THE GOVERNMENT MIGHT HAVE IN MIND
END PAGE TWELVE

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PAGE THIRTEEN /NY 77-26395/

FOR HIM AS EVIDENCED BY HIS RECORD AS A FEDERAL JUDGE. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS A MAN OF THE HIGHEST PERSONAL IDEALS AND PERSONAL STANDARDS AND THAT HIS MORAL CHARACTER AND HIS LOYALTY TO HIS COUNTRY IS BEYOND REPROACH. [REDACTED] ADDED THAT HIS PERSONAL INTEGRITY, HONESTY, HIS ABILITY AND HIS REPUTATION AS A PERSON, AS A LAWYER AND A JUDGE IS OUTSTANDING. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HOLDING THE APPOINTEE IN THE HIGHEST RESPECT HE WOULD RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

b7c

21 ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED] NY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS. HE STATED THAT HE WAS [REDACTED] TO THE APPOINTEE WHO HEADED THE LEGAL OFFICE OF THE NAACP IN THE EARLY NINETEEN FORTIES, WHEN THAT OFFICE WAS LOCATED AT SIXTY NINE FIFTH AVE., NYC, AND LATER AT TWENTY WEST FORTIETH ST., NYC. [REDACTED] SAID THAT THIS OFFICE IS PRESENTLY KNOWN AS THE LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION FUND LOCATED AT TEN COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NYC. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE RE-


END PAGE THIRTEEN

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PAGE FOURTEEN /NY 77-26395/

CEIVED GREAT JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE IN THIS OFFICE AND THROUGH THE YEARS HAS ACQUIRED AN OUTSTANDING LEGAL BACKGROUND. HE SAID THE APPOINTEE HAS APPEARED IN AT LEAST THIRTY EIGHT TO FORTY CASES BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT AS WELL AS MANY TIMES IN VARIOUS OTHER HIGH FEDERAL COURTS AND IN THIS REGARD, IS ONE OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED ATTORNEYS IN THE U. S. IN THIS PRACTICE.

HE SAID THAT HE KNOWS THE APPOINTEE VERY WELL, HAVING BEEN IN CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH HIM FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS, AND REGARDS HIM AS A LOYAL AMERICAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, REPUTATION, MORALS AND ASSOCIATES, CONCERNING WHOM HE KNOWS NO DEROGATORY INFO. HE ADVISED THAT HE HAS HAD MANY OCCASIONS TO OBSERVE THE APPOINTEE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND DISTRICT, WHERE THE APPOINTEE HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB EXHIBITING FIRST RATE LEGAL ABILITY. HE BELIEVES THE APPOINTEE HAS A GOOD GRASP OF CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION OF VARIOUS CRIMINAL STATUTES AND SITUATIONS AND IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED AND ALIGNED IN HIS THINKING WITH U. S. SUPREME COURT JUDGE TOM CLARK. b7c

 SAID THAT HE CONSIDERS ANY ADVANCE THAT THE APPOINTEE MIGHT MAKE IN THE LEGAL FIELD WOULD BE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE
END PAGE FOURTEEN

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U. S. HE SAID HE WOULD RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST
IN THE U. S. GOVERNMENT. b7c

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NYC. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE KNEW THE APPOINTEE-S
PARENTS AND HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE HIS BIRTH. [REDACTED] STATED THAT
HE SAW HIM GROW UP [REDACTED] AT THE APPOINTEE-S WEDDING. [REDACTED]
ADDED THAT THE APPOINTEE WAS A DEVOTED FAMILY MAN, A TRUE AMERICAN AND
"ONE ON WHOM HE WOULD BET HIS LIFE". [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE COULD NOT
SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THE APPOINTEE AND THAT HE WAS A MAN OF GREAT PER-
739\-\frac{3}{4} CHARACTER, PERSONAL HABITS, AND ABILITY IN THE FIELD OF LAW. [REDACTED]
ADDED THAT HIS LOYALTY TO HIS COUNTRY WAS NOT TO BE QUESTIONED. [REDACTED]
STATED THAT BECAUSE OF THE APPOINTEE-S KINDNESS, LOYALTY, CHARACTER,
AND DEVOTEDNESS TO HIS COUNTRY, HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM FOR ANY
POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

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b7C

27 ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE JUNE FIFTY SEVEN, AND CONSIDERS HIM TO BE A GREAT AMERICAN AND A PERSON OF THE HIGHEST INTEGRITY. [REDACTED] DESCRIBED THE APPOINTEE AS A PERSON WHO HAS COURAGE IN HIS BELIEFS AND A GREAT CONVICTION FOR THE WELFARE OF PEOPLE. [REDACTED] THE APPOINT

HAS HANDLED LEGAL MATTERS IN A HIGHLY COMPETENT MANNER AND ENJOYS AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AMONGST HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS UNQUESTIONABLY LOYAL TO THE U. S. AND HE HIGHLY RECOMMENDS THE APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

b7C

24 [REDACTED]
OF NEW YORK, ADVISED SA [REDACTED]

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE

THAT HE PRESENTLY HAS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

END PAGE SIXTEEN

12

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b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAS HAD ONLY LIMITED SOCIAL CONTACTS WITH JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT AS A U. S. JUDGE IN SIXTY ONE. HE CONTINUED BY STATING HE FEELS FROM WHAT HE HAS HEARD OF JUDGE MARSHALL-S ACTIONS SINCE BEING PUT ON THE BENCH THAT HE POSSESSES THE SAME, IF NOT MORE SO, HIGH QUALITY AND ATTRIBUTES NEEDED BOTH FOR A GENTLEMAN AND A JUDGE AS HE DID IN SIXTY ONE.

HE CONSIDERED JUDGE MARSHALL TO POSSESS THE HIGHEST LEGAL REPUTATION POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF HIS LONG CONDITIONING WHICH ENABLED HIM TO LISTEN TO BOTH SIDES OF AN ARGUMENT UNBIASEDLY. [REDACTED] FELT THAT JUDGE MARSHALL-S RECENT YEARS ON THE BENCH SHOWED THAT HE HAS AN IDEAL JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT.

IN CONCLUSION, [REDACTED] COMMENTED HE KNEW OF NO REASONS TO QUESTION JUDGE MARSHALL-S LOYALTY, CHARACTER OR ASSOCIATES.

b7c

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED] AND [REDACTED] [REDACTED] FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT THEY WERE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH THE APPOINTEE EITHER OFFICIALLY OR

END PAGE SEVENTEEN

11

PAGE EIGHTEEN /NY 77-26395/

PERSONALLY.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THE RECORDS OF THE NEW YORK TIMES MORE WERE REVIEWED BY IC [REDACTED] AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "NEW VISTA GIVEN TO EPISCOPALIANS" APPEARED IN THE OCTOBER TWENTY FOURTH ISSUE OF "THE NEW YORK TIMES" AND CONTAINED INFO CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE. A COPY OF THIS ARTICLE IS BEING SUBMITTED BY AIRTEL.

b7c

25 ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE MAX YERGAN, PINESBRIDGE ROAD, OSSINING NEW YORK, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT SINCE NINETEEN SIXTY ONE HE HAS SEEN THE APPOINTEE ON ONLY ONE OR TWO OCCASIONS FROM A DISTANCE. HE STATED THAT HE HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE AND THAT HIS OPINIONS OF THE APPOINTEE-S CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND LOYALTY HAVE NOT CHANGED SINCE SIXTY ONE. HE WOULD RECOMMEND APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE U. S. GOVERNMENT.

b2, b7D
C

ON [REDACTED] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFO IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]
END PAGE EIGHTEEN

PAGE NINETEEN /NY 77-26395/

b7c

[REDACTED] COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL /CSJMS/ STATED THAT [REDACTED] FELT SOBELL WOULD HAVE A BETTER CHANCE IN COURT IN VIEW OF THE STATEMENT BY US APPEALS COURT JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL. JUDGE MARSHALL, ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] INDICATED THAT IF ETHEL ROSENBERG APPEARED BEFORE HIS COURT AT THE PRESENT TIME, SHE WOULD BE GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

MORTON SOBELL WAS CONVICTED ON MARCH TWENTY NINE FIFTY ONE IN THE USDC, SDNY OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND WAS SENTENCED ON APRIL FIVE FIFTY ONE TO THIRTY YEARS IMPRISONMENT. HE IS CURRENTLY SERVING HIS SENTENCE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WERE CONVICTED IN THE USDC, SDNY ON MARCH TWENTY NINE FIFTY ONE OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE ROSENBERGS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH ON APRIL FIVE FIFTY ONE. THEY WERE LEGALLY EXECUTED AT SING SING PRISON, OS-SINING, NEW YORK, ON JUNE NINETEEN FIFTY THREE.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE CSJMS BEING FORWARDED BY AIRTEL.
END PAGE NINETEEN

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PAGE TWENTY /NY 77-26395/

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST JUDICIAL DEPT.,
TWENTY FIFTH ST. AND MADISON AVE., NYC, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT
THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION, SECOND JUDICIAL DEPT.,
FORTY FIVE MONROE PLACE, BROOKLYN, NY, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS
NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
FORTY TWO WEST FORTY FOUR ST., NYC, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THE APPOINTEE
WAS ELECTED MARCH SIXTY THREE TO THIS BAR ASSOCIATION.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FORTY TWO WEST FORTY
FOUR ST., NYC, GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS NO
RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
NEW YORK COUNTY LAWYER-S ASSOCIATION, FOURTEEN VESEY ST., NYC, ADVISED
END PAGE TWENTY

PAGE TWENTY ONE /NY 77-26395/

b7c

IC [REDACTED] THAT THE APPOINTEE WAS ADMITTED IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
BROOKLYN BAR ASSOCIATION, ONE TWO THREE REMSEN ST., BROOKLYN, NY,
ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

IN JULY SIXTY FIVE, SEVERAL CONFIDENTIAL SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH SOME
PHASES OF CP ACTIVITY IN THE NYC AREA ADVISED THAT THEY HAD NO PERSONAL
KNOWLEDGE OF THE APPOINTEE.

b7c

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED] CREDIT BUREAU
OF GREATER NEW YORK, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT HER RECORDS RE-
FLECT FAVORABLE CREDIT RATINGS FOR THE APPOINTEE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT SHE COULD LOCATE NO RECORD FOR [REDACTED]

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED] POUGHKEEPSIE
CREDIT BUREAU, WHICH COVERS AMENIA, NY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT
HE HAD NO RECORD FOR THE APPOINTEE OR [REDACTED]

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] DUTCHESS COUNTY SHERIFF-S OFFICE, POUGHKEEPSIE, NY, ADVISED
END PAGE TWENTY ONE

b7c

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PAGE TWENTY TWO /NY 77-26395/

SA [REDACTED] THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO RECORD FOR THE APPOINTEE OR [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7c

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, SA [REDACTED] CAUSED THE RECORDS
THE NYCPD TO BE CHECKED BY [REDACTED] BUREAU
OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION., [REDACTED] INFORMATION UNIT.

[REDACTED] OLD RECORD ROOM /ALL OF THE ABOVE OF THE NEW YORK
CITY POLICE DEPT./., AND [REDACTED] FINGERPRINT BUREAU, CRIM
NAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. NO RECORD WAS LOCATED FOR THE AP-
POINTEE, [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED]

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED] BUREAU O
SPECIAL SERVICES, NYCPD, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO
RECORD FOR THE APPOINTEE OR HIS RELATIVES.

b7c

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED] USDC, SDNY,
FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HER RECORDS
FAILED TO DISCLOSE THAT THE APPLICANT HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE
END PAGE TWENTY TWO

PAGE TWENTY THREE /NY 77-26395/

b7c

BEFORE THE FEDERAL COURT OF THE SDNY.

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED] USDC, EDNY, TWO TWO FIVE WASHINGTON ST., BROOKLYN, NY, ADVISED THAT HER RECORDS SUBSEQUENT TO NINETEEN FORTY FAILED TO DISCLOSE THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE FEDERAL COURT. RECORDS PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY WERE NOT AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW.

ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO CONTACT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS WHO WERE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE AND WHO WERE UNAVAILABLE AT THIS TIME..

[REDACTED]

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, NY SIX NINE FOUR - S ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE COULD FURNISH NO ADDITIONAL INFO CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

b7c

INTERVIEW OF [REDACTED] SCHEDULED FOR JULY SEVENTEEN IN-
END PAGE TWENTY THREE

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PAGE TWENTY FOUR /NY 77-26395/

STANT AND NYO WILL SUTEL RESULTS.

REPORT TO FOLLOW.

END

VA 

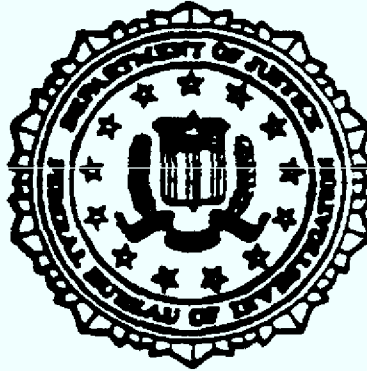
FBI WASH DC

b7C

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101

129

FILE DESCRIPTION



SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Headquarters file 77-88227

VOLUME NO. 3

218

F B I

Date: 7/18/65

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via Airtel _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, WFO (77-72488) (RUC)

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPIRe WFO airtel 7/16/65. b7C

The CONGRESSIONAL RECORD - SENATE, dated 9/11/62, pages 19007 through 19055, contains information regarding the nomination of the appointee as U. S. Circuit Judge. This material was reviewed by SA [REDACTED]. It contains the comments of Senators who favored, and of those who opposed, the appointee's nomination and detailed material supporting points of view. The following material was selected as of interest.

At the outset Senator JOHNSTON, identified only as the chairman of the subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, spoke against the nomination stressing that appointee's law practice was limited to practice for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). JOHNSTON mentioned that the full committee took the matter up and reported to the Senate prior to receiving the testimony of the subcommittee even though notified that the subcommittee had concluded the hearings.

JOHNSTON mentioned that although the appointee had practiced law in New York since 1938, he had never been licensed to practice there. JOHNSTON discussed this as the practice of law without a license. JOHNSTON brought out that the question of such practice was brought up in the subcommittee hearings, and that in response to a specific question as to whether the appointee had practiced in New York, the appointee answered, "I did not." b7C

1 Bureau 20 E 10 21 AM
1 WFO

77-88227-135
NOT RECORDED

14 SEP 8 1965

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

79 SEP 15 1965

JOHNSTON charged that the appointee practiced barratry and maintenance (maintaining, supporting, or promoting the litigation of another). JOHNSTON mentioned a case in the district court of Smith County Texas, Seventh Judicial District - the State of Texas against the NAACP. In that case the judge found that the NAACP and its dominated NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund among other things to have practiced barratry contrary to the laws of Texas. JOHNSTON mentioned the appointee's association with these organizations. JOHNSTON mentioned that the appointee was questioned as to an appeal to the above case, and the appointee advised that the case was never appealed.

Mr. THURMOND mentioned a case - NAACP against HARRISON in the Supreme Court of Appeals of the State of Virginia. THURMOND said this court upheld a lower court which had held that the solicitation of business by the NAACP violated Virginia law and canons of legal ethics.

JOHNSTON mentioned the appointee's testimony as to his membership in the NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD subsequent to the resignation of several who resigned because of the Communist domination. He mentioned that the testimony clearly shows that the appointee was the principal speaker at a rally held by the AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY. JOHNSTON identified this organization as a Communist front group and quotes the appointee as having testified, "I might have been naive" in accepting the speaking engagement.

THURMOND mentioned the subversive elements which have infiltrated the NAACP and mentioned a speech in this regard documented from the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities by Representative E. C. GATHINGS of Arkansas. (previously reviewed and reported)

Mr. HART reported that the chairman of the standing committee of the Federal judiciary of the American Bar Association had furnished information that the standing committee had interviewed, in person or by telephone, more than 30 judges and lawyers, approximately half of that number in the second circuit, to which appointee had been nominated and the remainder from other parts of the country. The interviews included Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, judges of the U. S. Court of Appeals of five different Circuits, judges of U. S. District Courts, two former Attorneys General of the United States, and two former Deputy Attorneys General of the United States. Including among these

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were key advisers on judicial selection to the last four Presidents of the United States. The American Bar Association committee interviewed the appointee. The committee "had no hesitancy whatever in unanimously concluding that Mr. Marshall was well qualified for this appointment."

Senator Keating in speaking for nomination of the appointee said in part that the appointee's nomination has been approved by the interested bar associations. His performance in the court has won him the praise of the Chief Judge. The hours of questioning to which appointee was subject did not develop a single fact casting doubt on his qualifications. "As I have indicated the evidence in this proceeding raised no doubt about Judge Marshall's loyalty."

Among those mentioned in this material as supporting the nomination of the appointee were the following:

The Dean of the Fordham University Law School

The Governor of New York

The American Bar Association (See above)

The Governor of New Jersey

The Association of the Bar of the City of New York

The New York State Bar Association

The above material reports a Yes and Nay vote. There were 24 Yeas, 16 Nays, and 30 not voting. The nomination was confirmed.

F B I

Date: 7/19/65

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (77-26395)

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPI

b7C

ReNYtel, 7/16/65.

On 7/19/65, [REDACTED] to
Judge MARSHALL advised that he was admitted to practice
before the United States Court of Appeals, Second
Circuit, on March 20, 1961.

Report follows.

① - Bureau
① - New York

[REDACTED]

(3)

24 1 19 21 PM '65

b7C

77-88227-136
NOT RECORDED

JUL 20 1965

Approved: [REDACTED]
79 SEP 15 1965 Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

The Attorney General

July 18, 1965

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. Belmont
1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - [REDACTED]

THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

At the request of the White House on July 18, 1965, an investigation concerning Judge Thurgood Marshall's activities since 1961 has been conducted. The results of a 1961 investigation of Judge Marshall were previously furnished to the Department in 1961. The results of a current name check and [REDACTED] record check were furnished to the Deputy Attorney General on July 18, 1965.

Transmitted herewith is a memorandum summarizing the results of investigation concerning Judge Marshall's activities since 1961. A copy of this memorandum has been furnished to the White House.

During the 1940s Judge Marshall, who was then Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Incorporated, made several charges against this Bureau in connection with civil rights cases. One of these charges was that a police officer who had allegedly killed a Negro in Tennessee accompanied FBI Agents during their investigation. This allegation was denied by all Agents working on the case. In another charge it was alleged that the FBI could not locate a certain witness whom Judge Marshall had no difficulty in locating. The FBI discontinued attempts to locate this witness when a United States Attorney ordered the investigation held in abeyance.

On one occasion Judge Marshall alleged that the FBI record in cases involving Negroes was notably one-sided and cited four cases claiming the FBI had been unable to solve them but National Association for the Advancement of Colored People investigators had produced either eyewitnesses or the names of the subjects. In these cases the facts were either presented to Federal Grand Juries which did not return indictments or the subject was tried and acquitted. In one of these cases nearly 3,000 interviews were conducted and approximately 100 witnesses appeared before a Federal Grand Jury.

See [REDACTED] Cleveland to Gale, 7-19-65.

Tele. Room _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐



The Attorney General

On another occasion Judge Marshall charged misconduct on the part of Special Agents of the FBI in cases involving Negroes and during interviews with Negroes. Judge Marshall was requested to supply details of the alleged misconduct in order that immediate administrative inquiry could be made and he never answered the request.

Enclosure



1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosure

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 7/16/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16/65
TITLE OF CASE THIEGGOO MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPE 
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	b7C

REFERENCE: Bureau telephone call 7/16/65.

- P -

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: ① Bureau 1 - WFO (77-72488)		77-88227-138	
		NOT RECORDED	
		14 SEP 8 1965	
			
DISSEMINATION RECORD OF ATTACHED REPORT		NOTATIONS	
AGENCY		216 8 11 23 AM '65	
REQUEST REC'D		DO NOT INFECT BY	
DATE FORW.		REC'D	
HOW FORW.			
BY 50 SEP 16 1965			
COVER PAGE			

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ADMINISTRATIVE

Records of the Internal Security Sub Committee, Senate Committee on the Judiciary, were reported in instant report as containing no additional pertinent information. It is noted, however, that these records show that the appointee is mentioned in the following issues of the Congressional Record:

September 11, 1962, pages 17916 through 17950

July 29, 1963, pages A 4785 through A4815.

The Congressional Record for 7/29/63, Appendix Pages A 4785 through A 4815 were reviewed on 7/16/65. These pages contained the extension of remarks of Congressman E. C. GATHINGS of Arkansas of 7/29/63, in which he referred to a previous speech of 2/23/56. He made specific mention to the appointee on Page A 4814 and the information which he gave was not additionally pertinent. It represented material which he had obtained from HCUA.

LEADSWASHINGTON FIELDAT WASHINGTON, D.C.

Will report results of review of the Congressional Record for 9/11/62, and set out appropriate leads.

State Security outstanding.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7C

Report of:

Date:

7/16/65

Office: Washington, D.C.

Field Office File #:

77-72488

Bureau File #:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

White House records show nomination as Solicitor General. Department of Justice records contained no additional pertinent information. OPF reviewed, U. S. Courts, and employment record set forth. Service as a Grantee by Department of State set out. Senator ROBERT F. KENNEDY advised appointee by reputation has done a good job and he has no adverse comments. No additional pertinent information CIA or HCUA. Bar records checked. Passport records set out. No additional pertinent information Internal Security Subcommittee. No additional pertinent information CSC.

- P -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.

b7c

White House Office

On July 16, 1965, [REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED] that the files contained the following information:

4/22/61:

Appointed Personal Representative of the President with the rank of Special Ambassador to attend ceremonies incident of the celebration of the independence of Sierra Leone, within the British Commonwealth scheduled to be held at Freetown beginning April 24, 1961.

10/5/61:

Recess appointment, U. S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

1/15/62:

Nominated.

9/11/62:

Confirmed.

9/14/62:

Commission dated.

9/14/62:

Commission signed by the President, U. S. Circuit Judge for the Second Circuit.

7/14/65:

Nominated to be Solicitor General of the United States.

The files contained no additional pertinent information.

[REDACTED] the White House Office, advised SA [REDACTED] that her files contain no record of the appointee.

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Department of Justice

On July 16, 1965, SA [REDACTED] reviewed the appointee's file at the Office of the Deputy Attorney General, U. S. Department of Justice. It showed he is currently under consideration for the position of Solicitor General of the U. S., U. S. Department of Justice, but has not entered on duty. No additional pertinent information was contained in the file.

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United States Courts

On July 16, 1965, SA [REDACTED] reviewed the official personnel file concerning THURGOOD MARSHALL maintained at the Personnel Division, Administrative Office of the U. S. Courts, Washington, D. C., which reflects he received a commission on October 5, 1961, signed by the then President of the United States, JOHN F. KENNEDY, as U. S. Circuit Judge, Second Circuit, and he was sworn in on October 23, 1961, as Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, at \$25,000 per annum with duty station at New York City, where he is presently employed.

This file reflects his birth as July 2, 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland.

[REDACTED]

No additional pertinent information appeared therein.

Department of State

On July 16, 1965, [REDACTED] Reports Officer, Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs, advised that the records of her office show that the appointee was a Grantee. He was given a grant as a United States Specialist, Number 3-20330, for the period May 28, 1963, through July 29, 1963. His grant covered travel in Kenya, Tanganyika, and Uganda. His purpose was to discuss human rights and the law in the United States. b7c

[REDACTED] explained that the records show MARSHALL's employment as a United States Judge.

b7C

31 COMMENTS OF UNITED STATES SENATORS

On July 16, 1965, ROBERT F. KENNEDY, United States Senator, New York, advised SA [REDACTED] that he has known the appointee by reputation only for a number of years and has had no personal or social contact with him. He has heard more of the appointee's reputation since the appointee has served as a judge in New York. KENNEDY understands that the appointee has done a good job, that he knows nothing adverse as to the appointee's character, associates, reputation or loyalty. He has no adverse comments regarding the appointee's appointment to the position of Solicitor General.

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MISCELLANECUS

On July 16, 1965, SA [REDACTED] caused a check to be made of the records of the Central Intelligence Agency and no additional pertinent information was located for the appointee.

On July 16, 1965, the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed by IC [REDACTED] and no additional pertinent information was located concerning the appointee.

On July 16, 1965, IC [REDACTED] caused a search to be made of the files of the following organizations concerning bar membership and no record was found for the appointee:

Committee on Admissions and Grievances, U.S.
District Court for the District of Columbia (USDCDC)
Lawyers Register, USDCDC
District of Columbia Bar Association
Federal Bar Association

The records of the Supreme Court of the U.S. disclosed he was admitted to practice before this court on December 8, 1939, and is in good standing.

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WFO 77-72488

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IC [REDACTED] on July 16, 1965, reviewed the files of the Bureau of Personnel Investigations, Civil Service Commission, and no additional pertinent information was noted therein regarding THURGOOD MARSHALL.

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On July 16, 1965, IC [REDACTED] reviewed the appointee's file at the Passport Office, Department of State, which listed his birth as July 2, 1908, at Baltimore, Maryland.

This file is being brought up to date since reviewed on September 19, 1961, by IC [REDACTED] FBI.

MARSHALL was issued Passport Number D 455600 on June 18, 1963, for a three weeks trip to Kenya, Africa, Tanganyika, and Uganda. He listed his purpose of trip as "State Department Grantee."

He indicated that he was last married on December 17, 1955, to CECILIA SUYAT MARSHALL, [REDACTED] a United States citizen, and that the marriage has not been terminated. He stated that he was previously married on September 4, 1929, to VIVIEN BUREY, born February, 1911, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and that the marriage was terminated by death on February, 1955. He listed his parents as WILLIAM C., born (date not listed) at Baltimore, Maryland, and NORMA A. WILLIAMS, born (date not listed) at Baltimore, Maryland.

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96


WFO 77-72488
[REDACTED]

b7c

Internal Security Sub Committee
Senate Committee on the Judiciary

On July 17, 1965, [REDACTED] Chief Investigator, advised SA [REDACTED] that the records of this sub committee contain no additional pertinent information concerning the appointee.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 7/16/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16/65
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY 	b7C
		CHARACTER OF CASE DAPLI	

REFERENCES: Bureau telephone call to Chicago 7/16/65.
Chicago teletype to Director 7/16/65.

- RUC -

- A* -
COVER PAGE

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: ③ - Bureau (77-88227) (AM) 1 - Chicago (77-12343)		77-88227-139 NOT RECORDED 14 JUL 19 1965
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency		 b7C
Request Recd.		
Date Fwd.		
How Fwd.		
By		

50 SEP 16 1965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: [REDACTED]
Date:

77/16/65

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: 77-12343

Bureau File #: 77-88227

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT

Synopsis: Applicant current member in good standing of American Bar Association and National Bar Association, Chicago. No grievances noted.

- RUC -

CG 77-12343

DETAILS:

Affiliations

American Bar Association (ABA)
1155 East 60th Street
Chicago, Illinois

[REDACTED] ABA, advised from records on July 16, 1965, that the applicant was elected to the ABA on April 24, 1964. He is a current member in good standing and there are no grievances listed against him. His birth is shown as July 2, 1908 (place not listed), and he was admitted to the Bar in 1933 in the State of Maryland. His address is recorded as U. S. Court of Appeals, Foley Square, New York City.

[REDACTED] advised that she could not suggest anyone with the national organization of the ABA, Chicago, who might be acquainted with the applicant.



National Bar Association (NBA)
309 East 47th Street
Chicago, Illinois

b7c


[REDACTED] NBA, advised on July 16, 1965, that the applicant is a current member of the NBA, exact date unknown. He stated there is no unfavorable information or grievances concerning the applicant.

[REDACTED] advised that he is not personally acquainted with the applicant but based on "hearsay" the application is an individual of excellent moral character, a loyal American citizen and one whose associates are people of excellent reputation.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

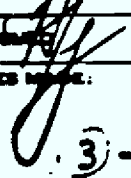
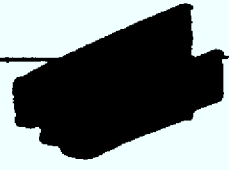
REPORTING OFFICE BOSTON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 7/19/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16 & 17/65
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPE 
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI	

b7C

REFERENCES: New York teletype to Bureau and Boston, 7/16/65;
 Boston teletype to Bureau, 7/16/65;
 Boston telephone call to New York, 7/16/65;
 Report of SA  dated 9/15/61
 at Boston.

- RUC -

- A* -
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			NOTED JUL 21 1965	b7C
Dissemination Record of Attached Report			Notations	
Agency			 30	
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.				
New Fwd.				
By	30	JUL 21 1965		

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of:
Date:

7/19/65

Office: Boston, Massachusetts

Field Office File #:

77-10147

Bureau File #: 77-88227

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

Acquaintance [redacted] recommends.
Acquaintance [redacted] and
associate [redacted] not located.

- RUC -

b7c

DETAILS:

Investigation at Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, was conducted by SA [redacted] at Kennebunkport, Maine, by SA [redacted] and at Boston, Massachusetts, by SA [redacted]

ACQUAINTANCES

Acquaintance [redacted]

New York City, and [redacted]

[redacted] Massachusetts, advised he has known appointee well both socially and professionally for the past ten years.

He recommended appointee unconditionally for the position of Solicitor General. He considers appointee a very able, experienced attorney and a man of high principles. He said appointee is of unquestioned loyalty to the United States and a man of excellent character, reputation, and associates.

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BS 77-10147

On July 17, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Kennebunkport, Maine, advised that he is the
[REDACTED] of acquaintance [REDACTED] and
[REDACTED] is in Europe and not available for interview.

b7C

ASSOCIATE

On July 16, 1965, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] Boston, Massachusetts, was contacted in
an effort to reach [REDACTED], associate of appointee.
[REDACTED] said if [REDACTED] was in town, he had not contacted him,
and he also determined [REDACTED] had not been in touch with
local National Association for the Advancement of Colored
People office. He stated he would advise this office if he
ascertained [REDACTED] whereabouts.

1302

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ALBANY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 7/19/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16/65
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPED BY [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPI b7C	

REFERENCE:

New York teletype to Bureau 7/16/65.
Albany teletype 7/16/65:
- RUC -

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(A* COVER PAGE)

APPROVED [Signature]	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA [REDACTED]
July 19, 1965

Office: ALBANY

b7C

Field Office File No.:

AL 161-612

Bureau File No.:

Title:

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character:

SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis:

[REDACTED] Vermont, US Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City, NY, advised he is not acquainted with Mr. MARSHALL and knows nothing of his ability or activities and therefore, could not recommend him one way or the other.

- RUC -

b7C

DETAILS:

[REDACTED] VERMONT

[REDACTED] Vermont, [REDACTED] United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York City, New York, on July 16, 1965, advised that [REDACTED] prior to the time that Mr. THURGOOD MARSHALL was made a judge and all he knows about him is what he has read in the newspapers. He said he never met Mr. MARSHALL and has never heard any adverse criticism from former colleagues concerning him. He said he knows nothing of his ability or activities and, therefore, would be unable to recommend him one way or the other for a confidential position with the Government

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW HAVEN	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 7/20/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/16 - 19/65
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY SA [REDACTED]	TYPE [REDACTED]
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

REFERENCE

New York telephone call dated 7/16/65.
New Haven teletype dated 7/17/65.

- RUC -

APPROVED
COPIES MADE:

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1 - New Haven (161-659)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

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Report of: SA [REDACTED]
Date: July 20, 1965

Office: NEW HAVEN

Field Office File #: 161-659

Bureau File #:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

Synopsis: Judges of the Second Circuit, United States Court of Appeals residing in Connecticut, all recommend MARSHALL as to ability, sincerity, impartiality, reputation and for position as Solicitor General of the United States.

- RUC -

DETAILS:ASSOCIATES

1306

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On July 16, 1965, [REDACTED], U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, advised as follows:

[REDACTED] has been acquainted professionally with MARSHALL since the fall of 1961. He has found MARSHALL to be respectable, reliable, responsible, trustworthy, modest, sincere, and a devoted family man who possesses a good sense of humor. MARSHALL is the possessor of a bright quick mind, and is well liked by his fellow judges.

[REDACTED] regards MARSHALL as a person of excellent character, morals and reputation.

MARSHALL's associates who are known to [REDACTED] are responsible individuals and MARSHALL has used good judgment in the choice of associates. [REDACTED] never has had any reason to question MARSHALL's loyalty to the United States.

Because of his interest in civil rights and trips taken on behalf of the U.S. Government, MARSHALL has not devoted as much time to the business of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second District as have other judges. He is not as well trained as a judge as are other members of the Court and is less useful because of this. He has had a more narrow experience as a lawyer than other judges of the court. b7C

MARSHALL's previous background and experience have given him a somewhat narrower view than other judges of the court. He has strong views on civil rights and is not as balanced and impartial in this field as are other judges of the court. According to [REDACTED] MARSHALL is a less able judge than other members of the court.

[REDACTED] furnished the above information to SA [REDACTED]

1307

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On July 16, 1965, [REDACTED]
U. S. Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, residing at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] advised SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] that he has known MARSHALL for the past three
years as an associate. He noted that the appointee,
according to the press has been appointed U.S. Solicitor
General.

He stated he knows no reason why the appointee would not
do a fine job at this position. He pointed out that the
appointee's background is radically different than the
backgrounds of previous men who have held this position.
He explained that the appointee all this life has been a
protagonist for the NAACP (National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People), and the bulk of his
experience has been pleading the cause of the colored
people. He advised that appointee has done a fine job
and possesses all the necessary qualifications to present
cases to the Supreme Court of the United States with ability
and as he sees them. He stated appointee is a person of the
highest character and reputation and there is no doubt as to
his loyalty to the United States.

He added appointee is a thoroughly practical fellow who
has had a broad experience with people. He noted appointee
grew up the hard way and knows what life is all about. He
concluded by stating the appointee is exceedingly well
qualified to present any case in court and he has confidence
that the appointee will do a good job as U. S. Solicitor
General.



1303

NH 161-839

b7c

On July 16, 1965, retired United States Judge THOMAS W. SWAN, Second Circuit Court of Appeals, River Road, Guilford, Connecticut, advised S [REDACTED] he has known MARSHALL as a fellow judge and sat on bench with him. He regards MARSHALL as an able, sincere and impartial person. He believes MARSHALL to be honest man of dedicated convictions of equality for all. He endorses MARSHALL as Solicitor General.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN BUREAU	DATE 7/20/65	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 7/26/65 - 7/29/65
TITLE OF CASE THURGOOD MARSHALL		REPORT MADE BY 	TYPED BY 
		CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY	

REFERENCE:



New York teletype to the Bureau, dated 7/16/65.

- RUC -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Informants in this report are being designated in accordance with reports previously submitted concerning MARSHALL in 1961.

The article entitled, "New Vista Given To Episcopalians", which appeared in the October 24 issue of the "New York Times" mentioned in this report was previously furnished to the Bureau by airtel dated 7/16/65.

APPROVED 	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

[REDACTED]

File Number Where Located

Instant report.

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COVER PAGE

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

b7c

Report of:

[REDACTED]

On: New York, New York

Date:

7/20/65

Field Office File #: 77-26395

Bureau File #:

Title: THURGOOD MARSHALL

Character: SPECIAL INQUIRY

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Synopsis: Appointee's colleagues on the Federal bench recommend him highly. Other associates including New York State judge, attorneys and others also recommend. Appointee has favorable credit rating and no arrest record located. [REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] stated that ~~ROBERT~~ SORELL would have a better chance in court in view of the statement by Judge MARSHALL to the effect that he would give ETHEL ROSENBERG a new trial if she appeared in his court. Appointee reported to be member of the Association of the Bar of New York City and New York County Lawyers Association. Confidential informants contacted with negative results.

- RUC -

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NY 77-26395

DETAILS:

EMPLOYMENT

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS
SECOND CIRCUIT, FOLEY SQUARE,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

b7C

[REDACTED] TO JUDGE THURGOOD
MARSHALL, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] JULY SIXTEEN THAT JUDGE
MARSHALL HAS CONTINUOUSLY SERVED ON THE BENCH SINCE HIS
APPOINTMENT IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HE CURRENTLY RESIDES AT
FIVE ZERO ONE WEST ONE HUNDRED TWENTY THIRD STREET, NY, NY,
ALONG WITH WIFE, TWO SONS, AND HIS AUNT, MEDIA DODSON, THE
LATTER MOVING IN WITH JUDGE MARSHALL AFTER HER HUSBAND'S DEATH.
DODSON IS APPOINTEE'S MOTHER'S SISTER. SHE RECOMMENDED HIM HIGHLY.

[REDACTED] U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, FOR
THE SECOND CIRCUIT, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS
KNOWN APPOINTEE SINCE HE WAS APPOINTED IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE.
HAS NEVER BEEN TO HIS HOME BUT HAS MET HIS WIFE. [REDACTED] STATED
APPOINTEE TRIES TO MAXIMUM OF HIS CAPACITY TO PERFORM HIS
DUTIES AS AN APPELLATE JUDGE. BASICALLY, ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]

b7C

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PAGE TWO

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[REDACTED] THE APPOINTEE IS AN ADVOCATE AND A GOOD ADVOCATE. HE ADDED THAT APPOINTEE HAS HAD MUCH EXPERIENCE ARGUING CASES IN THE U. S. SUPREME COURT AND THE NECESSARY EXPERIENCE FOR THE POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE U. S. HE STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE'S JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AS AN APPELLATE JUDGE COULD ONLY BE ASCERTAINED BY REVIEWING HIS OPINIONS. HE STATED THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES.

[REDACTED] U. S. COURT OF APPEALS, FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE STATED HE BELIEVES THAT JUDGE MARSHALL IS A GOOD JUDGE, AND HE KNOWS NO ONE WHO HAS ANY FINER CHARACTER THAN THE APPOINTEE. HE DESCRIBED THE APPOINTEE AS A MAN OF UNQUESTIONABLE INTEGRITY WHO INSISTS ON THE FULL TREATMENT IN EVERY THING HE DOES. HE ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS VIGOROUSLY ANTI-COMMUNIST AS SHOWN IN HIS EFFORTS TO KEEP THE NAACP FROM BEING INFILTRATED WHEN HE WAS WITH THIS ORGANIZATION. HE STATED THE APPOINTEE IS A GOOD MAN FOR THE JOB FOR WHICH HE IS BEING CONSIDERED.

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[REDACTED] UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT,

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SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND DESCRIBED JUDGE MARSHALL AS EVERY INCH A GENTLEMAN AND A SCHOLAR WHO IS VERY LOYAL TO THE U. S. HE STATED HE COULDN'T NOT THINK OF ANYTHING BUT THE HIGHEST PRAISE FOR JUDGE MARSHALL. HE MET APPOINTEE'S WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS AND FINDS HER AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN OF GOOD CHARACTER. HE ADVISED HE FEELS THAT JUDGE MARSHALL IS A GOOD MAN FOR THE POSITION FOR WHICH HE HAS BEEN APPOINTED AND HE WOULD SO RECOMMEND HIM. b7c

[REDACTED] U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE FIRST MET APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN SIXTYONE. HE STATED APPOINTEE HAS BECOME AN EXCELLENT JUDGE WITH GREAT UNDERSTANDING AND ONE OF THE MOST COOPERATIVE PERSONS HE KNOWS. HE STATED APPOINTEE HAS AN EXCELLENT JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AND HE HAS NO REASON WHATSOEVER TO QUESTION HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES. HE RECOMMENDED HIM FOR THE APPOINTMENT FOR WHICH HE IS BEING CONSIDERED. b7c

[REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN

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THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR SIX OR SEVEN YEARS AND JUDGE MARSHALL HAS BEEN A FINE JUDGE SINCE BEING APPOINTED TO THE BENCH. HE STATED THE APPOINTEE IS EXTREMELY WELL QUALIFIED FOR THE POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL. HE HAS MET APPOINTEE'S WIFE ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS, BUT DOES NOT KNOW HER WELL ENOUGH TO COMMENT CONCERNING HER. HE STATED APPOINTEE HAS EXCELLENT JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT AND IS EXCELLENT ON CRIMINAL MATTERS. HE RECOMMENDS. b7c

[REDACTED] ADVISED SA [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN SIXTYONE AND FINDS HIM A VERY COMPETENT JUDGE. HE HAS ARGUED APPEALS BEFORE THE APPOINTEE AND HAS FOUND HIM EXTREMELY ALERT TO PROBLEMS AND ONE WHO GETS THROUGH TO THE HEART OF THE MATTER. THERE HAS NEVER BEEN ANY REASON TO QUESTION APPOINTEE'S LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES AND HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM FOR THE POSITION OF SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE U. S.

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[REDACTED] UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, A RESIDENT OF [REDACTED] ADVISED ON JULY SIXTEEN, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, THAT HE FIRST MET THURGOOD MARSHALL ABOUT NINETEEN SIXTY ONE WHEN MARSHALL WAS APPOINTED TO THE SECOND CIRCUIT UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS. MARSHALL HAD HAD NO PRIOR JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE BUT HAD HAD CONSIDERABLE EXPERIENCE AS ATTORNEY FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE (NAACP), AND SOME OF THAT EXPERIENCE WAS ARGUING CASES BEFORE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. HE STATED THAT MARSHALL HAD REVIEWED CASES THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN ADJUDICATED BY [REDACTED] IN THE DISTRICT COURT. [REDACTED] STATED HE CONSIDERED MARSHALL'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW TO BE EXCELLENT. HIS DECISIONS ARE CONSIDERED BY [REDACTED] TO BE VERY FAIR AND THAT MARSHALL ONLY "CALLS THEM AS HE SEES THEM". HE STATED THAT HIS ONLY SOCIAL CONTACTS WITH MARSHALL HAVE BEEN AT JUDICIAL CONFERENCES, AND ON ONE OCCASION AT A DINNER IN NEW YORK CITY.

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YORK CITY WHERE [REDACTED] ALSO MET MRS. MARSHALL. HE
STATED THAT MRS. MARSHALL IMPRESSED HIM AS BEING A VERY
CHARMING LADY WHOM HE CONSIDERED ONE OF THE FINEST HE
HAS MET. HE SAID THAT MARSHALL AS A JUDGE HAS AN EXCELLENT
SENSE OF HUMOR AND HE CAN SEE NOTHING UNFAVORABLE CONCERNING
HIM. HE CONSIDERS HIM HONEST, TRUSTWORTHY AND A LOYAL
AMERICAN CITIZEN WHOM HE WOULD RECOMMEND FOR A POSITION
OF SOLICITOR GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
JUSTICE. [REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED BY SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

67C

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ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, FOLEY SQUARE, NYC, ADVISED
SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE WAS ACQUAINTED b7C
WITH APPOINTEE PRIOR TO APPOINTEE'S APPOINTMENT AS A
CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE. HE KNEW HIM PRIMARILY
THROUGH HIS REPUTATION AS AN ATTORNEY FOR THE NAACP.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT APPOINTEE HAS MADE A FINE
APPEARANCE AS A CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS JUDGE AND
HAS BEEN A GOOD COLLEAGUE. [REDACTED] STATED HE
KNOWS NOTHING WHICH WOULD REFLECT UNFAVORABLY REGARDING
APPOINTEE WHATSOEVER, AND IS SORRY TO SEE HIM LEAVE.
HE STATED HE KNEW OF NO REASON WHY APPOINTEE'S APPOINTMENT
AS UNITED STATES SOLICITOR GENERAL SHOULD NOT BE
CONFIRMED BY THE UNITED STATES SENATE. b7C

ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE, FOLEY SQUARE, NYC,
ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE KNEW
THAT APPOINTEE IS A PERSON WHO WOULD ALWAYS PLACE
HIS PRINCIPLES ABOVE PERSONAL GAIN. APPOINTEE IS A

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PERSON OF THE HIGHEST MORALES, IS RELIABLE, DECENT,
TEMPERATE, AND AN OUTSTANDING INDIVIDUAL. APPOINTEE
HAS A VERY GOOD SENSE OF HUMOR, AND TO HIS UNDERSTANDING,
HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB AS A CIRCUIT COURT OF
APPEALS JUDGE. [REDACTED] COULD NOT RECOMMEND b7c
APPLICANT HIGHLY ENOUGH FOR THE POSITION OF UNITED
STATES SOLICITOR GENERAL.

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ON JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT [REDACTED]

SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, WAS INTERVIEWED AT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] BY SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE ONLY SINCE NINETEEN SIXTY ONE, WHEN HE WAS APPOINTED TO THE SECOND CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS. [REDACTED] ADVISED THE APPOINTEE HAS DONE A b7c CAPABLE JOB AND HIS ONLY FAILING IS THAT HE DOES NOT HAVE A FULL BACKGROUND IN GENERAL LAW. [REDACTED] ADVISED THE APPOINTEE IS AN ABLE, INTELLIGENT MAN, WHO IS "MARVELOUS IN CIVIL RIGHTS". HE HAS SEEN THE APPOINTEE AND HIS WIFE ON SEVERAL SOCIAL OCCASIONS AND REGARDS THEM AS LOYAL AMERICANS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES. HE RECOMMENDED THE APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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ON JULY NINETEEN, SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] TO THE APPOINTEE, ADVISED THAT HE WAS ADMITTED
TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE SECOND CIRCUIT ON MARCH TWENTY, SIXTY ONE.

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[REDACTED]
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ASSOCIATES
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] N.Y.,
ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY-FIVE ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS
KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN TEN OR NINETEEN ELEVEN AND
HAS FOLLOWED HIS ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS CLOSELY OVER THE YEARS.
HE HAS GREAT ADMIRATION FOR MARSHALL AND HAS BEEN INTENSELY b7c
INTERESTED IN HIS SUCCESS AND ADVANCEMENT. MARSHALL IS "A-1" AND
"FIRST CLASS" IN EVERY RESPECT AS FAR AS HE IS CONCERNED. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATED THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL IS A CREDIT TO HIS RACE AND
A CREDIT TO HIS COUNTRY. HE ADVISED THAT NONE OF HIS OPINIONS
REGARDING THE APPOINTEE WOULD HAVE CHANGED SINCE HIS LAST INTERVIEW
ON THIS SUBJECT IN NINETEEN SIXTY-ONE.

[REDACTED] FURTHER ADVISED THAT HE BELIEVED THE APPOINTEE
TO POSSESS THE VERY HIGHEST ABILITY IN LAW AND THE JUDICIARY.
HE STATED THAT MARSHALL WAS A "JUDGE AMONG JUDGES" JUST AS HE WAS A
"LAWYER AMONG LAWYERS." THE APPOINTEE IS ALSO A PERFECT GENTLEMAN
AND THERE HAS NEVER BEEN THE SLIGHTEST TAINT TO HIS PERSONAL OR
PUBLIC LIFE. HE HAS NEVER BEEN ASSOCIATED WITH AN ORGANIZATION
OF A QUESTIONABLE NATURE AND HAS NEVER BEEN ENGAGED IN ANY


Page _____

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ACTIVITIES WHICH COULD BE IN THE SLIGHTEST CRITICIZED. HE ADVISED THAT HE WOULD HIGHLY RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE IN ALL RESPECTS.

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ON JULY SEVENTEEN, SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED SA

THAT HE IS STILL THE APPOINTEE'S

AND HE SEES THE APPOINTEE PROFESSIONALLY TWO OR THREE TIMES
A YEAR. [REDACTED] STATED HE ALSO SEES THE APPOINTEE OCCASIONALLY
ON A SOCIAL BASIS USUALLY AT THE APPOINTEE'S HOME.

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT HIS OPINION REGARDING THE APPOINTEE HAS NOT CHANGED SINCE HE WAS INTERVIEWED IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HE STATED HE STILL HAS THE HIGHEST REGARD FOR THE APPOINTEE'S INTEGRITY AND FEELS HE IS A PERSON OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND ASSOCIATES. [REDACTED] STATED THAT APPOINTEE'S LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES IS BEYOND REPROACH.

ADVISED THAT AS FAR AS HE IS CONCERNED, THE APPOINTEE
IS OF HIGH LEGAL ABILITY AND WILL CONTINUE TO DO AN
EXCELLENT JOB FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT IN ANY
CAPACITY. b-

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED]

IT IS HIS

OPINION THAT THE APPOINTEE IS IN EXCELLENT PHYSICAL CONDITION.

NY 77-26395

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, MR. ARTHUR SPINGARN, ATTORNEY, THREE ZERO SIX WEST FORTY FOURTH STREET, NYC, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE NAACP AND THAT HE HIRED MARSHALL WHEN HE, SPINGARN, WAS CHAIRMAN OF THE LEGAL COMMITTEE OF THE NAACP. HE RECALLED BEING INTERVIEWED CONCERNING MARSHALL IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE AND SAID THAT HE STILL HOLDS THE SAME HIGH OPINION OF MARSHALL AS HE DID THEN. HE STATED THAT HE HAS MAINTAINED THE SAME CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH MARSHALL DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THAT MARSHALL AND HIS FAMILY FREQUENTLY SPENT SUMMER VACATIONS WITH SPINGARN AT SPINGARN'S SUMMER HOME IN ARDEN, NEW YORK, UNTIL TWO YEARS AGO WHEN THE HOME BURNED DOWN. HE SAID MARSHALL IS IN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING A COTTAGE ON THE LAND. HE ADDED THAT AS A UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE MARSHALL ADDED STATURE, AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AS A COMPETENT FAIR INDIVIDUAL WITH AN EXCELLENT KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW. HE SAID HE IS STRONGLY ANTI-COMMUNIST, THAT HE AND HIS FAMILY ARE ENTIRELY LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND MARSHALL HIGHLY FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

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b7c

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NAACP, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NYC, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE WAS INTERVIEWED IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE CONCERNING MARSHALL, THAT HE HAS HAD FREQUENT PROFESSION^N AND SOCIAL CONTACT WITH MARSHALL DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS AND THAT NOTHING HAS OCCURRED THAT WOULD CHANGE THE VERY HIGH OPINION THAT HE HOLDS OF MARSHALL IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HE SAID THAT MARSHALL IS AN OUTSTANDING AMERICAN, A PERSON OF THE HIGHEST PERSONAL AND PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER AND THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM HIGHLY FOR A RESPONSIBLE POSITION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

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ON SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED]

67C
[REDACTED] NAACP

LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., ADVISED SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE INTIMATELY SINCE
NINETEEN FIFTY TWO, AND KNEW HIM ON A CASUAL BASIS TEN YEARS
PRIOR TO THAT TIME. HE ADVISED THAT APPOINTEE AND HIS WIFE
ARE LOYAL AMERICANS OF EXCELLENT CHARACTER AND REPUTATION.
HE ADVISED THAT APPOINTEE POSSESSES UNMISTAKEABLE LEGAL
ABILITY AND ALWAYS DEMONSTRATED HIMSELF TO BE A BRILLIANT
ATTORNEY. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS A BROTHER
WHO IS A PHYSICIAN IN BALTIMORE, AND ALSO HAS AN AUNT. NEITHER
OF WHOM ARE WELL KNOWN TO [REDACTED] HE RECOMMENDED APPOINTEE
WITHOUT QUALIFICATION FOR A POSITION OF HIGH TRUST AND CONFIDENCE.

NY 77-26395

b7C

ON JULY SIXTEEN, SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL
FUND, INC., [REDACTED] NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED
SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE
SINCE NINETEEN FORTY NINE THROUGH THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH
THE NAACP. HE STATED THAT HIS PREVIOUS COMMENTS FROM
THE NINETEEN SIXTY ONE INVESTIGATION OF THE APPOINTEE
WOULD STILL STAND. HE RELATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS ONE
OF THE OUTSTANDING AMERICANS IN THE COUNTRY TODAY. HE
STATED THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO THE CHARACTER, LOYALTY,
ASSOCIATES, REPUTATION AND MORALS OF THE APPOINTEE.
HE STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING
JOB AS FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE AT NEW YORK CITY
SINCE HIS APPOINTMENT IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE BY PRESIDENT
KENNEDY. HE STATED THAT HE WOULD FURTHER DESCRIBE THE
APPOINTEE AS QUOTE FIRST RATE UNQUOTE AND WOULD BE IN
COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH ANY APPOINTMENT GIVEN THE APPOINTEE
BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN A POSITION INVOLVING TRUST AND
RESPONSIBILITY IN THE GOVERNMENT.

(1)

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[REDACTED]
NYC, NEW YORK, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] ON
SEVEN SIXTEEN THAT HE HAS KNOWN APPOINTEE FOR OVER TWENTY
YEARS BOTH IN A SOCIAL AND PROFESSIONAL WAY. HE HAS ALWAYS
FOUND APPOINTEE OPEN AND ABOVE BOARD IN HIS DEALINGS WITH HIM.
APPOINTEE HAS ALWAYS CONDUCTED HIMSELF IN AN EXCELLENT WAY
SOCIALY, IS A MAN OF STRONG MORAL CONVICTIONS AND [REDACTED]
HAD NO COMPUNCTIONS IN RECOMMENDING APPOINTEE FOR A HIGH
POSITION OF TRUST IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

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ON JULY SIXTEEN, SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT SHE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE NINETEEN FORTY SIX WHEN BOTH WERE ASSOCIATED WITH THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC., AT NEW YORK CITY. SHE STATED THAT IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE THE APPOINTEE WAS APPOINTED BY THE LATE PRESIDENT KENNEDY AS A FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE IN NEW YORK CITY. SHE STATED THAT HER PREVIOUS STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE PRIOR TO HIS BEING APPOINTED FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE REMAINED THE SAME IN ALL PHASES. SHE STATED THAT SHE FIRMLY BELIEVED THAT THE EXPERIENCE ATTAINED BY THE APPOINTEE WHILE LEGAL COUNSEL WITH THE NAACP OVER THE YEARS AS WELL AS HIS TENURE AS A FEDERAL CIRCUIT COURT JUDGE WOULD PLACE THE APPOINTEE IN A POSITION OF ANY NATURE INVOLVING TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE GOVERNMENT. [REDACTED] RELATED THAT THE APPOINTEE AND FAMILY WERE OF THE HIGHEST CHARACTER, LOYALTY, ASSOCIATES, MORALS AND REPUTATION. SHE STATED SHE WOULD

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HAVE NOTHING BUT THE HIGHEST RECOMMENDATION FOR THE APPOINTEE
FOR A POSITION INVOLVING TRUST AND RESPONSIBILITY IN THE
GOVERNMENT.

[REDACTED]
(1)

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR APPROXIMATELY FIFTEEN YEARS. [REDACTED] STATED HE KNEW HIM FIRST WHEN [REDACTED] AND THE APPOINTEE WAS HEAD OF THE NAACP LEGAL DEFENSE FUND. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE KNOWS THE APPOINTEE BOTH PROFESSIONALLY AND SOCIALLY AND HAS ALWAYS FOUND HIM TO BE A VERY ABLE LAWYER AND HIS INTEGRITY WAS BEYOND REPROACH. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE HAS VISITED THE APPOINTEE'S HOME, KNEW HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN AND THAT THEY ARE A FINE FAMILY. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT THE APPOINTEE'S MORAL CHARACTER, PERSONAL HABITS AND REPUTATION ARE BEYOND REPROACH AND NEVER HAS HE HAD ANY REASON TO QUESTION HIS LOYALTY TO THE UNITED STATES. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE WITHOUT RESERVATION FOR A POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], NEW YORK CITY, AND RESIDING AT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] ON JULY SIXTEEN,
ONE NINE SIX FIVE, THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE FOR
APPROXIMATELY FORTY YEARS AND IS ONE OF HIS OLDEST PERSONAL
FRIENDS. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE b7c
APPOINTEE FROM THE TIME HE WAS A YOUNG MAN AND HAS WATCHED
HIM GROW UP TO BE THE WONDERFUL PERSON AND ABLE LAWYER THAT
HE IS TODAY. [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS
EMINENTLY QUALIFIED TO HANDLE ANY POSITION THAT THE
GOVERNMENT MIGHT HAVE IN MIND FOR HIM AS EVIDENCED BY HIS
RECORD AS A FEDERAL JUDGE. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT
THE APPOINTEE IS A MAN OF THE HIGHEST PERSONAL IDEALS AND
PERSONAL STANDARDS AND THAT HIS MORAL CHARACTER AND HIS
LOYALTY TO HIS COUNTRY IS BEYOND REPROACH. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ADDED THAT HIS PERSONAL INTEGRITY, HONESTY, HIS


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ABILITY AND HIS REPUTATION AS A PERSON, AS A LAWYER AND
A JUDGE IS OUTSTANDING.  STATED THAT

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HOLDING THE APPOINTEE IN THE HIGHEST RESPECT HE WOULD
RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND
CONFIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NEW YORK,
ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAS KNOWN JUDGE THURGOOD
MARSHALL FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS. HE STATED THAT HE WAS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] TO THE APPOINTEE WHO HEADED THE LEGAL OFFICE OF
THE NAACP IN THE EARLY NINETEEN FORTIES, WHEN THAT OFFICE WAS
LOCATED AT SIXTY NINE FIFTH AVENUE AND LATER AT TWENTY WEST
FORTIETH STREET, BOTH NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED] SAID THAT
THIS OFFICE IS PRESENTLY KNOWN AS THE LEGAL DEFENSE AND EDUCATION
FUND LOCATED AT TEN COLUMBUS CIRCLE, NEW YORK CITY. [REDACTED]
STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE RECEIVED GREAT JUDICIAL EXPERIENCE IN
THIS OFFICE AND THROUGH THE YEARS HAS ACQUIRED AN OUTSTANDING
LEGAL BACKGROUND. HE SAID THE APPOINTEE HAS APPEARED IN AT LEAST
THIRTY EIGHT TO FORTY CASES BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT
AS WELL AS MANY TIMES IN VARIOUS OTHER HIGH FEDERAL COURTS, AND
IN THIS REGARD IS ONE OF THE MOST EXPERIENCED ATTORNEYS IN THE
UNITED STATES IN THIS PRACTICE.

HE SAID THAT HE KNOWS THE APPOINTEE VERY WELL, HAVING BEEN
IN CLOSE ASSOCIATION WITH HIM FOR TWENTY FIVE YEARS, AND REGARD

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HIM AS A LOYAL AMERICAN OF GOOD CHARACTER, REPUTATION, MORALS AND ASSOCIATES, CONCERNING WHOM HE KNOWS NO DEROGATORY INFORMATION. HE ADVISED THAT HE HAS HAD MANY OCCASIONS TO OBSERVE THE APPOINTEE IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS, SECOND DISTRICT, WHERE THE APPOINTEE HAS DONE AN OUTSTANDING JOB EXHIBITING FIRST RATE LEGAL ABILITY. HE BELIEVES THE APPOINTEE HAS A GOOD GRASP OF CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION OF VARIOUS CRIMINAL STATUTES AND SITUATIONS AND IS CLOSELY ASSOCIATED AND ALIGNED IN HIS THINKING WITH THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUDGE TOM CLARK. *b7c*

 SAID THAT HE CONSIDERS ANY ADVANCE THAT THE APPOINTEE MIGHT MAKE IN THE LEGAL FIELD WOULD BE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. HE SAID HE WOULD RECOMMEND THE APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST IN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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ON JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEW YORK,

ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE IS [REDACTED]

[REDACTED], NEW YORK.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT HE KNEW THE APPOINTEE'S PARENTS AND HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE HIS BIRTH. [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE SAW HIM GROW UP [REDACTED] AT THE APPOINTEE'S WEDDING. [REDACTED] ADDED THAT THE APPOINTEE WAS A DEVOTED FAMILY MAN, A TRUE AMERICAN AND "ONE ON WHOM HE WOULD BET HIS LIFE". [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE COULD NOT SPEAK TOO HIGHLY OF THE APPOINTEE AND THAT HE WAS A MAN OF GREAT PERSONAL CHARACTER, PERSONAL HABITS, AND ABILITY IN THE FIELD OF LAW. HE ADDED THAT HIS LOYALTY TO HIS COUNTRY WAS NOT TO BE QUESTIONED. [REDACTED] STATED THAT BECAUSE OF THE APPOINTEE'S KINDNESS, LOYALTY, CHARACTER, AND DEVOTEDNESS TO HIS COUNTRY, HE WOULD RECOMMEND HIM FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. b7c

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ON JULY SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEW YORK CITY, ADVISED THAT HE HAS KNOWN THE APPOINTEE SINCE JUNE, NINETEEN FIFTY SEVEN, AND CONSIDERS HIM TO BE A GREAT AMERICAN AND A PERSON OF THE HIGHEST INTEGRITY. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DESCRIBED THE APPOINTEE AS A PERSON WHO HAS COURAGE IN HIS BELIEFS AND A GREAT CONVICTION FOR THE WELFARE OF PEOPLE.

[REDACTED] THE APPOINTEE HAS HANDLED LEGAL MATTERS IN A HIGHLY COMPETENT MANNER AND ENJOYS AN EXCELLENT REPUTATION AMONGST HIS FRIENDS AND ASSOCIATES.

[REDACTED] STATED THAT THE APPOINTEE IS UNQUESTIONABLY LOYAL TO THE UNITED STATES AND HE HIGHLY RECOMMENDS THE APPOINTEE FOR A POSITION WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

[REDACTED] WAS INTERVIEWED BY SA [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] OF NEW YORK, ADVISED SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ON SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE THAT HE PRESENTLY
HAS [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ADVISED HE HAS HAD ONLY LIMITED
SOCIAL CONTACTS WITH JUDGE HURGOOD MARSHALL SINCE HIS
APPOINTMENT AS A US JUDGE IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HE
CONTINUED BY STATING HE FEELS FROM WHAT HE HAS HEARD OF
JUDGE MARSHALL'S ACTIONS SINCE BEING PUT ON THE BENCH
THAT HE POSSESSES THE SAME, IF NOT MORE SO, HIGH QUALITY
AND ATTRIBUTES NEEDED BOTH FOR A GENTLEMAN AND A JUDGE AS
HE DID IN NINETEEN SIXTY ONE.

HE CONSIDERED JUDGE MARSHALL TO POSSESS THE
HIGHEST LEGAL REPUTATION POSSIBLE BECAUSE OF HIS LONG

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CONDITIONING WHICH ENABLED HIM TO LISTEN TO BOTH SIDES OF
AN ARGUMENT UNBIASEDLY. [REDACTED] FELT THAT JUDGE
MARSHALL'S RECENT YEARS ON THE BENCH SHOWED THAT HE HAS
AN IDEAL JUDICIAL TEMPERAMENT. b7c

IN CONCLUSION, [REDACTED] COMMENTED HE KNEW
OF NO REASONS TO QUESTION JUDGE MARSHALL'S LOYALTY,
CHARACTER OR ASSOCIATES.

3.

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CREDIT

ON JULY SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX FIVE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CREDIT BUREAU OF GREATER NEW YORK, ADVISED INVESTIGATIVE CLERK [REDACTED] THAT HER RECORDS REFLECT FAVORABLE CREDIT RATINGS FOR THE APPOINTEE [REDACTED]

ADVISED THAT SHE COULD LOCATE NO RECORD FOR [REDACTED]

ON JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT, [REDACTED]

POUGHKEEPSIE CREDIT BUREAU, WHICH COVERS AMENIA, NEW YORK,

ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE HAD NO RECORD FOR THE APPOINTEE

OR [REDACTED]

ARREST

ON JULY SIXTEEN INSTANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] DUTCHESS COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK,

ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT HE COULD LOCATE NO RECORD FOR THE

APPOINTEE OR [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] b7C

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ON JULY SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX FIVE, SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] CAUSED THE RECORDS OF THE NEW YORK CITY
POLICE DEPARTMENT TO BE CHECKED BY [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BUREAU OF CRIMINAL IDENTIFICATION; [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] INFORMATION UNIT; [REDACTED] OLD
RECORD ROOM (ALL OF THE ABOVE OF THE NEW YORK CITY POLICE
DEPARTMENT); AND [REDACTED] FINGERPRINT BUREAU, b7C
CRIMINAL COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK. NO RECORD WAS
LOCATED FOR THE APPOINTEE, [REDACTED] OR [REDACTED]

ON JULY SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX FIVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] BUREAU OF SPECIAL SERVICES, NEW YORK CITY POLICE
DEPARTMENT, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HE
COULD LOCATE NO RECORD FOR THE APPOINTEE OR HIS RELATIVES.

MISCELLANEOUS

ON JULY SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX FIVE [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SDNY, FOLEY SQUARE, NEW YORK,
NEW YORK, ADVISED SPECIAL AGENT [REDACTED] THAT HER

[REDACTED] b7C
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RECORDS FAILED TO DISCLOSE THAT THE APPLICANT HAD BEEN
ADMITTED TO PRACTICE BEFORE THE FEDERAL COURT OF THE SDNY.

ON JULY SIXTEEN, ONE NINE SIX FIVE, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, EDNY,
TWO TWO FIVE WASHINGTON STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ADVISED
THAT HER RECORDS SUBSEQUENT TO ONE NINE FOUR ZERO FAILED TO
DISCLOSE THAT THURGOOD MARSHALL HAD BEEN ADMITTED TO PRACTICE
IN THE FEDERAL COURT. RECORDS PRIOR TO NINETEEN FORTY WERE
NOT AVAILABLE FOR REVIEW. b7C

ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO CONTACT THE FOLLOWING INDIVIDUALS
WHO WERE INTERVIEWED CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE IN NINETEEN
SIXTY ONE AND WHO WERE UNAVAILABLE AT THIS TIME:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
ON JULY SIXTEEN ONE NINE SIX FIVE NYTWFO ADVISED
SA [REDACTED] THAT HE COULD FURNISH NO
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

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ON [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN THE PAST, ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL (CSJMS) STATED THAT [REDACTED] FELT SOBELL WOULD HAVE A BETTER CHANCE IN COURT IN VIEW OF THE STATEMENT BY US APPEALS COURT JUDGE THURGOOD MARSHALL. JUDGE MARSHALL, ACCORDING TO [REDACTED] INDICATED THAT IF ETHEL ROSENBERG APPEARED BEFORE HIS COURT AT THE PRESENT TIME, SHE WOULD BE GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

MORTON SOBELL WAS CONVICTED ON THREE TWENTY NINE FIFTY ONE IN THE USDC, SDNY OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET UNION, AND WAS SENTENCED ON APRIL FIVE, NINETEEN FIFTY ONE TO THIRTY YEARS IMPRISONMENT. HE IS CURRENTLY SERVING HIS SENTENCE IN THE CUSTODY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

JULIUS AND ETHEL ROSENBERG WERE CONVICTED IN THE USDC, SDNY ON THREE TWENTY NINE FIFTY ONE OF CONSPIRACY TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET UNION. THE ROSENBERGS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH ON FOUR FIVE FIFTY ONE. THEY WERE

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LEGALLY EXECUTED AT SING SING PRISON, OSSINING, NEW YORK,
ON SIX NINETEEN FIFTY THREE.

DOCUMENTATION OF THE CSJMS APPEARS IN THE APPENDIX
ATTACHED HERETO.

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ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT [REDACTED] b7c
AND [REDACTED] FOLEY SQUARE,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED SA [REDACTED] THAT THEY
WERE NOT ACQUAINTED WITH THE APPOINTEE EITHER OFFICIALLY
OR PERSONALLY.

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT THE RECORDS OF THE b7c
NEW YORK TIMES MORGUE WERE REVIEWED BY IC [REDACTED]
AN ARTICLE ENTITLED, "NEW VISTA GIVEN TO EPISCOPALIANS"
APPEARED IN THE OCTOBER TWENTY FOURTH ISSUE OF THE NEW YORK
TIMES" AND CONTAINED INFORMATION CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

[REDACTED]
ON SEVEN SIXTEEN SIXTY FIVE MAX YERGAN, PINES-
BRIDGE ROAD, OSSINING, NEW YORK, ADVISED SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] THAT SINCE NINETEEN SIXTY ONE HE HAS SEEN THE
APPOINTEE ON ONLY ONE OR TWO OCCASIONS FROM A DISTANCE.
HE STATED THAT HE HAS NO ADDITIONAL INFORMATION CONCERNING
THE APPOINTEE AND THAT HIS OPINIONS OF THE APPOINTEE'S
CHARACTER, REPUTATION AND LOYALTY HAVE NOT CHANGED SINCE

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NINETEEN SIXTY ONE. HE ADVISED THAT HE WOULD RECOMMEND
THE APPOINTEE FOR ANY POSITION OF TRUST AND CONFIDENCE
WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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b7c

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION,
FIRST JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, TWENTY FIFTH STREET AND MADISON
AVENUE, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT
THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] NEW YORK STATE SUPREME COURT, APPELLATE DIVISION,
SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, FORTY FIVE MONROE PLACE, BROOKLYN,
NEW YORK, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING
THE APPOINTEE.

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF
THE CITY OF NEW YORK, FORTY TWO WEST FORTY FOUR STREET, NEW
YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THE APPOINTEE WAS
ELECTED MARCH, NINETEEN SIXTY THREE, TO THE ASSOCIATION.

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

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FORTY TWO WEST FORTY FOUR STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT THERE IS NO
RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE. b7C

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] NEW YORK COUNTY LAWYER'S ASSOCIATION, FOURTEEN
VESEY STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT
THE APPOINTEE WAS ADMITTED IN NINETEEN THIRTY SIX.

ON SEVEN SIXTEEN INSTANT, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], BROOKLYN BAR ASSOCIATION, ONE TWO THREE
REMSEN STREET, BROOKLYN, NEW YORK, ADVISED IC [REDACTED] THAT
THERE IS NO RECORD CONCERNING THE APPOINTEE.

IN JULY, NINETEEN SIXTY FIVE, SEVERAL CONFIDENTIAL
SOURCES FAMILIAR WITH SOME PHASES OF CP ACTIVITY IN THE
NYC AREA ADVISED THAT THEY HAD NO PERSONAL KNOWLEDGE OF
THE APPOINTEE.

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APPENDIX

COMMITTEE TO SECURE
JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

"Following the execution of atomic spies ETHEL and JULIUS ROSENBERG in June, 1953, the 'Communist campaign assumed a different emphasis. Its major effort centered upon MORTON SOBELL,' the ROSENBERGS' codefendant. The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case - a Communist front which had been conducting the campaign in the United States - was reconstituted as the National Rosenberg-Sobell Committee at a conference in Chicago in October, 1953, and 'then as the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell in the Rosenberg Case'. . ."

("Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated December 1, 1961, issued by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, page 116.)

In September, 1954, the name "National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" appeared on literature issued by the Committee. In March, 1955, the current name, "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell," first appeared on literature issued by the Committee.

The Address Telephone Directory for the Borough of Manhattan, New York City, as published by the New York Telephone Company on April 20, 1964, lists the "Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell" (CSJMS) as being located at 940 Broadway, New York, New York.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *JHG*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
DEPARTMENTAL APPLICANT
SOLICITOR GENERAL
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DATE: July 16, 1965

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
DeLoach _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

At 10:05 a. m. today Mr. DeLoach advised that he had been informed by the White House the President wants the investigation of Thurgood Marshall brought up to date immediately since the 1961 investigation concerning him. We conducted a departmental applicant investigation concerning Marshall in 1961 prior to his appointment as Judge, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, New York

The requested investigation has been ordered to the field by telephone with the request that a summary of the results be furnished by teletype by noon on Sunday, July 18, 1965, to the Bureau. We plan to have a summary of this supplemental investigation ready to go to the White House on Monday, July 19, 1965.

ACTION:

This matter is being followed closely and you will be advised of any significant developments.

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland
- 1 - [REDACTED]

(6)

NOT RECORDED
14 SEP 8 1965

57 SEP 20 1965

GUEST LIST FOR THURGOOD MARSHALL
SWEARING-IN CEREMONY -- August 24, 1965

77-88227

Mr. Paul Bender

Mr. Justice Hugo Black
MRS. HUGO BLACK

Mr. Jerome L. Chapman

Mr. Louis F. Claiborne

Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark
MR. JUSTICE TOM CLARK

Honorable John Davis, Clerk of the Supreme Court

Assistant Attorney General John Doar

Miss Mildred E. Fanobust

Honorable Raymond F. Farrell, Commissioner of Immigration and
Naturalization

Mr. Owen Fiss
MR. LEWIS FLAGG
Mr. Daniel M. Friedman

Mr. Ernest Friesen

Mr. Fred Halsey

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of
Investigation

Acting Assistant Attorney General John Jones

Attorney General Nicholas deB. Katzenbach

Mr. Jack S. Levin

Mr. Tolson ✓
Mr. Belmont ✓
Mr. Mohr ✓
Mr. Casper ✓
Mr. Callahan ✓
Mr. Conrad ✓
Mr. Felt ✓
Mr. Gale ✓
Mr. Rosen ✓
Mr. Sullivan ✓
Mr. Tavel ✓
Mr. Trotter ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Miss Holmes ✓
Miss Gandy ✓

77-88227-145

NOT RECORDED

3 SEP 21 1965

04 SEP 22 1965

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-2-

Mr. Nathan Lewin

- Mr. John G. Lewis, Jr.

- Mr. Clarence Mitchell

Mr. Richard A. Posner

Mr. Harold Reis, Executive Assistant to the Attorney General -

- Honorable Spotswood Robinson

- Mrs. Spotswood Robinson

Mr. Jack Rosenthal, Director of Public Information, Department of
Justice.

Mr. Barefoot Sanders

Assistant Attorney General Norbert A. Schlei -

- Mr. Arthur Spingarn

Mr. Ralph S. Spritzer

Mr. Charles Stovall

Mrs. Charles Stovall

Assistant Attorney General Fred M. Vinson -

Assistant Attorney General Edwin Weisl, Jr. -

- Mr. Roy Wilkins

Assistant Attorney General J. Walter Yeagley -

Mr. Herman Zand

Mr. and Mrs. Thurgood Marshall and two sons

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 12-28-65

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SOLICITOR GENERAL THURGOOD MARSHALL
SPECIAL BUREAU TOUR

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

In accordance with prior arrangements made by Solicitor General Marshall with the Director's Office, Mrs. Marshall and their two sons, Thurgood, Jr., and John, were provided a very special tour of FBI Headquarters this morning by SA [REDACTED] of the Crime Research Section.

They were accompanied by [REDACTED] and her son [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] a young friend of the Marshall children.

Prior to the tour, at Miss Gandy's invitation, the group was given an opportunity to see Mr. Hoover's Office.

During the tour, they were afforded a special firearms demonstration and the boys were given empty shell cases and used silhouette targets. The entire group was most appreciative of the courtesies extended them.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Miss Holmes
- 1 - Miss Gandy
- 1 - Tour Room

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Director advised
12-28-65

EX-100 77-88227-146

10 DEC 30 1965

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☐ Return to _____
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Meta ~~Sum~~ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject Marshall, Thurgood
 Birthdate & Place 7-2-08
 Address _____

Localities

Re _____ Date 12-7 Searcher Initials 531

Prod. /

FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
✓ 77-88227	
✓ 62-86660	
✓ 44-1540	
✓ 44-10894	
✓ 62-86660	-20 SUM 5-28-57
	-18 SUM 12-8-56
	-5 SUM 12-18-50
✓ 77-88227	-115 SUM 8-24-56
	-118 SUM 7-16-55
✓ 62-86660	-3 SUM 10-18-47
	-13 SUM 2-8-56
	-21 SUM 4-16-58

DEC 7 1966

DEC 8 1966

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SEARCHED

DEC 14 1966

NAME CHECK

December 13, 1966

Summary

THURGOOD MARSHALL
Born: July 2, 1908
Baltimore, Maryland

An applicant-type investigation was conducted by the FBI in 1961 and additional inquiries were conducted in 1965 concerning the captioned individual. The results of these investigations were furnished to the White House.

For detailed results of these investigations, you are referred to the office of the Honorable Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, attention Mrs. Mildred Stegall.
(77-88227)

Original and 1 - NACC - Army
Request received - December 2, 1966

[Redacted]

b7C

(4) *Thurgood*

NOTE: In 1939, Marshall registered with the American Labor Party and in 1944, was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridicial Association. In 1942, he wrote a report which was adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild. In 1947, he was speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been cited by the HCUA.

REC-59 77-88227-147
-115

DEC 15 1966

b7C

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

DEC 22 1966

135

The Attorney General

June 13, 1967

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. DeLoach
1 - Mr. Wick
1 - Mr. Gale
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - [REDACTED] b7c

THURGOOD MARSHALL
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Reference is made to the oral request of Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, for any pertinent information received by this Bureau concerning Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall since the investigation of him in 1965, [REDACTED] b3

The files of the FBI, including the files of the Identification Division, contain no additional pertinent information received concerning Mr. Marshall since the investigation of him in 1965.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/28/95 BY SP12 [REDACTED] ✓

#369983

NOTE: See memo Cleveland to Gale dated 6-13-67, same caption.

REC-103 77-88227-11

19 JUN 14 1967

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

(8)

E B 1
REC'D-REVDING ROOM

79 JUN 14 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐ JUN 13 3 23 PM '67

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:12 PM
DATE 6-13-67
BY [REDACTED] b7c 1358

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *WV*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WV*

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

DATE: 6-13-67

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

My memorandum of 6-13-67, advised that John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, had requested a name check *b3* concerning Thurgood Marshall, Solicitor General of the United States. Duffner confidentially advised that Marshall was being considered as a replacement for Tom Clark on the Supreme Court of the United States. It is noted that at 12:08 p.m. on 6-13-67, the news ticker carried an announcement of Marshall's appointment by the President to the Supreme Court.

My memorandum also pointed out we had previously investigated Marshall in 1961 and 1965. The results of these investigations have previously been furnished to the Department. *b7c*

Bureau files show no additional pertinent information received concerning Marshall since our 1965 investigation. However, it will be recalled that Marshall as Solicitor General filed a petition in the Black case with the Supreme Court of the United States over the objections of the FBI. In this connection it is noted that in June, 1966, *b3* on a highly confidential basis advised Mr. DeLoach in connection with the Black case that Marshall as Solicitor General had ineptly and inadequately presented the matter of electronic devices to the Supreme Court. *b3* commented upon Marshall's inept and stupid presentations to the Supreme Court regarding the general matter of confessions.

It will also be recalled that in the 1940s Marshall when Special Counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was critical of the Bureau and made several charges in connection with civil rights cases, which were unfounded. In July, 1965, the Attorney General was also advised of these unsubstantiated charges by Marshall.

Enclosure *sent* 6-13-67

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale *242*
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland

REC-17 77-88227-14
JUN 14 1967
CONTINUED - OVER *b7c*

55 JUL 1967

(6)

1359

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
RE: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

ACTION:

Attached for approval is a letter to the Attorney General advising him that our files contain no additional pertinent information received concerning Marshall since the 1965 investigation.

✓

Q

CHS



b7C

106

June 13, 1967

PERSONAL

Honorable Thurgood Marshall
The Solicitor General
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Marshall:

My associates join me in extending con-
gratulations upon your being named by the President
today to be an Associate Justice of the United States
Supreme Court. You have our very best wishes on this
occasion.

Sincerely yours,

REC 6

77-88222-15

J. Edgar Hoover

JUN 15 1967

NOTE: Marshall has been critical of the FBI in connection with civil rights matters. Marshall was investigated in 1961 when he was being considered for appointment as a United States Circuit Judge and in 1965 in connection with his appointment as Solicitor General. The White House and the Attorney General were advised of his criticism in July, 1965. Marshall had alleged in his criticism that the FBI's record in cases involving Negroes was notably one-sided and implied that we did not exert full effort to solve them. On one occasion when he charged misconduct on the part of Special Agents in the FBI while serving as a Judge, he was requested to supply details of the alleged misconduct so that immediate administrative inquiry could be made, and he never answered the request. Under Marshall's administration of the Solicitor General's office, the Department's present program concerning disclosure of FBI wire taps was promulgated.

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Wick _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

51 JUN 20 1967

WHS 67C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Gale *gfc*

FROM : W. V. Cleveland *WVC*

SUBJECT: THURGOOD MARSHALL
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES

DATE: 6-13-67 *b7c*

WVC

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	<i>✓</i>
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

This morning Mr. John T. Duffner, Executive Assistant, Office of the Deputy Attorney General, requested an expedite name check concerning Thurgood Marshall, Solicitor General of the United States. He advised on a very confidential basis that Marshall was being considered as a replacement for Tom Clark on the Supreme Court of the United States. *63*

We investigated Marshall in 1961 when he was being considered for appointment as a United States Circuit Judge and in 1965 in connection with his appointment as Solicitor General.

Attached are copies of memoranda setting forth the results of the previous investigations. Also attached is a copy of a letter furnished to the White House and the Attorney General in 1965 advising of Marshall's past criticism of the Bureau in connection with civil rights matters.

Bureau files are being searched for any pertinent information received concerning Marshall since the 1965 investigation.

ACTION:

For information.

Enclosures

- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Wick
- 1 - Mr. Gale
- 1 - Mr. Cleveland

✓ *b7c*

JH 77-88227-1

NOT RECORDED

14 JUN 20 1967

57 JUN 22 1967

9 *76*

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

7 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

☐ 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 Serials 104, 118 & 119

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

77-88227-151, enclosures

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

196

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☒ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

77-88227-152

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
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FBI/DOJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 6 18 67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Page 54143. The Senate received the following Executive nomination: Thurgood Marshall, of New York, to be an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 6 3 - 67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

59 JUL 7 1967

77-2222-1
NOT RECORDED

JUN 27 1967

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: July 12, 1967

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Pages S9357-S9359. Senator Yarborough, (D) Texas, spoke concerning the retirement of Supreme Court Justice Tom Clark and stated "our regret at Justice Tom Clark's leaving the Supreme Court is only partly mitigated by our pleasure in having Ramsey Clark as Attorney General and Justice Thurgood Marshall on the Court." Mr. Yarborough placed in the Record the remarks of the Honorable Orison Marden, president of the American Bar Association, made at the dinner honoring Justice Clark on June 12, 1967.

77-8457-155
NOT RECORDED

126 JUL 15 1967

JUL 16 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 7-11-67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

82

767

The Attorney General

July 13, 1967

Director, FBI

EDMUND ROBERT C. BYRD
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

b7C

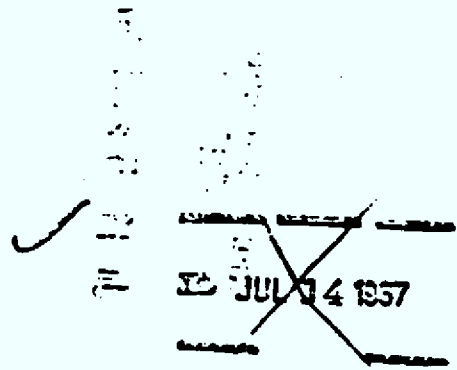
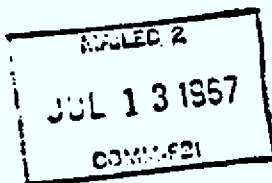
Enclosed are a copy of a letter I received from Senator Byrd
and a copy of my reply to him.

Thurston Marshall

Enclosures (2)

- 1 - The Deputy Attorney General - Enclosures (1)
- 1 - Mr. Wick - Enclosures (2)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach - Enclosures (2)

[REDACTED] (6)



79 JUL 18 1967

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

77-88227-154
JUL 14 1967

ORIGINAL FILED IN 67-102432-29

REC-40

July 12, 1967

77-172-7-156

ST-104

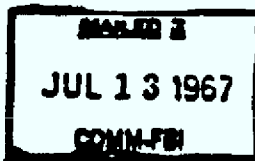
Honorable Robert C. Byrd
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

With respect to the inquiry contained in your letter of July 10th, I have referred a copy of your communication to the Attorney General for whatever assistance he may be able to render since data in our files must be maintained as confidential in accordance with regulations of the Department of Justice. I regret I am unable to be of help in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



- 1 - Mr. Wick (sent with memo to AG of same date)
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach (sent with memo to AG of same date)

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Wick
Cooper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

NOTE: Senator Byrd is on the Special Correspondents' List. Thurgood Marshall is, of course, well known to the Bureau.

JUL 13 3 10 PM '67

REC'D MICK

57 JUL 23 1967 TELETYPE UNIT ☐

b7C

EDWARD S. MURPHY, JR., CHAIRMAN
 JOHN STENBERG, VICE-CHAIRMAN
 STANLEY STENBERG, JR., VICE-CHAIRMAN
 ROBERT W. JACKSON, WASH.
 DONALD A. SMITH, JR., N.C.
 EDWARD W. GARDEN, N.Y.
 ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
 STEPHEN M. YALOW, OHIO
 EDWARD K. BOWEN, HAWAII
 THOMAS A. DE WYCK, N.J.
 DONALD S. BROWDER, MD.
 ROBERT C. BYRD, JR., VA.

MARGARET SMITH BY STENBERG THOMAS, JR.
 JACK MILLER, OHIO
 JOHN S. TOWNE, TEX.
 JAMES E. PEARMAN, KANS.
 PETER H. BERNARD, CALIF.

WILLIAM H. BARNES, CHIEF OF STAFF
 CHARLES S. THORNTON, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES

July 10, 1967

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. DeLoach
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Wick
 Mr. Casper
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Conrad
 Mr. Felt
 Mr. Gale
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Sullivan
 Mr. Tavel
 Mr. Trotter
 Tele. Room
 Miss Holmes
 Miss Gandy

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
 Director
 Federal Bureau of Investigation
 Department of Justice
 Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received correspondence which reads, in part, as follows:

Thurgood Marshall has been active in several Communist front organizations, including membership in the national committee of the International Juridical Association, which was cited in 1944 and again in 1950 as a Communist front.

In December 1949, Marshall was listed in a report of the HCUA as a member of the executive board of the National Lawyers Guild. The Daily Worker on November 11, 1942, reported that Marshall was one of those who submitted a report on lynching and discrimination which was adopted by the executive board of the National Lawyers Guild.

The Daily Worker of November 24, 1947, reported that Thurgood Marshall was among a group of attorneys who sent a telegram to New York Congressmen urging them to oppose contempt citations in the case of the so-called "Hollywood 10."

Newsweek Magazine, in September 1961, quoted Thurgood Marshall as follows: "...We have negotiated too quietly and too reasonably for too long. We've made up our minds to harass the legal hell out of the school boards. From here on out we're going to be unreasonable, undecent and un-everything else."

EXP. PROC.

JUL 12 1967

REC-104

77-992-7-156

18 JUL 21 1967

b7c

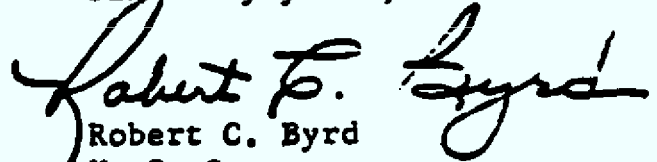
b7c

148

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
July 10, 1967
Page 2

Would you please inform me as to the truth of the foregoing allegations. Any information will be deeply appreciated inasmuch as I would not want to support Mr. Marshall's nomination to the Supreme Court if the above statements have substance.

Sincerely yours,


Robert C. Byrd
U. S. Senator

RCB:erl

1070

MAILED

AUG 14 1967

NAME CHECK

August 14, 1967

THURGOOD MARSHALL
Born: July 2, 1908
Baltimore, Maryland

An applicant-type investigation was conducted in 1961 and additional inquiries were conducted in 1965 concerning the captioned individual. The results of these investigations were furnished to the White House.

For detailed results of these investigations, you are referred to [REDACTED] at the White House. (77-88227)

Your attention is directed to a memorandum, possibly relating to the subject of your inquiry, which was furnished to the Department of State on November 18, 1954. (62-86660-5)

Original and 1 - State Dept.
Request received - August 7, 1967

(4) [REDACTED]

NOTE: Empl939, Marshall registered with the American Labor Party and in 1944, was listed as a national committeeman of the International Juridicial Association. In 1942, he wrote a report which was adopted by the National Executive Board of the National Lawyers Guild. In 1947, he was speaker on a program sponsored by the Progressive Citizens of America. All of the above-mentioned organizations have been cited by the HCUA. State Dept. name check request indicated reason for request "Candidate for American Specialists Program." 77-28227-15

EX 106

REC-48

19 AUG 14 1967

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI, and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency. This reply is result of check of FBI investigative files. To check arrest records, request must be submitted to FBI Identification Division. Fingerprints are necessary for positive check.

31 AUG 18 1967

b7C

November 22, 1967

REC-37 77-88227-158

Honorable William B. Spong, Jr.
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

Your communication and its enclosures were received on November 17th. While I certainly wish it were possible for me to be of service, I am unable to comment as you desire since data in our files must be maintained as confidential pursuant to regulations of the Department of Justice. You may wish to communicate with the Attorney General for any assistance he may be able to render in connection with your inquiry.

Inasmuch as a great deal of the information set forth in the editorials you enclosed is attributed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities, you may want to contact Mr. Francis J. McNamara, Director of that Committee, for any further data he may be able to provide.

The enclosures to your communication are being returned in accordance with your request.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

SEC-D R12H06

E B I

Enclosures (3)

NOTE: Bufiles disclose we have enjoyed limited cordial relations with Senator Spong. Enclosed with his communication were three news clippings which highlight some of the previous activity of Supreme Court Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall. Marshall is, of course, well known to the Bureau.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

MAILED 12
NOV 22 1967
COMM-FW

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

62 DEC 1 1967

(5)

1372

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

b7c

United States Senate

thurgood MARRILL

Respectfully referred to
Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation

for such consideration as the communication
herewith submitted may warrant, and for a report
thereon, in duplicate to accompany return of
inclosure.

By direction of
W.B. Spong, Jr.
William B. Spong, Jr.

U. S. S.

EXP. PROC.

b7c

REC 99

77-88227-15

11 NOV 27 1967

CORR [redacted] ENCE

ack: 11-21-67

34-11-21-67

1373

The News

Published by The Lynchburg News, Inc., Lynchburg, Virginia

Formerly Carter Glass & Sons, Publishers

PHILIP LIGHTFOOT SCRUGGS, Editor F. JAMES MURDOCK, Associate Editor
THOMAS R. GLASS, Executive Editor DEL P. SMITH, Managing Editor

Tuesday, August 22, 1967

The Distorters

"Wait and see what I do when I get on the Supreme Court. I will send every 'Whitey' to jail I can."
—Thurgood Marshall, recently named by President Johnson to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The preceding remark by the Negro lawyer who undoubtedly will be approved by the Senate to fill retiring Justice Tom Clark's seat on the highest court in the land, was quoted by the Washington Observer newsletter in a report revealing several of Marshall's Communist-front connections.

The newsletter pointed out that a special report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities shows that Marshall was affiliated with the American League Against War and Fascism—an organization launched by the American Communist Party in the early 1930s. Another Communist-front connection cited by the Observer: "Marshall also was a member of the International Juridical Association, a front and offshoot of the International Labor Defense, the legal arm of the American Communist Party."

Marshall also was named as a member of the left-wing National Lawyers Guild, and as co-signer of a telegram to Congress demanding that the notorious Hollywood writers not be cited for contempt for refusing to testify before the HCUA.

The newsletter stated that Mar-

shall's remark about sending "every 'Whitey' to jail I can" was made in a closed-door Negro "leadership" meeting at Howard University in October, 1961.

Newsweek magazine of September 18, 1961, quotes Marshall as saying: "We've negotiated too quietly and too reasonably for too long. We've made up our minds to harass the legal hell out of the school boards. From here on out, we're going to be unreasonable, undecent and un-everything else."

Including un-American.

This is the man the Senate is expected to confirm as a Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, where he will sit in judgment on "Whitey" and on cases involving "civil rights"—a field in which, for 25 years as an NAACP lawyer, he represented one side.

On the court he will find a clique of "noul brothers"—Chief Justice Warren, Fortas Douglas and Brennan. All five have personal political and sociological ideologies which run counter to the philosophy of the Constitution—the Constitution each takes an oath to uphold! The opinions of these five "liberals" will continue to distort the shape of American society, institutions and culture for years to come. Thus are we ruled by persons who hold us in contempt and thereby do we condemn ourselves.

ENCLOSURE

Marshall's Pro-Red Record

Although President Johnson picked Thurgood Marshall for the U.S. Supreme Court because he was a Negro, Marshall had something else going for him.

He has a long background of Communist-front affiliations and activities. Such a background never did anybody harm in the Johnson Administration. Fact is, it seems to help.

Congressman Joe D. Waggonner Jr., D-La., pointed to Marshall's pre-Communist background two years ago when the President nominated Marshall as Solicitor General.

The information, Waggonner explained, came from the public records, files and publications of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

"This material," Waggonner said, "reveals that Thurgood Marshall was a member of the national committee of the International Juridical Association. The special Committee on Un-American Activities cited the International Juridical Association as 'a Communist front and an offshoot of the International Labor Defense' in Report No. 1311, dated March 29, 1944. Also in a report on the National Lawyers Guild, prepared and published September 17, 1950, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, the International Juridical Association was cited as an organization which 'actively defended Communists and consistently followed the Communist Party line.'

"A list of officers of the National Lawyers Guild, as of December 1949 which is printed in the committee's report on the National Lawyers Guild on page 18, contains the name of Thurgood Marshall, New York City, among the members of the executive board. He was shown to be an associate editor of the Lawyers Guild Review in the issue of May-June 1948 on Page 422.

"In the Washington Star, on Page A-22 of the February 8, 1948, issue and on Page A-42 of the February 12, 1948, issue of that same paper, a story shows that Marshall criticized the loyalty program in a public forum held under the auspices of the National Lawyers Guild here in Washington.

"As you know, the **HOUSE** can't have the stomach for it.

Lawyers Guild was cited by the special Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front in Report No. 1311 of March 29, 1944, on Page 142. In the committee's report on the organization, released in 1950, the Guild was cited as a Communist front which 'is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions' and which 'since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party individual members thereof, including known espionage agents.'

"The Communist Daily Worker of November 24, 1947, on Page 4, reported that Thurgood Marshall was among a group of attorneys who sent a telegram to New York Congressmen asking them to oppose the contempt citations in the case of the so-called Hollywood 10.

"As I say, this is at least a portion of the Communist front activity of the man the President has nominated to be Solicitor General of the United States. It is probable that at search of the files of the FBI, the Attorney General's office, the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and an exhaustive search of the records of our own Committee on Un-American Activities would reveal more facts of this same nature. Such a search should be undertaken and the results made known to the people before this nomination is voted upon in the Senate."

Such a search was never made, and won't be made now, either, before Marshall's confirmation to the Supreme Court. A fondness for Communism seems to be one of the unwritten requirements for appointment to the highest court in the land. You can understand why the Communists rarely lose a case that comes before this court, and the court sees to it that it rules on most Communist cases.

The U.S. Supreme Court, as it is constituted today, is the greatest danger to the American people and the American form of government. The court is a puppet in no one's hands but the hands of the Communists. For, although the Constitution gives the Congress the power to check the court's excesses, the Congress

LYNCHBURG KEYS - 6/22/67

88227

'The Man' —His Record

Manchester (N. H.) Union Leader
8/17/67

The author of the following guest editorial is John Lofton Jr., former editor of our Vermont Sunday News and now with the Coral Gables Times in Coral Gables, Fla.—EDITORS.

FOR SOME YEARS he was a member of the board of directors of the National Lawyers Guild but resigned from that organization in 1953 during what he termed "the Communist trial."

His resignation came some five years after the organization had officially been designated a Communist front by a special House Committee on Un-American Activities.

In 1957 as head of an organization's Legal Defense and Educational Fund, which the court found so "mixed, interrelated, and intertwined" with the parent organization as to be its "alter ego," he was either by constructive or constructive knowledge responsible for the organization's actions which the Court stated in fact included: unlawful practice of law in Texas, soliciting and fomenting litigation, operating in Texas without a license required by Texas law for foreign corporations doing business in that state, and violating the Canons of Ethics of the American Bar Association.

This same individual, in this same Texas trial in 1957 in the District Court of Smith County at the time of the presentation of the request to examine the books, documents and accounts of his organization, refused to permit the authorized representative of the Attorney General to examine certain letters and correspondence. While sitting at his desk he mutilated such documents by cutting signatures and addresses and the delivering the mutilated copies to the authorized party.

In July of 1953, this man wrote to one Dr. Alfred H. Kelly, professor of history at Wayne University in Detroit and offered him \$500 to help prepare a research paper, to be presented to the U.S. Supreme Court, on the intent of the framers of the 14th Amendment respecting the constitutionality of racially segregated schools.

77 - 88227-1
ENCLOSURE

On Dec. 25, 1951, eight years later, Dr. Kelly spoke to the American Historical Association of this research: "Never has there been, for the at least, a more dramatic illustration of the difference in function, technique, and ethics between lawyer and historian. It is not that we were engaged in formulating lies; there was nothing as crude and naive as that. But we were using facts, embellishing facts, leaving down on facts, sliding off facts, quietly ignoring facts, and above all interpreting facts in a way to do what he said we had to do — 'get by those boys down there.'"

Dr. Kelly spoke of another colloquy that he had had with The Man: "Alfred, you are one of us here and I like you. But I want you to understand that when us colored folks takes over, every time a white man draws a breath, he'll have to pay a fine."

In the Sept. 15, 1951 issue of Newsweek he spoke with the same dedication to his cause: "We've negotiated too quietly and too reasonably for too long. We've made up our minds to hammer the legal hell out of the school boards. From here on out, we're going to be unreasonable, undecent, and uneverything else."

It is not intuous to demand that an individual of only the most exemplary conduct be allowed to sit on the bench of this nation's highest tribunal. And it is for this reason that both of Florida's senators, George Smathers as a member of the Judicial Committee now considering The Man's qualifications and Spessard Holland should cast a nay vote on the appointment of Thurgood Marshall to the United States Supreme Court.

-13-

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATION SECTION

SEP 23 1968

TELETYPE

FBI WASH DC

FBI ATLANTA

521PM URGENT 9-23-68

TO DIRECTOR

FROM ATLANTA 100-NEW

U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, SPEAKING
ENGAGEMENT AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA, SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT,
NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT. INTERNAL SECURITY (INFORMATION
CONCERNING).

RE TELEPHONE CALL FROM INSPECTOR JOE SIZOO TO ASAC,
ATLANTA, SEPTEMBER TWENTYTHREE, SIXTYEIGHT.

U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL IS
SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS A GROUP OF GEORGIA STATE LEGISLATORS
AT A LUNCHEON TO BE HELD AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA COLISEUM
IN ATHENS, GEORGIA, BETWEEN TEN AM AND ONE PM SEPTEMBER
TWENTYEIGHT, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, PRIOR TO THE FOOTBALL GAME
TO BE HELD BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA AND CLENSON
UNIVERSITY. SOURCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GA. AS WELL AS
SOURCES FROM OTHER INSTITUTIONS, (INCLUDING THOSE IN THE
SAVANNAH DIVISION, HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF ANY PLANS BEING MADE

END PAGE ONE 3 1968
327

15 SEP 27

PAGE TWO

BY AN STUDENT GROUP TO DEMONSTRATE AGAINST MARSHALL IN CONNECTION WITH HIS VISIT.

AT THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR IN JUNE, NINETEEN SIXTYEIGHT, A CHAPTER OF STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY (SDS) EXISTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA IN ATHENS, GEORGIA. THIS CHAPTER HAD FIFTEEN MEMBERS AT ITS PEAK; HOWEVER, FOUR OF THESE MEMBERS WERE SUSPENDED AT THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR FOR PARTICIPATING IN SIT-IN DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE ACADEMIC BUILDING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA IN APRIL, SIXTYEIGHT.

SOURCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA STATE THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS THAT SOME OF THE SDS MEMBERS MAY POSSIBLY PICKED MARSHALL; HOWEVER, THESE INDIVIDUALS ARE MORE CONCERNED AT THE PRESENT TIME WITH PROTESTING THEIR SUSPENSION BY THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA. STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA WILL BE REGISTERING FOR FALL CLASSES UP THROUGH SEPTEMBER TWENTYEIGHT, SIXTYEIGHT; THEREFORE, THEY HAVE HAD LITTLE OPPORTUNITY TO ORGANIZE ANY ACTIVITY AS OF THE PRESENT TIME.

END PAGE TWO

138

PAGE THREE

**SOURCES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA AS WELL AS THOSE
CONNECTED WITH OTHER COLLEGES WILL FOLLOW THIS MATTER
CLOSELY AND THE BUREAU WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY UPON
RECEIPT OF ANY INFORMATION INDICATING THE POSSIBILITY OF
ANY DEMONSTRATION AGAINST MARSHALL.**

END

LPT

FBI WASH DC

●

11 0 50 44 29

11 11 15 44 29

11 11 15 44 29

1380

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 9/23/68

FROM : C. D. DeLoach *CD*

cc Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Sullivan

SUBJECT: HARASSMENT OF
SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL,
AT UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN -

POTENTIAL FOR HARASSMENT
AT UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA

Justice Thurgood Marshall called at 9:40 a.m., today. He stated he was somewhat of a "practicing coward" and that he had been deliberately harassed at the University of Wisconsin while attempting to make an appearance there over the past weekend. He stated the demonstrators were representatives of the Black Panther Party, as well as a number of individuals who were anti-administration with respect to Vietnam. He mentioned that there were not over one dozen representatives of each group; however, they were vociferous and very active in their harassment. He indicated he became somewhat afraid for his safety.

The Justice told me that this weekend he will make an appearance at the University of Georgia, Athens, Georgia, and that he is even more concerned about his safety there. He asked if the FBI would be kind enough to "size up the situation" there in an attempt to ascertain if he can expect similar harassment at that location.

I told the Justice we would check files and see what we could find out, and I would be back in touch with him.

ACTION:

It is suggested the Domestic Intelligence Division check with both the Atlanta and Savannah Offices to determine if there is any potential harassment in connection with the scheduled appearance of Justice Marshall at the University of Georgia this weekend. We can afterwards give the Justice a call relative to any facts turned up. The Justice is well aware of the fact that the FBI cannot afford him protection.

CDD: (S) *CD*

Handled with [redacted] 9/23/68
Keith [redacted] Atlanta [redacted]
will Antel [redacted] 9/23

EX-101

REC-52

77-88227-160

OCT 3 1968

b7C

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan ☒ _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI,

DATE: 11/25/68

FROM : SAC, ATLANTA (100-7530) (C)

TH
SUBJECT: U. S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL,
SPEAKING ENGAGEMENT AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA,
SEPTEMBER 27, 1968,
INTERNAL SECURITY (INFORMATION
CONCERNING)

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 9/23/68.

PSI, [REDACTED] Athens, Georgia, advised that the appearance of U. S. Supreme Court Justice THURGOOD MARSHALL at the University of Georgia Law School on the afternoon of 9/27/68, was without any incident insofar as demonstrated by any groups against MARSHALL speaking at the University of Georgia.

2 - Bureau
1 - Atlanta
[REDACTED]

(3)

EX-103
REC-15

77-81227-161

NOV 27 1968

DEC 5 2 58 PM '68

REC'D DOM INTELL



DEC 6

1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1382

9/24/68

Attached teletype indicates that at present time a controversy exists at University of Georgia regarding suspension of SDS members and possibility exists that some SDS members may picket Marshall. Sources advised, however, that SDS not organized on University of Georgia campus at present time and no definite plans to picket Marshall known to sources.

Information in attached teletype will be telephonically furnished to Justice Marshall.

Inform. To be used
for the purpose of the
plan for 11-11-62.
2/5/62 -



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. New York file 89D-NY-184262

1584

OPEN (REOPEN)
ORIGIN NY/845
SUPV [redacted]
CASE 89 (D)-
DATE 5-4-89
SECT C-26

b7C

April 26, 1989

Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall
Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court of the United States
41 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543

Sgt. Justice Thurgood Marshall,
U.S. Supreme Court - Victim
Threatened Assault
(00: NY/80)

Dear Mr. Justice Marshall:

I am sorry, indeed that I am compelled to communicate with you in this fashion, but this must be done in the Cause of Justice, as some urgent and serious matters are involved which are being blocked by your Court Clerk as the copy of enclosed papers clearly indicate.

The title captions of my three actions are herewith enclosed in a very abbreviated form and all three actions also involve malicious violations of the Anti-trust Laws and the Public Interest and present the basic flavor of the nature of the actions.

Also, as you can see from the Federal Action caption, there is nothing but CORRUPTION in the Federal Courts below where I am preparing Impeachment Proceedings. Positive documentary evidence is available as indisputable proof.

Further, as you can see from my communications to the Commission on Judicial Conduct, there is no respect whatsoever for the Laws of the Land in the County of Suffolk. Although by Law, the Commission is supposed to prosecute these actions, I will attempt to do it myself under the Special Prosecutor Law, since the Commission is also a CORRUPT political machine. I have documentary evidence of these allegations since I have previously submitted papers to them (which they have ignored) to remove a CORRUPT State Supreme Court Judge.

One has only to read the newspapers to learn of the murders, rapes, robberies, etc., etc., and the functioning of the System of "Justice". The core of the problems lies in the sitting Judges who are negligent, incompetent, or CORRUPT, or who possess all of the "sterling" qualities. I am also writing a paper which describes a method of selecting a Judge which will be submitted to the appropriate authority(s). Since I am not a lawyer, the paper will either be plagiarized by others or will find its way into File 13, since the CORRUPT Lawyers and Judges would prefer to keep the System as it is because they are making money (bribes, plea bargaining, etc.) at the expense of the litigants.

If the Federal and State Legislatures go to the considerable lengths to enact laws to promote Justice in our civilized society, the "great Question" is; why is the CORRUPTION in the

note: The name [redacted] is not unknown to writer
He has been a letter writer in the past and
appears in indices.
[redacted] is cheap paper to be
increased in severity. He should be interviewed
forthwith. Cases should be sent to EOP

SEARCHED [redacted]
SERIALIZED [redacted]
INDEXED [redacted]
FILED [redacted]
MAY 04 1989
FBI - NEW YORK
[redacted]

b7C

89-D-NY-184262
PAGE 02

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ 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 Washington Metropolitan
Field Office file 89-WF-163189-3, pages 2+3.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

89D-NY-184262-1, pages 2+3

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
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1388

Transmit attached by Facsimile - **UNCLAS**

Precedence Immediate

To: **L. I. R. A.**

Date: **5-4-89**

From: **OPC,**

Time: Transmitted - **b7c**

Subject: **[REDACTED]**

Initials

**Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall
U.S. Supreme Court; CESCANA; OOWMFO**

☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph
☐ Artist's Conception ☒ Other **Threat Letter**

Special handling instructions:

Hand carry: SSA [REDACTED]

Approved: **[Signature]**

b7c

387

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

- ☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

89D-NY-184262, from dated 4/29/89

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81

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Washington Metropolitan
Field Office file 89-WF-16389-5

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

89D-NY-184262-2

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FBI/DOJ

FBI

TELETYPE

ROUTINE

UNCLAS

7/6/89

/ROUTINE/

NEW YORK (BQ 89D-WF-163189) (C) (C-18)

/ROUTINE/

DIRECTOR FBI () () ()

WMFO () () ()

BT

UNCLAS

89D-NY-184262-3

b7C

① - New York (BQ 89D-163189)
1 - Supervisor (C-18)
[REDACTED] 149.VQ
(2)

Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted

4:00 PM

Per

7:00 PM

NOTE: AFTER APPROVAL, PLEASE ROUTE THIS DOCUMENT BACK TO THE WORD
PROCESSING SUPERVISOR, NOT TO THE TELETYPE ROOM.

WP Initials: _____

1390

(1) (1)
CITE: //3540:3613//

PASS: HQ FOR VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT - CID.

67C
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL -
VICTIM; UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT, CCSCAKA; OO:WMFO.

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE\$ TO ALL SACS, DATED OCTOBER 28, 1988;
WMFO TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK, DATED MAY 4, 1989; NEW YORK
TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND WMFO, DATED MAY 8, 1989.

REFERENCED NEW YORK TELETYPE REPORTED RESULTS OF NEW YORK'S
INVESTIGATION TO FBIHQ AND WMFO WITHIN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AS

1391

REQUIRED BY REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE. COPY OF SAME BEING FAXED TO
WMFO, C-4.

1392

END OF DOCUMENT

INBOX.4 (#2293)

TO: HQ1 @ EMH1, NY @ EMH1

FROM: WMFO @ EMH1

SUBJECT: 18170011 RR

DATE: 30 JUN 89 00:23:58 GMT

CC:

TEXT:

VZCZCWM0011

RR HQ NY

DE WM #0011 1810046

ZNR UUUUU

F 290035Z JUN 89

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD:89D-WF-163189 (P)C-4)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /ROUTINE/

FBI, NEW YORK /ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: 11392011

PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT-CID.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL-
VICTIM, U.S. SUPREME COURT. COSCAKA: OO:WMFO.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALL SACS DATED 10/28/88.

WMFO TT TO THE DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK DATED 5/4/89.

THE SUPREME COURT POLICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. HAVE REQUESTED
THE RESULTS OF THE FBI INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER SO THAT
THEY CAN MAKE A THREAT ASSESSMENT. PURSUANT TO REFERENCED BUREAU
TELETYPE, RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION MUST BE REPORTED TO FBIHQ

*This was handled!
advised RUC to type going
for [REDACTED] 6/6/89*

6/25/84 262-4

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
JUN 29 1989	
NEW YORK	

6/29/89

DE WH 0011 UNCL7

AND INFO WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS.

UNCLAS

BT

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NNNN

1394

-----END OF DOCUMENT-----

INBOX.9 (#3429)

TO: NY @ EMH1

FROM: WMFO @ EMH1

SUBJECT: 194/0009 ROUTINE

DATE: 13 JUL 89 15:54:55 GMT

CC:

TEXT:

VZCZCWM0009

RR NY

DE WM #0009 1941735

ZNR UUUUU

R 131727Z JUL 89

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE (69D-WF-143189 (P)
(C-4)

TO FBI, NEW YORK/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: 11392011

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA; JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES;
CCSCAKA; CC:WMFO

RE NEW YORK TT TO WMFO DATED 5/2/89.

NEW YORK IS REQUESTED TO RE-SEND REFERENCED TT AS WMFO ONLY
RECEIVED FOUR PAGES OF THE DOCUMENT, THE FOURTH PAGE ENDING WITH,
....AND WAS AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF....

BT

#0009

NNNN

87D-
NY 184262'S
JUL 13 1989
FBI - NEW YORK

b7C

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RR RUEHFB FBINY
DE FBIWMFO 00089 2562237
- ZNR UUUUU
- R 132235Z SEP 89
- FM FBI WMFO (89D-WF-163189) (P) (C-4)
TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/
FBI NEW YORK/ROUTINE/
BT
UNCLAS
CITE: 13920//

b7C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA; JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES;
CCSCAKA; OO:WMFO.
RE WMFO TT TO NY, DATED JUNE 29, 1988; NY TT TO WMFO, DATED
JULY 7, 1989; WMFO TT TO NY, DATED JULY 13, 1989; AND SEPTEMBER
12, 1989, TELECALL BETWEEN SSA [REDACTED] AND SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FOR THE INFORMATION OF NY, FBIHQ ADVISED THAT THEY WERE NOT
IN RECEIPT OF NY IT, DATED MAY 8, 1989. WMFO RECEIVED ONLY A

(10-6)

[REDACTED]

21-215

DD
9/10/89

+ 3780

File "lost"
as of 9/14/89
T.T. de [REDACTED]

C-26
-74

89-NY-154862-6

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 13 1989	
FBI-NEW	

closed

1396

PAGE TWO DE FBIWMFO 0029 UNCLAS

- PARTIAL TELEFAX OF SAID TT ON JULY 3, 1989, AND ATTEMPTED TO
OBTAIN A COPY FROM FBIHQ. WMFO SEEKS TO DISTRIBUTE INFORMATION
- TO THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE THREAT ASSESSMENT SECTION.
LEADS: NY DIVISION; AT NEW YORK: WILL FORWARD COPY OF TELETYPE,
DATED MAY 8, 1989, TO FBIHQ AND WMFO.

BT

0029

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1397

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Washington Metropolitan
Field Office file 89-WF-16389-10.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

89D-NY-184262-7

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FBI

TELETYPE

ROUTINE

UNCLAS

9/29/89

10.47

b7C

/ROUTINE/

NEW YORK (89D-NY-184262) (C) (JTF-1)

/ROUTINE/

DIRECTOR FBI () () ()

WMFO (89D-WF-163189) () ()

BT

UNCLAS

1 - New York
1 - Supervisor JTF-1
[REDACTED] 069v3
(2)

Er Made
Changes needed Pgs 3,4
C-2.6
-7

Approved: JMP/Transmitted 89-NY-184262Per 118

NOTE: AFTER APPROVAL, PLEASE ROUTE THIS DOCUMENT BACK TO THE WORD
PROCESSING SUPERVISOR, NOT TO THE TELETYPE ROOM.

WP Initials: [REDACTED] 10/1/89/12:15*Closed*

b7C 9

XXXXXX
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET4

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552Section 552a☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☐ 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.

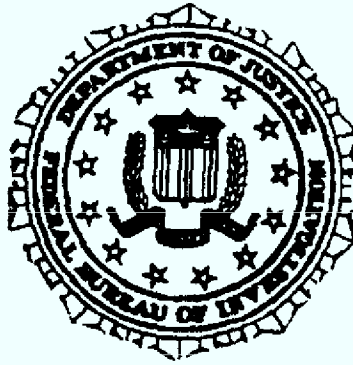
☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of Washington Metropolitan
Field Office file 89-WF-163119-10.

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

89D-04-184262-7

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT

Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO.

Washington Metropolitan Field Office file 9A-5651

1401

9-5651
Subject of FOIPA Request
By 190-WF-184553
Retain 6 Years 3-10-93

Subject of FOIPA request
By 190-WF-193489
Retain 6 years beyond
9-15-95

402

FBI

5651/p

SP #9

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☒ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS
Date 9/15/87

0001

1 FM FBI WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (9A-5651) (P) (C-4)

2 TO ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI PRIORITY

3 FBI, SAVANNAH PRIORITY

4 BT

5 UNCLAS

6 ATTN: PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT.

7 [REDACTED] UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD
8 MARSHALL-VICTIM; EXTORTION (A), OO:SAVANNAH.

9 ON 9/15/87, THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT POLICE PROVIDED
10 WFO WITH ORIGINAL ONE PAGE TYPED THREATENING LETTER FROM
11 (X) [REDACTED] SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, A
12 WHITE MALE, DOB [REDACTED] (X), RECEIVED AT THE CHAMBERS OF UNITED
13 STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, 1 FIRST STREET,
14 N.E., WASHINGTON, D.C., ON 9/14/87. THE PERTINENT PASSAGE READS:

15 "MY YOUR SOUL BURN IN HELL YOU SONOFIBITCH...I WILL BLAST
16 UNCLAS

17 2-Washington Field

18 [REDACTED] 9/15/87

19 [REDACTED] 9/15/87

20 Approved: [REDACTED]

21 [REDACTED] Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

Per

9A-5651-1

40

- FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE TWO DE WF UNCLAS

2 - YOU IN EVERY DAMN WAY POSSIBLE...IF YOU WANT TO SEND THE DAMN FBI
 3 TO INVESTIGATE ME DO SO...ONE THING FOR CERTAIN YOU HAVE YOUR
 4 REWARD COMING. AND MY PRAYERS IS FOR YOUR DAMN DEATH AS SOON AS
 5 POSSIBLE...NOT WOULD I LOVE TO WHIP YOUR DAMN ASS...KEEP TALKING
 6 PERHAPS SOMEONE SOME PLACE WILL SHUT YOU UP FOREVER. I HOPE SO.

7 (SIGNED) [REDACTED] b7c

8 BY WAY OF BACKGROUND INFORMATION, SUBJECT LAST CAME TO THE
 9 ATTENTION OF SAVANNAH AND WFO IN 1985, WHEN HE WROTE TO ASSOCIATE
 10 SUPREME COURT JUSTICE [REDACTED] AND SAID, "I COULD KILL
 11 ANYONE, WOULD DO SO AT WILL IF THE RIGHT TIME CAME INTO FOCUS."
 12 INVESTIGATION AT THAT TIME INDICATED THAT CAPTIONED SUBJECT WAS
 13 AMBULATORY AND PROSECUTION WAS DECLINED. SUBJECT HAD EARLIER
 14 COME TO THE ATTENTION TO THE BUREAU IN 1982, FOR SIMILAR LETTER.
 15 SUBJECT HAS ASSORTED LOCAL ARRESTS IN SAVANNAH, GEORGIA, DATING
 16 BACK TO 1967, FOR THREATENING THE LIFE, ASSAULT AND BATTERY,
 17 DISCHARGING FIREARMS IN CITY LIMITS, RESISTING ARRESTS, AND TWO
 18 COUNTS OF SIMPLE ASSAULT BE THREATENING, AMONG OTHER CHARGES.

18 SUBJECT'S [REDACTED] IN 1982, WAS [REDACTED] b7c

19 [REDACTED] WHO STATED THAT SUBJECT HAD BEEN OPERATED ON
 20 UNCLAS
 21

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

140

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 ^PAGE THREE DE WF UNCLAS

2 FOR PROSTATE CANCER AND HAD A VOICE BOX INSERTED INSIDE HIS
3 THROAT FOR SOME OTHER TYPE OF AILMENT. ACCORDING TO [REDACTED]
4 SUBJECT IS PERMANENTLY DISABLED AND NEEDS A WHEELCHAIR TO GET
5 AROUND. [REDACTED] STATED THAT SUBJECT DID OWN AN OLD .22 CALIBER
6 RIFLE AND HAD THREATENED HER IN THE PAST. b7C

7 LEADS: SAVANNAH DIVISION: AT SAVANNAH, GEORGIA:

8 WILL CONDUCT LOGICAL INVESTIGATION, TO INCLUDE CONFIRMING
9 SUBJECT'S PRESENT DISABLED STATUS. SHOULD CONSIDER REINTERVIEW
10 OF SUBJECT AND PRESENTATION TO THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S
11 OFFICE FOR PROSECUTIVE OPINION. ADVISE WFO OF RESULTS, IN ORDER
12 THAT UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT POLICE MIGHT BE APPROPRIATELY
13 APPRISED. IF PHOTOGRAPH IS AVAILABLE, SAVANNAH IS REQUESTED TO
14 ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN ONE.

15 WASHINGTON FIELD DIVISION: AT WASHINGTON, D.C.:

16 WILL FORWARD ORIGINAL LETTER TO FBI LABORATORY FOR
17 APPROPRIATE ANALYSIS.

18 BT

19 Approved: _____

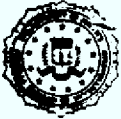
Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

17405



U.S. Department of Justice

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Savannah, Georgia
September 23, 1987

b7C

[REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION

[REDACTED] the subject of a previous investigation regarding allegations of mailing threatening communications to Supreme Court Justices, was contacted at Savannah, Georgia on September 21, 1987 with [REDACTED] acknowledging that he had in fact again sent a letter to United States Supreme Court Justice THURGOOD MARSHALL, indicating that it was his right to do so and that he meant no physical harm to Justice MARSHALL.

By way of background, subject had mailed similar letters in 1982 and 1985 when he indicated that if the opportunity were available he would kill a Supreme Court Justice; however, past investigation has shown that [REDACTED] is confined to a wheel chair with terminal cancer.

[REDACTED] on September 21, 1987 again confirmed that he was in fact confined to a wheel chair and indicated that in March and April of 1987 he had had heart attacks. [REDACTED] claims to be an ordained minister and rambled during the interview about his right of free speech and the fact that the Supreme Court had taken his rights from him, giving them to others, including homosexuals. It was apparent to the interviewing Agent that the 63-year-old [REDACTED] could not be taken seriously, especially when considering his confinement to a wheel chair and no further investigation is being conducted at Savannah.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

b7C

92-5751-2
Serialized [REDACTED]
Indexed [REDACTED]

40

b7C

[REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION

Assistant United States Attorney FREDERICK W.
KRAMER III, Southern District of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia,
on September 21, 1987, concurred in this opinion and advised
that this matter did not warrant prosecution.

c-4

X AIRTEL

9/23/87

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, SAVANNAH (9A-1500) (C)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)
OO: SV

b7C

Re WFO teletype to Savannah, 9/16/87.

Enclosed for the Bureau are the original and four (4) copies of an LHM concerning captioned matter, with two (2) copies of an FD-376. Enclosed for WFO are two (2) copies of LHM.

Copies of LHM being furnished locally to USA, SDGA, Savannah, Ga., and U. S. Secret Service, Savannah.

- 2 - Bureau (Encs. 7)
- ② - Washington Field (9A-5651) (P) (C4) (Encs. 2)
- 1 - Savannah

[REDACTED]
(5)

b7C

9A-5651-5

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 23 1987	
FBI - SAVANNAH	

Wessel

140X

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b7c

Date of transcription 9/15/87

[REDACTED] SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES POLICE, 1 First Street, N.E., Washington, D.C., telephone number (202) 479-[REDACTED] provided the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) with a one page typed letter, from [REDACTED] Savannah, Georgia, which arrived at the chambers of UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, on September 14, 1987, which begins:

"May your soul burn in hell you sonofabitch."

[REDACTED] also provided a copy of [REDACTED] Savannah Police Department Arraignment Criminal Record.

b7c

Investigation on 9/15/87 at Washington, D.C. File # 92-5651

by SA [REDACTED] Date dictated 9/15/87

[REDACTED]
Savannah, Ga [REDACTED]

I.

67C
Sept 9, 1987

May your soul burn in hell you sonofibitch. all you damn ultra liberals.

Thurgood,
i will come to the point without delay. as you have blasted about every thing that almighty god stands for. upheld the devil in all his filth. i will blast you in every damn way possible.
you were on the damn liberal news this A.M.
blasted bork. well he is as good or better than any sonofibitch who has dominated the white house in years. the damn fucking democrats has destroyed every thing. gods laws outlawed by corruption in the heart as well as sould of this evil bunch of misfit dogs.
if you want to send the damn F.B.I. to investigate me do so.
i do not have one damn thing to hide from damn fools in power.
do i love my country hell no not as long as dogs dominiate it.
damn the damn plural sbciety. for even it should have guide lines. hell no this bunch of sonofibitches has allowed such damn idiots as the damn N.E A.C.L.U. American Way. Gays in which god forbids. Abortions. the damn bitches called Feminesm rule or dominate out society.
would i if i were able leave my country. hell yes/ and destroy it to the last damn splinter. there would not be a peace of wood left to make a match. no thanks to the goddam democratic party. of sheer barbarian idiots.
its this goddam bench sorry i will not call it a court for it is not. that has caused corruption nation wide with out restraint in the damn bench one thing for certain you have your reward coming. and my prayers is for you damn death as soon as possible. as well as the sonofibitch who placed you th re. not would i love to whip you damn ass. you bet.
keep talking perhaps someone someplace will shut you up forever.
i hope so.

[REDACTED]

67C

[REDACTED]
9/15/87

1410

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☒ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

- ☒ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of _____

- ☒ For your information: CRIMINAL RECORD OF A THIRD PARTY.

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

9A-5651-4

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

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Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☐ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☐ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

☒ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of serial 4.

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

9A-5651-5

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
 X DELETED PAGE(S) X
 X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
 X FOR THIS PAGE X
 XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Airtel

9/15/87

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT)

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE (9A-5651)(C-4)(P)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL-
VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A);
OO: SAVANNAH

Re WFO teletype to Bureau, dated 9/15/87.

Enclosed for the Bureau is an original one page typed letter from captioned subject to JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, which was received at the chambers of captioned victim, on 9/14/87.

For the information of the Bureau, [REDACTED] is a white male, DOB: [REDACTED] who has a history of violent behavior - no further biographical data is available, at this time.

REQUEST OF FBIHQ

QUESTIONED DOCUMENT UNIT

The Questioned Document Unit is requested to compare submitted item to the Anonymous Letter File. Conduct examinations for indented writings and other physical characteristics deemed appropriate. Forward copies to [REDACTED] for the psycholinguistic profiling of author to determine the validity of the threat.

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION

Examine submitted items for latent prints suitable for comparison with record prints of captioned subject. Forward original evidence to OO.

6-Bureau (Enc. 1)
(4-Questioned Document Unit)
(2-Personal Crimes Unit)

2-Savannah

②-WFO

9A-5651-6

4A-5651

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 21 1967	
FBI - WASH. FIELD OFFICE	

b7c

404

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

2 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)☐ (b)(7)(A)☐ (d)(5)☐ (b)(2)☐ (b)(7)(B)☐ (j)(2)☐ (b)(3)☒ (b)(7)(C)☐ (k)(1)☐ (b)(7)(D)☐ (k)(2)☐ (b)(7)(E)☐ (k)(3)☐ (b)(7)(F)☐ (k)(4)☐ (b)(4)☐ (b)(8)☐ (k)(5)☐ (b)(5)☐ (b)(9)☐ (k)(6)☒ (b)(6)☐ (k)(7)

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Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of

- ☒ For your information: FBI Identification Record of A Third Party.

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

9A-5651-7

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

RECORD OF INFORMATION FURNISHED OTHER AGENCIES

Orally _____ Written Communication 10/1/87
(date) (date)

Information concerning: (Include NARCOTICS MATTERS here.)

[REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL-VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)

Information furnished from File, Serial, and Page Number: 9A-5651

☐ On 10/1/87
(date) a continuing disclosure was initiated with

U.S. Supreme Court Police
(agency) and will be maintained until the conclusion
of the investigation.

Information furnished to:

Remarks:

U.S. Supreme Court Police provided with a copy of Savannah
LHM dated 9/23/87.

SA [REDACTED]
Employee Furnishing Information

REPORT
of theFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

October 30, 1987

To: SAC, Washington Field Office (9A-5651) (C-4)

FBI FILE NO.

LAB. NO.

70923016 D WN VF

Re:

[REDACTED]
UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)

b7C

OO: Savannah

Examination requested by:

Addressee

Reference:

Communication dated September 15, 1987

Examination requested:

Document - Fingerprint

Specimens received

September 23, 1987

Specimen:

Q1 One-page typewritten letter dated 9/9/87,
beginning "May your soul burn..."

Result of examination:

Specimen Q1 was searched in the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. Copies will be added to this file for future reference.

Several of the typewriting characters on Q1 were observed to have non printing areas which may allow an association with a suspect typewriting element.

The typewriting on Q1 was determined to have a horizontal spacing of ten characters per inch. The style and size of type most closely corresponds to Laboratory standards for the "Prestige Pica" type style. This type style may be found on numerous brand name typewriters, including IBM, Royal and others.

2 - Savannah

Page 1

9-5651-9 b7C

SEARCHED	[REDACTED]
SERIALIZED	[REDACTED]
OCT 31 1987	
FBI - WASH FIELD OFFICE	

1407

No watermarks, indented writing or other physical characteristics were observed on Q1 which would further assist in determining its immediate origin.

The results of the psycholinguistic and latent fingerprint examinations and the disposition of the submitted evidence will be subjects of separate reports. Photographs are retained by the Laboratory.

1408

RUC



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20537

REPORT

of the

LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION IDENTIFICATION DIVISION

b7C

YOUR FILE NO.
FBI FILE NO.
LATENT CASE NO.

9A-5651 (C-4) (P)

11/22/87

C-68655

TO: SAC, WFO

RE:

UNITED STATES SUPREME
COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A)

REFERENCE:
EXAMINATION REQUESTED BY: Airtel 9/15/87
SPECIMENS: WFO

Letter, Q1

The listed Q specimen is further described in a separate Laboratory report.

Five latent fingerprints of value were developed on Q1.

On the basis of the information furnished, no fingerprint record was located in the Identification Division files for [REDACTED]

Q1 is being furnished to Savannah as requested.

2 - Savannah - En [REDACTED]

9A-5651-4

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
NOV 25 1987	
FBI - WASHINGTON	

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date 10/1/87

TO: ACTING DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATTN: PERSONAL CRIMES UNIT)

FROM: SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD (9A-5651) (C-4) (RUC)

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] b7C

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL-VICTIM;
EXTORTION (A);
OO: SV

Re Savannah airtel to Bureau, dated 9/23/87.

The U.S. Supreme Court Police have been apprised of the results of this investigation and WFO considers the matter RUC.

9A-5651-11

Searched [REDACTED]
Serialized [REDACTED]
Indexed [REDACTED]
Filed [REDACTED]

2-Bureau
2-Savannah
① WFO

(5)

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

1420



Psycholinguistics Center

TO: SAC, WFO (9A-5651) (C-4)
FROM: [REDACTED] Psycholinguistics
RE: [REDACTED]
United States Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall -
Victim;
Extortion (A)
OO: Savannah
LABID: 70923016

b7C

Photofacsimile of a one page typewritten communication was transmitted through the Laboratory with request for psycholinguistic evaluation.

Based upon an analysis of the content and style of this communication, it is my judgment that the author is a high school educated, Southern born, White male approximately between the ages of 55 and 70. There are no indicators of specialized skills or training. There is no reason to doubt the veracity of the author's manifest assertion of identity.

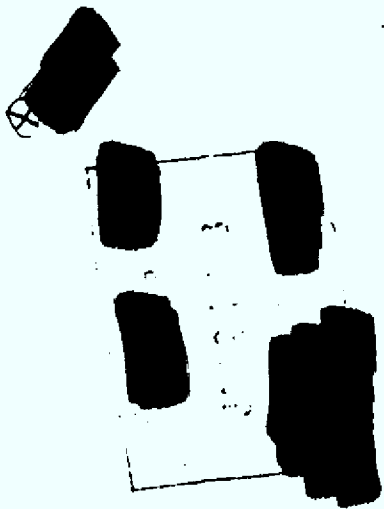
Although this communication evidences some paranoid ideation which is disquieting because of its association with violent action, the author's threats are couched in the vague and general language that is not typically associated with the precursors of imminent violent action. It is significant that the author, while expressing his own desires for action throughout the letter, ends the communication with the hope that someone other than himself might effect such action. Such language is consistent with someone struggling with his own sense of powerlessness. It is consistent with the self-indulgent ventilation of emotion generally characterizing the communication.

The ideation is bigotly conservative and, although the level of hostility and maledictory terms is outside the typical boundaries of this genre of political hyperbole, the author fails to demonstrate either the determination or the resolve to escalate his anger beyond these types of harassments.

01/12/88

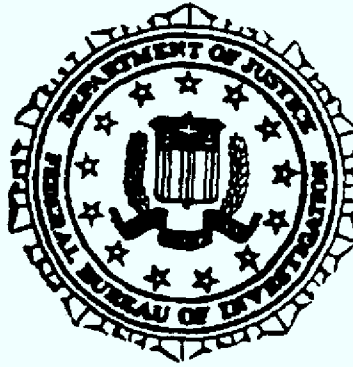
142

9A-5651-12



b7c

1422



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Washington Metropolitan Field Office file 89-WF-163189

140

U 3)

Subject of FOIPA Request
by 190-WF-193489
Retain 6 years beyond
9-15-95

89-WF-163189
Subject of FOIPA Request
By 190-WF-184553
Retain 6 Years 3-10-93

1424

Serials in this
file have been
automated
through serial 11

NO SERIAL CAN BE PLACED, CHANGED OR INSERTED PRIOR
TO ABOVE SERIAL.

1425

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☒ Teletype☐ Facsimile☐

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate☒ Priority☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET☐ SECRET☐ CONFIDENTIAL☐ UNCLAS E F T O☒ UNCLAS

Date 5/04/89

b7C

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD(89D-NEW) (P) (C-4)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/PRIORITY/

FBI NEW YORK/PRIORITY/

BT

U N C L A S

CITE: //3920//

PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT, CID.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL -
VICTIM; U.S. SUPREME COURT; CCSCAKA; OO:WMFO.

RE TELCAL BETWEEN SSA [REDACTED] FBIHQ AND SA [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] WMFO DATED MAY 4, 1989.

ON MAY 3, 1989, SERGEANT [REDACTED] U.S. SUPREME COURT
POLICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. FURNISHED WMFO WITH AN ORIGINAL THREAT
LETTER RECENTLY RECEIVED AT THE SUPREME COURT. SERGEANT [REDACTED]
EXPLAINED THAT THE LETTER WAS ENCLOSED IN A FEDERAL EXPRESS

② WMFO

(2)

SEARCHED

SERIAL

(Number)

MAY 4 5 05 PM '89

Approved: WDG

Transmitted

GPO : 1987 O - 193-749

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

1 PACKAGE THAT WAS ADDRESSED TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT AND b7c
 2 CONTAINED APPROXIMATELY FIVE POUNDS OF DOCUMENTS. THE PACKAGE
 3 WAS DISCARDED. [REDACTED] HAS BEEN CORRESPONDING WITH THE CLERK OF
 4 THE COURT FOR THE PAST COUPLE OF MONTHS, ATTEMPTING TO HAVE HIS
 5 PETITIONS HEARD BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT. THE CLERK HAS BEEN
 6 RETURNING HIS PETITION FOR LEGAL REASONS.

THE LETTER STATES IN PART:

7
 8 "THIS COURT IS MY FINAL ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN JUSTICE LEGALLY.
 9 IF THIS COURT TURNS OUT TO BE AS CORRUPT AS THE COURTS BELOW, IT
 10 WILL PROBABLY AMOUNT TO ONE OF THE BIGGEST FRAUDS EVER TO BE
 11 PERPETRATED UPON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, WITH THE FOUNDING FATHERS
 12 TURNING OVER IN THEIR GRAVES. IF THIS TURNS OUT TO BE TRUE, THEN
 13 "JUSTICE" WILL BE "SERVED" AT THE END OF A GUN EACH TIME THE
 14 TRIGGER IS PULLED."

15 "YOU HAVE TWENTY-FOUR (24) HOURS TO ACT WITH INJUNCTIONS AND
 16 ORDERS TO RETURN MY CAR. IF I DO NOT HEAR FROM YOU, BERNHARD
 17 GOETZ II WILL BE BORN WITH DESTRUCTION, BLOODSHED OR DEATH
 18 RESULTING. IF THE LAW OF THE JUNGLE IS TO PREVAIL, THEN I MUST
 19 FIGHT WITH GUNS, KNIVES, OR MY BARE HANDS, TO THE DEATH IF
 20 NECESSARY. IN THE ^{absence} OF LAW AND ORDER, IT MUST BE AS THE
 21

Approved: _____

Transmitted _____

(Number)

(Time)

Per _____

1425

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

BIBLE SAYS; AN EYE FOR AN EYE."

THE LETTER COMPLAINS THAT OFFICERS OF THE SUFFOLK COUNTY, POLICE DEPARTMENT, 4TH PRECINCT, SMITHTOWN, NEW YORK RECENTLY IMPOUNDED HIS VEHICLE ILLEGALLY. b7C

ON MAY 4, 1989, SA [REDACTED] U.S. SECRET SERVICE, AND INSPECTOR [REDACTED] U.S. MARSHALL'S SERVICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. WERE ADVISED OF THE THREAT.

FACSIMILE OF THREAT LETTER FOLLOWS TO NEW YORK.

LEADS:

NEW YORK DIVISION

AT SMITHTOWN, NEW YORK

- 1) CONDUCT BACKGROUND INVESTIGATION REGARDING [REDACTED] CRIMINAL AND MENTAL HISTORY. b7C
- 2) CONTACT OFFICER [REDACTED] NUMBER [REDACTED] 4TH PRECINCT, SUFFOLK COUNTY, POLICE DEPARTMENT, WHO HAS BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON SUBJECT.
- 3) INTERVIEW [REDACTED] REGARDING THE LETTER HE SENT TO THE VICTIM. SECURE PHOTOGRAPHS OF [REDACTED]
- 4) PRESENT FOR A PROSECUTIVE OPINION.

U N C L A S

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

425

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

BT

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

1429

VZCZOWM0044

PP HQ NY

DE WM #0044 124224Z

ZNR UUUUU

P 041955Z MAY 89

FM FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD 89-NEW YORK-4

TO DIRECTOR FBI PRIORITY

FBI NEW YORK PRIORITY

BT

U N C L A S

CITE: 7739207

PAGE: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT, CID.

b7C

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL -
VICTIM: U.S. SUPREME COURT COUNSEL: OBTAINED

RE TELCAL BETWEEN SSA [REDACTED] FBIHQ AND SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] WMFO DATED MAY 4, 1989.

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EXPLAINED THAT THE LETTER WAS ENCLOSED IN A FEDERAL EXPRESS

b7C

89-WF-163129
Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed [REDACTED] 14

PAGE TWO DE WM 0044 UNCLAS

PACKAGE THAT WAS ADDRESSED TO THE CLERK OF THE COURT AND
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WAS DISCARDED. [REDACTED] HAS BEEN CORRESPONDING WITH THE CLERK OF
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TURNING OVER IN THEIR GRAVES. IF THIS TURNS OUT TO BE TRUE, THEN
"JUSTICE" WILL BE "SERVED" AT THE END OF A GUN EACH TIME THE
TRIGGER IS PULLED."

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103

PAGE THREE DE WM 0044 UNCLAS

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AT SMITHTOWN, NEW YORK b7C

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- 4) PRESENT FOR A PROSECUTIVE OPINION.

U N C L A S

1432

PAGE FOUR DE WM 0044 UNCLAS

BT

#0044

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1433

TRANSMISSION REPORT(MAY 03 '89) ; FBI/WFO

DATE	START	REMOTE TERMINAL	MODE	TIME	PAGES	RESULT
MAY 03	12:01	[REDACTED]	G3T	02'23"	004	OK

89D WF-163189-2
SEARCHED: [REDACTED]
SERIAL: [REDACTED] 67C
MAY 12 3 04 PM '89

[REDACTED]

1434

Transmit attached by Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS

To: SAC NEW YORK

From: SAC WMFO 89D-NEW (P) (SQUAD C-4)

Date 5/4/89

Subject: [REDACTED]

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL - VICTIM
 U.S. SUPREME COURT; CCSCAKA; OO:WMFO

- ☐ Fingerprint Photo ☐ Fingerprint Record ☐ Map ☐ Newspaper clipping ☐ Photograph
☐ Artists Conception ☐ Teletype ☐ Other threat letter

Special handling Instructions:

b7C

SA [REDACTED] WMFO FTS [REDACTED]

Send copy to Insp. [REDACTED], Court Security, U.S. Marshall Service
 FAX # [REDACTED]

Send copy

Approved: *RJA* [REDACTED]

FBI/DOJ

1435

89D-WF-163189-3

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
MAY 11 1989	
FBI - WASH. FIELD OFFICE	

[REDACTED]

b7C

1436

b7C

[REDACTED]

April 26, 1989

Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall
Associate Justice of the
Supreme Court of the United States
91 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543

Dear Mr. Justice Marshall:

I am sorry, indeed that I am compelled to communicate with you in this fashion, but this must be done in the Cause of Justice, as some urgent and serious matters are involved which are being blocked by your Court Clerk as the copy of enclosed papers clearly indicate.

The title captions of my three actions are herewith enclosed in a very abbreviated form and all three actions also involve malicious violations of the Anti-trust Laws and the Public Interest and present the basic flavor of the nature of the actions.

Also, as you can see from the Federal Action caption, there is nothing but CORRUPTION in the Federal Courts below where I am preparing Impeachment Proceedings. Positive documentary evidence is available as indisputable proof.

Further, as you can see from my communications to the Commission on Judicial Conduct, there is no respect whatsoever for the Laws of the Land in the County of Suffolk. Although by Law, the Commission is supposed to prosecute these actions, I will attempt to do it myself under the Special Prosecutor Law, since the Commission is also a CORRUPT political machine. I have documentary evidence of these allegations since I have previously submitted papers to them (which they have ignored) to remove a CORRUPT State Supreme Court Judge.

One has only to read the newspapers to learn of the murders, rapes, robberies, etc., etc., and the functioning of the System of "Justice". The core of the problems lies in the sitting Judges who are negligent, incompetent, or CORRUPT, or who possesses all of the "sterling" qualities. I am also writing a paper which describes a method of selecting a Judge which will be submitted to the appropriate authority(s). Since I am not a lawyer, the paper will either be plagiarized by others or will find its way into File 13, since the CORRUPT Lawyers and Judges would prefer to keep the System as it is because they are making money (bribes, plea bargaining, etc.) at the expense of the litigants.

If the Federal and State Legislatures go to the considerable lengths to enact laws to promote Justice in our civilized society, the "great Question" is; why is the CORRUPTION in the

1437

Federal and State Judiciaries permitted to continue to exist??? If the CORRUPTION in the Judiciaries is knowingly permitted to continue to be a way of life in our Society and Country, we do not need Legislatures or Law Libraries which the Judiciaries will ignore. All we would require are guns and knives to survive in the "Jungle." If Law and Order is to be respected, the CORRUPTION MUST be eliminated.

I believe that at least part of the problem is that I am not a lawyer, but, as you know, one is not required to be a lawyer in order to read, write and understand the English Language, to use common sense, and to know the difference between right and wrong.

I believe that the other part of the problem is the Legal Profession itself, which constitutes a monopoly (in direct violation of the Federal Anti-trust Laws) where "intruders" who are NOT lawyers, are NOT welcome to represent themselves, since some lawyers would lose fees, and their own incompetence, negligence and CORRUPT practices may be exposed. If litigants represent themselves, the title of the "real" action becomes "PRO SE v. ESQ." with the victor being pre-determined.

As you know, every litigant has a right to be heard and to have his day in Court (your attention is respectfully directed to ATTACHMENT-6D). Your Court Clerk is deliberately blocking my papers and Legal Rights. Please advise me as to how I can get my papers to you without them being blocked by your Court Clerk (I have already referred him to Rule 29.4 in my papers).

This Court is my final attempt to obtain Justice LEGALLY. If this Court turns out to be as CORRUPT as the Courts below, it will probably amount to one of the biggest frauds ever to be perpetrated upon the American People, with the Founding Fathers turning over in their graves. If this turns out to be true, then "Justice" will be "served" at the end of a gun each time the trigger is pulled.

Which way will it be Mr. Justice Thurgood Marshall??? Will this Country see Law and Order or will our Society rot with cancerous CORRUPTION??? If it should turn out that Justice is NOT available in this Country as a way of life, then there would be no other choice than the birth of Bernhard Goetz II, III, IV, etc., as people will refuse to no longer accept or tolerate the CORRUPTION, abuse, and harassment, since I have every intention of protecting my person and property even if it takes me to the grave. This Legal Right is grounded in the Constitution of the United States, Amendment 5 "nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for Public use, without just compensation."

So far, it appears that the Law of the Jungle is taking place. My car has just been illegally and forcefully "seized and impounded" in effect and reality, it has been stolen (without notice as with "Pearl Harbor") by Inspector [REDACTED] of the Town of

b7C

Smithtown Code Enforcement Bureau and a crooked cop of the 4th Precinct of the Suffolk County Police department, [REDACTED] P.O. [REDACTED] assisting with the forceful theft, which, as you know, is a violation of the 5th Amendment. This Amendment was recited to the two men, who simply ignored the Laws as if they didn't exist. Now, I have no way of looking for a job to support myself and I require medical attention which I cannot get without my car. This constitutes nothing less than attempted murder and rape by the Suffolk County Officers.

You have twenty four (24) hours to act with Injunctions and Orders to return my car. If I do not hear from you, Bernhard Goetz II will be born, with destruction, bloodshed or death resulting. If the Law of the Jungle is to prevail, then I must fight with guns, knives, or my bare hands, to the death if necessary. In the absence of Law and Order, it must be as the Bible says; an eye for an eye.

The enclosed papers are not entirely complete since I did not have the time to complete them, but the flavor cannot be mistaken.

It is nothing more than heinous obscenity and a sick travesty of Justice on the part of the CORRUPT lower Courts, since this matter has been denied, pending, and delayed since December of 1986. Now, it will be either Justice or Death. If you should be too late in acting, and I do not respond to you, I will be either in jail or dead.

This letter is being sent to you via Express Mail-Return Receipt Requested (together with enclosures), Express #B01855986 to be certain that you receive them.

Respectfully yours,

b7C

[REDACTED] (pro se)
[REDACTED] (pro se) for Petitioner/Plt'r

Encl: (1) Motion for Waiver of Time Limitations
(2) Four applications for Injunctions
(3) Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis

1439

[REDACTED]
April 25, 1989

[REDACTED]
Clerk
Supreme Court of the United States
41 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D.C. 20543

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

This letter and enclosures is in response to your letter dated April 11, 1989 (a copy of which is herewith attached as ATTACHMENT-1) which is rejected for the following reasons:

Paragraph 1:

The form of the papers and content for the Writs of Injunction which I have sent you are in exact conformity with a Standard Form contained in the FRCP. The only difficulty which prevailed at the time of preparation, was that I didn't have sufficient time to prepare a complete formal version of the papers. The legal content was intact, concise, clear, obvious, and non-ambiguous and should have superseded any cosmetic effects. Those papers should NOT have been returned to me.

Paragraph 2:

The papers which have been sent to you DOES involve judgments of lower Federal Courts and Laws and it also involves Constitutional Law and State Law. That is the reason for which they were sent to you.

The 90 day time limitation can be legally and properly waived for Writs of Injunction and for Certiorari. This has been explained in my previous papers to you which were necessarily informal and abbreviated due to my lack of time for preparation. This Court was required to take Judicial Notice of McKinney's Statutes of the State of New York (heavily emphasized copies of which were sent to you) and was explained in my abbreviated letter. A formal Motion for Waiver is currently being prepared.

You are advised that this Court has already ruled (ATTACHMENT-2) that "the time limitation is not jurisdictional and does not bar our exercise of discretion to consider this case." ATTACHMENTS-3A, 3B, 3C (emphasized) are also sufficiently self-explanatory. Therefore, this Court DOES have jurisdiction. Since you do not wear the black robes, you are not in a position to make such an adverse decision.

You have also stated "thus the Court has no jurisdiction to consider them on a petition for a Writ of Certiorari. See Rules 17 to 21." If you had taken the time and trouble to examine and to

read the papers, you would have found that they were for Temporary Restraining Orders Without Notice or Interlocutory Injunctions; NOT for Writs of Certiorari. The Writs of Injunction should have been issued PENDING the submittals of Petitions for Writs of Certiorari. If you had read the papers, you would have seen that.

If you will read ATTACHMENTS-4,5, you will learn the purpose of Injunctions; if you had read my papers, it would have been OBVIOUS that I am entitled to that relief. The denial of the relief in the lower Court (copies of the ORDERS denying relief were sent previously) is a "clear abuse of discretion or usurpation of judicial power" (ATTACHMENT-6C).

Charges of Judicial Misconduct had been filed with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit and they issued their denial (these papers had been sent to you previously). I had sent them papers complaining of their denial. In return, I have received a letter from the U.S. Court of Appeals (ATTACHMENT-7). This letter resulted in Impeachment Proceedings (ATTACHMENT-8) which are in the process of preparation. The CORRUPTION in the lower Courts led to the need for Writs of Certiorari (ATTACHMENT-6A). In addition, the Court has already ruled that "Extraordinary writs are "reserved for really extraordinary causes" (ATTACHMENT-9). In view of the above, where do you come off telling me that "the Court has no jurisdiction to consider them on a petition for a writ of certiorari. See Rules 17 to 21." In addition, if you had examined and read the papers which were recently sent to you, they were for Writs of Injunction and NOT for certiorari. Therefor, your statements are totally incorrect. My papers DO comply with all legal requirements.

Paragraph 3:

This paragraph is totally incorrect as explained above.

Thus far, since the initial submittal of my papers, you have made different complaints in "quotes", addressed different Rules, but you were never explicit as to what your complaint was. In slang terminology (but with clear explicit meaning), this is called "jerk-ing me around" in the same manner as the lower Courts where communications were reduced to dual monologues, simply because the lower Courts refused the direct addressing of the issues, and this is true for one of a few reasons (or all of them):

1. You looked at my name and saw "pro se" next to it and I was immediately "disqualified" as a litigant. That means that my papers were never examined nor read, and it explains why your letter is not in the same context of subject matter as my papers. Yes, I know that the Rules, Constitution and Statutes say that "pro se" litigants have every legal right to proceed. The reality is called "abominable hypocrisy" because the Legal "Profession" doesn't want the "wrong message" sent. You are reminded that this Matter is a Legal Controversy NOT a POLITICAL ONE.

2. You are taking bribes to protect my adversaries, as

1441

the lower Courts are doing.

3. You are willfully and knowingly aiding and abetting
CORRUPTION (ATTACHMENT-10).

4. The Courts of the United States are "reserved" for
only "important", "Public" people.

If you wish to submit a rebuttal or response to this
letter (with direct Statutory Citations in support), you may do
so. If I do not hear from you within three (3) days, I will assume
that you have no interest in the matter. YOUR name will be added
to ATTACHMENT-8 (since YOU are blocking my papers so that they do
not reach an Associate Justice of this Court) and I will proceed
as I deem necessary to protect my Legal and Constitutional Rights
which YOU ARE OBVIOUSLY ATTEMPTING TO WITHDRAW.

This letter, together with ATTACHMENTS, is being sent to
you via Certified Mail-Return Receipt Requested, Cert. #P-095-123-195
to be certain that you receive it.

Very truly yours,

b7c

(pro se)

(pro se) for Plt'f/Petitioner

Encl: ATTACHMENT-1 : Letter from [REDACTED] dtd. 4/11/
-2 : Excerpt from 394 U.S. 316
-3(A-D): Excerpt from 398 U.S. 58
-4(A-B): FRCP Rule 65(b)
-5(A-E): 15 USCS 26
-6(A-F): Excerpt from 352 U.S. 249
-7 : Letter from U.S. Court of Appeals for the
Second Circuit, dtd. 6/30/87
-8 : Caption for Impeachment Proceedings
-9 : Excerpt from 376 U.S. 240
-10 : DMV Scam

1442

SUPRE E COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
OFFICE OF THE CLERK
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20543

CLERK OF THE COURT

April 11, 1989

AREA CODE 202
478-3011

b7C

Dear [REDACTED]

I very much regret the necessity of returning the papers you sent by Express mail and which arrived here on April 9, 1989. They simply do not present a matter either in the form of a petition for a writ of certiorari or a petition for an extraordinary writ which can be docketed in this Court.

The Supreme Court is an appellate court which reviews judgments of lower state and federal courts involving issues of federal law. A judgment of a lower court may be reviewed on a writ of certiorari provided the petition for a writ of certiorari is filed within 90 days of the entry of the judgment sought to be reviewed, or within 90 days of the denial of a timely filed petition for rehearing. Your papers do not address a judgment of a lower court entered within the 90-day period. Thus the Court has no jurisdiction to consider them on a petition for a writ of certiorari. See Rules 17 to 21.

A petition for an extraordinary writ can be issued only "in aid of the Court's appellate jurisdiction. In addition, the petition must show that "there are exceptional circumstances warranting the exercise of the Court's discretionary powers, and that adequate relief cannot be had in any other form or from any other court." See Court Rule 26. Your papers do not comply with these requirements.

To assist in any future filing I am sending you herewith a copy of the Court's rules and a sample petition for a writ of certiorari in forma pauperis. Although we cannot help you with the merits of any case you may have, we would be pleased to reply to any inquiry concerning the procedure for filing a case in the Court.

All the papers you submitted are herewith returned.

Sincerely yours,

[REDACTED]

b7C

Enclosures

1443

ATTACHMENT - 1

FBI WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD (89D-WF-161189) (P) (C-4)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI /ROUTINE/

FBI, NEW YORK /ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3920//

PASS: VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT-CID.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL-
VICTIM, U.S. SUPREME COURT, CCSCAKA; OO:WMFO.

RE BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALL SAC'S DATED 10/28/88.

WMFO TT TO THE DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK DATED 5/4/89.

THE SUPREME COURT POLICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. HAVE REQUESTED
THE RESULTS OF THE FBI INVESTIGATION IN CAPTIONED MATTER SO THAT
THEY CAN MAKE A THREAT ASSESSMENT. PURSUANT TO REFERENCED BUREAU
TELETYPE, RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION MUST BE REPORTED TO FBIHQ

WMFO

7/3/89

Relay to [illegible]

7/1/89

89D-WF-163189

Approved

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

DATE

100-749

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☐ Teletype
☐ Facsimile
☐ _____

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☐ UNCLAS

Date _____

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AND WMFO WITHIN 7 CALENDAR DAYS.

UNCLAS

BT

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

1445

Attached by Facsimile

PRECEDENCE:

- ☒ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ UNCLAS E F T O
- ☒ UNCLAS

C-4

Supervisor C-4

BQ MRA

[Redacted]

Date

67C

89-W-163189-5

- ☐ Fingerprint Photo
- ☐ Fingerprint Record
- ☐ Map
- ☐ Newspaper clipping
- ☐ Photograph
- ☐ Artists Conception
- ☐ Teletype
- ☐ Other

Special handling Instructions:

SEARCHED [Redacted] INDEXED [Redacted]
SERIALIZED [Redacted] FILED [Redacted]

JUL 6 4 10 PM '89
[Redacted]

Approved: _____

1446

MA
Type
Date

PRECEDENCE:
☐ Immediate
☐ Priority
☐ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:
☐ TOP SECRET
☐ SECRET
☐ CONFIDENTIAL
☐ UNCLAS E F T O
☒ UNCLAS
Date 5/8/89

/IMMEDIATE/

NEW YORK (89D-WF-163189) (C-26/LIRA)

/IMMEDIATE/

DIRECTOR FBI (89D-WF-163189) ()

WMFO (89D-WF-163189) ()

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3840:3613//

b7c

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA; JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES;
CCS-CAKA; OO: WMFO.

RE WMFO TELETYPE, MAY 4, 1989.

ON MAY 4, 1989, SA [REDACTED] CONTACTED LIEUTENANT
[REDACTED] SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT (SCPD), FOURTH
PRECINCT, HAUPPAUGE, SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK. LIEUTENANT

1 - 89D-WF-163189

[REDACTED] 18

(2)

*Copy to [REDACTED] Police
U.S. Capitol
Threat Assessment
Unit and Supreme
4-10-89 Christ Scavath*

b7c

Approved: _____ Transmitted _____ Per _____
(Number) (Time)

744

[REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] IS WELL KNOWN TO THE SCPD AND HAS BEEN SINCE 1985. LIEUTENANT [REDACTED] MADE AVAILABLE A FILE FILLED WITH LETTERS WRITTEN BY [REDACTED] TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE FOURTH PRECINCT AND STATED THAT A SIMILAR FILE EXISTS IN THE LEGAL DEPARTMENT OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. [REDACTED] HAS INSTITUTED SEVERAL LAWSUITS AGAINST THE SCPD, NONE OF WHICH HE HAS WON TO DATE. CENTRAL TO [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] PRESENTLY, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] CANNOT
[REDACTED]

GET THIS CAR BACK UNLESS IT IS REGISTERED AND INSURED AND, FURTHERMORE, HE CANNOT DRIVE IT AWAY FROM THE SCPD UNLESS HE HAS A VALID NEW YORK STATE DRIVER'S LICENSE, WHICH IS PRESENTLY SUSPENDED. LIEUTENANT [REDACTED] STATED THAT [REDACTED]

b7c

[REDACTED] HAS WRITTEN DEROGATORY LETTERS ABOUT EVERY POLICE OFFICER WHO HAS GOTTEN INVOLVED WITH HIM. HE OPINED THAT IF [REDACTED] IS INTERVIEWED BY FBI AGENTS, THEY WILL BE MADE SUBJECT OF THE SAME. LIEUTENANT [REDACTED] STATED THAT THE SCPD HAS SPENT AN INORDINATE AMOUNT OF TIME ANSWERING ALL THE LETTERS BY [REDACTED]

LIEUTENANT [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT [REDACTED] WAS BORN [REDACTED] AND RESIDES AT [REDACTED] NEW YORK. HE STATED THAT HE IS A

1448

WHO APPARENTLY IS NOT WORKING.

LIEUTENANT [REDACTED] STATED [REDACTED]

ON MAY 5, 1989, SA [REDACTED] PROVIDED A COPY OF THE LETTER SENT TO JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL TO ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY PETER TOMAO, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK (EDNY). MR. TOMAO ADVISED THAT AFTER CONFERRING WITH HIS SUPERIORS, IT IS THE OPINION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, EDNY, THAT THIS LETTER DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A THREAT TO JUSTICE MARSHALL. IT IS FURTHER THEIR OPINION THAT THE LETTER IS MORE OF A THREAT TO [REDACTED] OF THE TOWN OF SMITHTOWN AND POSSIBLY TO THE SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE OFFICER [REDACTED] SINCE COPIES OF THIS LETTER HAVE BEEN FURNISHED TO THE SCPD, THE FBI HAS NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION TO CONDUCT.

ON MAY 5, 1989, SA [REDACTED] CONTACTED [REDACTED] TOWN OF SMITHTOWN, ENFORCEMENT BUREAU, AND WAS ADVISED OF THE CONTENTS OF THE LETTER. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] STATED THAT HE HAD BEEN IN CONTACT WITH THE SCPD AND WITH LIEUTENANT [REDACTED] AND WAS AWARE OF THE EXISTENCE OF

b7c
b6

*Discontinue
officer*

b7c

1449

JUL 8 '89 10:55 AM TTY RA PAGE 05
THE LETTER.

ON MAY 5, 1989, SA [REDACTED] ESTABLISHED THAT [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] HAS NO PISTOL PERMITS OR LICENSE TO CARRY FIREARMS
IN SUFFOLK COUNTY. b7C

ON MAY 8, 1989, SA [REDACTED] WAS IN CONTACT WITH
SA [REDACTED] UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE, MELVILLE, NEW
YORK, WHO ADVISED THAT HE HAD RECEIVED A COMMUNICATION FROM
HIS HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, D.C., WHICH ADVISED HIM OF
THE EXISTENCE OF THE LETTER TO JUSTICE MARSHALL, DATED APRIL
26, 1989. SA [REDACTED] STATED THAT HE WAS INTENDING TO BE IN CONTACT
WITH LIEUTENANT [REDACTED] OF THE FOURTH PRECINCT, BCPD, AND
PROBABLY WOULD REVIEW THE FILE ON [REDACTED] SA [REDACTED]
ANTICIPATED THAT HE WOULD NOT INTERVIEW [REDACTED]

BT

1450

INBOX HAS 3 DOCUMENTS
FORMS.TEXT HAS 1 DOCUMENT

INBOX.1 (13530)

TEXT: VZCZCNY0307

RR HQ WMFO

DE NY #0307 1872107

ZNY UUUUU

D 062003Z JUL 89

FM FBI NEW YORK (SQ 89D-WM-163189) (P)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN FIELD OFFICE/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //354013613//

PASS: HQ FOR VIOLENT CRIMES UNIT - DIT.

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] ASSOCIATE JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL -
VICTIM; UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. COSCAKA; OO:WMFO.

REFERENCE BUREAU TELETYPE TO ALL SACS, DATED OCTOBER 28, 1988;
WMFO TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK, DATED MAY 4, 1989; NEW YORK
TELETYPE TO DIRECTOR AND WMFO, DATED MAY 8, 1989.

REFERENCED NEW YORK TELETYPE REPORTED RESULTS OF NEW YORK'S
INVESTIGATION TO FBIHQ AND WMFO WITHIN SEVEN (7) CALENDAR DAYS AS
REQUIRED BY REFERENCED BUREAU TELETYPE. COPY OF SAME BEING FAXED TO

b7C

UCFN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pos	<input type="checkbox"/> Neg
GENERAL INDICES		
<input type="checkbox"/> Automated Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Pos	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Neg
WF: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pos	<input type="checkbox"/> Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> Pos
<input type="checkbox"/> Manual Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Pos	<input type="checkbox"/> Neg
WF: <input type="checkbox"/> Pos	<input type="checkbox"/> Neg	<input type="checkbox"/> Pos

89-WF-163189*

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
JUL 6 5 57 PM '89

b7C

7/10/89/45

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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JUL - 7 1989	

PAGE TWO DE NY 0307 UNCLAS

WMFO, C-4.

BT.

*0307

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b7C

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MEMORANDUM

9-13-89

TO: SAC, WMFO (89D-WF-163189) (P) (C-4) b7C
FROM: SA [REDACTED]
SUBJECT: [REDACTED] aka;
JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL,
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT
OF THE UNITED STATES;
CCSCAKA;
OO: WMFO

On 9-12-89, SSA [REDACTED] Violent Crimes Unit-
CID, was contacted and advised that he was unable to locate NY
teletype to WMFO dated 5-8-89 regarding current.

1-WMFO
[REDACTED]

(1)

b7C

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89D-163189-8

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIALIZED	FILED
SEP 13 1989	
FBI - WMFO	

1454

FBI WMFO (89D-WF-163189) (P) (C-1)

DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI NEW YORK/ROUTINE/

UNCLAS

DATE: 9/13/92/1

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA; JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, b7c
ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES;
[REDACTED] CO:WMFO.

RE WMFO TT TO NY, DATED JUNE 29, 1988; NY TT TO WMFO, DATED
JULY 7, 1989; WMFO TT TO NY, DATED JULY 13, 1989; AND SEPTEMBER
1989, TELECALL BETWEEN SSA [REDACTED] AND SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

FOR THE INFORMATION OF NY, FBIHQ ADVISED THAT THEY WERE NOT
IN RECEIPT OF NY TT, DATED MAY 8, 1989. WMFO RECEIVED ONLY A
[REDACTED] b7c

89D-WF-163189-9

Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

SEP 11 6 28 PM '89

CLASSIFICATION
UNCLASSIFIED
SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL
UNCLAS
UNCLAS

Date

PARTIAL TELEFAX OF SAID TT ON JULY 3, 1989, AND ATTEMPTED TO
OBTAIN A COPY FROM FBIHQ. WMFO SEEKS TO DISTRIBUTE INFORMATION
TO THE U.S. CAPITOL POLICE THREAT ASSESSMENT SECTION.

LEADS: NY DIVISION; AT NEW YORK: WILL FORWARD COPY OF TELETYPE,
DATED MAY 3, 1989, TO FBIHQ AND WMFO.

BT

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Transmitted

(Number)

(Time)

1456

/READ/REF 6
0026 MRI 01031

RR RUEHFB FBIWMFO

DE FBINY #0021 2751856

ZNR UUUUU

R 021329Z OCT 89

FM FBI NEW YORK (89D-NY-184262) (C)

TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

FBI WMFO (89D-WF-163189)/ROUTINE/

BT

UNCLAS

CITE: //3540//

UCFM ☐ Neg
GENERAL
[REDACTED]
WF ✓
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ☐ Neg

b7c

89D-WF-163189-10

SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA: JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL, ASSOCIATE;

JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES; CCSCAKA; (00:WMFO.)

REWMFOTEL TO NEW YORK, DATED SEPTEMBER 13, 1989, CAPTIONED AS
ABOVE.

FOR INFORMATION OF WMFO, NEW YORK FILE OF CAPTIONED CASE
CLOSED IN MAY, 1988, HOWEVER, IT CANNOT BE LOCATED IN NEW YORK
CLOSED FILES. A SEARCH TO DATE HAS BEEN UNABLE TO LOCATE THAT FILE.
CONSEQUENTLY, THE TELETYPE DATED MAY 8, 1989, REQUESTED BY WMFO
CANNOT BE SENT AT THIS TIME.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED

OCT 2 3 01 PM '89

1451

PAGE TWO DE FBINY 0021 UNCLAS

HOWEVER, THE FOLLOWING SHOULD SERVE AS A BASIS FOR THREAT ASSESSMENT AT WMFO.

CHECKS WITH VARIOUS SUFFOLK COUNTY, NEW YORK POLICE AGENCIES SHOWS THAT [REDACTED] IS A POLICE NUISANCE. [REDACTED] b7c

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

HE HAS ALSO MADE VERBAL THREATS TO POLICE OFFICIALS IN THE TOWN OF SMITHTOWN, NEW YORK. HOWEVER, THE VARIOUS POLICE AGENCIES IN SUFFOLK, HAVING HAD EXTENSIVE CONTACTS WITH [REDACTED] DO NOT SEE HIM AS A THREAT.

THIS MATTER WAS DISCUSSED WITH THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF N ADVISED THERE IS NO FEDERAL VIOLATION INASMUCH AS THERE IS NO THREAT TO JUSTICE MARSHALL. THE LETTER ACTUALLY CONTAINED THREATS TO SUFFOLK COUNTY POLICE OFFICERS WHO MAY ARREST [REDACTED] IN THE FUTURE. THE APPROPRIATE SUFFOLK COUNTY AUTHORITIES WERE NOTIFIED OF THE LETTER TO JUSTICS MARSHALL.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THIS CASE WAS OPENED ORIGINALLY AT NEW YORK WITH NYFILE 89D-184262. IF AND WHEN THE FILE IS LOCATED IT

145

0001 UNCLAS

WILL BE CONSOLIDATED INTO FILE 89D-WF-163189.

NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION IS BEING CONDUCTED BY NEW YORK AT THIS
TIME.

BT

#0021

NNNN

457

FBI

TRANSMIT VIA:

- ☒ Teletype
- ☐ Facsimile
- ☒ AIRTEL

PRECEDENCE:

- ☐ Immediate
- ☐ Priority
- ☒ Routine

CLASSIFICATION:

- ☐ TOP SECRET
- ☐ SECRET
- ☐ CONFIDENTIAL
- ☐ UNCLAS E F T O
- ☒ UNCLAS

43W.04
DISK #1

Date 2/15/90

TO BE BY [REDACTED] 011W.046

1 To FM FBI WMFO (89D-WF-163189) (C) (C-4)

2 From TO DIRECTOR FBI/ROUTINE/

3 Subject BT

4 CITE: //3920//

5 PASS: VCU-CID.

NO connections

b7C

*MRT 1280
1606*

6
7 SUBJECT: [REDACTED] AKA; JUSTICE THURGOOD MARSHALL,
8 ASSOCIATE; JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES;
9 CCSCAKA; OO:WMFO.

10 RE: NEW YORK TELETYPE TO THE DIRECTOR DATED 10/2/89.

11 FOR INFORMATION, IN REFERENCED TELETYPE, NEW YORK ADVISES
12 THAT CAPTIONED CASE WAS DISCUSSED WITH THE UNITED STATES
13 ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK WHO ADVISED THAT
14 THERE IS NO FEDERAL VIOLATION INASMUCH AS THERE IS NO THREAT TO
15 JUSTICE MARSHALL. IN VIEW OF THIS PROSECUTIVE OPINION, WMFO IS
16 ADMINISTRATIVELY CLOSING THIS CASE.

17 2-WMFO

18 (2)

b7C

2/22/90 89D-WF-163189

21 Approved: [REDACTED]

Transmitted [REDACTED]

(Number)

(Time)

Per FEB 15 10 55 AM '90

1460

BT

✓
1461

Field File No. 89D-WF-163189-1A1

Serial # of Originating Document _____

OO and File No. _____

Date Received _____

From _____
(Name of Contributor)

(Address of Contributor)

(City and State)

By SA [REDACTED]
(Name of Special Agent)

To Be Returned ☐ Yes ☐ No Receipt Given ☐ Yes ☐ No

Grand Jury Material - Disseminate Only Pursuant to Rule 6(e), Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure ☐ Yes ☐ No

Title:

b7c

Reference: _____
(Communication Enclosing Material)

Description: ☐ Original notes re interview of

Original letters from [REDACTED]
not sent to lab as identity is known.

1463

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

3

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

Section 552

Section 552a

☐ (b)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(A)

☐ (d)(5)

☐ (b)(2)

☐ (b)(7)(B)

□ (j)(2)

☐ (b)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(C)

☐ (k)(1)

☐ (b)(7)(D)

□ (k)(2)

□ (b)(7)(E)

□ (k)(3)

☐ (b)(7)(F)

□ (k)(4)

☐ (b)(4)

□ (b)(8)

☐ (k)(5)

☐ (b)(5)

☐ (b)(9)

☐ (k)(6)

☐ (b)(6)

□ (k)(7)

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. The subject of your request is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld inasmuch as a final release determination has not been made. You will be advised as to the disposition at a later date.

✓ Pages were not considered for release as they are duplicative of serial 3.

For your information:

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

89-WF-163189-1A1 enclosures

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
XNO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

FBI/DOJ

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b7C

[REDACTED]
April 7, 1989

[REDACTED]
Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, N.E.
Washington, D. C. 20543

Re: Petition for TRO's or
Interlocutory Injunctions

Gentlemen:

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

The enclosed papers are re-submittals and require the utmost urgency for Injunctions. I do not have the time to prepare a more formal organization of the enclosed papers nor a more formal presentation for the waiver of Time Requirements under 28 USCS 2101.

Pursuant to CPLR 4511(a,b), this Court is required to take Judicial Notice of McKinney's Statutes, Sec. 92(a), Sec. 111, Sec. 141, Sec. 145, Sec. 146, Sec. 148, Sec. 172, Sec. 321 (for recognition of remedial Statute of 28 USCS 2201).

The submittals of these papers is the final attempt to obtain TR('s or Interlocutory Injunctions in a manner prescribed by the Laws of the Land. If the Court refuses the Injunctions (by telephone to the respondents, since there isn't any time left for mail since this Court has been too busy worrying about the size of the paper and the formatting, to be concerned with JUSTICE), then JUSTICE in this Country is nothing but a facade and the Law of the Jungle is the true reality, with blood and death resulting.

I depend on my car and a telephone for employment and supporting myself. Anyone who attempts to seize my car (illegally, as my Driver's License was seized) will result in death; either mine or any respondent. It is tragic, indeed, that I should have to quote the famous words in the so-called modern society in the United States, "Give Me Liberty Or Give Me Death." I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that there is nothing in New York State but a CORRUPT JUDICIARY (as the enclosed letters demonstrate.

If IMMEDIATE Injunctions are not issued, forthwith, then BERNHARDT GOETZ II will be born, and "Justice" will be "served" each time the trigger is pulled. In that case, a Writ of Certiorari will not be necessary, since the Statutes are only facades.

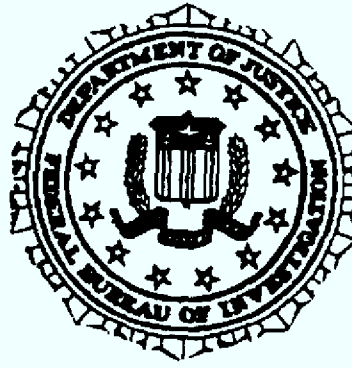
If you should attempt to contact me and I do not respond within ONE week, then I will be either dead or in prison.

This letter is being sent to you via Express Mail-Return Receipt Requested, Express #B34301246 to be certain that you receive it

Very truly yours

[REDACTED] (pro se)
[REDACTED] (pro se) for Plaintiff OR
Bernhardt Goetz II

b7C
146



FILE DESCRIPTION

SUBJECT Thurgood Marshall

FILE NO. Washington Metropolitan Field Office file 157-2377

Subject of FOIPA request
by 190-WF-193489
Retain 6 years beyond
9-15-95

157-2377
Subject of FOIPA Request
By 190-WF-184553
Retain 6 Years 3-10-93

156

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : SAC, WFO

DATE: 5/9/69

FROM : Director, FBI

SUBJECT: SPEECH BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL
DILLARD UNIVERSITY
MAY 4, 1969
RACIAL MATTERS

Press reports indicate that Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall spoke at the centennial celebration at Dillard University before a predominantly Negro crowd on Sunday, May 4, 1969. Justice Marshall stated that "anarchy is anarchy is anarchy" "it makes no difference who practices it, it is bad, it is punishable and it should be punished." He reportedly denounced black militants and said that nothing will be settled with guns, fire bombs and rocks. He reportedly stated "the seeds (of anarchy) are here but nothing will be settled with guns, fire bombs and rocks. The country can't survive if the perpetrators go unpunished. Its that simple."

New Orleans attempt to discreetly obtain from your sources on the Dillard campus copies of Justice Marshall's speech. WFO should do likewise with your sources at the Supreme Court.

Furnish copies of the speech to the Bureau.

2 - New Orleans



5010-108

Pls callifficient request for Supreme Court Liaison agent
Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

157-2877-1
SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED

WASH. F. O.




DIRECTOR, FBI

5/16/69

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-12173)(P)

SPEECH BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL
DILLARD UNIVERSITY
MAY 4, 1969
RACIAL MATTERS

Re Bureau letter to WFO, 5/9/69.

 Dillard University,
New Orleans, Louisiana, advised that Justice THURGOOD
MARSHALL did not speak at Dillard from a prepared text
and therefore no copy of his speech is available. 
 stated this speech was recorded by New Orleans
radio stations WDSU, and WYLD, and the WYLD tape was
used by U.S. News and World Report in preparing their
article concerning this speech. Arrangements have been
made to secure a copy of this tape from WYLD, New
Orleans, May 19, 1969, and it will be forwarded to the
Bureau.

- 2 - Bureau
- ① - WFO (Info)
- 2 - New Orleans


(5)

157-1377-21

SEARCHED	INDEXED
SERIAL	FILED
MAY 19 1969	
FBI - NEW ORLEANS	



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DIRECTOR, FBI

5/22/69

SAC, WFO (157-2377) (RUC)

SPEECH BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL
DILLARD UNIVERSITY
MAY 4, 1969
RACIAL MATTERS

ReBulet to WFO: 5/9/69, and New Orleans letter to
Bureau, dated 5/16/69.

On 5/14/69, [REDACTED] United
States Supreme Court, advised that there had been innumerable
requests for a copy of Justice MARSHALL's speech, given by
him at Dillard University; however, there was no prepared
text for this speech and a copy thereof is not available.
[REDACTED] did advise that the purport of this speech did
appear in the May 19, 1969 issue of U.S. News and World
Report.

2 - Bureau
1 - New Orleans (157-12173) (RUC)
(1) WFO

(6)

157-2377-3
Searched
Serialized
Indexed
Filed

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DIRECTOR, FBI (

5/21/69

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (157-12173)(C)

**SPEECH BY SUPREME COURT JUSTICE
THURGOOD MARSHALL
DILLARD UNIVERSITY
MAY 4, 1969
RM**

Re New Orleans letter to Bureau, 5/16/69. *b7C*

**[REDACTED] Radio Station WYLD, New Orleans,
La., made available a copy of a tape of Justice THURGOOD
MARSHALL's speech at Dillard University on May 4, 1969.**

This tape is enclosed herewith for the Bureau.

CONSOLIDATED

Date: 10/26/1-

2 - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) *①* - WFO (info)
1 - New Orleans

(S)

157-2377-4

SEARCHED	INDEXED
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MAY 27 1969	
FBI FIELD OFFICE	

info [REDACTED]