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INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE
RECORD GROUP

The New York Public Library
Schomburg Center for Research
in Black Culture
515 Malcolm X Boulevard
New York, New York 10037

Preface

This inventory is one of several prepared as a part of the archival preservation program at the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture, The New York Public Library.

The archival preservation program involves the organization and preservation of primary source material held by the Schomburg Center and of significance to the study of the black experience. It furthermore includes the preparation of detailed inventories of these records, making the information contained therein accessible as well as available to scholars.

The necessary staff and supplies for this program were made available through a combination of Library and government funds and private grants from foundations.

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**INTERNATIONAL LABOR DEFENSE (1925-1946). RECORDS, 1926-1946.
30 Boxes (13.8 lin.ft.).**

Introduction

For those Americans who dared to challenge the prevailing political and economic status quo, the decade of the 1920s was not a tolerant era. Although the massive repression carried out during the infamous Red Scare of 1919-1920 was not repeated during the ensuing years, many trade union activists and political radicals often found their peaceful activities disrupted and themselves arrested. Once in jail, such prisoners, frequently penniless and ignored, encountered a hostile legal system. Small defense committees might sometimes assist a fortunate individual, but, except for the fledgling American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), no comprehensive legal organization existed. Badly needed was a strong, national group that could meet the needs of such prisoners by pooling financial resources, legal strategy, and political influence.

The creation of the International Labor Defense (ILD) in 1925 represented an important effort to fill that void. Until its demise in 1946, the ILD vigorously defended union members, political radicals, immigrants, and other individuals who it felt to be unjustly arrested and prosecuted. During the 1930s, the group attracted particular notoriety through its highly publicized campaigns in behalf of black prisoners, thus vividly dramatizing both southern and American racism, adding a new militancy to the civil rights struggles of the period, and introducing many Afro-Americans to Communist teachings. The ILD also provided moral and financial assistance to political prisoners and their families.

Background

The impetus for the ILD's creation came from James P. Cannon, an influential American Communist, who discussed the idea with William D. "Big Bill" Haywood and others during a trip to the Soviet Union in 1925. Upon his return home, Cannon immediately set out to create interest in the Project. On June 28, 1925, slightly over 100 delegates representing various trade unions and radical political groups met in Chicago and formally voted to establish the ILD. As a statement of purpose, the delegates affirmed that the new organization would vigorously defend the rights of political prisoners, especially those "persecuted for their activity in the labor movement." Families of these prisoners were not to be ignored, since, according to one resolution, "It is the first duty of the labor movement to provide regular material and financial aid to the dependents of class war prisoners." The convention further pledged to support "the struggles of national minorities," demanded freedom for long-term political prisoners such as Tom Mooney in California, and, condemned the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The delegates elected Andrew T. McNamara of Pittsburgh as chairman and Cannon as

national secretary.

Although the new organization would provide assistance to political prisoners, it was much more than just a traditional legal aid society. As its basic philosophy of action, the ILD formulated the concept of "mass protest" or "mass defense," which taught that legal prosecutions in a capitalistic society were politically motivated and that the court system was dominated by ruling class interests. As one ILD official later declared, "The task of the ILD is to destroy the illusions of a democracy and justice above classes, and to expose their class character." This necessitated a twofold strategy. First, the ILD had to provide the accused with properly trained attorneys to handle courtroom duties. Second, it had to develop a defense movement outside the courtroom to mobilize the masses, thereby forcing the legal system through public pressure to grant justice to the defendant. Without such mass action, the ILD felt, the defendant's chances would be virtually nil. Moreover, participation in such a mass movement would educate the masses politically and give them a sense of their potential power.

The ILD's philosophy also stressed the group's obligations to improve the morale and material comfort of defendants unjustly sentenced to jail. The organization initially identified 128 such political prisoners in 1925 and began sending them five dollars a month "as a sign of remembrance and an act of practical solidarity." (Critics of the ILD, who later unfairly accused it of abandoning individuals once their cases no longer attracted newspaper headlines, simply ignored these activities.) Responsibility for such support was assigned to a prisoners' relief committee, which also helped prisoners' families who were often impoverished by the loss of their principal wage earner. The ILD regularly provided such assistance on a nonpartisan basis (except for their exclusion of Trotskyists) and during the late 1920s, much of it went to imprisoned members of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW).

Although the ILD's membership was open to anyone associated with the working class, the Communist Party of the United States of America (CPUSA) approved of the group's creation, assigned members to work with the organization, and openly exerted influence over general policies, at least until 1937. Cannon, a high-ranking party member and the head of an influential faction, surrounded himself in the national office with loyal supporters and personally dominated organizational policies through 1928. But when he embraced Trotskyism in the fall of that year, he was expelled from the CPUSA and subsequently replaced as ILD national secretary by J. Louis Engdahl, a party member and former editor of the *Daily Worker*.

Despite this Communist influence, several non-Communists were

active in the group's leadership and exerted some influence. Three of the first nine members of the national executive committee were not party members. Many non-Communists, such as Socialist Eugene V. Debs and feminist Alice Stone Blackwell, served on the national steering committee. ILD membership was also quite diverse, as local chapters responded to their members' concerns. However, the organization consistently followed the broad political positions established by the Communist party and shared with it a common Marxist ideology and great respect for the Soviet Union. Until 1937, Communist members of the ILD often met in factions prior to chapter meetings in order to decide which policies to support. Thus the ILD understandably earned such labels as "mass organization," auxiliary organization," and "Communist front."

Soon after its inception, the ILD began to develop mass campaigns in support of several prominent American political prisoners. Valuable details of these important struggles are found in the extensive case files included in the ILD records. The best known of these prisoners were Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, whose prosecution constituted the most famous cause célèbre of the 1920s. The two Italian-American radicals had been convicted at a highly controversial trial in Massachusetts and sentenced to death for allegedly committing a murder during a payroll robbery. Although the ILD joined the enormous international protest movement over their conviction, the two were still executed in August 1927, amidst worldwide demonstrations.

The ILD also worked for years in behalf of a pardon for Tom Mooney, another hero of the American Left. A radical union organizer, Mooney (along with Warren K. Billings) had been convicted of bombing the 1916 Preparedness Day parade in San Francisco. The ILD strongly supported Mooney's bid for a pardon and set up its own campaign, which it continued for well over a decade. Determined to keep Mooney's name alive, the group twice took the prisoner's aged mother on lengthy speaking tours of the United States and once to western Europe and the Soviet Union. It even helped stage a demonstration at the 1932 Olympic Games in Los Angeles. Relations with other Mooney groups and the prisoner himself were not always smooth, but the ILD persevered with its campaign until Mooney was finally pardoned in 1939.

The group also worked in behalf of John and James McNamara, labor union officials convicted in 1911 for bombing the Los Angeles *Times* printing plant. In addition, members of the syndicalist IWW who had been jailed during World War I, especially the Centralia, Washington, prisoners, were often featured in ILD appeals during its first three years. Other early efforts involved supporting defendants accused of criminal syndicalism, immigration violations, labor violence, illegal strikes, and other such activities.

The ILD and Blacks

Despite the founding convention's resolution to protect the rights of national minorities, little was specifically done in behalf of black prisoners or on distinctly black issues prior to 1930. The ILD did not consciously avoid Afro-Americans, but since few belonged to labor unions or radical political groups, from whose ranks most ILD cases emanated, they infrequently crossed paths. Only a handful of blacks belonged to local chapters during the late 1920s, and their suggestions were often overlooked. An internal report in 1929 listing 300 cases handled by the organization in the previous year contained the names of only a half-dozen Afro-American prisoners.

With the arrival of a new decade, this situation quickly changed. As the result of sharp criticism issued at the Sixth World Congress of the Communist International in Moscow in 1928, the CPUSA reformulated its theories on American race relations and greatly increased its "Negro work." Influenced by its Communist members, the ILD acknowledged its neglect of racial persecutions and soon initiated a wide variety of activities designed to reach and assist Afro-Americans. In the first half of 1930 alone, the organization selected several black members for its national executive committee, began hiring Afro-American organizers, ordered chapters to initiate significant activities involving local blacks, and helped sponsor a national anti-lynching campaign.

The ILD also began to look more carefully at potential cases involving black defendants, especially in the South. As a result, the organization soon found itself receiving numerous pleas for help. During the decade that followed, the ILD would eventually provide assistance to countless numbers of Afro-Americans. Several of the most outrageous prosecutions were selected for national campaigns and received wide-ranging publicity. Aided by liberals, blacks, radicals, and Communists, the ILD successfully used these prominent cases to awaken millions of Americans to the pervasive racism that still existed in the southern legal system.

The first major ILD effort involving black defendants was the case of the Atlanta Six, which involved two black labor organizers and four white radicals arrested in Atlanta in 1930 for violating Georgia's notorious anti-insurrection law. The ILD used the arrests to publicize the repressive nature of Georgia law enforcement and helped the group eventually avoid trial. In 1931, the ILD came to the aid of Euel Lee, an elderly black field hand in eastern Maryland convicted of murdering his employer. ILD attorney Bernard Ades, who was assaulted by an angry white mob during one visit to the area, challenged the exclusion of blacks from local juries and succeeded in having the conviction overturned by an appeals court. But both Ades' legal counsel and an ILD mass campaign failed to prevent a second conviction and

Lee's subsequent execution in 1933. In 1931, and again in 1933, the ILD provided legal assistance to members of the Sharecroppers Union of Alabama, who had been involved in several violent clashes with white law enforcement officials. The defendants received surprisingly light sentences, which they attributed to the courageous efforts of their ILD lawyers.

An even more important case eventually arose in Atlanta during the summer of 1932. There the ILD came to the support of Angelo Herndon, a young black Communist arrested after leading an integrated unemployment demonstration and charged with "attempting to incite insurrection" against the state. The ILD hired two local black attorneys, Benjamin J. Davis and John Geer, to defend Herndon, thereby violating racial etiquette and angering local officials. The two attorneys proceeded to challenge the exclusion of blacks from local juries and the anti-insurrection law's constitutionality, further upsetting city officials. But Herndon was convicted in early 1933 and sentenced to eighteen-to-twenty years in prison. The ILD twice appealed the verdict to the United States Supreme Court. Walter Gellhorn, a law professor at Columbia University, and Whitney North Seymour, a Wall Street attorney, directed the appeal proceedings. Through an energetic mass campaign, the ILD eventually built the Herndon case into a national cause célèbre and attracted widespread interest from Afro-Americans as well as northern whites. In 1937, the high court voided the conviction and struck down most applications of the Georgia law, handing the ILD an important victory which seemed to vindicate its legal and political strategy.

In response to the growing volume and importance of cases arising in the South during the early years of the Great Depression, the ILD opened a southern regional office in Chattanooga, Tennessee, during the spring of 1931. But pleas for assistance were not restricted to Dixie. By the end of the year, the huge volume of inquiries concerning blacks that was being received from all over the country had overwhelmed the group's resources. Consequently, the ILD national board issued a clarifying memorandum to its members, announcing that the organization would concentrate primarily on cases that clearly resulted from "the class struggle and the anti-imperialist struggle." Individual cases not qualifying under this criteria might still be accepted if there were an important political dimension; otherwise they would have to be assigned a lower priority. These policies did not indicate indifference toward individual blacks but were necessary in order to conserve the group's limited resources. Moreover, the board clearly instructed chapters that "*moral support must be given to Negroes in all cases where they are racially discriminated against*" (italics in the original), even if legal assistance could not be provided. In 1932, the ILD further demonstrated its racial sensitivity by promoting William L. Patterson, a black attorney and Communist, to the position of national secretary to replace

Engdahl, who had died during a trip to the Soviet Union.

The Scottsboro Case

All of these developments were important, but by far the most crucial step taken in making the ILD into a respected champion of black Americans was its participation in the famous Scottsboro case, which proved to be the most significant campaign ever carried out by the organization. In the spring of 1931, local authorities in northeast Alabama arrested nine young black men, the so-called "Scottsboro Boys," and accused them of raping two white women traveling on a freight train. All nine were hastily convicted and sentenced to death. When news of the proceedings reached the North, both the ILD and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) sought to enter the case. When the ILD eventually won the confidence of the boys' parents, it gained control of the defense. The group promptly launched a vigorous mass campaign, arguing that the affair was a typical example of Jim-Crow justice in the South. What was needed was not just freedom for the nine but a complete reorganization of the Alabama legal system. According to the organization, such a major change could be obtained only through the creation of a broad, national movement of black and white workers and their allies.

During the months that followed, the ILD, aided by the CPUSA and other groups, made the affair into the most important civil rights case in the 1930s. The ILD records provide extensive documentation on the legal efforts and mass campaign waged in behalf of the Scottsboro Boys. As part of their crusade, the ILD and its allies published pamphlets explaining the facts in the case, raised money for legal and publicity efforts, and staged massive rallies and demonstrations around the world. Several of the boys' mothers toured the United States and even western Europe, generating interest wherever they spoke.

To handle trial proceedings, the ILD retained a prominent southern white attorney, George W. Chamlee, and later a brilliant criminal lawyer from New York City, Samuel Leibowitz. Distinguished constitutional experts Walter Pollak and Osmund K. Fraenkel directed two successful appeals to the U.S. Supreme Court. Despite several temporary victories by the ILD, the legal proceedings seemed destined to continue forever. Critics blamed Alabama's dogged determination to convict and execute the nine men in part on antagonism toward the ILD's aggressive tactics and its Communist support. In response to such criticism and in hopes of broadening the mass campaign, the organization eventually turned over control of legal policy to an independent Scottsboro committee representing several prominent groups, including the NAACP and the ACLU. In 1937, defense attorneys reached a bizarre compromise with Alabama officials whereby four of the young men were freed but the five others convicted and given long prison

sentences. Although it had been unable to free all nine of the Scottsboro Boys, the ILD had developed a remarkable defense campaign through which "Scottsboro" became synonymous with southern racism, repression, and injustice."

Even at the high point of the Scottsboro campaign, the ILD still emphasized that racism and discrimination were by no means limited to the South. Discriminatory activities in the North should, and did, receive careful attention as well. As a result, the group provided legal assistance and conducted localized mass campaigns in behalf of black defendants in virtually every metropolitan area and many smaller communities across the United States. The pages of *Labor Defender* (later retitled *Equal Justice*), the group's magazine, are replete with details concerning these local cases. Many Afro-Americans responded warmly to these campaigns and the militant tactics utilized in them. Increasingly, blacks unfavorably contrasted the gradualistic tactics of the NAACP, a bitter rival of the ILD, with the ILD's aggressive and confrontational tactics. This new militancy struck a responsive cord with Afro-Americans who felt that the times required a more assertive response to injustice. As one black educator commented, "There's too much rabbit in most of us and this Scottsboro case has taken a lot of rabbit out and made us fight."

Working on Other Fronts

So dramatic were these black campaigns that they sometimes overshadowed attention from other important ILD activities. Nonetheless, throughout the decade, the group continued to provide invaluable assistance to American industrial workers, especially during organizing drives and strikes. Such legal defense efforts took place in every region of the country and in virtually every industry. An important labor struggle, on which valuable material may be found in the ILD records, was the case of the Gallup, New Mexico, coal miners, who had been involved in a series of bitter incidents with management. At one such confrontation in 1935, a local sheriff was killed. Ten union members were indicted and stood trial for his murder. The ILD helped organize a special defense committee for the ten miners and sent in two investigators, who were promptly abducted and beaten. Refusing to be intimidated, the ILD conducted a national campaign that helped focus considerable attention on repression in New Mexico and eventually gained an acquittal for all but three of the defendants. In 1936 and 1937, the ILD's work with organized labor gained additional prominence, as it provided important legal assistance to the Congress of Industrial Organizations during its famous drive to organize industrial workers. The ILD also remained concerned with abuses involving immigration law and deportation proceedings, enhancing its efforts by cooperating with such specialists in the field as New York City attorney Carol King.

In 1937, as American liberals and leftists embraced the popular front against fascism, the ILD decided to broaden its leadership.

Vito Marcantonio, a former U.S. congressman from East Harlem who would regain his seat in the 1938 elections, became president of the organization. Although Marcantonio received electoral assistance from Communists, he always maintained his independence and took an active role in personally supervising ILD activities.

His selection indicated that the CPUSA was relinquishing some of its overt control over the organization. However, the choice of CPUSA member Anna Damon as national secretary to replace William L. Patterson, indicated that Communist influence, though somewhat diminished, would still remain strong within the organization.

In the years from 1937 through 1941, the ILD continued its work on issues affecting racial and political minorities, union members, and immigrants. Despite some friendly competition from the newly formed National Negro Congress, the organization remained active in its legal defense work for blacks. The case of John Williams, a black worker from Brooklyn who was accused of rape, captured particular attention. The ILD helped establish a defense committee for Williams, and ILD attorneys Samuel Neuberger and Samuel Shapiro twice convinced appeals courts to overturn his convictions. Eventually the prosecution dropped all charges. On the West Coast the ILD attempted to develop the "California Scottsboro case" of Festus Lewis Coleman, who was accused of rape, but they were not successful.

Under Marcantonio's leadership, the ILD began an important new project in 1939 - a drive against the continuing existence of debt peonage in the South. As part of this program the ILD helped form the Abolish Peonage Committee of America, the first national organization specifically established to combat this abuse. The ILD aided black farm hands in escaping from their rural plantations to the North, provided them with legal aid if extradition proceedings were instigated, and pressured the Department of Justice to seek indictments against abusive landlords. These activities helped publicize the presence of this archaic practice and mobilize public opinion against its continuation. Reflecting Marcantonio's congressional interests, the ILD opened a Washington bureau in 1938. Headed by Louis Coleman, the office advised chapters about pending legislation and lobbied in support of progressive legislation. The bureau strongly endorsed a federal anti-lynching bill, an anti-poll tax law, and various proposals to prohibit discrimination in federal employment.

The entry of the United States into the Second World War had a major impact upon the ILD. At first the organization was able to continue its existing programs, particularly stressing its opposition to employment discrimination in the war effort. But as the war progressed, the ILD began to encounter manpower problems.

Moreover, the group gradually received less assistance from the

Communist party. Eventually the CPUSA transformed itself into a political association and so vigorously supported the war effort that it abandoned virtually any criticism of American society. This behavior eventually provoked complaints from several black leaders, who feared that the ILD would also become inactive.

Yet the ILD refused to close its doors. Although wartime conditions necessitated a reduced level of activity, the organization continued to support anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation, endorsed the Fair Employment Practices Committee, condemned segregation in the Armed Forces, and urged the Justice Department to investigate violence against blacks in the South.

The group's magazine, *Equal Justice*, devoted extensive coverage to violence and discrimination against Afro-Americans. The ILD also defended black servicemen who it felt were treated unjustly. The most prominent of such actions was the so-called "Army Scottsboro case," in which two black privates were convicted and sentenced to life imprisonment for the alleged rape of a white woman on a Pacific island. Marcantonio called the incident "part of a pattern which has spread poisonously throughout every theater of the war," and the ILD joined the NAACP in protesting the convictions to the War Department. Eventually, Army officials greatly reduced the men's sentences. In 1944, the ILD pursued the "Florida Scottsboro case," in which three Gainesville, Florida, men were accused of raping a white woman.

At the war's end, ILD leaders became alarmed over an apparent increase in racial violence, and Marcantonio warned that southern reactionaries sought "to resubjugate the Negro soldier on his return to civilian life." The group attempted to revitalize its activities to meet this challenge, but by early 1946 its national officials had become disappointed at the ILD's continued weakness.

One faction began to push for the termination of the ILD and the creation of a new civil rights group which might attract new members and inspire expanded interest. An internal debate over this proposal continued for several months. According to one anti-Communist source, Bella V. Dodd, a New York teachers' union leader and former member of the CPUSA, an ILD official told her that party leader Eugene Dennis had finally sided with those in favor of terminating the ILD, thus settling the dispute.

In any case, delegates attending the ILD's national convention in March 1946 supported this proposal and voted to terminate the ILD.

Representatives of several organizations promptly issued a call for a meeting to form a new legal defense group. On April 27 and 28, 1947, just under 400 delegates met in Detroit and voted to establish the Civil Rights Congress (CRC). The ILD formally merged into the new organization, which assumed most of its predecessor's existing programs.

Even though it had only existed for twenty-one years, the ILD accomplished much during its lifetime. It had provided important

legal assistance to American workers who, until the late 1930s, usually lacked a strong union to take the lead in their defense. The group's prisoner relief activities, which were continued intact by the CRC, supplied assistance to jailed political prisoners and their families. Although such private activities lacked public visibility, they provided vital aid to impoverished families and demonstrated the organization's sincerity. ILD mass campaigns in behalf of black defendants helped dramatize continuing racism within the southern and American criminal justice systems. Working with the Communist party in such efforts, the ILD helped expose many Afro-Americans for the first time to Marxist ideas and Communist activities. Furthermore, the ILD did not hesitate to select talented blacks for responsible positions. In the Angelo Herndon case, for example, the group broke with local custom and retained two local black attorneys to represent the defendant. The promotion of black Communist William L. Patterson to the top post of national secretary further symbolized the organization's commitment to working not only for but with Afro-Americans.

The mass struggles of the ILD, as well as those led by the CPUSA and labor unions, added an important new component to black protest during the 1930s. As a result, the moderate strategy of the NAACP seemed increasingly out-of-date to many Afro-Americans.

As one leader of the National Negro Congress told the ILD in 1937, blacks owed the group "a special debt," not just for specific victories, "but especially for teaching us the technique of mass pressure to help us win our liberation." According to one study, by the end of the 1930s "it had become respectable to support a demonstration or a boycott in the struggle for Negro rights." The ILD's anti-peonage campaign of the late 1930s and early 1940s also played an important role in the eventual demise of this exploitative practice.

All of these activities and programs, as well as many others, made an important contribution to reforming American society, especially in the area of race relations. Perhaps the ILD's greatest accomplishment was to create a new public awareness of the enormous problems faced by blacks who ran afoul of the southern and American legal system. In any case, the fact that the group disbanded in 1964 should not obscure the courageous campaigns waged and the important victories won by the International Labor Defense during its twenty-one years of struggle.

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Scope and Content

The International Labor Defense Record Group, 1926-1946, is divided into three series and several subseries. The series are: **NATIONAL OFFICE - RECORDS OF HEADQUARTERS, 1929-1949; CASES, 1926-1946** and **PHOTOGRAPHS**. The collection offers students of black history, constitutional law, labor studies, and American radicalism an excellent opportunity to examine in detail many of the most significant campaigns undertaken by this important but controversial legal defense organization.

The subseries within the **NATIONAL OFFICE** series are, the **National Conference, 1929-1943, National Resident Board, 1939-1949, Financial Reports, 1930-1945** and **Publications**. Included are minutes of both the **National Conference** and the **National Resident Board**, correspondence to and from the national office, and reports and resolutions from national conventions. The **Financial Reports** subseries contain annual reports submitted to the National Office, and include financial records for the *Labor Defender*.

The **Publications** subseries contains copies of the publications of the ILD: *Equal Justice* and its predecessor, *Labor Defender*, and the *Hunger Fighter*.

The **CASES** series is the largest and most substantive series and includes case files from all of the organization's major cases: the Scottsboro Case, 1931-1946; the Tom Mooney Case, 1931-1939; the Case of the Gallup, New Mexico Coal Mine Workers, 1933-1938; the Case of Angelo Herndon, 1932-1937; the Sacco-Vanzetti Case, 1926-1930. A sixth subseries combines a number of cases and minor interests. The case files generally contain correspondence between ILD headquarters and the principals in each case; clippings relevant to the cases from newspapers and magazines; sample copies of leaflets and pamphlets; photographs; manuscripts of books and articles; legal documents and reports; announcements of rallies and tour schedules as well as texts of speeches delivered; and other records documenting the cases and the ILD's involvement in them.

The Scottsboro Case, 1931-1946, is the largest subseries and includes legal correspondence and correspondence with the defendants and their families, information on the Scottsboro Defense Committee, and the publicity tours taken by the families and others on the defendant's behalf. The extensive press coverage of the case is documented in hundreds of articles and editorials, many of which are found in the collection. Coverage by the black press is represented via national and local newspapers in the northeast, the south, the midwest and the west. There are also clippings from the Communist Party organ, the *Daily Worker*, as well as newspapers in New York City and the South. Photographs of demonstrations and rallies on behalf of the men known as the "Scottsboro Boys," their families and the alleged rape victims

are included.

The two subseries **Tom Mooney Case, 1931-1939**, and the **Case of the Gallup, New Mexico Coal Mine Worker, 1933-1938**, consists of correspondence, clippings, information on the trials, defense committees, publicity efforts of the ILD, and related cases. The files for the **Case of Angelo Herndon, 1932-1937**, contains newspaper articles and press releases, manuscripts regarding the case, letters, articles, pamphlets and manuscripts prepared by Herndon, as well as reviews of his book *Let Me Live*, and photographs. ILD's first major case, the **Sacco-Vanzetti Case, 1926-1930**, is represented primarily by Clippings and other printed matter, minutes and reports of the Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee and photographs.

The last subseries in the **CASE** series, General Subject, Case and Special Interest Files, encompasses a variety of issues including the 1950 campaign of Vito Marcantonio, the American Civil Liberties Union, the National Guard, Father Charles Coughlin, and Lucy Parsons.

The third series, **PHOTOGRAPHS**, is composed of positive prints, negatives, and mattes of pictures which were used to illustrate one of the ILD's publications, the *Labor Defender*. They are arranged by general subjects except where specifically identified.

Subjects include the Bonus Marchers, 1932-1934, the Civilian Conservation Corps, Farm Relief, Puerto Rico, Picketing, and the War Front in Spain, 1936-1937.

Provenance

Deposited in 1957 along with the records of the Civil Rights Congress by William L. Patterson, former executive director, as authorized by the resolution officially dissolving the Civil Rights Congress in 1956.

Processed by Stanton F. Biddle and Ezra es Suruma, 1969. Introduction prepared by Charles H. Martin, 1987

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
			NATIONAL OFFICE - RECORDS OF HEADQUARTERS
1		1	National Conference
	a1		Constitution
	a2		Minutes and Reports, 1929
	a3		1937 (1)
	a4		1937 (2)
	a5		1939
	a6		1943
			National Resident Board
	a7		Minutes, 1939-1941
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			Financial Reports
	a10		1930
	a11		1932 (May Labor Defender)
	a12		1934 (July Labor Defender)
	a13		1935 (April Labor Defender)
	a14		1936 (June Labor Defender)
	a15		1937
	a16		1941
	a17		1943
	a18		1944
	a19		1945
			Publications
			<i>Equal Justice</i>
	b1		1938
	b2		1939
	b3		1940
	b4		1941
	b5		1942
			<i>Labor Defender</i>
	b6		1933-1934 (Scattered Issues)
	b7		1936-1937 (Scattered Issues)
			<i>Legislative and Information Service</i>
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Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
2	b16	2	1932
	b17		1933
	b18		1934
			<i>International Labor Defense News</i>
	b19		1934
			CASES
			Scottsboro Case
			Legal Correspondence
	c1		with attorneys, etc., 1931
	c2		with attorneys, etc., 1932
	c3		with attorneys, etc., 1933
	c4		Retention of Samuel Liebowitz, January, 1933
	c5		Lynch Affidavits, August, 1933
	c6		Alabama vs. Kone, Swift and Pearson, October, 1934
	c7	3	Eugene Williams/ Roy Wright Cases, June 1932-May, 1933
	c8		Haywood Patterson/Clarence Norris Cases, May 1933-February, 1934
	c9		Patterson - Haywood Case (U.S. Supreme Court Decision), April, 1935
	c10		Photocopies, October-November, 1934
	c11		Haywood Patterson Case, December, 1935 January, 1936
	c12		Brodsky, Joseph, 1934-1935
3			Publicity and Organization
	c13		General, 1931
	c14		General, 1932
	c15		Leaflets, Postcards, Contribution Books, January-June, 1933
	c16		General, July-December, 1933
	c17		General, 1934
	c18		General, 1935
	c19		General, 1936
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			<i>Publicity Tours</i>
	c21		Ada Wright/J. Louis Engdahl, 1931
	c22		Wakefield, Lowell, March, 1932
	c23		Ruby Bates, Janie Patterson, Ricard B. Moore, Lester Carter, et.al., May- June, 1933
	c24		Angelo Herndon, Ida Norris, Ricard B. Moore, September-October, 1934
	c25		Roy Wright, Olen Montgomery and Richard B. Moore, 1937

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
3			National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners
	c26		1932-1934
	c27	4	Scottsboro Unity Defense Committee, 1932-1933
			Scottsboro Defense Committee
	c28		1935-1936
	c29		1935-1936
	c30		1937
	c31		1938
	c32		1939-1940
			Special
4	c33		Important Documents (Affidavits, Letters, Receipts, Photostats), 1931-1934
	c34		Telegrams and Resolutions to Governor et.al., 1931
	c35		Lawyers' Statements after First U.S. Supreme Court Decision, November, 1932
	c36		Ruby Bates' Letter, February-March, 1933
	c37		Decatur Lynchings, August-October, 1933
	c38		Visit of Mothers to Washington, April-May, 1934
	c39		American Scottsboro Committee, October-November, 1934
	c40		Visit of Scottsboro Mothers to Birmingham, Ala., November-December, 1934
	c41		Negro Jurors Ruling, 1935
	c42		Chain Gang Burning, January-February, 1936
			Correspondence
	c43		General, 1931 (Includes Williams M. Trotter's Letter for NAACP to ILD)
	c44		General, 1932 (Congratulations After First U.S. Supreme Court Decision)
	c45		General, January-May, 1933 ("Crank Letters")
	c46		General, June-December 1933 ("Crank Letters")
	c47		General, 1934
	c48		General, 1935
	c49		General, 1936-1937

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
4	c50	5	General, 1938
	c51		General, 1939
	c52		Montgomery, Olen, 1932-1938
	c53		Norris, Clarence, 1932-1944
5	c54	6	Patterson, Haywood, 1931-1936
	c55		Patterson, Haywood, 1937-1940
	c56		Patterson, Haywood, 1941-1943
	c57		Patterson, Haywood, 1944-1946
	c58		Powell, Ozie, 1932-1944
	c59		Roberson, Willie, 1934-1942
	c60		Weems, Charley, 1932-1944
	c61		Williams, Eugene, 1932-1937
	c62		Wright, Andy, 1932-1940
	c63		Wright, Andy, 1941-1945
	c64		Wright, Roy, 1931-1937
	c65		Montgomery Family, 1932-1943
	c66		Norris Family, 1934-1944
	c67		Patterson Family, 1934-1945
	c68		Powell Family, 1934-1944
	c69		Roberson Family, 1937-1940
	c70		Weems Family, 1932-1939
	c71		Williams Family, 1934-1940
	c72		Wright Family, 1934-1944
	Clippings		
Miscellaneous			
6	c73	7	March, 1931
	c74		April, 1-15, 1931
	c75		April, 16-30, 1931
	c76		April, 16-30, 1931
	c77		May, 1931
	c78		May, 1931
	c79		May, 1931
	c80		May, 1931
	c81		May, 1931
	c82		June, 1931
	c83		June, 1931
	c84		June, 1931
	c85		June, 1931
	c86		June, 1931
7	c87	7	July, 1931
	c88		July, 1931
	c89		July, 1931
	c90		August-October, 1931
	c91		August-October, 1931

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
7	c92	7	November, 1931-January, 1932
	c93		November, 1931-January, 1932
	c94		February-April, 1932 (Wakefield Tours)
	c95		February-April, 1932 (Wakefield Tours)
7	c96		May-August, 1932 (Wright/Engdahl Tour)
	c97		September-October, 1932
	c98		November, 1932
	c99		December, 1932-February, 1933
	c100		March, 1933
	c101		April, 1933
	c102		May, 1933
	c103		June, 1933
	c104		July, 1933
	c105		August, 1933
	c106		September-December, 1933
	c107		January, 1934
	c108		February, 1934
	c109		March, 1934
c110		April, 1934	
8	c111	8	May, 1934
	c112		June, 1934
	c113		July, 1934
	c114		August, 1934
	c115		September, 1934
	c116		October, 1934
	c117		October, 1934
	c118		October, 1934
	c119		November, 1934
	c120		December, 1934
	c121		January, 1935
	c122		February-March, 1935
	c123		April, 1935
	c124		April, 1935
	c125		April, 1935
	c126		May, 1935
	c127		June, 1935
	c128		July, 1935
	c129		August, 1935
	c130		September, 1935
c131	October-December, 1935		
c132	January-March, 1936		
c133	April-May, 1936		
c134	June-September, 1936		

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
8	c135	9	October, 1936
	c136		January-March, 1937
	c137		April, 1937
	c138		May, 1937
	c139		June, 1937
	c140		July-September, 1937
	c141		October, 1937
	c142		October, 1937
	c143		January-February, 1938
	9		c144
c145		April-May, 1938	
c146		June, 1938	
c147		July, 1938	
c148		August, 1938	
c149		September, 1938	
c150		December, 1938	
c151		1939	
c152		1940	
c153		1941	
c154		1942	
		Editorials	
c155		April, 1931	
c156		May, 1931	
c157		June, 1931	
c158		June, 1931	
c159		July, 1931	
c160		July, 1931	
c161		August-October, 1931	
c162		November, 1932	
c163	December, 1932 - February, 1933		
c164	March-July, 1933		
c165	Appeals for Funds, March-May, 1933		
10			Press Releases
	c166		June, 1931
	c167		1932
	c168		January-February, 1933
	c169		March, 1933
	c170		April, 1933
	c171		May-June, 1933
	c172		July-September, 1933
	c173		October-December, 1933
	c174		January-April, 1934
	c175		May-December, 1934
	c176		1935
	c177		1936-1939

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
10			Clippings
			<i>Daily Worker</i>
	c178	10	March, 1933
	c179		April, 1933
	c180		April, 1933
	c181		April, 1933
11	c182		May-July, 1933
	c183		November, 1933
	c184		December, 1933
	c185		January, 1936
	c186		January, 1936
	c187		February, 1936
	c188	11	March-July, 1936
			New York Press
			<i>Daily News</i>
	c189		March-May, 1933
	c190		November-December, 1933
	c191		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Journal American</i>
	c192		March-May, 1933
	c193		October-December, 1933
			<i>Herald Tribune</i>
	c194		March-May, 1933
	c195		November-December, 1933
	c196		<i>Mirror</i> , March-June, 1933
	c197		November-December, 1933
			<i>Post</i>
	c198		March-May/October-December, 1933
	c199		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Sun</i>
	c200		March-May, 1933
	c201		November, 1935-February, 1936
12			<i>Times</i>
	c202		March-April, 1933
	c203		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>World Telegram</i>
	c204		March-October, 1933
	c205		November-December, 1933
	c206		November, 1935-February, 1936
			Southern Press
			<i>Birmingham Age/Herald</i>
	c207		March-July, 1933
	c208		November-December, 1933
	c209		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Birmingham News</i>

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
12	c210	11	March-May, 1933
	c211		November-December, 1933
	c212		November, 1935-March, 1936
			<i>Birmingham Post</i>
	c213		March-April, 1933
	c214		November-December, 1933
	c215		November, 1935-March, 1936
			<i>Decatur Daily</i>
	c216		February-August, December, 1933
	c217		November-December, 1933
	c218		November, 1935-February, 1936
	c219		<i>Huntsville Times</i> , March-May, 1933
			<i>Jackson County Sentinel</i>
	c220		February-July, 1933
	c221		October-December, 1933
	c222		November, 1935-April, 1936
			<i>Montgomery Advertiser</i>
	c223		March-October, 1933
	c224		November-December, 1933
	c225		November, 1935-February, 1936
			Miscellaneous
	c226		March-September, October-December, 1933
	c227		November, 1935 - March, 1936
	c228		Magazines - <i>The Nation</i> , November-December, 1934
	c229		John Temple Graves (Seriatim), 1931-1934
			Negro Press
			<i>Afro-American</i>
	c230		March-September, 1933
	13		c231
c232		November, 1935-February, 1936	
		<i>Birmingham Reporter</i>	
c233		March-September, 1933	
		<i>Boston Guardian</i>	
c234		March-September, 1933	
c235		October-December, 1933	
c236		November, 1935-February, 1936	
		<i>Chattanooga Defender</i>	
c237		March-September, 1933	
		<i>Chicago Defender</i>	
c238	March-September, 1933		
c239	October-December, 1933		
c240	November, 1935-February, 1936		
	<i>New York Age</i>		

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
13	c241	12	March-September, 1933
	c242		October-December, 1933
	c243		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>New York Amsterdam News</i>
	c244		March-September, 1933
	c245		October-December, 1933
	c246		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Norfolk Journal and Guide</i>
	c247		March-September, 1933
	c248		October-December, 1933
	c249		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Philadelphia Tribune</i>
	c250		March-September, 1933
	c251		October-December, 1933
	c252		November, 1935-February, 1936
	c253		<i>Pittsburgh Courier</i>
			March-September, 1933
	c254		October-December, 1933
	c255		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Richmond Planet</i>
	c256		March-September, 1933
	c257		October-December, 1933
	c258		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Washington Tribune</i>
	c259		March-September, 1933
	c260		October-December, 1933
c261	November, 1935-February, 1936		
c262	Miscellaneous (New York and Eastern), March-September, 1933		
14	c263	October-December, 1933	
	c264	November, 1935-February, 1936	
		<i>New York News</i>	
		<i>New York Negro World</i>	
		<i>Pittsburgh Criterion</i>	
		<i>Pittsburgh Crusader</i>	
		<i>Harlem Liberator</i>	
		<i>Newark Herald</i>	
		<i>The Voice (Rochester, New York)</i>	
		<i>Harlem Citizen</i>	
		<i>B.C.(?) Chronicle</i>	
c265	Miscellaneous (Southern)		
	March-September, 1933		
c266	October-December, 1933		
c267	November, 1935-February, 1936		
	<i>Lynchburg News</i>		

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
14		12	<i>Carolina Times</i> (Durham) <i>Palmetto Leader</i> (Columbia, South Carolina) <i>Charleston Messenger</i> <i>Atlanta World</i> <i>Jacksonville World</i> <i>Miami Times</i> <i>Southern Negro World</i> (West Palm Beach) <i>Padulah Lighthouse</i> <i>East Tennessee News</i> (Knoxville) <i>Knoxville Flashlight-Herald</i> <i>Louisiana Weekly</i> (New Orleans) <i>Shreveport Sun</i> <i>Hot Springs Echo</i> <i>Black Dispatch</i> (Oklahoma City) <i>Houston Defender</i> <i>Cape Fear Journal</i> (Wilmington, N.C.) <i>Louisville Leader</i> <i>Little Rock ???</i>
			Miscellaneous (Midwestern)
	c268		March-September, 1933
	c269		October-December, 1933
	c270		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>Cincinnati Union</i> <i>Cleveland Call & Post</i> <i>Cleveland Gazette</i> <i>Youngstown Telegram</i> <i>Youngstown Vindicator</i> <i>Dayton Forum</i> <i>Columbus (?)</i> <i>Chicago World</i> <i>Detroit Tribune</i> <i>St. Louis Argus</i> <i>Hannibal Register</i> <i>Iowa Bystander</i> (Des Moines) <i>Twin City Herald</i> (Minneapolis and St. Paul) <i>Cleveland Eagle</i>
			Miscellaneous (Western)
	c271		March-September, 1933
	c272		October-December, 1933
	c273		November, 1935-February, 1936
			<i>California Eagle</i> <i>San Francisco Spokesman</i> <i>Denver Star</i>

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
14		12	<i>Seattle Voice of Action</i> <i>Portland Advocate</i> <i>San Francisco Call & Post</i> <i>Western Worker</i>
			*Photographs
	c274		Bates, Ruby and Price, Victoria (Victims of alleged rape)
	c275		Courthouse and Trial Scenes
	c276		Defense Attorneys (Liebowitz, Chamlee, Watts, and Brodsky)
	*Not on	Scholarly Resources	microfilm
13	c277		Miscellaneous
	c278		Negatives
	c279		Protests, Demonstrations, and Rallies
14	c280		"Scottsboro Boys"
	c281		Scottsboro Families
15			Case of Tom Mooney
	d1	13	General, 1931
	d2		General, 1931-1932
	d3		General, 1932
	d4		General, 1933
	d5		Trial, January-April, 1933
	d6		Trial, May-December, 1933
	d7		General, 1934
	d8		General, 1935
	d9		Newhoff, A.R. (National Organizer), 1935
	d10		General, 1936
	d11	14	Correspondence, 1936-1938
	d12		General, 1937
	d13		General, 1937
	d14		General, 1937
	d15		Madison Square Garden Meeting, 1937
	d16		Molders Defense Committee, 1937
16	d17		Molders Defense Committee, 1937
	d18		Molders Defense Committee, 1937
	d19		Publicity, 1937
	d20		General, 1938
	d21		General, 1938
	d22		General, 1938
	d23		General, 1938
	d24	15	General, 1938
	d25		Correspondence, 1938
	d26		Correspondence (Direct), 1938
	d27		Lists and Mimeography Material, 1938

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
16	d28	15	General, 1939
	d29		General, 1939
	d30		General, 1939
	d31		General, 1933-1939
	d32		Clippings, 1933-1939
	d33		Pamphlets
	d34		*Photographs
	d35		Billings, Warren K., 1939
			*Not on Scholarly Resources microfilm
17			Gallup, New Mexico Coal Mine Workers
			Newspaper Clippings
	e1		Miscellaneous, 1933
	e2		<i>Gallup Independent</i> , September, 1933- February, 1936
			Letters, Telegrams, Releases
	e3		September-November, 1933
	e4		Editorials, 1935
			Letters, Telegrams, etc. (1935 Riot)
	e5		April 5-May 2, 1935
	e6		Newspaper Clippings, March-May, 1935
	e7		Magazine Articles, May-November, 1935
			Bulletins (Gallup Defense Committee),
	e8	16	April-October, 1935
	e9		<i>Trade Union News</i> , 1935-1936
	e10		Newspaper Clippings (Kidnapping of Levinson and Minor), May 1935
	e11		Letters, Telegrams, Resolutions etc., (Kidnapping), May 1935
			Letters, Articles, etc.
	e12		June-October, 1935
	e13		October 4-11, 1935
	e14		Leaflets, May-November, 1935
	e15		Newspaper Clippings, July-October, 1935
	e16		United American Patriots, September 15, 1935
			Trial, October 7-17, 1935 - Biographies of Prisoners
	e18		Summary of Testimony
	e19		Dispatches
	e20		Post Trial - Articles, Releases, etc., October 17-November 19, 1935
			Newspaper Clippings
	e21		November, 1935-January, 1936 <i>Peoples Press & Union Organizer</i> ,
	e22		December, 1935-March, 1936

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
17	e23 e24 e25 e26 e27	16	Gallup Committee - Working Folder, 1936 Newspaper Clippings, Leaflets and Resolutions, 1936 General, 1938 Manuscripts and Memoranda - General Manuscript - "The Gallup Miners - Marytrs for Trade Unionism" by Frank Spector and Sue Adams
18	f1 f2 f3 f4 f5 f6 f7 f8 f9 f10 f11 f12 f13 f14 f15 f16 f17 f18 f19 f20 f21 f22 f23 f24	17	Angelo Herndon Newspaper Clippings 1932 January, 1933 February-December, 1933 March-July, 1934 July-August, 1934 (Bail Drive) August-November, 1934 January-July, 1935 January-July, 1935 August, 1935 November-December, 1935 January-June, 1936 Magazine Articles, 1934-1935 Editorials and Cartoons 1935 1936 1937 Press Releases - ILD Press Service 1932-1934 April-July, 1935 August-September, 1935 October-December, 1935 1936 1947 Herndon vs. Georgia, 1934 Eighteen Others, 1934-1935 Supreme Court Decision April, 1937 - Press Releases
19	f25 f26 f27	18	Telegrams and Clippings Telegrams and Clippings Publicity Material - Releases, Instructions, Case Information, Petitions, etc., 1934 Joint Committee to Aid the Herndon Defense

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
19	f28	18	Releases, Minutes, Publicity, etc., December, 1935
	f29		Legal Documents
	f30		Manuscripts re: Herndon Case
	f31		Herndon Case
	f32		Herndon Case
20	f33		Angelo Herndon - Writings Newspaper Articles, 1934-1936
	f34		Pamphlets
	f35		<i>Let Me Live</i> - Book Reviews, 1937
	f36		Miscellaneous Manuscripts, Letters, etc.
	f37		Miscellaneous Manuscripts, Letters, etc.
	f38		*Photographs
			Sacco-Vanzetti
	g1		General, 1926
	g2		ILD Bulletins and Releases, 1926-1928 Newspaper Clippings and General
	g3		1926
	g4		1926-1930
	g5		1926-1930
	g6		Leaflets and Pamphlets
	g7	19	Correspondence and Clippings, 1926-1930
	g8		Telegrams, 1926-1927 Releases, Articles and Telegrams
	g9		December, 1926-May, 1927 Sacco-Vanzetti Emergency Committee
	g10		Minutes and Reports, 1926-1927 General
	g11		1926-1927
21	g12		1926-1927
	g13		1926-1927
	g14		1927
	g15		*Photographs
			General Subject, Case and Special Interest Files
			American Civil Liberties Union on Workers Rights Joint Committee
	h1		1934
	h2		1934
	h3		1938-1940

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
21	h4	19	Ratings of Cities (Civil Liberties), 1939
	h5		1940-1941
	h6		1942
	h7		Berkman, Edith - Reports, Summaries, Biography, Interviews, Legal Material, etc. Campaign 1948
	h8		Vito Marcantonio
	h9		Vito Marcantonio
22	h10	20	Campaign 1950 Clippings - General
	*Not on Scholarly Resources microfilm		
	h11		Vito Marcantonio - Clippings, Leaflets, etc.
	h12		Vito Marcantonio - Labor Petitions
	h13		Vito Marcantonio - Literature
	h14		Vito Marcantonio - Press
	h15		Christian Front
	h16		Coughlin, Father Charles E., 1939-1940
	h17		Ford "Massacre"- Clippings, 1932
	h18		Gelders, Joseph S. Case, 1936-1937
23	h19	21	Longo, John R. New Jersey Supreme Court Transcripts
	h20		Photostats of Legal Documents
	h21		Minority Parties Various States
	h22		Various States
	h23		National Guard 1935-1936
	h24		1937
	h25		1938
	h26		Correspondence, 1938
	h27		Correspondence, 1938
	h28		Endorsements, 1938
	h29		Connery Bill, 1939
	h30		Bills, 1939
	h31		Correspondence, 1939
	h32		Correspondence, 1939
	h33		Harlan, Kentucky, 1939
24	h34		General - Wilson/Scribner, 1939
	h35		General
	h36	22	General

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
24	h37	22	Oklahoma Case, 1940-1942
	h38		Parsons, Mrs. Lucy
	h39		Police Brutality - California, 1937-1938
	h40		Press
	h41		San Bernadino, California, 1937-1938
	h42		San Luis Obispo, California
	h43		Twenty Six Relief Pickets Case
			**PHOTOGRAPHS
25	i1		American Legion
	i2		Anti-Nazi
			Armed Forces
	i3		Army
	i4		Navy
			**Boxes 25-30 Not on Scholarly Resources microfilm
			Bonus Marchers, Washington, D.C.
	i5		1932-1934
	i6		1932-1934
	i7		1932-1934
	i8		1932-1934
	i9		1932-1934
	i10		1932-1934
	i11		Cases
	i12		Aztec, New Mexico
	i13		Civilian Conservation Corps
	i14		Children
	i15		Children
	i16		Communists
	i17		Demonstrations
	i18		Eviction and Refugees
	i19		Eviction and Refugees - Rent Strike
	i20		Farm Relief
26	i21-i31		Foreign Countries
	i32		Gallup, New Mexico
	i33		Gastonia, North Carolina
	i34		History
27	i35		Individuals
	i36		Individuals (Unidentified)
			International Labor Defense
	i37		Labor
	i38		General
	i39		General
	i40		General
	i41		General

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>	
27	i42	General	
	i43	General	
	i44	Auto Workers	
	i45	Auto Workers	
	i46	Electrical Workers	
	i47	Farm Workers	
	i48	Farm Workers	
	i49	Garment Workers	
	28	i50	Mine Workers
i51		Mine Workers	
i52		Mine Workers	
i53		Mine Workers	
i54		Steel Workers	
i55		Textile Workers	
**Boxes 25-30 Not on Scholarly Resources microfilm			
		i56	Textile Workers
		i57	Textile Workers
		i58	Textile Workers
		i59	Textile Workers
	i60	Truck Drivers and Handlers	
	i61	Labor Strikes	
	i62	Lynching	
	i63	Lynching	
	i64-i66	National Guard	
29	i67	Personalities	
	i68	"Bastards"	
	i69	International	
	i70	Official	
	i71	Pickets (Rent, Food, etc.)	
	i72-i77	Police	
	i78-i79	Police Attacks	
	i80	Prisons and Prisoners	
	i81	Protest Action	
30	i82	Picketing	
	i83	Picketing	
	i84	Puerto Rico	
	i85-i87	Relief Strikers	
	i88	Religion	
	i89	Riots	
	i90	Students	
	i91	Treece, Kansas	
	i92	Unemployment	
	i93	Union and Labor Leaders	

Container List

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Reel</u>
30		War Front
	i94	Spain, 1936-1937
	i95	Bombardment
	i96	Winter Scenes

SEPARATION RECORD

The following items were removed from:

Name of Collection International Labor Defense Record Group

Donor: Civil Rights Congress via resolution of the membership

Date received: 1957

Date transferred: 1980

The item(s) listed below have been sent to the division indicated, either to be retained or disposed of there. Any items that should receive special disposition are clearly marked.

Schomburg Photographs and Print Division:

Eighteen boxes of photographs