



IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS  
EASTERN DIVISION

RENAULT ROBINSON and AFRO-AMERICAN  
PATROLMEN'S LEAGUE, an Illinois  
not-for-profit corporation,

Plaintiffs,

vs.

JAMES B. CONLISK, JR., THE CITY OF  
CHICAGO, a municipal corporation,  
FRANKLIN M. KREML, MORGAN F. MURPHY,  
PAUL W. GOODRICH, THEOPHILUS M.  
MANN, RAYMOND SCHOESSLING, RAYMOND  
J. HAUSER, and THE POLICE REVIEW  
BOARD OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,

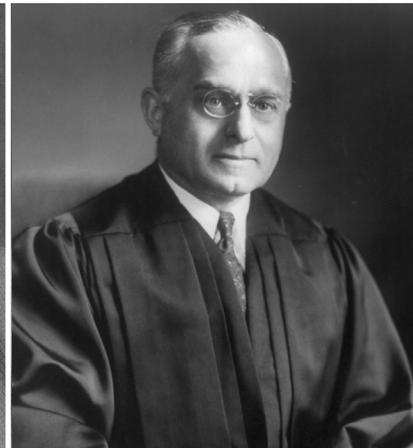
Defendants.

CIVIL ACTION

No. \_\_\_\_\_

70C 2220

Illno.



# Using ProQuest History Vault in Legal Studies

## ProQuest History Vault

Historical, archival materials are an often overlooked treasure when it comes to legal studies and legal research.

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In the pages that follow, this pamphlet describes the History Vault modules that can be used to support legal studies curricula and research.

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## American Politics and Society

### Americans for Democratic Action Records, 1932-1999

Originally formed in 1941, as the Union for Democratic Action (UDA), in the summer of 1946, UDA national director James Loeb Jr., joined by Leon Henderson, Wilson W. Wyatt, Hubert H. Humphrey, and others, called for a convention of democratic progressives to meet in Washington, D.C., on January 4, 1947. It was their purpose to form an organization of liberal opinion which would be explicitly and uncompromisingly democratic in purpose. On January 6, 1947, the Organizing Committee of the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) took over the staff and facilities of UDA, with James Loeb Jr., as national executive secretary.

Among the ADA founders were Wilson Wyatt, first national chairman, Leon Henderson, Hubert H. Humphrey, Eleanor Roosevelt, Eugenie Anderson, William H. Davis, Joseph P. Lash, Will Rogers Jr., Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Walter Reuther, James B. Carey, David Dubinsky, and Walter White.

The ADA established itself as an organization for progressive individuals dedicated to the achievement of freedom and economic security for all people everywhere, through education and democratic action. The Americans for Democratic Action Records trace the evolution of the organization as it supported civil rights and civil liberties, strong backing of the United Nations, united international control of atomic energy, and political and economic support of democratic governments throughout the world. The collection contains records of campaigns on vital issues such as equal rights, disarmament, the Vietnam War, inflation, and unemployment.

Within the ADA records, the most relevant records for legal research are in the "Legislative File." The ADA Legislative File, 1946-1964, contains the documentation produced or collected by ADA legislative representatives for use in lobbying activities, principally in Washington. Topics for which there is a large amount of material include civil rights, cloture, small business, disarmament, electoral reform, aid to education, full employment, public housing, social security, and international relations.

The Legislative File also contains folders relating to various ADA staff members who served as legislative representatives, such as David Cohen, 1963-1964; John J. Gunther, 1949-1957; Violet Gunther, 1949-1957; Edward E. Hollander, 1956-1959; David D. Lloyd, 1947-1951; and William L. Taylor, 1959. There are also files on other ADA officers that were involved in legislative issues, including, Samuel Beer, 1957-1961; Leon Henderson, 1947; Hubert H. Humphrey, 1948-1960; Robert R. Nathan, 1953; Joseph L. Rauh, 1951-1962; Marvin Rosenberg, 1953-1957; and Wilson Wyatt, 1947-1948.

## American Politics and Society from Kennedy to Watergate (1960-1975)

This module contains several major content sets focused on legal issues.

The first is Records of President Johnson's Commission on Law Enforcement. In a letter to the commissioners, President Johnson directed them "to conduct the first systematic nationwide study of the entire spectrum of crime problems." To fulfill its mission, the commission set up six task forces to research law enforcement and public safety, administration of justice, corrections, juvenile delinquency, narcotics and drug abuse, and organized crime. The collection contains the proceedings and reports of the task forces, which include substantial material on crime and its victims, correctional institution operations and prisoner populations, the assessment of technological needs of law enforcement agencies, and the effects of heavy criminal caseloads on lower courts.

In addition, the documents include material on a wide range of other topics, including: federal aid to law enforcement; police handling of rioters; mental illness among criminal offenders; appellate review of prison sentences; criminal law training in law schools; local law enforcement violations of court decisions; statistical data needs on crime, punishment, and crime victims; public drunkenness, alcoholism, and detoxification programs; abuses of habeas corpus; judicial selection and tenure; minimum and maximum sentences; post-arrest judicial procedures; pre-judicial disposition in juvenile cases; commission financing under Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Offenses Control Act of 1961; organized crime investigations; and commission views on Supreme Court decisions affecting law enforcement.

Other collections in this module that are relevant for legal studies are:

- Administrative history of the Department of Justice
- Civil Rights in the 1970s: Publications and Reports of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, 1973-1976
- Official transcripts and proceedings in the four major Watergate trials
- Records from Presidential commissions on women's rights, violence, and campus unrest
- Records of the Department of Justice Cabinet Committee on Drug Law Enforcement
- FBI Files on the American Indian Movement, the Weather Underground Organization, and White Supremacist Organizations
- Records of the National Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse

## American Politics in the Early Cold War—Truman and Eisenhower Administrations, 1945-1961

Topics include:

- Creating a democratic government in Japan
- Denazification in Germany
- Establishment of NATO
- Political battles between the President and Congress, including debate over the passage of the Taft-Hartley Act and Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walter Act
- Truman's seizure of the steel industry
- McCarthyism, including Army-McCarthy hearings
- Civil rights initiatives and civil rights legislation
- U.S. recognition of Israel
- Crises in the Middle East
- Political considerations involved with legislative initiatives during the Eisenhower Administration including the Civil Rights Act of 1957, Submerged Lands Act of 1953, and National Defense Education Act

**Document 1**  
**Records as President: White House Central Files—Official File**

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
RECEIVED BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
MAR 25 1954  
CENTRAL FILES WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

MAR 20 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. SHANLEY

Subject: Segregation issues involved in temporary extension of Public Law 874, 81st Congress

Public Law 874, 81st Congress, expiring June 30, 1954, authorizes payments to the States and local school districts to aid in meeting operating and maintenance costs of schools in areas where the children of Federal employees have caused substantial increases in attendance. Schools for which Federal payments may be made are: (1) those located on non-Federal property and operated by State and local authorities; (2) those located on Federal property and operated by Federal agencies; (3) those located on Federal property but operated by local authorities.

(1) Schools located on non-Federal property and operated by State and local authorities are segregated or non-segregated as the State Law prescribes. No authority exists to require such schools to be non-segregated.

(2) Existing law contains administrative discretion as to whether schools located on Federal property and operated by Federal agencies, should be segregated. The policy is now non-segregation and, Federal Security Agency staff advises that, except for two schools, they are all non-segregated. Federal Security Agency's staff advises that in one of these two the negro parents have requested a continuation of segregation and that in the other the residences of the pupils make segregation logical. President Truman's veto of H. R. 5411, 82nd Congress, a bill to extend both Public Law 815 (aid for construction) and Public Law 874, was based on the ground that the bill would have required, by law, a number of these federally operated schools on Federal property which were operating successfully on an integrated basis, to be segregated.

(3) Present law also contains discretion as to whether locally operated schools on Federal property should be segregated. The policy now is that they are segregated or non-segregated depending on State laws for regular State and local schools.

*XCF 110*  
*XCF 104*  
*XCF 102*

*Process almost complete*

*\* Fort Ranning & Fort Campbell. Both are in process of becoming non-segregated probably will be by September 1953*

The Dwight D. Eisenhower files in this module include a series of records regarding the Eisenhower Administration's response to the Brown v. Board of Education Supreme Court decision.

## FBI Confidential Files and Radical Politics in the U.S., 1945-1972

Under the leadership of J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI vigorously investigated and tracked the activities of Communist groups, Communist-front groups and other radical organizations in the United States. This module highlights issues of government surveillance and civil liberties such as:

- J. Edgar Hoover's office files; documentation on the FBI's so-called "black bag jobs," as they were called before being renamed "surreptitious entries" and the "Do Not File" File
  - The "Do Not File" file consists of records that were originally supposed to be destroyed on FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's order but through both intended and inadvertent exceptions to this order, large portions survived
  - The "Do Not File" Files offers insights into FBI policies and priorities at the highest level, the scope of the bureau's investigations of subversives, the purposes of investigations of both liberal and conservative activists, and the bureau's relationships with other intelligence agencies
  - Files pertaining to the Socialist Workers Party and the Weather Underground, both dating from the early 1970s
- Records of the Subversive Activities Control Board (SACB) constitute one of the most valuable resources for the study of left-wing radicalism during the 1950s and 1960s

## Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930

- Investigations made by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) during immigration wave at the turn of the 20th century
- Bureau of Immigration's law enforcement-related functions regarding prostitution and white slavery, and suppression of alien radicals
- Investigation files of inspectors who, in cooperation with local authorities, raided houses of prostitution searching for immigrants within three years of arrival who could be deported on grounds of moral turpitude in violation of the 1907 Immigration Act
- Files on suppression of radical aliens document notable figures, including Luigi Galleani, George Andreytchine, Giovanni Baldazzi, Emma Goldman, and Salvatore Schillaci

Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization.

No. 51,934/3

December 23, 1907.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ACTING SECRETARY:

APPEAL, case of YOSHINO MITSUE, Japanese woman, aged 21; seeking admission as the wife of Yoshino Yoshimatsu, to whom she claims to have been married by proxy; rejected as a woman coming into the United States for an immoral purpose and on the further ground that she is likely to become a public charge.

The facts in this case, briefly stated, are: That Yoshimatsu, who is engaged in conducting a clothes cleaning establishment in Alameda, California, arrived in this country in 1905, and was later followed by

Document from Immigration: Records of the INS, 1880-1930, regarding Japanese immigration.

## Law and Society since the Civil War: American Legal Manuscripts from the Harvard Law School Library

- 11 collections from the Harvard Law School Library, highlighting three Supreme Court Justices, the first Black federal judge, high-profile cases, and insights into developing ideologies and laws, as far back as 1861 with the Papers of Oliver Wendell Holmes, which span from the Civil War to the Great Depression
- The Papers of Louis D. Brandeis and Felix Frankfurter provide a behind-the-scenes view of the Supreme Court between 1919 and 1961
- Coverage of the case of Italian immigrant laborers and philosophical anarchists, Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, accused of the 1920 murder of a paymaster and his guard in South Braintree, Massachusetts
- Memo from Justice Felix Frankfurter regarding the legislative history of the Fourteenth Amendment; Frankfurter and his law clerks wrote this legislative history in connection with the Court's decision in the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision

## New Deal and World War II: President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Office Files and Records of Federal Agencies

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Office Files constitute the heart and soul of the administrative record of the Roosevelt White House. They highlight the domestic and foreign concerns of the President and his administration including:

- Packing the Supreme Court and the Judicial Reorganization Bill
- Bank Holiday and the Emergency Banking Act
- Social Security legislation
- Agricultural Adjustment Act and Farm relief
- Gold standard, monetary reform and the Gold Reserve Act
- Coal strikes, labor, and the Smith-Connally Act
- Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938
- Schechter Case and Unconstitutionality of the National Recovery Administration
- J. Edgar Hoover and domestic surveillance

## Pinkerton's National Detective Agency Records

During its colorful 150-year history, the oldest company of private investigators in the United States, pursued some of the nation's most notorious criminals. The records of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency consist of an Administrative File, Criminal Case Files, and the Family Directors File.

The criminal case files consist of correspondence regarding the cases, reports from operatives, mug shots, reward notices, and wanted posters on some of the Pinkerton's most well-known cases including:

- Butch Cassidy, the Sundance Kid (Harry Longabaugh) and the Wild Bunch Gang
- John Dillinger
- The work of agent James McParland in infiltrating the Molly Maguires
- Allan Pinkerton's role in thwarting the 1861 assassination plot against Abraham Lincoln
- Investigations of train robberies, bank robberies, murder, fraud, and forgeries throughout the United States

BULLETIN BOB. No. 10-5.

**PINKERTON'S BANK & BANKERS' PROTECTION**  
BY  
**PINKERTON'S NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY.**  
Founded by ALLAN PINKERTON 1850.

W.M. A. PINKERTON, Chicago, Principals. GEO. D. BANGS, General Manager, New York.  
ALLAN PINKERTON, New York.

**OFFICES**

NEW YORK: 42 Liberty Street, Daily Building  
ST. LOUIS: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
ST. PAUL: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
CHICAGO: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
PHILADELPHIA: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
BOSTON: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
SAN FRANCISCO: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
SAN DIEGO: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
LOS ANGELES: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
SEATTLE: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
PORTLAND: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.  
MEMPHIS: 1000 Olive St., Park Bldg.

**WANTED FOR FORGERY**

Joseph Fernald, whose photograph and description appears hereon, on July 12, 1915 defrauded a Worcester, Mass., bank, by means of forged check.

**DESCRIPTION**

Name . . . . . Joseph Fernald  
 Nativity . . . . . American Hebrew  
 Color . . . . . White  
 Criminal Occupation . . . . . Forger and Thief  
 Age . . . . . 22 Years  
 Height . . . . . 5 Feet, 7 1/4 Inches  
 Complexion . . . . . Medium  
 Hair . . . . . Medium Chestnut  
 Weight . . . . . 125 Pounds  
 Build . . . . . Medium  
 Eyes . . . . . Blue  
 Nose . . . . . Prominent and Crooked

REMARKS:—May be found registered at some hotel posing as the son of wealthy parents.

**JOSEPH FERNALD**

The Pinkerton files include several thousand pages of reward notices and wanted posters for forgers, swindlers, bank robbers, jewelry thieves, and murderers.

**NAME, GEORGE PARKER, alias "BUTCH" CASSIDY, alias GEORGE CASSIDY, alias INGERFIELD.**

AGE, 36 years. HEIGHT, 5 ft., 9 inch.  
 WEIGHT, 165 lbs. BUILD, Medium.  
 COMPLEXION, light. COLOR OF HAIR, flaxen.  
 EYES, blue. MUSTACHE, sandy, if any.  
 NATIONALITY, American. OCCUPATION, cowboy, rustler.  
 CRIMINAL OCCUPATION, bank robber and highwayman.  
 MARKS, two cuts scars back of head, small scar under left eye, small brown mole calf of leg.

**DESCRIPTION of HARRY LONGBAUGH, alias "KID" LONGBAUGH, alias HARRY ALONZO.**

AGE, 38 years. HEIGHT, 5 ft. 11 inch.  
 WEIGHT, 175 lbs. BUILD, good.  
 COMPLEXION, light. COLOR OF HAIR, light brown.  
 EYES, blue. MUSTACHE, sandy (if any).  
 NATIONALITY, American. OCCUPATION, cowboy or rustler.  
 CRIMINAL OCCUPATION, highwayman and bank burglar.

**Geo. Parker.**

The Pinkerton's efforts to track down Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch are documented in the Pinkerton Collection. A portion of a reward notice for Butch Cassidy is shown here.

## Progressive Era: Reform, Regulation, and Rights

This module on the Progressive Era consists of 11 collections, covering a variety of topics relevant to legal studies, including the Standard Oil monopoly case, prohibition of alcohol, reform of law enforcement, the Teapot Dome bribery case regarding petroleum reserves on government lands, women's right to vote, and regulation of food and drugs.

The Great Standard Oil Monopoly Case: *United States of America v. Standard Oil Company of New Jersey* consists of legal records of the 1911 Supreme Court case that found the Standard Oil Company guilty of monopolizing the petroleum industry, forcing it to fragment into thirty-four smaller companies. In forcing the breakup of Standard Oil, this case stands as one of the most famous antitrust cases ever to reach the Supreme Court. The testimony, briefs, oral arguments, and opinions collected here allow for the study of the oil industry, the early antitrust movement, and the emergence of the Rockefeller oil empire.

Records on Prohibition in this module are those of the Prohibition Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue. Spanning 1918-1934, these documents reveal how the government sought to prevent and control the production of products containing alcohol, from moonshine stills to industrial alcohol used in manufacturing medicinal products. Of particular interest is the correspondence with local Prohibition administrators concerning individuals prosecuted under the National Prohibition Act in the West District of Virginia between 1925 and 1930.

The Wickersham Commission conducted the first national study of the administration of justice in the United States and was a precursor to the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice (1965-1967). [The records of the

President's Commission on Law Enforcement can be found in the History Vault module entitled *American Politics and Society from Kennedy to Watergate*.] Major subjects covered in the Records of the Wickersham Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement include arrests and bail; entrapment; evidence; search and seizure; third-degree practices (torture and other extreme measures during interrogation); wiretapping; foreign law enforcement; immigration, aliens, and deportation; labor; and lawlessness by police and other officials, including bondsmen, detectives, Department of Justice and Customs agents, federal and state district attorneys, judges, and magistrates. There are also files on state bar associations; Prohibition and Prohibition killings; unfair prosecutions; personal rights; class prejudice against aliens, Black Americans, and radicals; freedom of motion; freedom of the press; remedies (for official lawlessness); and violence and intimidation.

Teapot Dome Documents consists of thousands of pages of legal and congressional records dealing with the Teapot Dome oil reserve scandal of Warren G. Harding's administration. Covered in the collection are court proceedings against the three main defendants--Secretary of Interior Albert B. Fall, Harry F. Sinclair of Mammoth Oil Company, and Edward L. Doheny of Pan American Petroleum.

On the topic of women's suffrage, documents cover the struggles and personalities of the women's suffrage movement in Wisconsin, which was the first state to ratify the federal women's suffrage amendment.

Records on food regulation consist of Bureau of Chemistry Records on the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act. These records cover government regulation of food, distribution and marketing of food products, and consumer safety issues.

### Module: Progressive Era: Reform, Regulation, and Rights

< Previous 5 of 11 collections Next > [Back to Browse Collections](#)

Progressive Era Regulation: Bureau of Chemistry Records on the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, 1907-1920

Search Collection

**DURABLE URL:** <https://search.proquest.com/histvault?q=83408:104600&accountid=131239>  
**SOURCE:** Record Group 88: Records of the Food and Drug Administration, Finding Aid UD, Entry 22: Bureau of Chemistry, Reports and correspondence relating to enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act (



**Progressive Era Regulation: Bureau of Chemistry Records on the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, 1907-1920** consists of correspondence, experiment results, food analyses, and records about food safety and consumer protection. Documents regarding government regulation of food, distribution and marketing of food products, and consumer safety issues stem from the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture.

**Progressive Era**

This collection is part of the History Vault module, "Progressive Era: Reform, Regulation, and Rights." Spanning the 1890s to the 1930s, Progressivism was a movement to resolve and reform a wide range of economic, political, social, and moral issues resulting from rapid industrialization and modernization. Issues included exploitation of the working class, immigration, political and corporate corruption, poverty, women's suffrage, prohibition of alcohol, race relations, food safety, and family values. Collections in this module highlight many of these issues and attempts to reform and regulate at the local, state, and federal levels.

**Labeling and Minerals**

Mislabeled canned Barataria shrimp serves as an example of unlawful labeling of foods covered in this collection. The cans were considered mislabeled when the shrimp came from waters other than Barataria Bay. The best shrimp was thought to come from the bay, and some canning companies were misleading consumers with their labels.

Collection page for Progressive Era Regulation: Bureau of Chemistry Records on the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act, 1907-1920. Every collection in History Vault has a collection page that gives a brief summary of major topics covered in the collection.

## Records of the Children's Bureau, 1912-1969

Founded in 1912 as part of the Federal Government's new commitment to promoting individual and family welfare, the Children's Bureau played an active role in the design and administration of many important social welfare measures, including:

- The 1921 Sheppard-Towner Maternity and Infancy Act, which authorized federal grants for state level children's health initiatives, including midwife training programs, licensing procedures for maternity homes, and research and data collection on maternal and infant mortality
- Regulation of child labor, including the 1916 Keating-Owen Act
- Establishment of standards for juvenile courts
- Reports on children in day institutions, detention homes and foster homes

**NEWS RELEASE**

DOUGLAS KNOX  
Executive 3-6300  
Extensions 2470 - 2404

*Golden Anniversary*  
MARCH 27-APRIL 2, 1960



**WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN AND YOUTH**  
330 INDEPENDENCE AVE., S.W. • WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY

The  
Golden Anniversary White House Conference  
on Children and Youth\*

by  
Mrs. Isabella J. Jones  
Associate Director

10/31/59

Five months from today, on Thursday, March 31, 1960, nearly 7,000 American citizens and their international guests will be gathered in Washington, D. C., in the fourth of five days of discussion and consultation devoted to the whole range of problems involving children and young people.

I am sure that all of you are aware, to some degree, of the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth. Many of you are fully informed about it, but there may be some of you who are

News release for the Golden Anniversary White House Conference on Children and Youth, from the Records of the Children's Bureau.

## Students for a Democratic Society, Vietnam Veterans Against the War, and the Anti-Vietnam War Movement

- The 1971 Winter Soldier Investigation, consisting of testimony from over 100 veterans about the war crimes witnessed in Vietnam to show that the war itself was the true crime
- The 1971 Operation Dewey Canyon III, which catapulted VVAW to a position of leadership within the antiwar movement. Dewey Canyon brought VVAW leader John F. Kerry to national attention as a result of his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee
- Cases of numerous veterans perceived as political prisoners
- Coverage of the Gainesville 8, VVAW leaders indicted for conspiracy to riot

## Temperance and Prohibition Movement, 1830-1933

The temperance and prohibition movement constituted an important element in American political life, social reform, and religion. Its significance as a vital force in American social history during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries deserves more thorough investigation. The records in this module trace the lobbying and political efforts of Temperance and Prohibition organizations.

Records of the Office of General Counsel and Legislative Superintendent, Anti-Saloon League of America, 1883-1933, for example, contain correspondence from members of Congress on prohibition legislation, and a variety of material from important leaders of the Legal and Legislative Office, including Edward Bradstreet Dunford and Wayne B. Wheeler. The Anti-Saloon League of America (ASLA) records also include the briefs of federal and state legal cases which either directly involved ASLA or demanded close attention from the group due to their debate of prohibition laws. Though ASLA failed to stop the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1933, it continued to work for effective prohibition laws. This collection also includes material on prohibition-related legal rulings, discussion of the constitutionality of the Eighteenth Amendment in Congress, and liquor prosecutions in federal courts.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union was active in advocating for legislation they believed in, even before women secured the right to vote on a national level. Researchers can trace the progress of temperance legislation through the pages of Union Signal, the official publication of the WCTU. Union Signal published information on the status of prohibition legislation on local, state, and national levels. Union Signal also covered the fight for women's suffrage. The journal published articles from prominent clergy and legislative members on why women should be allowed to vote. It also provided information on the status of women's suffrage legislation on a state and national level.

Rev. ALEX. MCKENZIE, D.D.  
Rev. Bishop W. F. MALLALIEU, D.D.  
Rev. GEO. C. LORIMER, D.D.  
Rev. PEELEY B. DAVIS, Treasurer.  
Plan of Work in Charge of Mrs. MART H. HUNT, Secretary.

Rev. F. E. CLARK, D.D.  
Rev. SCOTT P. HERSEY, D.D.  
Rev. F. B. ALLEN.

National and International  
Superintendent of Scientific Temperance Instruction.

**THE TRUTH ABOUT THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE  
TEMPERANCE EDUCATION LAW.**

**THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S BILL.**

**A**s objections to the proposed amendment to the temperance education law which are going the rounds are based on misapprehension as to the origin of the bill and misconception of its requirements, the following statement to the public is made necessary.

The State Association of Congregational Churches, at their last annual meeting held in Greenfield, passed unanimously the following resolution:

"Rejoicing in the goal that has been accomplished through the temperance education law of our state, we believe the time has come when that law should be so strengthened that it will insure a temperance education to every child in every public school in our Commonwealth.

"We therefore instruct our temperance committee to do whatever they deem wise to secure that end."

This temperance committee, with representatives and members of sixteen different churches and societies, have united to form the Massachusetts Central Committee for the promotion of scientific temperance instruction in public schools. Its object is to secure the better law called for by the foregoing resolution.

Upon this page appear the well known names of this Central Committee with their offices, chairman, vice-chairmen, treasurer and secretary. It is unnecessary to add, they are representative people of the state of Massachusetts. It is to such people as these that the opposition have been attributing unworthy motives.

AN UNFAIR APPEAL TO AROUSE PREJUDICE.

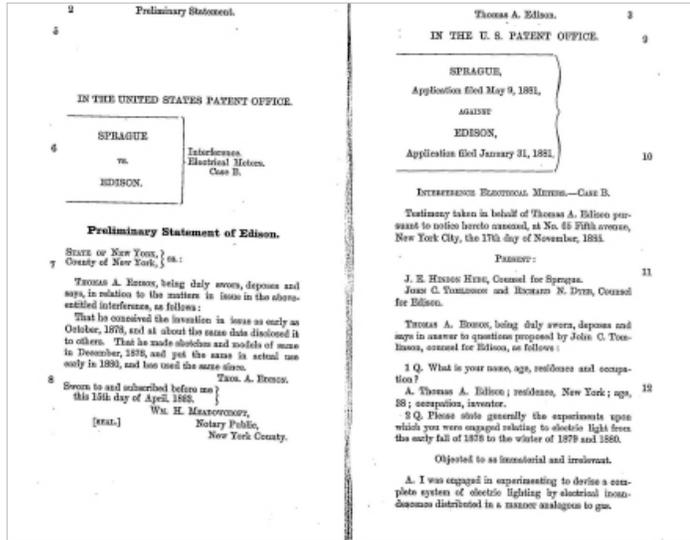
After this Massachusetts Central Committee had been organized the limit of time for receiving new business by the legislature made it impossible to perfect the bill for the desired amendments to the present law before it was presented, because the secretary of the state board of education whose help was needed in adapting it to the technique of the Massachusetts school system, was absent. Permission was courteously granted however, that all necessary changes might be made after Secretary Hill's return to his office, while the bill was still before the committee.

During this interval the opponents of the movement launched their criticisms upon the incomplete bill. Distortions of its provisions made it appear that the penalty applied to the teachers, which it does not do in any way; thus many teachers and their friends were unfairly prejudiced against the measure.

Massachusetts Central Committee document from the Scientific Temperance Federation Records, Folder 278910-014-0010, Mary Hunt biography, legislative battles.

## Thomas A. Edison Papers

- Laboratory notebooks, diaries, business records, correspondence and related materials cover the life, work and vision of Thomas Edison
- The complete set of Edison's patents (he was issued 1,093 between 1869 and 1933) in chronological order by issue date
- Litigation series contains records relating to civil court litigation, along with records of Patent Office interferences



Pages from a patent interference involving Edison and John Toby Sprague. From the Thomas A. Edison Papers, Folder ID 003509-046-0318.

## American Indians and the American West

### American Indians and the American West, 1809-1971

- Focuses on the interactions between American Indians, white settlers and the U.S. federal government in the 19th century, as well as records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the 20th century
- Letters Received by the Attorney General: spans 1809-1884 chronicling the implementation of a federal law enforcement system in the states west of the Mississippi River
- U.S. Army in the Era of Indian Removal: Case Files of Military Courts and Commissions: documents military courts of inquiry centering on questions of tactical missteps in the Creek Campaign, Florida Campaign, and Cherokee removals of 1835-1837, violent interactions between white and American Indian populations in the 1860s and 1870s, and a series of courts-martial of military officers in the 1870s-1880s

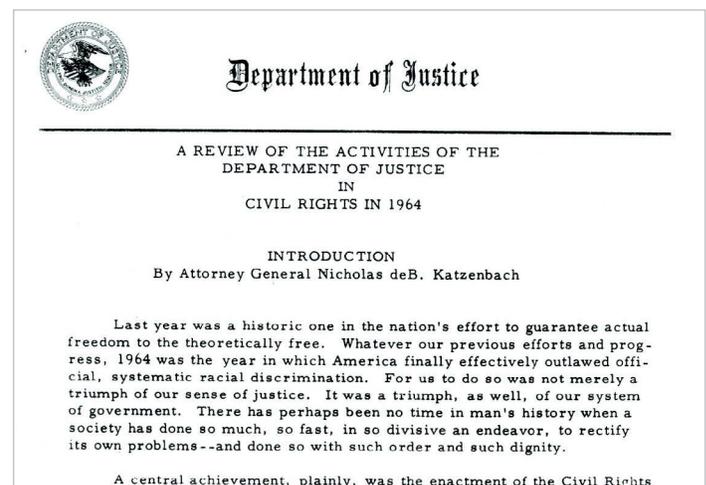
## Civil Rights and the Black Freedom Struggle

### Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records

- Department of Justice files on lynching, the push for antilynching legislation, and the civil rights movement
- Commission on Civil Rights coverage of discrimination in education and police brutality
- Response of law enforcement to civil rights demonstrators
- FBI files related to civil liberties, privacy, use of government surveillance
- Kerner Commission files on 1960s urban uprisings and rebellions
- President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights—the committee called on the federal government to take the lead for civil rights reform and provided 34 far-reaching recommendations for specific national, state, and local action
- Peonage cases (forced labor)

### Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Federal Government Records, Supplement

- Ford administration files of Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department detail implementation of federal civil rights law from 1973 through 1977
- Reagan administration documents cover:
  - Affirmative action
  - The Bob Jones University and Grove City College discrimination cases
  - Busing and school desegregation
  - Fair housing
  - Passage of legislation for Martin Luther King Jr. Day
  - The Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1988
  - The Voting Rights Act of 1992



First page from annual report of the Department of Justice's Civil Rights Division.

## Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 1

- A. Philip Randolph Papers, documenting Randolph's role in the fight for legal equality and economic rights
- Bayard Rustin Papers, documenting the career of this behind-the-scenes activist who served as a key adviser to A. Philip Randolph and Martin Luther King Jr. Also includes files on labor law reform
- Southern Christian Leadership Conference voting rights files; use of public demonstrations to effect legislative change
- Documentation on the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and March on Washington

**CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY** WILLIAM L. MOORE CHAPTER  
108 Susquehanna Street • Binghamton, New York 13901

April 20, 1967

His Honor  
Mayer Joseph W. Sawerthy  
City Hall  
Binghamton, N.Y.

Dear Mayer Sawerthy,

Our CORE chapter feels it must ask you once again to investigate a complaint against members of the Binghamton police force.

The enclosed statement was made to me by Mr. James Johnson of 4 Lorraine Ave.

As you may know, Mr. Johnson, who is Negro, is already suing the City of Binghamton through his attorney, Mr. Gene Allie, for a beating he received from several Binghamton policemen on December 14, 1966 while he neither did, nor was he charged, with resisting arrest.

The enclosed complaint seems to point to further harassment of Mr. Johnson. His girlfriend, Mrs. Pavlick, who is white, corroborated the statement in my presence-- up to the point, of course, where she left the scene and went home alone.

This type of seemingly utterly uncalled-for arrest, the vulgar language used, the disregard for Mr. Johnson's rights under the law -- these things can only add to the distrust and hate many of our lower income and colored citizens feel for the police.

We urge you to do all in your power to remedy the situation. We also hope that you will inform this CORE chapter of the outcome of your investigation.

Sincerely yours

Gisela H. (Mrs. T.J.) Dewees  
Chairman, Police Ad Hoc Committee  
William L. Moore Chapter of CORE.

CORE correspondence regarding police brutality in Binghamton, New York. Congress of Racial Equality Papers, Part 3: Scholarship, Educational and Defense Fund for Racial Equality, 1960-1976, Series C: Legal Department Files, Folder: 001358-030-1288.

## Black Freedom Struggle in the 20th Century: Organizational Records and Personal Papers, Part 2

- Records of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
- The SNCC collection includes correspondence, project files, internal reports, and printed materials generated by the SNCC organization as it challenged racial barriers, faced internal crises, and sought a leadership role in the fight for desegregation, voting rights and Black power
- Legal issues centered on CORE's Scholarship, Education and Defense Fund for Racial Equality (SEDFRE)
  - Most of the cases litigated by SEDFRE involve CORE civil rights workers in the South, cases brought against CORE itself, and various civil rights "test" cases (i.e. testing the availability of public accommodations; federal school desegregation, equal opportunities and voting rights legislation)
- Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell Papers
  - The first Black American Democrat elected to the U.S. Congress, Mitchell became an important champion of President Roosevelt's New Deal. Papers include records on antilynching legislation and the case of Mitchell v. U.S. regarding discrimination in transportation

Officer Interviewed - Witness/Accused (Strike One)		
Name: <u>Ocie Brown</u>	Star # <u>5736</u>	Emp. # <u>080505</u>
Age <u>33</u>	Yr. Appointed to Dept. _____	Unit of Assign. <u>MTU</u>
No. of Mo. in present Assign. <u>one week day</u>		
Place of Interview <u>OPS Office</u> Time of Interview <u>1120</u>		
Investigators <u>Administrator James Casey and Supervisor Sloan Letman</u>		
Other Persons Present <u>Atty. Kermit Coleman</u>		
Q. Officer Brown we are investigating an incident that occurred in the vicinity of 35th Street and the Dan Ryan in the nighttime hours of 21 Nov 75 in which you were involved. Do you realize that this is an official police report?		

Interview of Officer Ocie Brown, in case of City of Chicago v. Howard Saffold, Folder 201929-017-0005.

## African American Police League Records

This module documents how beginning in 1968 African American policemen in Chicago attempted to fight against discrimination and police brutality and improve relations between African Americans and the police department. The stated purpose of the AAPL was to establish greater professionalism in law enforcement, to elevate the image of the African American police in the African American community and to eliminate police brutality in law enforcement.

- Includes items on numerous law enforcement and civil rights organizations across the country
- Materials on the suspension of AAPL executive director Renault Robinson from the Chicago Police Department and related lawsuits
- Documents pertaining to the National Black Police Association

## NAACP Papers: Board of Directors, Annual Conferences, Major Speeches, and National Staff Files

- Behind-the-scenes correspondence regarding the NAACP's legal strategy for civil rights litigation
- Documents related to lobbying efforts for civil rights legislation
- Speeches and the resolutions passed at the annual conferences

## NAACP Papers: Branch Department, Branch Files and Youth Department Files

- Branch files in chronicle the local heroes of the civil rights revolution via NAACP branches throughout the United States, from 1913-1972
- Contributions local leaders including attorneys, community organizers, financial benefactors, students, mothers, school teachers and other participants
- Branch Files for 1956-1965 cover the height of 1960s political activism:
  - Hundreds of local civil rights cases inspired by the Brown v. Board of Education ruling
  - Voter registration and voter turnout drives
  - Campaigns for local fair housing and fair employment statutes
  - Efforts to influence policies of local boards of education and local housing authorities
  - Pressuring local congressmen to support federal civil rights

15464  
34 J-14 44  
JUL 28 1944  
Sec of NAACP  
New York N.Y.  
Dear Sir:  
I would like to bring to your attention an incident that recently happened to me. My reason for writing you is, I would greatly appreciate your advice or help on the matter.  
On the 6th of July I boarded a bus on this port took a seat beside a colored officers wife. after riding approximately eight blocks during the time several white passenger were

## NAACP Papers: Special Subjects

- Organizational records and personnel file of the NAACP Legal Department itself, featuring a large subseries on Thurgood Marshall
- Efforts to remove *The Birth of a Nation* from movie theaters
- Prison conditions throughout the United States
- Documentation on voting rights, school desegregation, urban riots, and the War on Poverty
- Prosecution of conscientious objectors during World War II
- Vigilante violence and economic retaliation against Blacks in Mississippi in the 1950s

## NAACP Papers—The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Education, Voting, Housing, Employment, Armed Forces

- Legal cases files on discrimination in education, voting, housing, employment, and the armed forces
- Letters to the NAACP from ordinary citizens seeking legal assistance
- Case files from the 2-year campaign against discrimination in education, culminating in NAACP's victory in Brown v. Board of Education
- Case files from after 1954, as the NAACP took on legal cases regarding discrimination in education all over the United States
- Voting rights documentation from early cases against the "white primary," discriminatory registration practices and the "grandfather clause" to the passage of the Voting Rights Act in 1965
- Efforts to combat employment discrimination including state fair employment practices laws, nondiscrimination clauses in collective bargaining contracts, boycotts of major corporations and presidential orders requiring equal opportunity in federal contracts

The people have a pretty good bunch of his but if you would would write Mrs. Jones you could see where they are framing me and if they convict me I will be dishonorably discharged from the services. I know these people can easily going to be changed and with a good lawyer I can beat the trial. Hoping you can help I remain  
respectfully yours  
Jack Robinson  
and Lt. Cav.  
P.S. Contact Mrs. Gordon H.

Pages 1 and 4 from a 1944 letter from Jackie Robinson requested legal assistance after he was arrested for refusing to leave his seat in a bus at Camp Hood, Texas.

## NAACP Papers—The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Legal Department Files

- Consists of the working case files of the general counsel and legal department staff for the period from 1956 to 1972
- Documentation of the organization's aggressive campaign to bring about desegregation throughout the United States, particularly in the South
- In total, this module contains over 600 cases from 34 states and the District of Columbia
- Cases pertain to school desegregation, abuses of police procedure, employment discrimination, freedom of speech, privacy freedom of association and housing discrimination

## NAACP Papers—The NAACP's Major Campaigns: Scottsboro, Anti-Lynching, Criminal Justice, Peonage, Labor, and Segregation and Discrimination Complaints and Responses

- Records on the Scottsboro case, one of the most celebrated criminal trials of the 20th century
- Documentation of the campaign to enact of anti-lynching legislation
- Legal cases pertaining to discrimination in the criminal justice system
- Legal correspondence documents legal strategies and the evolution of constitutional law and race relations for historical insight on the use of the law in the service of racial prejudice
- Files shed light on the network of civil rights attorneys working on behalf of the NAACP

## International Relations and Military Conflicts

### Nazi Looted Art and Assets: Records on the Post-World War II Restitution Process

This module focuses on the diplomatic, legal, and political maneuvering during and after World War II regarding German art looting in Europe, recovery of cultural objects dispersed during World War II, efforts by the U.S. and other Allied Powers to prevent the secreting of Axis assets in Latin America and other regions; claims from victims for financial or property restitution from the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG); other claims cases; and meeting minutes, background materials, and claims cases regarding the Tripartite Commission for the Restitution of Monetary Gold.

- Looted art documents primarily related to negotiations and litigation for return of items to legitimate owners. Notable cases include paintings by Albrecht Durer, rare postage stamps, gold medals, and historic coins
- Claims from victims or their relatives for financial compensation or property restitution from the FRG government. With their assets confiscated, many victims lived under financial hardship after the war
- Swiss claims to property seized by the U.S. in 1942 under the Trading with the Enemy Act; and the Interhandel Case involving Interhandel-owned stock in the General Aniline & Film Corporation
- FBI and State Department records on the "Safehaven program" intended to deny any "safe haven" for Nazi-looted assets. This included blocking Germany from transferring assets to Switzerland and other neutral countries, enabling properties looted by the Nazis to be returned to their owners, and preventing the escape of key German personnel to neutral havens

REPRODUCED FROM THE COLLECTIONS OF THE MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

## THE CHICAGO BRANCH NAACP INVITES YOU TO...

**HEAR**  
**THURGOOD MARSHALL**  
Chief Legal Council, NAACP



"The man the South fears most, hates most, but, respects most."

**SPEAK OUT ON**  
**The Fight for Civil Rights, What's Next?**  
SUNDAY, MAY 27, 1956 -- 3 p.m.

**Metropolitan Community Church**  
41st Street and South Parkway

**Admission Free -- Contributions Requested**  
Chairman: WILLOUGHBY ABNER,  
President, Chicago Branch, NAACP

**ATTEND**  
CIVIL RIGHTS RALLY and  
KICK-OFF DRIVE for  
OVER 20,000 MEMBERS  
IN CHICAGO

**JOIN**  
Actively in the Fight for Freedom and  
First Class Citizenship.

**DON'T BE**  
Just another Bystander in the greatest  
Social, Moral and Legal Battle for  
Human Justice in Our Time.

**CLOSE RANKS**  
With the Organization Leading the  
Fight—the NAACP.

**THE NAACP CAN COUNT ON ME**

MAIL TO:  
Chicago Branch, NAACP  
841 East 63rd Street, Chicago 37, Illinois

.... I wish to become a member and enclose \$.....  
.... I wish to sign up as a worker in the NAACP Campaign for over 20,000 members.  
.... I enclose \$..... as a contribution to the work of the NAACP.

## Rare Mainz Psalter of 1457, Looted, Returned to U.S. Zone in Germany

*[Released to the press March 17]*

The Department of State announced today that the Mainz Psalter of 1457, one of the great cultural treasures of Germany, has been recovered in the United States by the United States Government and returned to the American Zone of Germany. The world-renowned book of Psalms, which was in the Saechische Landesbibliothek in Dresden (the State Library of Saxony), is the earliest example of printing in colors. It is valued at over a quarter of a million dollars. It was shipped to Germany on March 13, 1950, on the plane which carried John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, back from a brief visit to the United States.

The Psalter was probably looted from the war-time repository of the Dresden Library and then disappeared from view. Passing through trade

## Vietnam War and American Foreign Policy, 1960-1975

Consists of numerous collections on the Vietnam War, two of which pertain directly to legal issues.

- Westmoreland vs. CBS: 1980s libel case that had its origins on January 23, 1982, when the CBS television network broadcast the 90-minute CBS Reports program, "The Uncounted Enemy A Vietnam Deception"
- War crimes (My Lai Massacre)

**Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT**

TO: The Attorney General DATE: September 24, 1946

FROM: Theron L. Caudle, Assistant Attorney General

SUBJECT: IYA IKUKO TOGURI, with aliases  
Tokyo Rose, Orphan Annie, Ann  
Treason

TLC

SEP 25 1946

This subject was born in California, on July 4, 1916. She went to Japan in the summer of 1941 for the purpose of caring for an invalid aunt and was unable to return to the United States prior to the outbreak of the war. In November, 1943 she obtained employment as an announcer on a program known as the Zero Hour over Radio Tokyo.

Toguri was taken into custody by our military authorities in Japan and has been identified in newspaper accounts as "Tokyo Rose." This was the name given by American troops to a woman broadcaster over Radio Tokyo whose program consisted of popular American music, interspersed with news broadcasts, remarks inferring that the soldiers' loved ones at home were unfaithful and announcements concerning the movements of our land, sea and air forces. These broadcasts were intended, of course, to cause discontent among our soldiers and to convey the impression that the Japanese had advance knowledge of our war strategy. It appears further that no broadcaster over Radio Tokyo was announced as "Tokyo Rose" and that several women announcers of programs of this type were given that name indiscriminately by the American troops.

Considerable investigation has been conducted in this case and it appears that the identification of Toguri as "Tokyo Rose" is erroneous, or, at least, that her activity consisted of nothing more than the announcing of musical selections. She has denied making any other type of broadcasts and radio technicians and fellow broadcasters also stated that this was the extent of her activity, with the exception of two or three who said that remarks on her broadcasts were anti-United States. They did not reveal in what respect her statements were anti-United States, however, or give any specific remarks or specific or approximate dates that they were made. A few recording cylinders of her broadcasts and a large number of her scripts were located, and they, as well as the transcripts of the only two broadcasts of her program which were monitored by the Federal Communications Commission, do not disclose that she did anything more than introduce musical records. In addition, it appears that "Tokyo Rose" was broadcasting prior to the date of Toguri's employment.

It is my opinion that Toguri's activities, particularly in view of the innocuous nature of her broadcasts, are not sufficient to warrant her prosecution for treason.

September 1946 memorandum from Assistant Attorney General Theron L. Caudle to Attorney General Tom Clark regarding case of 'Tokyo Rose.' Folder 104826-001-0319.

## World War II: U.S. Documents on Planning, Operations, Intelligence, Axis War Crimes, and Refugees

- Files on evacuation of the Japanese from the West Coast
- FBI Files on the case of Tokyo Rose.
- Nuremberg War Crimes trials documents from the Office of United States Chief of Counsel For Prosecution of Axis Criminality
- Potsdam Conference Documents—covering issues such as international boundaries, war reparations, occupation of Germany and status of emperor in Japan

## Latinx History

### Latino Civil Rights during the Carter Administration: Records of the White House Office of Hispanic Affairs

Latino Civil Rights during the Carter Administration gives rich insight into the efforts of the Executive Branch of U.S. government to reach out to the burgeoning Latino population during the last 2 years of the Carter Administration. In the summer of 1979, the Carter Administration created the White House Office of Hispanic Affairs to address issues of critical importance to the Latino community. Major topics covered in this collection include inflation, bilingual education, police brutality, political unrest in Latin America, Haitian refugees, and immigration (legal and otherwise), Puerto Rican self-determination, and the U.S. Navy's use of Vieques Island. In addition to these topics, efforts of Latino organizations such as LULAC, TELACU, La Raza, the Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund, the Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund, and the American G.I. Forum are also documented in this collection.

In 1979, President Jimmy Carter chose the U.S. Ambassador to UNESCO, Esteban Torres, as the first head of the White House Office of Hispanic Affairs. In this role, Torres crisscrossed the country on an intense two-year crusade to improve the status and welfare of Latinos. The collection includes the vast correspondence received and sent by Torres and others in his office, including Gilbert Colón, Raul Robert Tapia, Miriam Cruz, Armando Rendon, and Hilda Solis. These letters—some of them friendly, some of them desperate pleas for help—paint a rich and sometimes heartrending portrait of the Latino experience from 1979-1981. In one case, for example, John Garcia wrote to Ambassador Torres in a last-ditch effort to help his wife, Elva, regain entry to the United States. The correspondence describes Elva's odyssey with the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and John Garcia's attempts to obtain permission for his wife to return home to the United States. Another matter that is covered comprehensively in these files is the "Hanigan Torture Case" (102666-015-0708), which involved the torture of three undocumented Mexican workers at the hands of a family of Arizona cattle ranchers. These are just two examples of the types of material that can be found in Latino Civil Rights during the Carter Administration. Overall, this collection documents the needs, worries, and successes of the Latino community combined with the sober realities of prejudice and cold-hearted bureaucracy.

**NATIONAL COALITION ON THE HANIGAN CASE**  
L'Enfant Plaza Station, S.W.  
P. O. Box 23656  
Washington, D. C. 20024  
(202) 659-6876

**OFFICERS**  
Pablo Sedillo, Jr.  
Co-Chairman  
Executive Secretary  
Catholic Secretariat for  
Hispanic Affairs (NCCB/USCC)

Raul Vazquez  
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National Director  
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Antonio D. Bustamante  
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Hanigan Case Project  
La Raza Legal Alliance

**MEMBERS**  
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Benjamin Aranda  
National President  
La Raza National Bar Association  
Come J. Barreto, Director

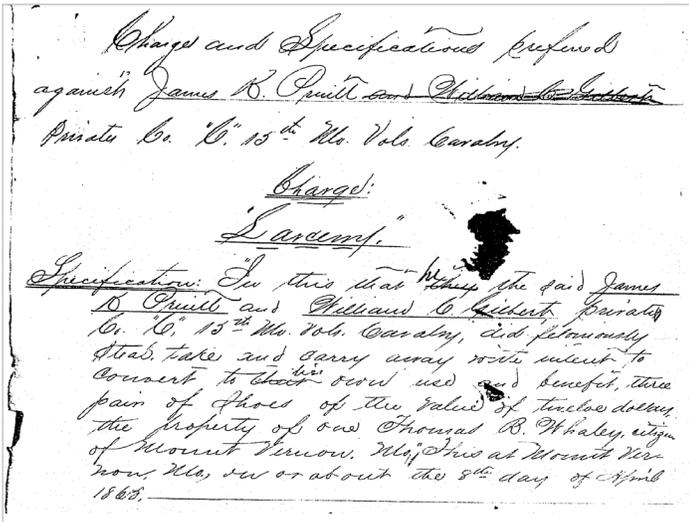
**THE HANIGAN CASE: A CHRONOLOGY**

August 18, 1976: Three undocumented Mexican farm workers, Manuel Garcia (25), Eleazar Ruelas (24) and Bernabe Herrera (21) cross the international border near Douglas, Arizona in search of field labor. Three Anglo ranchers subsequently intercept the workers and kidnap, hog-tie, beat, rob, brand, burn, hang, shoot and otherwise torture them. The victims escape naked, bleeding and barely alive back into Mexico where they are hospitalized.

## Southern Life, Slavery, and the Civil War

### Confederate Military Manuscripts and Records of Union Generals and the Union Army

- Military Discipline during the Civil War: Courts Martial Case Files from the Records of the Judge Advocate General: files from courts martial, courts of inquiry and investigations by military commissions that occurred between 1861 and 1866
- Civil War Era Correspondence of the Judge Advocate General, Letters Received, 1854-1870: letters sent by military officers and enlisted men, as well as from cabinet officers and members of Congress. Courts-martial and military discipline feature overwhelmingly in the letters
- Military Intelligence during the Civil War: Provost Marshal Records on Spies, Scouts, Guides and Detectives chronicle Civil War experiences of men and women in the Union and Confederate governments tasked with gathering intelligence on military forces and civilian populations or with maintaining law and order in border areas and militarily occupied areas



Page from the courts-martial case files in the collection, Military Discipline during the Civil War.

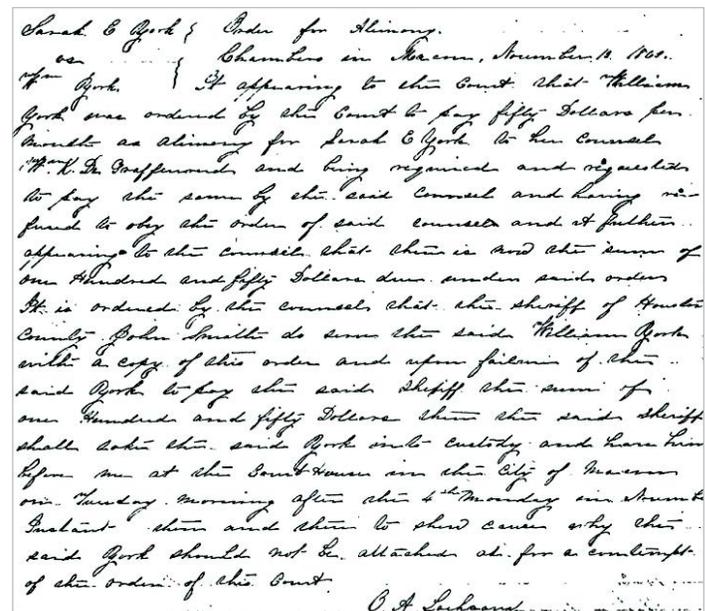
## Reconstruction and Military Government after the Civil War

- Correspondence of the U.S. Army's Office of Civil Affairs as it oversaw the military government in the South after the Civil War including letters, petitions, court proceedings and internal documents related to elections
- Requests for assistance in legal matters, from disputes over debts contracted before the war to corrupt courts, voter intimidation and capital murder
- Documents related to fair administration of the election process including the appointment of loyal registrars and voter registration

## Slavery and the Law

- Documents related to the treatment of enslaved people as people and property, such as records revealing how humans could be bought and sold but also subject to taxation
- Materials illustrate how slave-holding and the law interacted
- Petitions to Southern courts and legislatures offer firsthand evidence into the legal actions and considerations of the time
- Divorce petitions
- State Slavery Statutes, 1789-1865

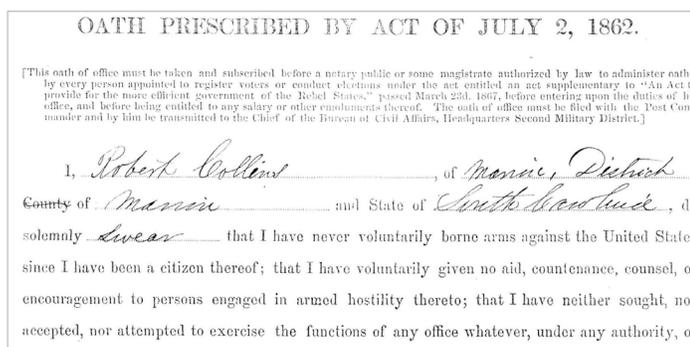
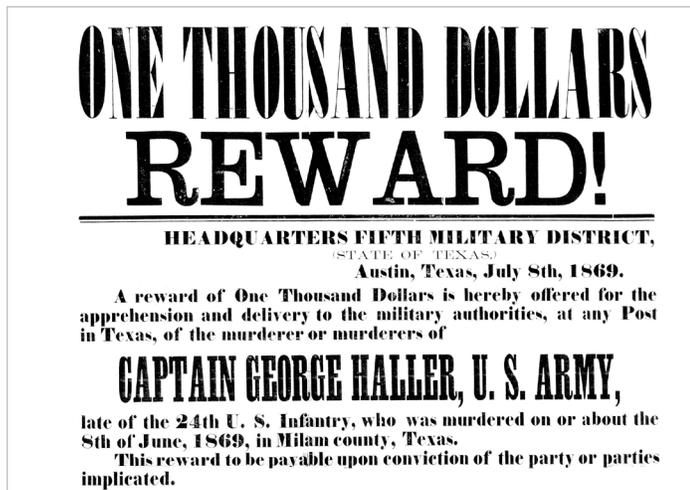
Petition Analysis Record (PAR)			
Race and Slavery Petitions Project	Series 2, County Court Petitions	University of North Carolina at Greensboro	
Accession: #20686309		Houston County, Georgia	
<b>Salutation:</b> To the Superior Court of said County			
Court: Superior	Beginning Date:	August 1863	
Court: Superior	Ending Date:	13 November 1863	
<b>Petitioner(s):</b>	1	<b>Number of Pages in Petition</b> 2	
Sarah E. York	White	Female	
<b>Defendant(s):</b>			
William York	White	Male	
<b>Abstract:</b>			
Sarah E. York says that at the time of her marriage to William York in 1860, she was "entitled to seven negroes & about sixteen hundred acres of land" left to her by her first husband. She has filed for a divorce from William because of his "wicked and cruel conduct" which includes adulterous behavior, and she asks here for temporary alimony and counsel fees until her divorce shall be decided.			
<b>Subjects:</b>			
women, white	slaves as property	widows	
women slaveholders	women and property	alimony	
divorce			
<b>Number of Pages in Related Documents:</b> 0			
<b>Related Documents:</b> Order, 13 November 1863; Acknowledgment, August 1863; Order, 31 August 1863			
<b>Petition Result:</b> granted			
<b>Location Description:</b> Records of the Superior Court, Minutes 1858-1867			
<b>Repository:</b> Georgia Department of Archives and History, Atlanta, Georgia			



An example of a Petition Analysis Record and a petition in Slavery and the Law.

## Slavery, the Slave Trade, and Law and Order in 19th Century America

This module focuses on the development of the federal law enforcement apparatus in the 19th Century. The Letters Received by the Attorneys General series documents a wide range of legal issues confronting the United States in the years from 1809-1870. Topics include Indian affairs; daily tasks of U.S. marshals, district attorneys, and court officers; land claims; the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850; treaties; maritime law, including large numbers of ship seizures for varying reasons; military affairs, including courts-martial; piracy; prize cases; postal system issues including mail theft; and the rights of freedmen and freedwomen during Reconstruction. Official Opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States regarding the Slave Trade reproduces all opinions issued by the attorneys general between 1817 and 1870, except for the years 1846–1847 and 1850–1852. The Official Opinions cover many aspects of the slave trade, including the Amistad case, the coastwise slave trade and steamboat travel, and the Creole case. In addition, this collection also covers other topics, such as runaway slaves; rights of “free persons of color;” relations between the federal government and American Indians, including treaties, removal, and claims; maritime issues, including piracy, prizes, seizures, and tariffs; courts-martial; Civil War issues, including blockade running, the Fort Pillow massacre, and Abraham Lincoln’s suspension of the writ of habeas corpus; and the Reconstruction Acts.



Documents from Reconstruction and Military Government after the Civil War.

## Women’s History

### Margaret Sanger Papers: Smith College Collections and Collected Documents

Covering every aspect of the early birth control movement, including the movement’s changing ideologies, its campaign for legitimacy and its internal conflicts and organizational growth. The collection includes a series of records covering legal briefs, decisions, and testimony related to the trials in which Sanger or one of the birth control organizations she led was a participant.

Cases documented in the collection include:

- 1912 IWW strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts. Sanger testimony on striker’s children
- 1915-1916 *U.S. v. Margaret Sanger*. Sanger’s indictments for violating the Comstock Act in publishing *The Woman Rebel*; attorney’s briefs and correspondence; and the *nolleprosequi* filed by the U.S. Attorney
- 1915 *State of New York v. William Sanger*. Documents relating to court case resulting from arrest of Sanger’s husband for distributing her pamphlet *Family Limitation* to an undercover agent
- 1916-1919 *State of New York v. Margaret Sanger et al.* Court case arising from arrests of Sanger, Ethel Byrne and Fania Mindell for opening the Brownsville Clinic in October of 1916, including records of their unsuccessful appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court
- 1917 *Message Photo-Play v. Bell (BIRTH CONTROL)* Legal appeal of New York City Commissioner of License’s decision prohibiting public showing of film titled “Birth Control,” produced by Message Photo Play and featuring Sanger

### Struggle for Women’s Rights, 1880-1990: Organizational Records

- Women’s Action Alliance: women’s rights, child care, employment law, health care, child care
- National Woman’s Party Papers: the campaign for the suffrage amendment from 1913-1920
  - National Woman’s Party proposed the first draft of the Equal Rights Amendment in 1923
  - See how social movements influence Federal legislation and lobbying
- League of Women Voters: documentation of almost every facet of women’s involvement in U.S. politics from 1920 to 1974

## Women at Work during World War II: Rosie the Riveter and the Women's Army Corps

- Two major sets of records documenting the experience of American women during World War II: Records of the Women's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor, and Correspondence of the Director of the Women's Army Corps
- Emphasis on issues such as recruiting, public support for the WAC, personnel matters like discipline and conduct, and race
- Personnel matters including a series of records arranged in alphabetical order by last name of the WAC officer or enlisted person being discussed, including investigation reports and exhaustive witness testimony transcripts on topics such as abuse of alcohol, being absent without leave (AWOL), or sexual misconduct. Courts-martial file contains additional material related to discipline

## Women's Studies Manuscript Collections from the Schlesinger Library: Voting Rights, National Politics, and Reproductive Rights

Collections on voting rights, national politics and reproductive rights featuring:

- Helen Gardener, NAWSA lobbyist whose ability to influence members of Congress would make many highly paid modern lobbyists look like amateurs
- Florence Allen, first woman to sit on the Ohio Supreme Court, and the first on the United States Court of Appeals
- Alice Stone Blackwell, daughter of Lucy Stone and architect of the 1890 merger of suffrage organizations
- Harriet Laidlaw, a key figure in the birth control movement, the international peace movement and the Consumers' League
- Interviews regarding family planning and reproductive rights, including interview with Estelle Griswold (of *Griswold v. Connecticut*)
- In March 1915, Dennett, along with Jessie Ashley and Clara Gruening Stillman, established the country's first single-issue birth control organization, the National Birth Control League (NBCL). The NBCL repudiated the militant tactics favored by Margaret Sanger, Dennett's better-known rival in the birth control movement. Dennett's and Sanger's disagreements concerned, at different times, the use of civil disobedience as opposed to legal lobbying; the repeal of restrictions on birth control (decriminalization) as opposed to reform of such restrictions (legalization); who would control access to birth control should restrictions remain; and individual rights as opposed to public health and eugenics arguments for birth control.

Repudiating Sanger's civil disobedience, the NBCL focused on changing state and federal statutes that held that any materials or printed matter intended for preventing conception were obscene and therefore unavailable. Maintaining that birth control was a "purely scientific topic," the NBCL cultivated the support of prominent men and women, and from 1917 to 1919 lobbied, ultimately, unsuccessfully in the state legislature in Albany to remove contraceptive material from the New York law.

## Workers, Labor Unions, Progressives, and Radicals

### American Federation of Labor Records: The Samuel Gompers Era, 1877-1937

Samuel Gompers was the founder and long-serving president of the American Federation of Labor (AFL). During Gompers tenure as president of the AFL, membership in the AFL grew from about 50,000 members in 1886 to close to 3 million members by the time of Gompers' death in 1924. Throughout his career, Gompers championed the craft or trade union approach in which workers were organized into unions based on the trade they worked in. Gompers lobbied for better working conditions and higher wages, worked to unify the labor movement in the United States and abroad, and he also opposed socialism and immigration, sometimes backing his opposition to immigration by invoking racist stereotypes.

In this collection, sourced by ProQuest from the holdings of the AFL-CIO Library now at the University of Maryland, College Park, and the Wisconsin Historical Society, the documents throw light on the momentous struggles within the American labor movement during and just after the Samuel Gompers era. The collection includes correspondence, executive council records, newspaper clippings, convention records, speeches, writings, and legal documents, including court records.

Major topics connected to legal studies in the Gompers Era records include the 1906 Labor's Bill of Grievances; union jurisdiction disputes; strikes and lockouts, including the Butte, Montana strikes; and the AFL's political and legislative interests such as labor law (including hours of work legislation) and immigration law.

### American Jewish Congress Records: Administrative and Executive Committee, Governing Council, National Conventions, and Executive Director Files

The American Jewish Congress, founded in 1918 under the leadership of Louis Brandeis, Felix Frankfurter, and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, is one of the most important organizations dedicated to advocating for the interests of the American Jewish community and defending the civil rights of all Americans. The American Jewish Congress Records span from 1915-2009 and document the American Jewish Congress's impact on the United States legal system, civil rights and liberties, the fight against discrimination and antisemitism, and support for the State of Israel. The records of the American Jewish Congress are digitized by ProQuest from the holdings of the American Jewish Historical Society. This module represents the first seven series of the collection, covering the history of the American Jewish Congress, the proceedings of its governing committees, the files of the Executive Directors, and records of the organization's national conventions. This module will be of interest for students interested in exploring the strategy and tactics of a social justice organization.

## Labor Priests: Progressive Politics and the Catholic Church, Francis J. Haas Papers, 1904-1953

The Francis J. Haas Papers document Haas's lifelong dedication to the Catholic Church and workers' welfare. The collection includes materials from his family, his time as a seminary student in the early 1900s, and his role as an educator and cleric from the 1920s until his death in 1953. The materials focus most heavily, however, on his role as a public servant in New Deal agencies and as a labor arbitrator in the 1930s and 1940s. Students of labor law and workers' rights will be most interested in the materials on Haas's positions in New Deal agencies, as a labor arbitrator, and his role as chair of Fair Employment Practices Committee.

## Labor Unions in the U.S., 1862-1974: Knights of Labor, AFL, CIO, and AFL-CIO

Since the end of the Civil War, labor organizations in the U.S. have been involved in a broad range of reform movements. They often formed alliances with other groups to sponsor or lobby for desired legislation or to support the election of favorable candidates. Leaders of state labor movements have exerted their influence in behalf of protective legislation for children; elimination of race, sex, and religious discrimination; improved education; political reform such as direct primaries and changes to the voting age; tax reform; conservation; and consumer protection; as well as movements such immigration restriction and exclusion.

- The American Federation of Labor Strikes and Agreements File, 1898-1953: these files report on the progress of negotiations with employers and the conduct of strikes and lockouts. Many of the files include detailed reports of AFL field organizers, correspondence of local union officials with national headquarters, advice to local unions from national headquarters and from prominent AFL legal counsels, detailed accounts of strike and negotiating strategy, and documents revealing government efforts to resolve disputes
- Other subjects on which the collection proves most valuable are the impact of changing federal labor laws and administration on the conduct of local unions and jurisdictional competition between rival unions

*Workers Defense League*  
**NATIONAL CONVENTION CALL**

June 1 and 2, 1940  
**THE LABOR TEMPLE**  
242 East 14th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Throughout the nation there can be seen signs of a new reactionary drive against labor:

**Union Busting** The anti-trust laws, passed by Congress to "bust the trusts", are being used in a drive on trade unions by the federal government. Labor's right to collective bargaining is threatened by the Smith amendments to the National Labor Relations Act.

**Ku Klux Klan** The notorious Ku Klux Klan has been revived throughout the country, this time with the express purpose of preventing labor organization.

**Race Hatred** Provoking racial intolerance, Father Coughlin and the un-Christian Front are building a fascist movement in the United States.

**"Deportations"** The right of workers to move freely within the United States is threatened by the attempt of New York (in the Chirillo Case) and other states to "deport" the unemployed to other states.

**Alien Baiting** Anti-alien bills now before Congress would establish concentration camps, regiment opinion, and sharply restrict freedom.

**Lynch Law** "America's Refugees"—Southern sharecroppers and migrants—must fight planters' law to get a living wage. Constant fear of lynching intimidates Negroes and whites in the South.

*Workers' Defense League document from the Socialist Party of America Papers, Folder 201901-126-0600.*

## Socialist Party of America Papers

From the dawn of the twentieth century through the 1960s, the Socialist Party of America represented an intellectually vibrant tendency in American political thought and a dynamic current in the radical and reform movements in the nation. But this sweeping, transformative vision was accomplished by a more prosaic program that attracted considerable support: equal rights for all men and women; women's suffrage; the abolition of child labor; the adoption of the initiative, referendum, and recall; greater support for education; the promotion of health and other social insurance measures; minimum wage scales; and the graduated income tax. These were pressing issues during the Progressive Era and, in many instances, after as well. Socialists may have seen themselves as revolutionaries, but their greatest impact came as reformers. Indeed, Socialists, from the early 1900s through the 1960s, played central roles in many of the nation's most important battles over political, economic, and social reform.

The Socialist Party of America Papers document the Party's efforts to achieve reform measures. Searching on terms such as "minimum wage," "child labor," "initiative, referendum, and recall," "social insurance," "graduated income tax," "women's suffrage," "fair employment," and "civil rights" will allow researchers to explore the work of the Socialist Party on these issues.

The Socialist Party's anti-war activism during World War I led to arrests and trials of numerous Socialist Party leaders under the newly passed Sedition Act. For documents relating to trials of Socialist Party leaders under the Sedition Act, search on the "trial of Victor L. Berger" or "Sedition Act" or "Eugene V. Debs." For the search on Debs, see especially "Eugene V. Debs, The Heritage of Debs. The Fight Against War" (Folder: 201901-136-1064), "Eugene V. Debs, Debs and the War. His Canton Speech and His Trial in the Federal Court at Cleveland" (Folder: 201901-136-1009), "Eugene V. Debs, Debs's Address to the Jury and Statement to the Court" (Folder: 201901-136-0998), "One Hundred Years--For What? Being the Address of Victor L. Berger, Adolf Germer, J. Louis Engdahl, William R. Kruse, and Irwin St. John Tucker" (FOLDER: 201901-139-0168), and "The Trial of Scott Nearing and the American Socialist Society" (Folder: 201901-141-0644).

The Socialist Party of America Papers also contain documentation on the Workers Defense League. Beginning in 1936, Socialist Party members spearheaded a legal support group that served as a non-communist alternative to the International Labor Defense, a communist organization. The Workers Defense League, which defined itself as a "militant, politically non-partisan organization" devoted "exclusively to the protection of labor's rights," fought against peonage in Florida and Arkansas and led the highly visible but ultimately unsuccessful campaign to save the life of Odell Waller, a Black sharecropper convicted of killing an abusive landowner in self-defense.

## Workers, Labor, and Race: Records of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, 1941-1946

Created by Executive Order in 1941, the Fair Employment Practices Committee dealt with the needs of minority workers and had specific jurisdiction over complaints against the federal government, complaints against employers and labor unions under contract with the federal government, and complaints against employers and unions engaged in war production. In five years, the FEPC investigated thousands of complaints - 80 percent based on race, 14 percent on national origin and the remaining six percent on creed or religion. Records of the Fair Employment Practices Committee consists of correspondence, case records, field reports from FEPC regional offices, minutes of FEPC meetings, internal studies, memoranda, and individual worker's records. The collection is divided into two main series: Headquarters Records and Field Records.

For legal research, one of the most useful sub-series of the Headquarters Records are the Records of the Legal Division. The Legal Division records include office files of the director, hearing examiner, and trial attorneys; and records relating to hearings. The records relating to hearings are especially rich and contain complaints, petitions, transcripts of hearings, exhibits, briefs, summaries of hearings with findings, and questionnaires relating to discriminatory practices of government agencies, private industry, and labor unions.

The Field Records series is also valuable for legal studies topics. The Field Records series consists of a subseries of records of the Regional Offices and a subseries of Case Files. The Case Files offer documentation on the experiences of workers both in the factories and in their homes.

Students interested in studying civil rights in the workplace and civil liberties in America during the World War II will find important documentation in this module.

## Workers, Labor Unions, and the American Left in the 20th Century: Federal Records

A wide range of collections documenting the American workers and labor unions in the 20th century, with a special emphasis on the interaction between workers and the U.S. federal government.

Highlights include:

- Strike Files of the U.S. Department of Justice provides a remarkably complete record of the Department of Justice's evolving policies of intervention in labor disputes and documentation on the major strikes during the period from 1894-1920
- Papers of the President's Mediation Commission cover labor struggles by Arizona and Montana copper miners, the infamous deportation of Industrial Workers of the World affiliated miners in Arizona in July 1917, and the tumultuous situation among workers in the Chicago meat-packing industry
- Government surveillance files consist of U.S. Military Intelligence Reports on radicals from 1917-1941 and Department of Justice investigations of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW), the Communist Party, and the use of military force by the federal government in domestic disturbances between 1900 and 1938
- Other collections cover labor strife during World War II, and records on migratory labor in the 1950s and 1960s

### Module: Workers, Labor Unions, and the American Left in the 20th Century: Federal Records

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#### The Strike Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, Part 1, 1894-1920

Search Collection

**DURABLE URL:** <https://search.proquest.com/histvault?q=79573:002113&accountid=131239>  
**SOURCE:** Record Group 60, General Records of the Department of Justice, National Archives, Washington, D.C.



History Vault collection *The Strike Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, Part 1, 1894-1920* documents the changing policies of the federal government in labor disputes from the Pullman strike in 1894 through 1920. The general policy was one of federal intervention in strike situations only if interstate commerce or the operation of the mails were affected. In certain basic industries, such as railroads or coal mines, this rationale for intervention became particularly compelling. In other cases, where the judgment as to whether a stricken industry affected interstate commerce was less clear, federal officials debated among themselves whether to intervene. With the advent of World War I labor policies, the

History Vault collection page for *The Strike Files of the U.S. Department of Justice, Part 1, 1894-1920*, from the module *Workers, Labor Unions, and the American Left in the 20th Century: Federal Records*.

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