

**RECORDS
OF THE
BROTHERHOOD
OF SLEEPING CAR
PORTERS**

**Series A, Holdings of the
Chicago Historical Society
and the Newberry
Library, 1925–1069**

**Part 2:
Records of the
Ladies Auxiliary
of the BSCP,
1931–1968**

A Guide to the Microfilm Edition of

BLACK STUDIES RESEARCH SOURCES
Microfilms from Major Archival and Manuscript Collections

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1931–1968

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|--|------|
| Introduction | v |
| Note on Sources | xiii |
| Editorial Note | xiii |
| Scope and Content Note | xv |
| Abbreviations | xix |
| Reel Index | 1 |
| Reels 1-7 | |
| International Ladies Auxiliary | 1 |
| Reel 8 | |
| International Ladies Auxiliary cont. | 8 |
| Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club | 9 |
| Reel 9 | |
| Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club cont. | 9 |
| Name Files | 10 |
| Reel 10 | |
| Branch Files and Miscellaneous Files | 11 |
| Subject Index | 15 |

INTRODUCTION

Experienced scholars and beginning researchers alike will find much to rejoice about with the release of University Publications of America's microfilm collection of *The Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, 1925–1969*. *The Records*, organized in three parts and comprised mainly of documents housed in the Chicago Historical Society but supplemented by material from the Newberry Library, provide extraordinary documentation that scholars might use to help us understand further the significant history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (BSCP) and the men who built it into the first national union of black workers officially affiliated with the American Federation of Labor (AFL) and later with the American Federation of Labor/Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL/CIO). *The Records* are, as well, a revealing source on the activities of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP and its colorful president, Helena Wilson. Moreover, we can learn much from this microfilm collection about the wartime March on Washington Movement and the resultant Fair Employment Practices Committee (FEPC), the postwar antecedents of the civil rights movement, and the relationships between black workers and the general organized labor movement. There is also the documentation of the relationship between the BSCP and the Pullman Company, especially for the period during which the Brotherhood formally represented the porters in negotiations with the company.

Although the membership of the BSCP was never large (the total number of porters never exceeded 12,000 and fewer than half that number ever signed on with the union during its struggle to organize), the BSCP is of major importance in American history. The efforts of the porters to forge a national organization, under the leadership of A. Philip Randolph, Milton P. Webster, Ashley L. Totten, and C. L. Dellums, attracted much attention during the 1920s and 1930s and launched the officials, especially Randolph and Webster, to prominent leadership roles in the United States. In addition, the BSCP became the spawning grounds for ideas and people who would contribute much to the later civil rights movement.

Pullman Company

A brief accounting of the efforts by Randolph and his colleagues to form a national union of sleeping car porters shows the importance of that singular organization. Indeed, the story begins long before 1925. Shortly after the Civil War, George Mortimer Pullman created the Pullman Palace Car Company as a manufacturing and operating concern that would build luxury railway cars and provide service personnel for affluent passengers who traveled over long distances. By 1925, Pullman's cars rolled on almost every major railroad in the nation and his porters, mainly blacks and many descendants from slaves, had become staples on those cars. These men, always present with a ready smile and an open palm, appeared wholly content with carrying out their duties and responding to the seemingly incessant call of "George," an appellation used regardless of their own names. Such smiles masked a deep resentment among many of the porters while the open palm, awaiting a tip at the whim of the traveler, was a constant reminder of the low wages that porters received from the Pullman Company.

But the relationship between the porters and the company was far from simplistic. By 1925, the Pullman Company was the largest single employer of blacks in the nation, and the company's involvement in communities as a good corporate citizen, especially its contributions to black churches, had bought it considerable goodwill among influential black leaders, particularly the ministers in the big churches in large cities. Well-placed advertisements in black newspapers helped as well. Recipients of the company's largess were loath to call for organized opposition to their benefactor. Moreover, the line of work that allowed the porters to travel broadly and to experience the company of rich and influential whites, albeit from a distance, made it difficult for would-be leaders to focus the porters' discontent into organized opposition against the company. Despite the low wages that required a tip supplement, at least the porters had steady and regular work, and their working conditions were much superior to those of southern sharecroppers and northern domestics, who comprised the majority of African-American workers. Steady work enabled porters to buy homes and pianos and send their children to college. They were the pillars of the community and, as A. Philip Randolph would lament, "It is difficult to organize even vicarious 'Captains of Industry'."

At this time, though, the attitudes among African Americans toward the labor movement and about the need for black workers to organize to improve and protect their working conditions had begun to change. Indeed, in 1925 four major developments, including the founding of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, changed for all time the relationships between black workers and American corporations on the one hand, and between blacks and whites in the organized labor movement on the other. Under the guidance of T. Arnold Hill, who became the first director of the National Urban League's (NUL) new Department of Industrial Relations, which the league organized that year, the NUL began to insist that the AFL provide equal opportunity and protection for black workers and that blacks question anew the benevolence of their employers. Hill insisted that it was the responsibility of black workers to organize in order to protect their interests. In addition to mainline sentiments in support of the organization of black workers, strong impetus came from the Left. Frank Crosswaith, a black Socialist in New York with financial backing from the AFL and staff assistance from NUL's Hill, completed the organization of the Trade Union Committee for Organizing Negro Workers, while in Chicago the American Communist party convened the American Negro Labor Congress. Most black spokesmen, including Randolph, derided the Chicago meeting, but W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of *Crisis*, the official organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), embraced the founding of the American Negro Congress (ANC) and termed the event one of the most significant in recent black history. These activities together represented an important confluence of ideas, but it was left to the BSCP to carry them to fruition.

The BSCP

The history of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, as documented in this microfilm collection, is one of long toil and slow progress but eventual success. It is, as well, the story of the maturing of a leadership group as they struggled to change the generally hostile opinions that most blacks held toward organized labor, to overcome the lack of support that organized labor could have granted, and to counter the incessant and oppressive opposition of an obstinate Pullman Company, which had no intention of agreeing to recognize a union of a group of servant employees. These factors, along with the broad imagination of A. Philip Randolph, contributed to making the BSCP more than just a labor union and launched Randolph as a national black spokesman-leader.

Various groups of porters had tried over the years to form a porters' union but had failed largely because the Pullman Company either isolated the instigators or, worse,

fired them. The latter was the fate of Benjamin E. Mays, who made a brief organization effort when he served as porter while in graduate school and who went on to become a college president and one of the most distinguished educators in the country. It had thus become common wisdom among the porters that the only way they could organize and sustain a union was to do so in secret and to secure a leader who was beyond the touch of Pullman. They found that organizer in 1925 when Ashley L. Totten introduced A. Philip Randolph to a meeting of porters in New York City and asked Randolph to accept the job of general organizer of a porters' union. Randolph agreed to accept the role but made clear that his title would be president. Thus began a major episode in American history.

Like most nascent of organizations, the BSCP started out with great hope and optimism that it would quickly "bring Pullman to its knees." But it did not take long for the leaders of the new union to recognize the enormity of the difficulty they faced. Indeed the files of the Pullman Company are replete with the methods of the company used to intimidate porters and discourage their affiliation with the BSCP and of Pullman's creation and support of a company union that it claimed represented the porters when they had differences with the company. The Pullman Company files on the BSCP—including a collection of derogatory material—can be found in Part 3 of *The Records*. Pullman's methods of intimidation included the use of a wide system of spies who reported on the activities of porters and even resorted to physical assault on union organizers. Moreover, the company's benevolence paid off as black ministers and other well-placed spokesmen trumpeted against the BSCP, while numerous African-American newspapers editorialized the same sentiments. And, early on, intemperate remarks by union leaders who referred to nonunion porters as "Toms" hardly ingratiated them to their potential membership. The first three years of the union's life was a noisy confrontation in the press and in correspondence, in mass meetings and in small encounters, as the union and the company struggled for control of the porters.

By 1928 BSCP leaders concluded that the only way they could ever succeed in getting the Pullman Company to the bargaining table was by calling a strike of porters. Milton P. Webster in Chicago heartedly supported the idea of a stricken an action that the confrontation with Pullman, revealed a major characteristic of Randolph's personality and almost resulted in rending the BSCP. Unlike Webster who was rough and tumble and was smarting for a direct fight with Pullman, Randolph only wanted a favorable strike vote from the porters so that he could go the National Mediation Board and have it declare a transportation emergency and thus force the Pullman Company into mediation with the BSCP. This event also shows that Randolph wished to broaden the base of support for the union by calling on well-placed outsiders, both black and white, to convince official Washington to rule that the BSCP's strike threat represented an emergency in the railroad industry that the government should prevent. But even with support from well-placed individuals and organizations, the mediation board decided, as it wrote to James Weldon Johnson of the NAACP, that essential rail service would not be disturbed "if every Pullman Car stood idle." In face of this failure to garner government backing, and given the elaborate measures the Pullman Company had taken to ensure a strike's failure, Randolph backed down and "postponed" the strike just hours before the porters were scheduled to stand down.

After the postponement of the strike, the BSCP underwent intensive internal strife and evaluation as its leaders tried to determine how to proceed. Their situation became particularly troubling because, with the onset of the Great Depression, porters who had jobs were increasingly glad to have them. Those who had once braved the company's opposition and joined the BSCP now deserted the union in droves. Internal discussion resulted in a major reorganization that in effect made Webster Randolph's co-leader,

especially concerning internal operations. One of the most striking discoveries that comes from *The Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters* is how those two men, so unlike—Randolph suave and elitist and prone to compromise; Webster gruff and always ready for a fight—could recognize and accept the unique abilities of each other and combine their talents to make their union succeed. Indeed, they became inseparable friends who held the union together until conditions changed and they could again push for recognition of the BSCP's right to negotiate a contract with Pullman on behalf of the sleeping car porters.

As with much of history, the BSCP's change to succeed came not because of its own activities alone but because of larger national events in which it became enmeshed. IN 1934 and 1935, after years of frustration under Republican administrations, the major railway unions, with the ardent support of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Administration, convinced Congress to pass the Amended Railway Labor Act and the Wagner-Connery Act, which specifically outlawed company unions and provided coverage to porters as a class of workers. Without question, the act covered porters only because of the major effort that Randolph and Webster had expended lobbying for their inclusion.

On basis of this new protection, Randolph requested that the National Mediation Board certify the BSCP as the official representative of the porters and order the Pullman Company to negotiate a contract. In view of the fact that the Pullman Company maintained that the Pullman Porters and Maids Protective Association—its company union—was the legitimate representative of its employees, the board ordered an election to determine proper representation. AS result of that election, on 1 June, 1935, the National Mediation Board certified the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters as the legitimate representative of porters and maids, thus ending a long struggle for recognition by Randolph and his union. Two years late Pullman and the BSCP finally signed a contract and established a negotiating relationship that lasted until both organizations yielded to changing transportation patterns as airlines and improved highways and automobiles practically ended passenger rail travel.

Personality Profiles

While *The Records* enable us to learn much about the union itself, they also help us to understand better the personalities of BSCP leaders, especially Randolph. The strike episode of 1928 was representative of how Randolph would operate most of this career. He believed in the force of his estimable personality to persuade others to support his cause, and he believed in pushing for large advances while being prepared to compromise and accept smaller gains. Two specific activities make this point.

During the twenties and early thirties, Randolph desperately wanted the credibility that would come to his union if he could gain recognition by the established organized labor movement. Thus, when the AFL refused to grant BSCP an international chapter in 1929, he accepted "federal local"—charters that black workers resented because they brought only pseudo-membership—for nine BSCP locals. He did so because it brought the BSCP into the House of Labor and granted him access to the floor of AFL meetings, a privilege he used to stress the interests of black workers and, eventually, to convince AFL leadership to grant the BSCP an international charter in 1935.

Thus, the year 1935 was momentous for the BSCP. In addition to gaining recognition from Pullman as the bargaining agent for the porters and maids, the union also gained full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor when it received a charter as the international Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids. And here, too, Randolph showed a knack for finding himself at center stage when events of major proportion

occurred. The AFL Convention of 1935 at which the brotherhood received its international charter was one of the most important in the annals of American labor history. It was at that meeting, for example, that Randolph had the first of many major floor fights with federation leadership over racial discrimination in affiliate unions, a fight he often lost. But he was also present and courted by both sides during the 1935 sessions when a dissident group, under the leadership of John. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, tried to change the method of organizing American workers and thus revolutionize the American labor movement.

Most unions in the AFL were organized according to crafts, such as plumbers or electricians, whereas Lewis and others saw significant changes ahead in American industry and argued that workers should be organized according to industries, such as automobile workers or miners, regardless of what type jobs they carried out. Heated debate over the issue spilled over into a fist fight on the convention floor between Lewis and "Big Bill" Hutcherson of the carpenters' union. Hutcherson called Lewis a bastard and Lewis left him bleeding on the floor. Yet, though Lewis won the fight, the debate eventually resulted in expulsion of the industrial unions from the AFL.

After the 1935 Convention, Lewis led the expelled industrial unions in founding the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO) as a rival to the American Federation of Labor and pleaded with the BSCP president to join the new group. But Randolph, who was far more philosophically aligned with Lewis and CIO policies than with those of the AFL, nonetheless tuned down Lewis's invitation to join him and kept with BSCP in the AFL. Randolph maintained that he had done so in order to maintain a voice in the AFL to speak behalf of the interests of black workers. It is more plausible, though to think that after a ten-year fight for a place in the House of Labor, Randolph had no intention of giving that place up for a seat in an outlaw, upstart organization. Randolph would play a central role in the repatriation of the two sides of the labor movement when the AFL and the CIO merged in 1955 to found the AFL/CIO.

The second major incident that was revealing of Randolph's tactics of advance and compromise came while the United States prepared for entrance into World War II. During this period of preparedness Randolph noticed that white workers were finding jobs and coming out of the Great Depression but that the same was not happening for blacks. Thus he put out a call for an all-black march on Washington to force an end to discrimination in war-related employment and to end segregation in the United States military branches; he claimed that soon there would be thousands of blacks marching on the Mall. He organized the March on Washington Movement, (MOWM) to carry out this activity and used his union, especially his close lieutenants, to guide it. As the efforts proceeded, Randolph characteristically reached out to others, especially NAACP leader Walter White, Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, and Eleanor Roosevelt, the president's wife, to help him convince the president of the justness of his cause. In the end Randolph compromised on the demands he had made and called off the march. In exchange President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed Executive Order 8802, which outlawed discrimination in unions and in companies doing business with the government and established the Fair Employment Practice Committee to oversee compliance. The Executive Order did not mention the military at all. Critics claim that Randolph accepted far less than he had set out to gain, and though they are right, they overlook the fact that, that through this activity, Randolph forced the national government to admit to the existence of widespread racial discrimination in employment opportunities and to accept the government's responsibility to remedy that condition. The fact of compromise in no way diminished the importance of the accomplishment.

Milton P. Webster benefited personally from the establishment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee (FEPC) when he received a seat on the initial panel. In typical Webster fashion, he took to heart his responsibilities and ably represented the interests of those who brought their complaints to his attention. *The Records* contain numerous examples of those inquiries and complaints. They also document that FEPC, especially the first one, was sorely ineffective in bringing about remedy. Nonetheless, the committee's very existence brought heart to many people who previously had no entree to government resources when they needed help. Indeed, by the end of the war, after the president had reorganized the FEPC and increased its powers—Webster retained his seat—the committee had begun to find evidence of discrimination by both unions and corporations and, in some cases, had brought effective remedy. In fact, the MOWN had resulted in focusing the nation's attention on a major issue that cried for redress. Moreover, the threatened use of mass demonstrations in the nation's capital clearly presaged the marches of the 1950s and 1960s, especially the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom of 1963, the later of which Randolph called and brought in his aide, Bayard Rustin, as the chief organizer. It is ironic that when Randolph accepted the compromise and called off the original march in 1941, Rustin was among the loudest and most vicious critics of that decision.

The relationship that existed between Rustin and Randolph was only representative of the BSCP chief's associations after he committed his life to working to organize the porters. Indeed, from 1925 until the time of his death in 1979, A. Philip Randolph was present at most major events in black leadership circles. When the NAACP underwent a major self-evaluation about the organization's future in 1934–1935, its leaders coveted Randolph's input. Similarly, when a wide range of black organizations decided that they could work together through one umbrella organization if only they could agree upon a leader acceptable to all, Randolph ended up as president of the National Negro Congress (NNC). The fact of the matter is that both Randolph's leadership and the program of the NNC ended in failure largely because of the way Randolph operated. Randolph wanted to run NNC the same way in which he operated in the BSCP. Namely that he would serve as chief while others ran the organization in accordance with his wishes. But on this occasion Randolph's style ran into conflict with the interests of others. The National Negro Congress was a left-leaning organization. Its executive director, John L. Davis, who ran NNC on a daily basis, was an avowed Communist. In the absence of Randolph's involvement in the daily activities of the congress, Davis set aside Randolph's thoughts and ran the organization according to his own views. In the end, Randolph had no alternative than to quit the leadership of NNC, a step he took with extraordinary élan. Indeed, he quit with such dignity that even in failure everyone thought that he had won. Ralph Johnson Bunche, who later received a Nobel Prize for Peace for his work with the United Nations, termed Randolph's resignation speech from NNC one of the most important speeches ever delivered by an African American. After Randolph's departure the NNC went into rapid decline, but the personal stature of A. Philip Randolph continued to rise. *The Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters* chronicle this distinguished American's involvement in the National Negro Congress.

Research Potential

The bulk, and indeed the most important, documents in UPA's *Records* microfilm collection centers on the BSCP and its leaders, but they are supplemented by the superb *Records of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP, 1931–1956*. Part 2 of the total collection, this ten-reel set of records contains some of the best documents on a black woman's volunteer organization available anywhere. From the collection of convention proceedings, the

correspondence of the national president, and regular *Bulletins*, researchers interested in such organizations can more fully understand the combined social and political aims of the group. Correspondence to the national office from Auxiliary leaders outside Washington reveals the regional conditions and the different approaches necessary to organize women in various areas of the country. Moreover, the records of the Ladies Auxiliary contain financial and membership records that show the strength of the association. And, like the BSCP which it was founded to support, the activities of the Ladies Auxiliary extended beyond trade union issues. Correspondence with political and civil rights leaders documents the auxiliary officers' interest in matters such as the poll tax, wage and price controls, and civil rights activities. Other documents show that the ladies also inaugurated self-help programs by establishing strategies to provide advice and services to black families on family budgeting, personal finance, and consume information In fact, the records of the Chicago auxiliary's Co-operative Buying Club, 1941–1953, make up an important subseries within the collection. There is much to relish in Part 2 of the *Records of the Brotherhood of sleeping Car Porters*.

The Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters will greatly enhance our ability as historians to interpret the history of the twentieth century I heartedly commend them to you.

William H. Harris
President
Texas Southern University

NOTE ON SOURCE

The materials microfilmed for *Records of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Part 2, Records of the Women's Auxiliary of the BSCP, 1931-1968*, are part of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters collection on deposit with the Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Illinois.

EDITORIAL NOTE

The series Ladies Auxiliary Records from the BSCP collection has been microfilmed in its entirety with the exception of an illegible, reversed-image mimeograph transcript for the 1946 Biennial Convention. Every other folder of the Ladies Auxiliary series has been microfilmed in its entirety.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

The Brotherhood of Sleeping Care Porters (BSCP) collection at the Chicago Historical Society consists of over 160 cartons of manuscript material. UPA's edition from this collection has drawn upon three broad series. Part 1 of the publication series reproduces the BSCP central correspondence file, the Milton P. Webster Fair Employment Practices Committee file, and selections from BSCP subject files. Part 2 of the series reproduces the records of the BSCP Ladies Auxiliary. Part 3, Records of the BSCP Relations with the Pullman Company includes the BSCP file on contract negotiations with the Pullman Company as well as the Pullman Company files on its relations with the BSCP. The Pullman Company records in Part 3 have been drawn from the Pullman Company collection at the Newberry Library in Chicago.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP was formed in 1938 in an effort to provide a network of family support for the nascent Brotherhood and also to advance the idea that the BSCP represented a community force—merely a narrowly focused trade union—inside the African-American community. The intention was for the local auxiliaries to provide moral support for sleeping car porters during job actions, to assist in raising funds for the organization, and to spread the gospel of trade unionism throughout the black population. Documents reproduced in this microfilm clearly indicate that the porters union intended the auxiliary to fill a subservient role in support of the Brotherhood, but other documents reveal that auxiliary leaders determined to stake out a more independent role. There are repeated points of friction both in the national headquarters of the Auxiliary and even more at the local level where the direction of female initiative clashed with male expectations on the side of the Brotherhood. For the most part, however, the relationship worked according to the original intention. The auxiliary provided an impressive degree of financial and moral support to the local brotherhoods, and they served as a bulwark of progressive community activity and spread the ethos of the Brotherhood in myriad ways at the local level. (Material on the history of the auxiliary can be found on Reel 1 from 0001 and Reel 9, frame 0163.)

The Ladies Auxiliary operated on a number of fronts in fulfilling its dual mission of supporting the BSCP and popularizing the image of the BSCP inside the black community. Various forms of adult education were a staple of BSCP Auxiliary promotion. The auxiliary recruited students for such labor education programs as the Southern School for Workers, the Hudson Shore Labor School, the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, and others. It also supported national organizations such as the National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education and the American Labor Education Service, advocating continuing education for the working class.

Along with the push for adult education in working class communities, the BSCP auxiliaries attempted to establish cooperative economic ventures to relieve financial distress among working families. These ventures included buyers' co-ops, credit unions, and cooperative rental units. Records of the Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club of Chicago appear on reels 8 and 9 *Part 2* of the microfilm collection and detail the operation of one of the more successful and long standing co-op efforts. The records provide a good idea

of what the BSCP auxiliaries tried to accomplish by way of cooperative ventures in other communities. There are also records detailing the connection between the national BSCP auxiliary and the national cooperative economic movement in the 1940s.

The auxiliary also developed ties with numerous social action organizations in the 1940s and 1950s, including the Women's Trade Union League, Pioneer Youth, the National Council of Negro Women, Planned Parenthood, Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, International Labor Defense, the March on Washington Movement, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, the Southern Conference Education Fund, the Committee Against Jim Crow in the Military, the Workers Defense League, and the Civil Rights Congress. The efforts to network with social action organizations provided the BSCP auxiliaries with a measure of national stature, but even more, they infused the entire auxiliary movement with a broad, activist political agenda.

Political activity was in many ways a natural outgrowth of the social action network the Auxiliary developed. The records on this microfilm show that the auxiliary followed the leadership of the BSCP in campaigning on behalf of federal antilynching legislation, an end to the poll tax, and an end to discrimination in the United States military. The auxiliary also assisted the March on Washington Movement during World War II. But the genie of female political activism wasn't easily kept in the BSCP bottle. The records on the microfilm reveal that many of the Auxiliaries allied with groups—including Communist-front groups—that were farther to the left than the BSCP leadership. Several points of friction developed between the Brotherhood and the auxiliaries over these relationships.

Other aspects of BSCP auxiliary political activity include voter registration drives as early as 1948, work on behalf of the formation of a new Socialist party at the same time, and involvement in a few *cause célèbre* civil liberties cases, such as the protest against the Columbia Tennessee race riot and the Smith Act prosecutions of leaders of the American Communist party. The auxiliary also widened its pro-labor activism beyond a simple focus of support for the BSCP. By 1946, the auxiliaries lent support for black workers in other unionized industries such as auto workers, tobacco workers, and packinghouse workers. The auxiliaries raised money and lent moral support for strikes and organization drives in these and other industries. The auxiliaries also developed lines of cooperation with the Women's Trade Union League.

The Auxiliaries also carefully monitored the response of federal government agencies to the needs of black workers and their families. Beginning with the WPA in the late 1930s and continuing with a number of World War II agencies, the BSCP auxiliaries tried to assert the needs of the black community before local and national representatives from the National Housing Agency, the War Manpower Commission, the Office of Price Administration, and the Fair Employment Practices Committee.

The records also document the auxiliaries' ongoing relationship with the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and the internal administration of the auxiliary movement itself. Much of the documentation on these matters come to light in the biennial convention materials starting in 1938 (triennial conventions after 1950).

There is also a large amount of internal organization politics under discussion in the Name File series on Reel 9. The Name Files are correspondence files with high-ranking officials in the BSCP, such as President A. Philip Randolph and Vice Presidents Benjamin McLaurin, Bennie Smith, and Ashley Totten. Name Files also include files for auxiliary officials Ardella Nutall and Rosina Tucker. The Name File is mainly dated 1949–1950, but the Rosina Tucker folders cover the years 1943–1952.

A series of Branch Files of local auxiliaries on Reel 10 rounds out the present edition.

Although many of these local files are brief and incomplete covering only 1949 and 1950, they shed light on the auxiliary movement as a force for popularizing both the labor movement and the civil rights movement in many black communities throughout the United States. Numerous files document auxiliary support for local union organizing drives, labor education, and cooperative economic ventures. Included with the Branch Files are miscellaneous files, 1940–1950, including opening and closing ceremonies, membership lists, scholarship data on summer labor schools, printed matter, and Women’s Trade Union League.

ABBREVIATIONS

The following abbreviations are found frequently in this guide and are spelled out here for the convenience of the user.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| BSCP | Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters |
| CIO | Congress of Industrial Organizations |
| FEPC | Fair Employment Practices Committee |
| IILGWU | International Ladies Garment Worker's Union |
| NAACP | National Association for the Advancement of Colored People |
| PPBA | Pullman Porters Benefit Association |
| USDA | United States Department Of Agriculture |
| WTUL | Women's Trade Union League |

REEL INDEX

REEL 1

Frame

International Ladies Auxiliary

Box 27

0001 Historical Data. 2pp.

Major Topic: History of Chicago Ladies Auxiliary and Colored Women's Economic Council.

0003 1931 and 1934-1939. 199pp.

Major Topics: Colored Women's Economic Council; Bronzeman Magazine Contest; articles of incorporation and by-laws; committees; national convention planning; mass meetings; minutes of meetings; convention proceedings; financial matters; Adult Education Program of the Works Progress Administration; People's National Health Committee; women and the labor movement; mailing lists.

0202 1940. 196pp.

Major Topics: Union organization; U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) food stamp plans; health and nutrition; membership drives; office supplies; elections; delegates; national convention planning; mass meetings; parades; convention proceedings; Eleanor Roosevelt; factionalism and internal politics; NAACP; workers education; cooperatives and credit unions; financial matters; programs and policies; resolutions; Anti-Lynch Bill; legislative programs; mailing lists; consumer education.

0498 1941. 157pp.

Major Topics: Office supplies; factionalism and internal politics; Bethune-Cookman College; membership drives; cooperation with WTUL and ILGWU; USDA food stamp plan; Work Projects Administration Workers' Service Program; American Labor Education Service; pilgrimage to grave of Sojourner Truth; rental housing costs study; child labor; union organization; contract dispute with Pullman Company; formation of Pullman Porters Benefit Association (PPBA) Ladies' Auxiliary; mailing lists; Consumers Cooperative Buying Club.

0655 January-March 1942. 153pp.

Major Topics: Defense bonds; union organization; BSCP competition with Pullman Porters Benefit Association; consumer cooperative movement; financial matters; factionalism and internal politics; Office of Civilian Defense; Workers Defense League; consumer education and the defense effort; WTUL cooperation with Retail Clerks' Union; elections.

0808 April–June 1942. 216pp.

Major Topics: Factionalism and internal politics; union organization; cooperation with WTUL; office supplies; financial matters; membership drives; National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; legislative programs; cooperative education; Office of Price Administration; mass meetings; March on Washington Movement; Workers Defense League; health education programs; national convention planning; Women's Division of the Salvation Army; consumer education; American Labor Education Service; elections.

REEL 2

International Ladies Auxilizary cont.

Box 28

0001 July–September 1942. 328pp.

Major Topics: Cooperation with WTUL; financial matters; national convention planning; elections; factionalism and internal politics; committees; Pioneer Youth of America; support for war effort; National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; legislative programs; FEPC; War Manpower Commission; cooperation with National Council of Negro Women; cooperative movement; consumer education; minutes of meetings; convention proceedings; March on Washington Movement; resolutions; mailing lists.

0329 October–December 1942. 163pp.

Major Topics: War Department policies against discrimination in the armed services; consumer education; cooperation with National Council of Negro Women; cooperation with WTUL; factionalism and internal politics; financial matters; Workers Defense League; committees; union organization; educational programs; National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; consumer cooperative movement; mass meetings; office supplies; mailing lists.

Box 29

0492 January–June 1943. 166pp.

Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; FEPC; War Manpower Commission; minutes of meetings; educational programs; support for war effort; March on Washington Movement; factionalism and internal politics; National Council of Negro Women; WTUL; National Housing Agency war housing measures; local auxiliaries friction with BSCP locals; National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; consumer cooperative movement; legislative programs; Office of Price Administration; membership drives.

0658 July–December 1943. 176pp.

Major Subjects: Support for war effort; legislative programs; factionalism and internal politics; Anti-Poll Tax Bill; March on Washington Movement; cooperation with WTUL; educational programs; consumer cooperative movement; local auxiliaries friction with BSCP locals; financial matters; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; National Council of Negro Women; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; mailing lists; membership drives; minutes of meetings; Civilian Public Service; American Labor Education Service; FEPC; planning for national convention.

0834 January–September 16, 1944. 156pp.

Major Subjects: Financial matters; union organization; local auxiliaries friction with BSCP locals; cooperation with WTUL; support for war effort; National Federation for Constitutional Liberties; educational programs; Social Security Board; legislative programs; FEPC; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; membership drives; Joint Council Dining Car Employees; Union Label Trades Department; political activities; American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor; Volunteer Bureau of the Council of Social Agencies; planning for national convention; factionalism and internal politics; National Council of Negro Women; consumer cooperative movement; minutes of meetings; Women's Division of the Salvation Army; National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; International Labor Defense; Abraham Lincoln School; Southern School for Workers; Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination; National Housing Agency war housing measures.

REEL 3

International Ladies Auxiliary

Box 29

0001 September 17–30, 1944. 261pp.

Major Subjects: Office of Price Administration wartime housing programs and rent control; minutes of meetings; national convention proceedings; legislative programs; educational programs; consumer cooperative movement; membership drives; union organization; financial matters; FEPC; planning for postwar demobilization; elections; committees; resolutions; protests against Florida state rape convictions and executions; Hudson Shore Labor School.

0262 October–December 1944. 114pp.

Major Subjects: Protests against Florida state rape convictions and executions; union organization; National Council of Negro Women; membership drives; elections; National Citizens Political Action Committee; minutes of meetings; Southern Conference for Human Welfare; mass meetings; U.S. presidential campaigns; political activities; consumer cooperative movement; Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; cooperation with WTUL; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; legislative programs; committees; educational programs; financial matters; ILGWU; United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); FEPC; Hudson Shore Labor School.

0376 January–June 1945. 209pp.

Major Subjects: National Council of Negro Women; Southern Conference for Human Welfare; financial matters; union organization; educational programs; International Labor Defense; factionalism and internal politics; housing programs; membership drives; legislative programs; G.I. Assault Bill; CIO Legislative Department; Chicago Committee on Workers' Summer Schools; cooperation with WTUL; minutes of meetings; consumer cooperative movement; Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; committees; national auxiliary friction with BSCP staff; formation of junior auxiliaries or youth councils; political activities; American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor; Hudson Shore Labor School.

Box 30

0585 July–December 1945. 235pp.

Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; factionalism and internal politics; Women's Action Committee for Victory and Lasting Peace; National Council of Negro Women; consumer cooperative movement; Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; legislative programs; FEPC; Anti-Poll Tax Bill; youth councils; Hudson Shore Labor School; political activities; National Citizens Political Action Committee; Committee for a Democratic Policy Toward China; International Labor Defense; American Crusade to End Lynching; mailing lists.

0820 January–June 1946. 167pp.

Major Subjects: Financial matters; union organization; political activities; educational programs; planning for national convention; factionalism and internal politics; National Council of Negro Women; Washington Committee to Aid the Families of General Motors Strikers; Emergency Committee to Aid the Families of American Tobacco Company Strikers; minutes of meetings; Initiating Committee for a Congress on Civil Rights; Columbia, Tennessee, race riots; National Housing Agency postwar housing programs; membership drives; International Labor Defense; committees; elections; consumer cooperative movement; Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; Congress of Racial Equality; Common Council for American Unity.

REEL 4

International Ladies Auxiliary cont.

Box 30 CONT.

0001 July–September 1946. 176pp.

Major Subjects: Union organization; factionalism and internal politics; educational programs; planning for national convention; New York Committee for Justice in Freeport; financial matters; cooperation with WTUL; political activities; mass meetings; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; national convention speeches and reports; Worker Defense League.

[Two folders (30/4 and 30/5) were omitted in microfilming. They consist entirely of illegible reverse image mimeographs, comprising 209 pages of the Report of Proceedings of the Fifth Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP, September 16–18, 1946. Originals are open to researchers at the Chicago Historical Society where they may be read through the use of a mirror or other device.]

0178 October–December 1946. 127pp.

Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; factionalism and internal politics; National Educational Committee for a New Party; New York Committee for Justice in Freeport; United Tobacco Workers; Workers Defense League; educational programs; political activities; Communist and anti-Communist activities in CIO; Railroad Workers of America; minutes of meetings; Congress of American Women; consumer cooperative movement; credit unions; CIO Political Action Committee; United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO; cooperation with WTUL; voting rights; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; ILGWU.

0304 1946. 148pp.

Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; educational programs; New York Committee for Justice in Freeport; United Tobacco Workers; planning for national convention; political activities; national convention speeches and reports; consumer cooperative movement; FEPC; mailing lists.

Box 31

0452 January-June 1947. 161pp.

Major Subjects: United Tobacco Workers; union organization; American Federation of Labor (AFL); political activities; voting rights; cooperation with NAACP; cooperation with National Council of Negro Women; factionalism and internal politics; financial matters; educational programs; mailing lists; minutes of meetings; United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO; Young Women's Christian Association; National Educational Committee for a New Party; membership drives; rent control legislation; consumer cooperative movement; antilabor legislation; Southern National Conference for Human Welfare; WTUL; Bakery and Confectionery Workers; Committee for the Extension of Labor Education; National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; FEPC; child labor laws; Brotherhood Consumers Co-operative Store.

0613 July-December 1947. 198pp.

Major Subjects: Membership drives; union organization; educational programs; WTUL; consumer cooperative movement; legislative programs; mailing lists; financial matters; Brotherhood Co-operative Buying Club; fund-raising activities; Southern Conference Educational Fund; Save the Children Federation; rural school programs; United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO; National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education; minutes of meetings; Hudson Shore Labor School; University of Wisconsin School for Workers.

REEL 5

International Ladies Auxiliary cont.

Box 31 CONT.

0001 January-June 1948. 254pp.

Major Subjects: Union organization; planning for national convention; educational programs; financial matters; consumer cooperative movement; Brotherhood Cooperative Buying Club; Congress of American Women; legislative programs; minutes of meetings; voting rights; factionalism and internal politics; National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education; National Educational Committee for a New Party; public relations; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; membership drives; cooperation with NAACP and National Council of Negro Women; Taft-Hartley Act; American Labor Education Service; WTUL; Hudson Shore Labor School; Made in America Foundation.

0255 July–September 13, 1948. 256pp.

Major Subjects: Hudson Shore Labor School; educational programs; union organization; factionalism and internal politics; planning for national convention; Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training; Brotherhood Consumers Cooperative Buying Club; legislative programs; FEPC; voting rights; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; cooperation with National Council of Negro Women; mailing lists; financial matters; minutes of meetings; WTUL; Southern School for Workers; Booker T. Washington Trade Association Business Exhibit; convention addresses, greetings, reports, and resolutions.

0511 1948 Convention, September 13–15. 262pp.

Major Subjects: Program and Proceedings of the Sixth Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the BSCP; union organization; educational programs; political activities; legislative programs; financial matters; factionalism and internal politics; consumer cooperative movement; convention addresses, greetings, reports, and resolutions.

Box 32

0773 September 15–30, 1948. 249pp.

Major Subjects: Convention addresses, greetings, reports, and resolutions; union organization; minutes of meetings; educational programs; financial matters; mailing lists; legislative programs; consumer cooperative movement and credit unions.

REEL 6

International Ladies Auxiliary cont.

Box 32 CONT.

0001 October–December 1948. 268pp.

Major Subjects: Voter registration; political activities; educational programs; union organization; financial matters; consumer cooperative movement; Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; Taft-Hartley Act; convention addresses, reports, and resolutions; ILGWU; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; Council for Cooperative Development; FEPC; minutes of meetings; WTUL; Hudson Shore Labor School; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; mailing lists; AFL Division—National Labor Committee for Wallace and Taylor; National Platform of the Socialist Party—USA; Workers Defense League; Congress of Racial Equality.

0269 1949. 150pp.

Major Subjects: Hudson Shore Labor School; educational programs; union organization; financial matters; WTUL; National Council of Negro Women; membership drives; Civil Rights Congress of Illinois; factionalism and internal politics; NAACP; American for Democratic Action; American Trade Union Council for Histadrut; United Packinghouse Workers of America; public relations; consumer cooperative movement and credit unions; Planned Parenthood Association; National Committee for Rural Schools; minutes of meetings.

- 0419 Dues and Membership Lists 1949. 20pp.**
Major Subjects: Financial matters; union organization; mailing lists.
- 0439 Notebook—Newsclippings, 1948–1949. 121pp.**
Major Subjects: Public relations; legislative programs; political activities; Taft-Hartley Act; voting rights; race relations; FEPC; Jim Crow in the armed services.
- 0560 January–June 1950. 170pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; membership drives; financial matters; WTUL; Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; educational programs; Hudson Shore Labor School; elections; factionalism and internal politics; planning for national convention; AFL Workers Education Bureau; American Labor Education Service; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; mailing lists.
- 0730 July–August 1950. 75pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; planning for national convention; AFL Workers Education Bureau; Labor’s League for Political Education; educational programs; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; Hudson Shore Labor School; Illinois state labor laws.

REEL 7

International Ladies Auxiliary cont.

Box 33

- 0001 September 1950. 352pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; planning for national convention; greetings, call, and program of convention; National Council of Negro Women; WTUL; Report of Proceedings of the Seventh Biennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary to the BSCP; address, reports, and resolutions; financial matters; educational programs; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; ILGWU.
- 0353 October–December 1950. 206pp.**
Major Subjects: Greetings, reports, and resolutions; union organization; educational programs; financial matters; South Side Boys’ Club Foundation; membership drives; WTUL; Hudson Shore Labor School; mailing lists; Planned Parenthood Federation of America; Smith Act prosecutions of leaders of the Communist Party of the United States of America; Lawyers Defense Committee; FEPC; political activities.
- 0559 1951. 111pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; membership drives; criminal justice system; political activities; WTUL; educational programs; Union Cooperative Optical Center; NAACP; public relations; publications; factionalism and internal politics; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; residential segregation.
- 0700 1952. 156pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; educational programs; financial matters; Union Cooperative Optical Center; WTUL; Negro Labor Committee; planning for 1953 national convention; political activities; public relations; publications; membership drives; factionalism and internal politics; Labor’s League for Political Education; rural school programs.

- 0856 January–October 1953. 33pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; plans for annual convention; elections.
- 0889 Convention Proceedings, October 6–8, 1953. 172pp.**
Major Subjects: Proceedings of the First Triennial and Fifteenth Anniversary Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP; addresses, elections, greetings, reports, and resolutions; union organization; financial matters; educational programs; political activities; FEPC; international relations.

REEL 8

International Ladies Auxiliary cont.

Box 33 CONT.

- 0001 October–December 1953. 140pp.**
Major Subjects: Addresses, reports, and resolutions of convention; mailing lists; financial matters; union organization.

Box 34

- 0141 1954–1955. 233pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; educational programs; regional conferences; public relations; political activities; membership drives; New School for Social Research; international relations; fund-raising activities; factionalism and internal politics; National Council of Negro Women; U.S. Supreme Court decision on school desegregation; publications; constitution and general rules of the Ladies Auxiliary to the BSCP; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; Hudson Shore Labor School; planning for 1956 national convention.
- 0374 1956. 202pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; planning for national convention; educational programs; New School for Social Research; factionalism and internal politics; WTUL; health-care programs; political activities; civil rights movement; elections; National Council of Negro Women; rock 'n' roll music as degrading to black women; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; agenda, call, and program of national convention; Report of Proceedings of the Second Triennial Convention of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP, September 10–12, 1956; addresses, greetings, reports, and resolutions; ILGWU; national auxiliary friction with national BSCP over proposed reorganization of the auxiliary; membership drives; voter registration.
- 0576 Report of Proceedings of the First National Conference and 34th Anniversary
Celebration of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP, September 6–11, 1959. 112pp.**
Major Subjects: Disestablishment of the Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP by the International Executive Board of the BSCP; union organization; financial matters; political activities; legislative programs; addresses, greetings, reports, and resolutions.

0688 Report of Proceedings of the Fifth Triennial Convention upon the Forty-Second [Forty-Third] Anniversary of the Ladies Auxiliary to the BSCP, September 2-4, 1968. 26pp.

Major Subjects: Addresses, greetings, reports, and resolutions; union organization; financial matters; political activities; educational programs.

Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club

Box 24 CONT.

0714 1941-1943. 214pp.

Major Subjects: consumer cooperative movement; cost of living statistics; USDA food stamp plans; Works Projects Administration Workers' Service Program; Union for Democratic Action; threat of inflation; ILGWU; Consumers Union; planning and start-up of Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; public relations; effect of war on consumers; Cooperative League; Office of Price Administration; planning for 1942 national convention; implementation of rationing programs; National Council of Negro Women; educational programs; Catholic Conference on Consumer Cooperation; WTUL; Food for Freedom; mailing lists.

0928 1944-1945. 273pp.

Major Subjects: Mass meetings; consumer cooperative movement; educational programs; public relations; FEPC; minutes of meetings; union organization; Office of Price Administration; implementation of rationing programs; racial discrimination; mass meetings; support for war effort; financial matters; price lists; Council for Cooperative Development; membership drives; Cooperative and Credit Union Committee; daily report sheets; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; Co-ops and Labor Conference on Organization; public relations.

REEL 9

Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club cont.

Box 34 CONT.

0001 1946-1947. 162pp.

Major Subjects: Office of Price Administration; Office of War Mobilization and Reconversion; cost of living and inflation; consumer cooperative movement; financial matters; planning and start-up of co-op store; membership drives; price controls; legislative programs; planning for national convention; addresses and greetings at convention; public relations; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; minutes of meetings; Cooperative and Credit Union Committee; educational programs; mailing lists; women in the labor force; elections; Council for Cooperative Development; constitution of Brotherhood Consumer Cooperative Buying Club; Cooperative League.

0163 1948-1953. 131pp.

Major Subjects: Consumer cooperative movement; membership drives; financial matters; Council for Cooperative Development; WTUL; Cooperative League; planning for national convention; history and constitution of Brotherhood Consumer Cooperative Buying Club; union organization; credit unions; dissolution of Brotherhood Cooperative Buying Club and partial refunding of money to membership; Union Cooperative Optical Center; mailing lists.

Name Files

Box 35

- 0294** **McLaurin, Benjamin F., 1949–1950. 53pp. [Materials relating to this individual may also be found throughout this collection.]**
Major Subjects: International Field Organizer (Eastern Zone), BSCP; educational programs; union organization; financial matters; public relations; Americans for Democratic Action; political activities; civil rights movement; legislative programs; ILGWU; factionalism and internal politics; rural school programs; Save the Children Federation; Hudson Shore Labor School; planning for national convention (Seventh Biennial Convention—Chairman); Planned Parenthood Federation of America; WTUL; AFL Workers Education Bureau.
- 0347** **Nuttall, Ardella, 1949–1950. 132pp. [Materials relating to this individual may also be found throughout this collection.]**
Major Subjects: Fourth International Vice-President (Western Zone), Ladies Auxiliary to the BSCP; union organization; membership drives; educational programs; consumer cooperative movement; financial matters; mass meetings; planning for national convention; political activities; Cooperative and Credit Union Committee; elections; factionalism and internal politics; local auxiliary friction with local BSCP.
- 0479** **Randolph, A. Philip, 1949–1950. 121pp. [Materials relating to this individual may also be found throughout this collection.]**
Major Subjects: International President, BSCP; membership drives; union organization; educational programs; BSCP position regarding allegations of Communist influence in Ladies Auxiliary; Civil Rights Congress; Progressive Party; cooperation with NAACP; financial matters; friction between Canadian and U.S. auxiliaries over fee structures; inclusion of auxiliaries in BSCP regional conferences; local factionalism and internal politics; National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax; relations with AFL and CIO; consumer cooperative movement and credit unions; dissolution of Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club; friction between local and national BSCP officers and local and national Ladies Auxiliary officers; elections; public relations; planning for national convention; Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training; civil rights movement; legislative programs; Labor's League for Political Education; conflict between C.L. Dellums and Ardella Nutall.
- 0600** **Smith, Bennie, 1949–1950. 24pp. [Materials relating to this individual may also be found throughout this collection.]**
Major Subjects: Second International Vice-President (Pittsburgh-Detroit and Canadian Zones), BSCP; union organization; financial matters; membership drives; factionalism and internal politics; planning for national convention; educational programs.
- 0624** **Totten, Ashley L., 1949–1950. 110pp. [Materials relating to this individual may also be found throughout this collection.]**
Major Subjects: International Secretary-Treasurer, BSCP; financial matters; union organization; office supplies; personnel matters; planning for national convention; Hudson Shore Labor School.

- 0734 Tucker, Rosina C.—Special Folder, 1943–1950. 125pp. [Materials relating to this individual may also be found throughout this collection.]**
Major Subjects: International Secretary-Treasurer, Ladies Auxiliary to the BSCP; financial matters; personnel matters; union organization; planning for national conventions; office supplies; factionalism and internal politics; BSCP subsidy of International Ladies Auxiliary.
- 0859 Tucker, Rosina C., 1951–1952. 198pp. [Materials relating to this individual may also be found throughout this collection.]**
Major Subjects: Financial matters; union organization; office supplies; personnel matters; membership drives; educational programs; rural school programs; cost of Seventh Biennial Convention; BSCP subsidy of International Ladies Auxiliary; planning for national convention; factionalism and internal politics; Council for Cooperative Development; publications

REEL 10

Branch Files and Miscellaneous Files

Box 36

- 0001 Opening and Closing Ceremony of International Ladies Auxiliary and Membership Lists, 1944–1947. 29pp.**
Major Subjects: Membership pledge; Brotherhood Marching Song; Uniform Opening; mission statement and purpose; Uniform Closing; Password; Initiation Ceremony; mailing lists.
- 0030 Nashville Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 19pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; regional conferences; office supplies; membership drives; membership roster; mailing lists.
- 0049 New Orleans Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 9pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; publications; public relations; regional conferences; membership drives.
- 0058 New York Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 189pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; factionalism and internal politics; elections; educational programs; publications; financial matters; office supplies; Hudson Shore Labor School; planning for Seventh Biennial Convention; mass meetings; public relations; mailing lists; Planned Parenthood Federation of America.
- 0247 Norfolk Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 31pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; elections; factionalism and internal politics; friction between local BSCP officers and local auxiliary officers; office supplies; financial matters; planning for national convention.
- 0278 Oakland Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 22pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; Western Zone Supervisor; financial matters; factionalism and internal politics; elections; friction between local BSCP officers and local auxiliary officers.

- 0300 Oakland Ladies Auxiliary—Special Folder, 1950. 75pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; Western Zone Supervisor; elections; financial matters; factionalism and internal politics; friction between local and national BSCP officers and local and national auxiliary officers; planning for national convention.
- 0375 Oklahoma City Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 13pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; office supplies; educational programs; membership drives; Coordinating Council of Negro Organizations of Oklahoma City.
- 0388 Omaha Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 8pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; publications; elections; minutes of meetings.
- 0396 Parsons-Denison Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 18pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; educational programs; civil rights movement; elections; amalgamation of Parsons, Kansas, and Denison, Texas, local auxiliaries.
- 0414 Philadelphia Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 39pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; publications; membership drives; planning for Seventh Biennial Convention art exhibit; elections.
- 0453 Pittsburgh Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 24pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; educational programs; consumer cooperative movement; Hudson Shore Labor School; public relations; friction between national BSCP officers and local auxiliary members and officers.
- 0477 Portland Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 33pp.**
Major Subjects: Oregon state FEPC legislation; union organization; public relations; rural school programs; publications; consumer cooperative movement; financial matters; factionalism and internal politics; friction between local BSCP and local auxiliaries.
- 0510 Richmond Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 7pp.**
Major Subjects: Publications; union organization; financial matters; planning for national convention.
- 0517 St. Louis Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 28pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; regional conferences; educational programs; membership drives; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; public relations.
- 0545 St. Paul Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 46pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; rural school programs; educational programs; financial matters; membership drives; planning for national convention.
- 0591 Scholarship Data—Summer Labor Schools, 1949–1950. 129pp.**
Major Subjects: Educational programs; Hudson Shore Labor School; University of Wisconsin School for Workers; Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley.
- 0720 Salt Lake City Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 12pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; office supplies; membership drives; rural school programs; planning for national convention.
- 0732 San Antonio Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 7pp.**
Major Subject: Union organization.

- 0739 Shreveport Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 8pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; elections; financial matters; planning for national convention.
- 0747 Seattle Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 23pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; financial matters; FEPC; membership drives; planning for national convention.
- 0770 Tampa Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 13pp.**
Major Subjects: Educational programs; elections; union organization; planning for national convention; financial matters.
- 0783 Toronto Ladies Auxiliary—Canadian Pacific Railroad, 1949–1950. 27pp.**
Major Subjects: Publications; union organization; membership drives; educational programs; financial matters; Hudson Shore Labor School; proposed amalgamation of Toronto auxiliaries; elections; planning for national convention; factionalism and internal politics.
- 0810 Toronto Ladies Auxiliary—Pullman, 1949–1950. 26pp.**
Major Subjects: Educational programs; financial matters; planning for national convention; membership drives; union organization; proposed amalgamation of Toronto auxiliaries; factionalism and internal politics; local auxiliary support for local BSCP.
- 0836 Tucson Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 6pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; local auxiliary support for local BSCP; membership drives.
- 0842 Vancouver Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 25pp.**
Major Subjects: Publications; financial matters; planning for national convention; friction between local BSCP and local auxiliary.
- 0867 Washington, D.C., Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 16pp.**
Major Subjects: Educational programs; financial matters; membership drives; union organization; elections.
- 0883 Winnipeg Ladies Auxiliary, 1949–1950. 13pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; membership drives; financial matters; elections.
- 0896 Printed Matter, 1940–1950. 96pp.**
Major Subjects: Consumer protection; public relations; educational programs; AFL Workers Education Bureau; Civil Rights Congress Conference Against Mob Violence; Chicago Urban League; Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship; Industrial Relations Research Association; Social Security Administration; WTUL; U.S. savings bonds; National Labor Service; racial discrimination.
- 0992 WTUL, 1949–1950. 11pp.**
Major Subjects: Union organization; legislative programs; educational programs; support for proposed labor extension service; Women United for the United Nations.

SUBJECT INDEX

The following is a list of the major subjects found in the folders in this collection. The number before the colon in the reel number, and the four-digit number after the colon is the frame number at which the folder with natural on the subject beings.

Abraham Lincoln School

2: 0834

Adult Education Program

1: 0003

AFL (American Federation of Labor)

4: 0452; 6: 0001, 0560; 9: 0294, 0479; 10: 0896

Amalgamation

10: 0396, 0783-0810

American Crusade to End Lynching

3: 0585

American Federation of Women's Auxiliaries of Labor

2: 0834; 3: 0376

American Labor Education Service

1: 0498, 0808; 2: 0658; 5: 0001; 6: 0560

Americans for Democratic Action

6: 0269; 9: 0294

American Tobacco Company

strike 3: 0820

see also United Tobacco Workers

American Trade Union Council for Histadrut

6: 0269

Anti-Communist activities

4: 0178; 7: 0353; 9: 0479

see also Taft-Hartley Act

Antilabor legislation

4: 0452; 5: 0001; 6: 0001

Anti-Lynch Bill

1: 0202

Anti-Poll Tax Bill

2: 0658; 3: 0585

see also Poll Tax

Armed services

discrimination 2: 0329; 5: 0001; 6: 0439;

9: 0479

G.I. Assault Bill 3: 0376

Art exhibits

10: 0414

Articles of Incorporation

1: 0003

Bakery and Confectionery Workers

4: 0452

Bethune-Cookman College

1: 0498

Boys' clubs

7: 0353

Branch Files and Miscellaneous Files

10: 0001-0992

Bronzeman Magazine Contest

1: 0003

Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club

3: 0262, 0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0452, 0613;

5: 0001, 0255; 6: 0001, 0560; 8: 0714-0928;

9: 0001-0163, 0479

BSCP (Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters)

Brotherhood Marching Song 10: 0001

competition with PPBA 1: 0655

contract disputes 1: 0498

eastern zone 9: 0294

friction with auxiliary 2: 0492, 0658, 0834;

3: 0376; 8: 0374, 0576, 0688; 9: 0347, 0479;

10: 0247, 0278-0300, 0453, 0477

international president 9: 0479

Pittsburg-Detroit and Canadian Zones 9: 0600

secretary-treasurer 9: 0624

subsidy of ladies auxiliary 9: 0734, 0859

supported by ladies auxiliary 10: 0810, 0836

Business exhibit

Booker T. Washington Trade Association

5: 0255

Canada

9: 0479, 0600

Catholic Conference on Consumer Cooperation

8: 0714

Ceremonies

10: 0001

Chicago Committee on Workers' Summer Schools

3: 0376

Chicago Council Against Racial and Religious Discrimination

2: 0834

Chicago Council of American-Soviet Friendship

10: 0896

Chicago Urban League

10: 0896

Child labor

1: 0498; 4: 0452

China

3: 0585

CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations)

3: 0376; 4: 0178, 0452, 0613; 6: 0269; 9: 0479

Civilian Public Service

2: 0658

Civil Rights Congress

3: 0820; 6: 0269; 9: 0479; 10: 0896

Civil rights movement

1: 0202, 0808; 2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0001, 0178, 0304, 0452, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511; 6: 0001, 0269, 0439; 7: 0353, 0559; 8: 0141, 0374; 9: 0294, 0479; 10: 0396, 0896

Colored Women's Economic Council

history 1: 0001

Columbia, Tennessee

race riots 3: 0820

Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training

5: 0255; 9: 0479

see also Armed services—discrimination

Committee for a Democratic Policy Toward China

3: 0585

Committees

1: 0003; 2: 0001, 0329; 3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0820

Common Council for American Unity

3: 0820

Communist activities

4: 0178; 7: 0353; 9: 0479; 10: 0896

Competition

1: 0655

Conferences

8: 0141, 0714, 0928; 9: 0479; 10: 0030, 0049, 0517, 0896

see also Anti-Communist activities

see also Minutes of meetings

Congress of American Women

4: 0178; 5: 0001

Congress of Racial Equality

3: 0820; 6: 0001

Constitution and by-laws

8: 0141; 9: 0001, 0163

Consumer cooperative movement

1: 0202, 0498, 0655, 0808; 2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0178, 0304, 0452, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511, 0773; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560; 7: 0559, 0700; 8: 0714–0928; 9: 0001–0163, 0347, 0479; 10: 0453, 0477

Consumers Cooperative Buying Club

1: 0498

see also Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club

Consumer education

1: 0202, 0655, 0808; 2: 0001, 0329; 10: 0896

Contract disputes

1: 0498

Conventions

1: 0003, 0202, 0808; 2: 0001, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0820; 4: 0001, 0304; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511, 0773; 6: 0001, 0560, 0730; 7: 0001, 0353, 0856, 0889; 8: 0001, 0141, 0374, 0576, 0688, 0714; 9: 0001, 0163, 0294, 0347, 0479, 0600, 0624, 0734, 0859; 10: 0058, 0247, 0300, 0414, 0510, 0517, 0720, 0739, 0770, 0783, 0810, 0842

Cooperative and Credit Union Committee

8: 0928; 9: 0001, 0347

Cooperative League

8: 0714; 9: 0001, 0163

Co-ops and Labor Conference on Organization

8: 0928

Coordinating Council of Negro Organizations of Oklahoma City

10: 0375

Cost of living

1: 0498, 0808; 2: 0492; 3: 0001, 0262; 4: 0178, 0304, 0452, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560; 8: 0714, 0928; 9: 0001, 0163

Council for Cooperative Development

6: 0001; 8: 0928; 9: 0001, 0163, 0859

Council of American-Soviet Friendship

10: 0896

Council of Social Agencies

2: 0834

Credit unions

1: 0202; 4: 0178; 5: 0773; 6: 0269; 8: 0714,
0928; 9: 0001, 0163, 0347, 0479

Criminal justice system

3: 0001, 0262; 4: 0001, 0178, 0304; 7: 0559

Defense bonds

1: 0655

Dellums, C. L.

9: 0479; 10: 0278–0300

Demobilization

3: 0001, 0585; 9: 0001

Denison, Texas

10: 0396

Detroit, Michigan

9: 0600

Discrimination

armed services 2: 0329; 5: 0255; 6: 0439;
9: 0479

Chicago 2: 0834

Florida 3: 0001, 0262

general 10: 0896

New York 4: 0001, 0178, 0304

see also Civil rights movement; Housing

District of Columbia

10: 0867

see also March on Washington Movement;
Washington Committee to Aid Families of
General Motors Strikers

Eastern Zone

9: 0294

Educational programs

1: 0003, 0202, 0498, 0655, 0808; 2: 0001,
0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0262,
0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0001, 0178, 0304,
0452, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511, 0773;
6: 0001, 0269, 0560, 0730; 7: 0001, 0353,
0559, 0700, 0889; 8: 0141, 0374, 0688,
0714, 0928; 9: 0001, 0294, 0347, 0479,
0600, 0624, 0859; 10: 0058, 0375, 0396,
0453, 0477, 0517, 0545, 0591, 0720, 0770,
0783, 0810, 0867, 0896, 0992

Elections

union 1: 0202, 0655, 0808; 2: 0001; 3: 0001,
0262, 0820; 6: 0560; 7: 0856; 8: 0374;
9: 0001, 0347, 0479; 10: 0058, 0247, 0278–
0300, 0388, 0396, 0414, 0739, 0770, 0783,
0867, 0883

**Emergency Committee to Aid the Families of
American Tobacco Co. Strikers**

3: 0820

Executions

Florida 3: 0001, 0262

Factionalism and internal politics

1: 0202, 0498, 0655, 0808; 2: 0001, 0329,
0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0376, 0585, 0820;
4: 0001, 0178, 0452; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511;
6: 0269, 0560; 7: 0559; 8: 0374; 9: 0347,
0479, 0600, 0734, 0859; 10: 0058, 0247,
0278–0300, 0477, 0783, 0810

see also Friction

FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee)

2: 0001, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0262,
0585; 4: 0304, 0452; 5: 0255; 6: 0001,
0439; 7: 0353, 0889; 8: 0928; 10: 0477,
0747

Financial matters

1: 0003, 0202, 0498, 0655, 0808; 2: 0001,
0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0262,
0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0001, 0178, 0304,
0613; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511, 0773; 6: 0001,
0269, 0419, 0560; 7: 0001, 0353, 0559,
0700, 0856, 0889; 8: 0001, 0141, 0374,
0576, 0688, 0714, 0828; 9: 0001, 0163,
0294, 0347, 0479, 0600, 0624, 0734, 0859;
10: 0058, 0247, 0278–0300, 0477, 0510,
0739, 0747, 0770, 0783, 0810, 0836, 0842,
0867, 0883, 0896

Florida

rape convictions and executions 3: 0001,
0262

Food for Freedom

8: 0714

Food stamps

1: 0202, 0498; 8: 0714

Friction

between BSCP and auxiliary 2: 0492, 0658,
0834; 3: 0376; 8: 0374, 0576, 0688;
9: 0347, 0479; 10: 0247, 0278–0300, 0453,
0477, 0842

see also Factionalism and internal politics

Fund-raising

4: 0613

General Motors Company

strike 3: 0820

G.I. Assault Bill

3: 0376

Health

1: 0003, 0202, 0808; 7: 0559, 0700; 8: 0374;
9: 0163

History

1: 0001; 9: 0163

Housing

1: 0498; 2: 0492, 0834; 3: 0001, 0376, 0820;
4: 0452; 7: 0559

Hudson Shore Labor School

3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0585; 4: 0613; 5: 0001,
0255; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560, 0730; 7: 0353;
8: 0141; 9: 0294, 0624; 10: 0058, 0453,
0591, 0783

ILGWU (International Ladies Garment Workers Union)

1: 0498; 3: 0262; 4: 0178; 6: 0001; 7: 0001;
8: 0374, 0714; 9: 0294

Illinois

state labor laws 6: 0730

Industrial Relations Research Association

10: 0896

Inflation

8: 0714; 9: 0001

see also Cost of living

Initiating Committee for a Congress on Civil Rights

3: 0820

Internal politics

see Factionalism and internal politics;
Friction

International Labor Defense

2: 0834; 3: 0376, 0585, 0820

International Ladies Auxiliary of the BSCP

branch files and miscellaneous files

10: 0001-0992

Brotherhood Co-op Buying Club 8: 0714-
0928; 9: 0001-0163

general 1: 0001-0808; 2: 0001-0834; 3: 0001-
0820; 4: 0001-0613; 5: 0001-0773;

6: 0001-0730; 7: 0001-0889; 8: 0001-0688

name files 9: 0294-0859

International relations

7: 0889; 10: 0896, 0992

Jim crow

see Discrimination

Joint Council Dining Car Employees

2: 0834

Junior Auxiliary

3: 0376, 0585

Labor movement

American Trade Union Council for Histadrut
6: 0269

child labor 1: 0498; 4: 0452

Co-ops and Labor Conference on Organiza-
tion 8: 0928

educational programs 1: 0202, 0498, 0808;
2: 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0585;
4: 0001, 0178, 0452, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255;
6: 0001, 0269, 0560, 0730; 7: 0001, 0353,
0559, 0700, 0889; 8: 0141, 0374; 9: 0479,
0624; 10: 0058, 0453, 0591, 0783, 0896,
0992

legislation 2: 0001, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001,
0262, 0585; 4: 0304, 0452; 5: 0001, 0255;
6: 0001, 0439, 0730; 7: 0353, 0559, 0889;
8: 0576, 0928; 9: 0001, 0294, 0479;
10: 0477, 0747, 0896, 0992

strikes 3: 0820

union label 2: 0834

women and 1: 0003, 0498, 0655, 0808;
2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0262,
0376, 0585; 4: 0001, 0178, 0452, 0613;
5: 0001, 0255; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560, 0730;
7: 0001, 0353, 0559, 0700; 8: 0374, 0576,
0688, 0714; 9: 0001, 0163, 0294, 0347,
0479

Labor's League for Political Education

6: 0730; 7: 0700; 9: 0479

Ladies Auxiliary

closing and opening ceremony 10: 0001

initiation ceremony 10: 0001

PPBA 1: 0498

Lawyers Defense Committee

7: 0353

Legislative programs

1: 0202, 0808; 2: 0001, 0492, 0658, 0834;
3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0585; 4: 0452, 0613;
5: 0001, 0255, 0511, 0773; 6: 0001, 0439,
0730; 7: 0353, 0559, 0889; 8: 0576, 0928;
9: 0001, 0294, 0479; 10: 0477, 0747, 0896,
0992

Lynching

1: 0202; 3: 0585

McLaurin, Benjamin F.

9: 0294

Made in America Foundation

5: 0001

Mailing lists

1: 0003, 0202, 0498; 2: 0001, 0329, 0658;
3: 0585; 4: 0304, 0452, 0613; 5: 0255, 0773;
6: 0001, 0419, 0560; 7: 0353; 8: 0001, 0928;
9: 0001, 0163; 10: 0001, 0030, 0058

March on Washington Movement

1: 0808; 2: 0001, 0492, 0658

Mass meetings

1: 0003, 0202, 0808; 2: 0329; 3: 0262; 4: 0001;
8: 0928; 9: 0347; 10: 0058

Membership drives

1: 0202, 0498, 0808; 2: 0492, 0658, 0834;
3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0820; 4: 0452, 0613;
5: 0001, 0269, 0419, 0560; 7: 0353, 0559,
0700; 8: 0141, 0374, 0928; 9: 0001, 0163,
0347, 0479, 0600, 0859; 10: 0030, 0049,
0375, 0414, 0517, 0720, 0747, 0783, 0810,
0836, 0867, 0883

Minutes of meetings

1: 0003; 2: 0001, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001,
0262, 0376, 0820; 4: 0178, 0452, 0613;
5: 0001, 0255, 0511, 0773; 6: 0001, 0269;
8: 0928; 10: 0001, 0388

see also Proceedings

Miscellaneous files

branch files and 10: 0001–0992

Mission statement

10: 0001

Mob violence

10: 0896

see also under Race riots

Music

8: 0374

NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People)

1: 0202; 4: 0452; 5: 0001; 6: 0269; 7: 0559;
9: 0479

Nashville, Tennessee

10: 0030

National Citizens Political Action Committee

3: 0262, 0585

National Committee for Rural Schools

6: 0269

see also Rural school programs

National Committee for the Extension of Labor Education

4: 0452, 0613; 5: 0001

National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax

1: 0808; 2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0834; 4: 0452;
9: 0479

National Council of Negro Women

2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0262,
0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0452; 5: 0001, 0255;
6: 0269; 7: 0001; 8: 0141, 0374, 0714

National Educational Committee for a New Party

4: 0178, 0452; 5: 0001

National Federation for Constitutional Liberties

2: 0658, 0834

National Housing Agency

2: 0492, 0834; 3: 0820

National Labor Committee for Wallace and Taylor

6: 0001

National Labor Service

10: 0896

National platform

Socialist Party—USA 6: 0001

New Orleans, Louisiana

10: 0049

New School for Social Research

8: 0141, 0374

News clippings

6: 0439

New York, New York

10: 0058

New York Committee for Justice in Freeport

4: 0001, 0178, 0304

Norfolk, Virginia

10: 0247

Nutrition

1: 0202, 0498

Nutall, Ardella

9: 0347, 0479; 10: 0278–0300

Oakland, California

10: 0278–0300

Office of Civilian Defense

1: 0655

Office of Price Administration

1: 0808; 2: 0492; 3: 0001; 8: 0714, 0928;
9: 0001

Office supplies

1: 0202, 0498, 0808; 2: 0329; 9: 0624, 0734,
0859; 10: 0030, 0058, 0247, 0375, 0720

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

10: 0375

Omaha, Nebraska

10: 0388

Oregon

state FEPC legislation 10: 0477

Parades

1: 0202

Parsons, Kansas

10: 0396

Password

10: 0001

People's National Health Committee

1: 0003

Personnel matters

9: 0624, 0734, 0859

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

10: 0414

Pilgrimages

1: 0498

Pioneer Youth of America

2: 0001

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

9: 0600; 10: 0453

Planned Parenthood Federation of America

2: 0658, 0834; 3: 0262; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560, 0730; 7: 0001, 0353; 9: 0294; 10: 0058

Policies

1: 0202; 2: 0001, 0329, 0658, 0834; 3: 0376; 8: 0374, 0576, 0688; 9: 0347, 0479; 10: 0001

Political activities

2: 0834; 3: 0262, 0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0001, 0178, 0304, 0452, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511; 6: 0001, 0269, 0439, 0730; 7: 0353, 0559, 0700, 0889; 8: 0141, 0374, 0576, 0688, 0714; 9: 0294, 0347, 0479

see also Civil rights movement; Factionalism and internal politics; Legislative programs; Voting rights

Poll tax

1: 0808; 2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0585; 4: 0452; 9: 0479

Portland, Oregon

10: 0477

PPBA (Pullman Porters Benefit Association)

competition with BSCP 1: 0655

Ladies' Auxiliary 1: 0498

Prices

1: 0808; 2: 0492; 3: 0001

see also Cost of living

Printed matter

10: 0896

Proceedings

national conventions 1: 0003, 0202; 2: 0001; 3: 0001; 4: 0001, 0304; 5: 0511; 7: 0001, 0889; 8: 0001, 0374, 0576, 0688

see also Minutes of meetings

Programs

1: 0202

Progressive party

9: 0479

see also National Educational Committee for a New Party; Wallace, Henry A.

Publications

1: 0003; 7: 0559; 8: 0141; 9: 0859; 10: 0049, 0058, 0388, 0414, 0477, 0510, 0783, 0842

Public relations

5: 0001; 6: 0269, 0439; 7: 0559; 8: 0141, 0714, 0928; 9: 0001, 0294, 0479; 10: 0049, 0058, 0453, 0477, 0896

Pullman Company

contract disputes 1: 0498

Race

relations 6: 0439; 10: 0896

riots 3: 0820

see also Civil rights movement; Discrimination; Mob violence

Railroad Workers of America

4: 0178

Randolph, A. Philip

9: 0479

Rape convictions

Florida 3: 0001, 0262

Regional conferences

8: 0141; 9: 0479; 10: 0030, 0049, 0517

Rents

1: 0498; 3: 0001; 4: 0452

see also Housing

Residential segregation

7: 0559

Resolutions

1: 0202; 2: 0001; 3: 0001; 5: 0255, 0511, 0773; 6: 0001; 7: 0001, 0353, 0889; 8: 0001, 0374, 0576, 0688

Retail Clerks' Union

1: 0655

Richmond, Virginia

10: 0510

Riots

see Mob violence

Rock 'n' roll

8: 0374

Roosevelt, Eleanor
1: 0202

Rural school programs
4: 0613; 6: 0269; 7: 0700; 9: 0294, 0859;
10: 0477, 0720

St. Louis, Missouri
10: 0517

St. Paul, Minnesota
10: 0545

Salt Lake City, Utah
10: 0720

Salvation Army
1: 0808; 2: 0834

San Antonio, Texas
10: 0732

Save the Children Federation
4: 0613; 9: 0294

School desegregation
8: 0141

Scholarships
10: 0591
see also Educational programs; Rural school program

Seattle, Washington
10: 0747

Secretary-Treasurers
9: 0624, 0734–0859

Shreveport, Louisiana
10: 0739

Smith, Bennie
9: 0600

Smith Act
7: 0353

Socialist Party—USA
national platform 6: 0001

Social Security
2: 0834; 10: 0896

Southern Conference Educational Fund
4: 0613

Southern Conference for Human Welfare
3: 0262, 0376; 4: 0452

Southern School for Workers
2: 0834; 5: 0255

South Side Boys' Club Federation
7: 0353

State labor laws
6: 0730; 10: 0477

Strike relief
3: 0820

Subsidies
9: 0734, 0859

Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley
10: 0591

Support, Local
10: 0810, 0836

Taft-Hartley Act
5: 0001; 6: 0001, 0439

Tampa, Florida
10: 0770

Taylor, Glen
6: 0001

Toronto, Ontario
10: 0783–0810

Totten, Ashley L.
9: 0624

Trade associations
5: 0255

Truth, Sojourner
1: 0498

Tucker, Rosina C.
9: 0734–0859

Tucson, Arizona
10: 0836

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization)
3: 0262

Union Cooperative Optical Center
7: 0559, 0700; 9: 0163

Union for Democratic Action
8: 0714

Union Label Trades Department
2: 0834

Union organization
1: 0001, 0003, 0202, 0498, 0655, 0808;
2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 3: 0001, 0262, 0376, 0585, 0820; 4: 0001, 0178, 0304, 0452, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255, 0511, 0773; 6: 0001, 0269, 0419, 0560, 0730; 7: 0001, 0353, 0559, 0856, 0889; 8: 0001, 0141, 0374, 0576, 0688, 0714, 0928; 9: 0001, 0163, 0294, 0347, 0479, 0600, 0624, 0734, 0859; 10: 0030, 0049, 0058, 0247, 0278–0300, 0375, 0388, 0396, 0414, 0453, 0477, 0510, 0517, 0545, 0720, 0732, 0739, 0747, 0770, 0783, 0810, 0836, 0842, 0867, 0883, 0992

United Nations
10: 0992

United Packinghouse Workers of America, CIO
4: 0178, 0452, 0613; 6: 0269

United Tobacco Workers
4: 0178, 0304, 0452
see also American Tobacco Company

University of Wisconsin School for Workers
4: 0001, 0178, 0613; 5: 0001, 0255; 6: 0001;
7: 0559; 8: 0141, 0374, 0928; 9: 0001;
10: 0591

Urban League
10: 0896

U.S. Congress
see Legislative programs

USDA (U.S. Department of Agriculture)
food stamps 1: 0202, 0498; 8: 0714

U.S. presidential campaigns
3: 0262; 6: 0001

U.S. savings bonds
10: 0896

U.S. Supreme Court
8: 0141

Vancouver, British Columbia
10: 0842

Volunteer Bureau
2: 0834

Voting rights
1: 0808; 2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834;
3: 0585; 4: 0178, 0452; 5: 0001; 6: 0001,
0439; 8: 0374; 9: 0479

Wallace, Henry A.
6: 0001

War Department
2: 0329

War effort
2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834; 8: 0714, 0928

War Manpower Commission
2: 0001, 0492

**Washington Committee to Aid the Families of
General Motors Strikers**
District of Columbia 3: 0820

Wellesley Summer Institute for Social Progress
10: 0591

Western Zone
9: 0347; 10: 0278–0300

Winnipeg, Manitoba
10: 0883

Women
and labor movement 1: 0003, 0498, 0655,
0808; 2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834;
3: 0262, 0376, 0585; 4: 0001, 0178, 0452,
0613; 5: 0001, 0255; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560,
0730; 7: 0001, 0353, 0559, 0700; 8: 0374,
0576, 0688, 0714; 9: 0001, 0163, 0294,
0347, 0479; 10: 0247, 0278–0300, 0453,
0477, 0810, 0836, 0842, 0896, 0992
and rock 'n' roll music 8: 0374
see also American Federation of Women's
Auxiliaries of Labor; International Ladies
Auxiliary; Ladies Auxiliary; National
Council of Negro Women

**Women's Action Committee for Victory and
Lasting Peace**
3: 0585

Women's Division of the Salvation Army
1: 0808; 2: 0834

Women United for the United Nations
10: 0992

Workers Defense League
1: 0655, 0808, 0329; 4: 0001, 0178; 6: 0001

Workers education
1: 0202, 0498, 0808; 2: 0658, 0834; 3: 0001,
0262, 0376, 0585; 4: 0001, 0178, 0452,
0613; 5: 0001, 0255; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560,
0730; 9: 0294; 10: 0896

Workers' Service Program
1: 0498

Works Progress Administration
1: 0003

Works Projects Administration
1: 0498; 8: 0714

World War II
defense efforts 1: 0655
demobilization 3: 0001, 0585, 0820; 9: 0001
housing 2: 0492, 0834; 3: 0001, 0820
prices 1: 0808; 2: 0492; 3: 0001; 8: 0714, 0928
war effort 2: 0001, 0329, 0492, 0658, 0834;
8: 0714, 0928

WTUL (Women's Trade Union League)
1: 0498, 0655, 0808; 2: 0001, 0329, 0658,
0834; 3: 0262, 0376; 4: 0001, 0178, 0452,
0613; 5: 0001, 0255; 6: 0001, 0269, 0560;
7: 0001, 0353, 0559, 0700; 8: 0374, 0714;
9: 0163, 0294; 10: 0896, 0992

Young Women's Christian Association
4: 0452

Youth Councils
3: 0376, 0585

Frame