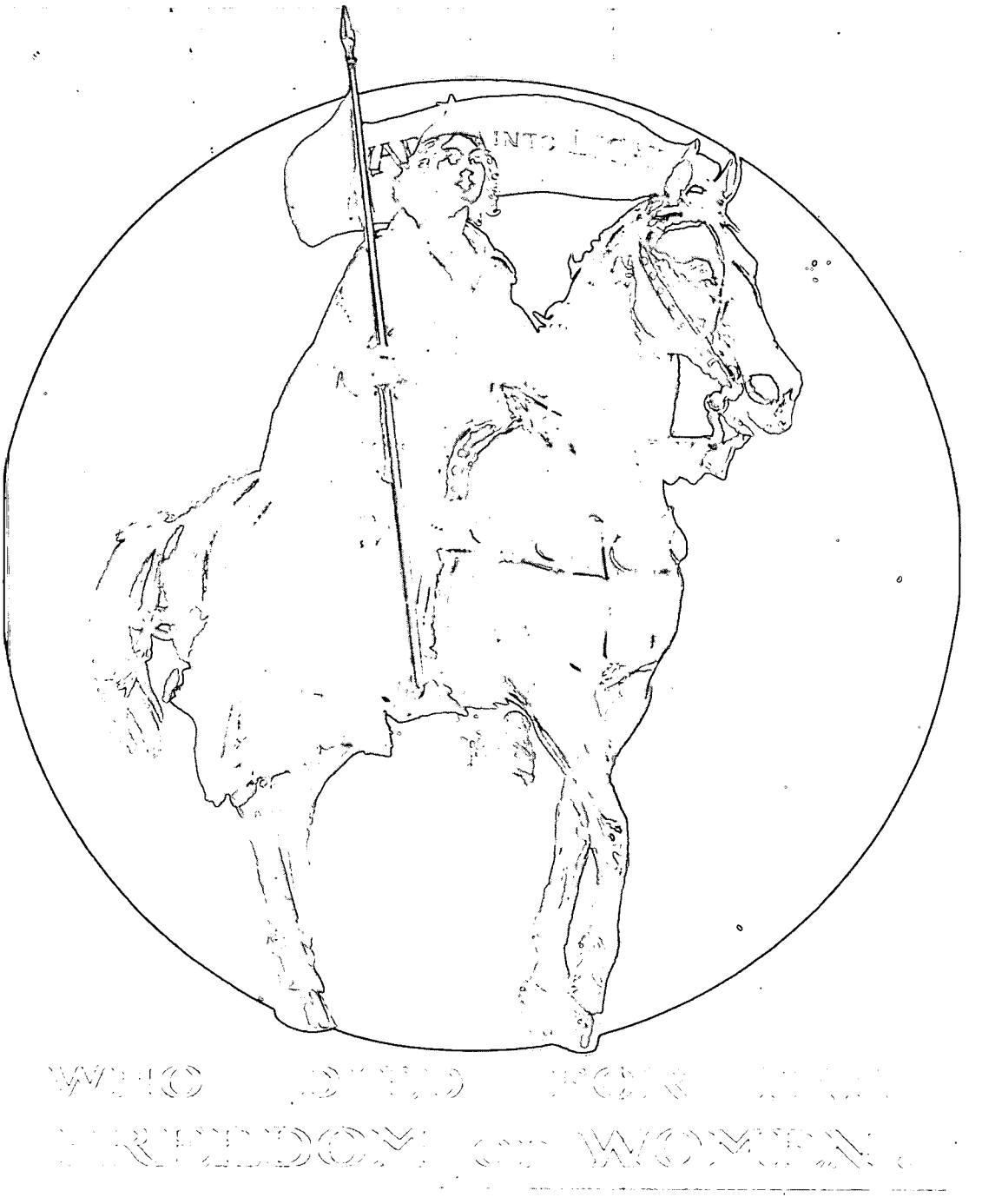


National Woman's Party Papers, 1913-1974

The Guide to the Microform Collection

THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY PAPERS

1913-1974

A GUIDE

TO THE MICROFILM EDITION

EDITED BY

THOMAS C. PARDO

Microfilming Corporation of America
1620 Hawkins Avenue P.O. Box 10
Sanford, North Carolina 27330

1979

ISBN 0-667-00538-2 (guide)

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NOTE TO THE RESEARCHER

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HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

The National Woman's Party (NWP) was founded in 1913 by Alice Paul. Known at that time as the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, this independent, nonpartisan woman's organization, located in Washington, D.C., was formerly the congressional office of the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA). Paul and her associates broke away from NAWSA early in 1913 because of a dispute over the proper strategy to employ to secure the right to vote. Officials of NAWSA, such as Dr. Anna Howard Shaw and Carrie Chapman Catt, advocated a state-by-state approach to the issue of woman's suffrage, while Paul and the NWP (the organization changed its name to the National Woman's Party in 1916) campaigned in favor of a federal amendment (Susan B. Anthony Amendment) guaranteeing the enfranchisement of women. Although this conflict persisted throughout the final years of the suffrage fight, the NWP continued to pursue its ultimate goal of a Suffrage Amendment with aggressiveness and perseverance.

The Party's tactics during the suffrage fight were modeled after the militant campaign being conducted at the same time by the British suffragettes. The source for these spirited tactics was Alice Paul's own experience as a rock-throwing, hunger-striking suffragette in England prior to 1913. During the suffrage campaign, NWP members lobbied continuously with congressmen and President Wilson, held numerous rallies and parades across the country, campaigned against the Democrats for failing to support suffrage, picketed the White House, and were arrested and compelled to endure the agony of forced-feeding following hunger strikes in the District of Columbia jails. Fortunately, these unique and, to some observers, shocking tactics were successful as the Suffrage Amendment was finally ratified in August 1920.

Following the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, the NWP reorganized in February 1921, and began its long and difficult campaign for equal rights for women. For more than fifty years, Alice Paul and the NWP worked towards raising the legal, social, and economic status of women in the United States and around the world. The most significant example of the NWP's devotion to the cause of women's rights was reflected in its half-century struggle for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA).

The ERA was drafted by Alice Paul and was first introduced in Congress in December 1923 by Sen. Charles Curtis of Kansas and Rep. Daniel Anthony of Kansas, a nephew of the famous suffragist Susan B. Anthony. The original wording of the ERA (known by Party members as the Lucretia Mott Amendment), as introduced by Curtis and Anthony, was: "Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States, and every place subject to its jurisdiction." In 1943, the current

version of the ERA was drafted by Paul and accepted by the Senate Judiciary Committee as follows: "Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

For almost fifty years, the NWP had the ERA introduced in every session of Congress. Alice Paul and the NWP encouraged the passage of the ERA through numerous interviews with members of Congress; securing congressional endorsements through the distribution of candidate pledge cards; receiving Presidential support for the Amendment; sponsoring radio broadcasts about the Amendment; forming ad hoc legislative and congressional committees consisting of representatives from other women's groups supporting the Amendment; testifying at hearings before the House and Senate Judiciary Committees; securing endorsements from other women's organizations, interest groups, and the national political parties; and lobbying against opposition tactics to minimize the potency of the Amendment, as revealed in the Lucas' Sex Disqualification Amemdment, Biological Status Bills, the Hayden Rider, the Hunt-Harrison substitute, and the Ervin amendments. The perseverance of the NWP was eventually rewarded as the House of Representatives and the Senate passed the ERA in 1971 and 1972, respectively.

While the campaign for the ERA was the foremost concern of the NWP after suffrage was won, the Party supported and fought for other issues pertinent to the overall struggle for women's equality. During the 1920s and early 1930s, the NWP was active in broadening women's rights on the state and local levels. Throughout the 1920s, the NWP's Legal Research Department drafted over 600 pieces of legislation aimed at equal rights for women. More than 300 of these bills were passed by state legislatures during the decade. The NWP legislation covered numerous areas of state law, including custody rights of children, jury service, property rights, reinstatement of maiden name after marriage, divorce rights, estate administration, guardianship rights, contract powers, and civil liability.

The Legal Research Department also drafted extensive reports regarding the legal status of women in each state. These reports were written in the early and mid-1920s and covered not only all facets of state law pertaining to women, but also analyzed labor laws and constitutional provisions as they affected women. Beyond legal research, the NWP was successful in lobbying for equal rights "blanket bills" in Louisiana and Wisconsin in 1921. Alice Paul led the NWP in organizing two "Women for Congress" campaigns in 1924 and 1926. While the NWP was unable to have any of its candidates elected to office in 1924, the results of the 1926 campaign were much better as Rep. Florence P. Kahn of California, Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, Rep. Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, and Rep. Katherine Langley of Kentucky were elected in their respective districts. During the Depression, Party activity in the states and local communities decreased sharply, although a number of spirited members worked vigorously to protect women's jobs in the private and public sector.

Party activity in the states was confined, for the most part, to the first few years following the reorganization convention in 1921. The NWP abandoned its state programs largely because of the high priority status of the ERA campaign, the lack of substantial progress being made on women's equality issues in the state legislatures, and the growing skepticism expressed by numerous Party members about the "permanent" quality of women's legislation in the states vis-a-vis a federal amendment guaranteeing equal rights.

Beyond the state activities, much more time and energy were expended by the NWP in securing equal rights for women through agencies of the federal government and Congress. One area of federal legislation which was of paramount importance to the NWP in the 1920s and 1930s was equal nationality laws for women. The NWP lobbied successfully, along with other women's groups, for the adoption of favorable nationality legislation which eliminated many discriminations against women in the areas of citizenship rights, marriage to an alien, residence in a foreign land, and determination of citizenship status for children in a marriage with an alien. Some of the achievements made by the NWP in the field of nationality law included the passage of the Cable Act of 1922 and its subsequent revisions in 1930 and 1931, and the passage of the Dickstein-Copeland bill in 1934. The crowning achievement of the NWP's nationality campaign occurred in May 1934 when President Roosevelt signed the Equal Nationality Treaty. This treaty, which was drafted by Alice Paul, entitled women to equal treatment in the field of nationality law.

The most important single legislative campaign undertaken by the NWP (with the exception of the ERA) and its Government Workers' Council was the fight to repeal Section 213 of the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1932, better known as the 1932 Economy Act. This section prohibited federal employees from working for the government when their spouses (interpreted as husbands) were also government employees. The NWP worked strenuously for five years to repeal this section but support for the measure in Congress proved formidable enough to keep the regulation enforced. Finally, through organized lobbying by the NWP and other women's groups, Section 213 was repealed in 1937.

Beyond the scope of the nationality and Section 213 campaigns, the NWP worked for women's rights in other areas of federal service and legislation. In the 1920s and 1930s, the Party campaigned for the appointment of women to high federal positions. Some of the NWP efforts in these appointment cases were successful, as witnessed in the naming of Jessie Dell as a United States Civil Service Commissioner in 1926 and Emma Wold as a technical advisor to the Conference on the Codification of International Law in 1930. Party officials were largely successful in eliminating many of the sex discrimination clauses in the codes of the National Recovery Administration in 1933 and 1934. The NWP also worked for the adoption of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, which established, for the first time, federal wage and hour guidelines for all persons regardless of sex. More recently, the NWP, under the leadership of Alice Paul and Caruthers Berger, campaigned successfully for the inclusion of Title VII within the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The adoption of Title VII as part of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 was vitally

important in the larger campaign for women's rights because it strictly prohibited discrimination on the basis of sex.

The NWP did not confine its campaign for equal rights strictly to the state and federal levels. Throughout its history, Alice Paul and the NWP realized that the "second-class" legal status of women was an international problem as well. Consequently, the NWP devoted a great amount of time and energy towards fighting for women's rights worldwide. In the mid-1920s, the Party, through the International Advisory Council and the Committee on International Action, launched its international campaign by aligning with other women's equality organizations including the Six Point Group and the Open Door Council (later known as the Open Door International). From these initial ventures, the NWP continued its international activities by working with the Inter-American Commission of Women, the Women's Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, the International Labor Organization, and the World Woman's Party.

In 1928, the NWP assisted in the establishment of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW). This commission served as an advisory and policy-planning unit of the Pan American Union (Organization of American States) and was designed to investigate the legal, social, economic, and political problems of women in the Western Hemisphere. The NWP's impact on the IACW, from 1928 to 1938, was significant in terms of both personnel on the commission and issues brought to the attention of the Pan American Union. During the IACW's first ten years of operation, Doris Stevens, a prominent NWP member, was the chairman of the commission, while Alice Paul and other NWP members served on the IACW's Nationality Committee. From an issues perspective, the NWP's egalitarian philosophy strongly influenced IACW policy reports and recommendations, as witnessed in the drafting of the Equal Nationality Treaty and the Equal Rights Treaty and the commitment to expand women's civil and political rights. In 1938, the NWP withdrew its support for the IACW because of technical disputes arising from the ouster of Doris Stevens as chairman and the permanent seating of members on the commission.

Another area of international concern for the NWP was seeking equality measures for women in the League of Nations and the International Labor Organization. Beginning in 1930, the Party worked diligently at the League of Nations through its membership in Equal Rights International. NWP members, including Alice Paul, Ella Riegel, and Grace White, cooperated with the Women's Consultative Committee of the League to elevate the legal status of women. Unfortunately for the NWP, substantive results in this sluggish international organization were not forthcoming. For ten years, the NWP and other women's groups tried unsuccessfully to halt the ratification process of The Hague nationality convention of 1930. This nationality convention contained several provisions which discriminated against women. Alice Paul and the NWP also received little support from League delegates for the Equal Nationality Treaty and the Equal Rights Treaty. Virtually the only optimistic sign given by the League to equality-minded women in the 1930s was the formation of a committee of legal experts to study the status of women throughout the world. The war in Europe, however, forced this committee to cease its investigation without any major reports or recommendations.

Party involvement with the International Labor Organization (ILO) was also frustrating, but the NWP and other women's groups managed to secure more favorable actions from this organization than from the League. Dedicated to the revocation of protective labor covenants which imposed unfair maximum-hour and minimum-wage guidelines upon women employees, the NWP worked unsuccessfully for the repeal of the 1919 Night Work Convention which prohibited female employment between the hours of 10:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. The Party was successful, however, in its campaign for the withdrawal of several key clauses in the ILO "indigenous worker" treaty of 1938. The clauses in this document would supposedly have eliminated all employment opportunities, excluding domestic work, for native women in territorial lands.

The most important event in the international affairs of the NWP was the formation of the World Woman's Party (WWP). The WWP, which was founded in 1938 by Alice Paul, served as the NWP's international office for the promotion of equal rights for women around the world. As a functioning organization from 1938 to 1954, the WWP engaged in a variety of activities for the expansion of women's rights worldwide. Following its formation in 1938 in Geneva, Switzerland, the WWP became a refugee center for prominent European women fleeing from the war and the horrors of totalitarianism. When the WWP was forced to abandon its Geneva headquarters in 1941, Alice Paul shifted operations to the NWP headquarters in the Belmont House in Washington, D.C. While in Washington, the WWP continued to work on numerous nationality and refugee cases pertaining to European women and their families who had come to the United States as a result of the war.

In 1945, the WWP moved its headquarters to New York City and resumed its equality campaign by successfully lobbying for the inclusion of equality provisions within the United Nations Charter. These equality provisions were not only included within the preamble of the Charter, but were also attached to the purposes and principles of the United Nations and the operations of its various organizations. Besides the Charter, the United Nations served as the primary institution from which the WWP sought to implement its broad program for women's equality. The WWP worked in close consultation with the Commission on the Status of Women and the Commission on Human Rights, both of which are sub-organizations of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. Some of the WWP's accomplishments in its United Nations campaign included numerous reports on equal pay for equal work, nationality, territorial law affecting women, family law, marriage law, and property rights for women; the expansion of political and civil rights for women in member nations and territories; and, most importantly, the inclusion of equal rights provisions within the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Beyond the scope of activities in the United Nations, the WWP also was instrumental in securing equal rights provisions within the political and civil rights conventions adopted at the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogota, Columbia, in 1948.

While the NWP was never large in size (the largest yearly membership of the Party was approximately 60,000 in the late suffrage years) and was often overshadowed and, many times, ridiculed by more renowned women's organizations, the importance of the NWP as a women's rights group supporting the ERA cannot be understated in terms of the total perspective of 20th-century American women's history. Compared with other women's organizations, the NWP's sole devotion to equal rights was unique, unheralded, and, according to some historians, advanced for its time. Consequently, it is important for the researcher to recognize that the NWP was, for many years, the only national organization committed to raising the legal status of women through the Equal Rights Amendment and other equality measures.

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY ACTIVITIES

1913 - 1919

There are less than three reels of correspondence for the period, 1913-1919. Due to the lack of correspondence in this microfilm edition pertaining to the suffrage activities of the National Woman's Party, it is recommended that the researcher utilize the following "eyewitness" accounts for additional information: *The Story of the Woman's Party*, by Inez Haynes Irwin (1921); *Jailed for Freedom*, by Doris Stevens (1920); *Lifting the Curtain: The State and National Woman Suffrage Campaigns in Pennsylvania as I Saw Them*, by Caroline Katzenstein (1955).

1920

The National Woman's Party (NWP) concentrated most of its efforts in 1920 towards the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, which would grant the right of suffrage to women. At this particular time, Alice Paul was chairman of the Party and its National Executive Committee, while Elizabeth Selden Rogers served as chairman of the National Advisory Council. Correspondence for this year centers primarily upon the campaigns for ratification in Delaware and Tennessee, with some materials covering Party efforts at the Republican and Democratic national conventions.

The activities in Delaware were crucial to the Party, since only one more state was needed for ratification of the Amendment. Under the leadership of Florence Bayard Hilles, the Delaware state chairman, the NWP utilized all of its resources toward securing the final state. Correspondence between Alice Paul, Anita Pollitzer, Elsie Hill, Betty Gram, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, and Mabel Vernon reveal a Party strategy in Delaware which attempted to satisfy both political parties. To the Republicans, NWP leaders stressed their leadership role in securing the right to vote in other states, implying that the Republicans would benefit handsomely from the votes of women if they could agree on the issue in Delaware. To the Democrats, the NWP emphasized the need to begin deomonstrating leadership in women's affairs by ratifying the Amendment in Delaware. The debate in Delaware on the Amendment was considered again and, on this occasion, the state senate passed the measure by a vote of 11 to 6. In the state assembly, however, the Amendment was tabled for the remainder of the session.

In May, petitioners in Ohio filed suit against the state for the way in which the state legislature ratified the Amendment. The petitioners claimed they had the right, through initiative and referendum,

to determine the fate of the Amendment as well as other state acts. To counteract the suit, the NWP employed lawyers Shippen Lewis, George Wharton Pepper, and William Draper Lewis. These attorneys claimed that the initiative and referendum were designed for use in special circumstances, not for altering all legislation coming before the state assembly. They also argued that the legislature was the representative voice of the people in the state, and that the legislature's action on the Amendment reflected the true feelings of Ohio's citizens toward woman suffrage. In June, the Ohio state courts and the United States Supreme Court upheld the validity of Ohio's ratification.

In June, NWP members went to the Republican and Democratic national conventions to gain support for suffrage in those states which had not ratified the Amendment, and to lobby for the insertion of a suffrage plank within the Republican and Democratic platforms. On June 9 at the Republican convention, the Party picketed the convention hall after the delegates failed to endorse a suffrage plank in the platform. Unlike previous occasions, the NWP demonstrators were not arrested by the police. Following the convention, a delegation of NWP officials including Alice Paul, Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, and Genevieve Allen, went to Washington to discuss the Amendment with Sen. Warren G. Harding, the Republican Presidential nominee. Harding informed the Party members that he would work for the ratification of the Amendment. At San Francisco, the Democrats adopted a plank in the party platform endorsing the Suffrage Amendment. Among the NWP members who worked for the suffrage plank in the Democratic platform were Abby Scott Baker, Betty Gram, Elizabeth Kent, Izetta Jewel Brown, and Sara Bard Field.

After the political conventions and the unsuccessful campaign in Delaware, the NWP turned its attention to Tennessee, a conservative state with formidable opposition to suffrage. Sue White, an attorney from Jackson, Tennessee, supervised the Tennessee campaign. White conducted the NWP campaign on three levels of activity: (1) active lobbying in the state legislature; (2) having Gov. James Cox of Ohio, the Democratic Presidential nominee, and Sen. Harding apply pressure on the Tennessee legislators to pass the Amendment; and (3) having Alice Paul lobby for congressional support of the Amendment in the state. In response to pleas from White, Gov. William Roberts convened a special session of the state legislature on August 9, after the United States Supreme Court struck down a Tennessee statute prohibiting any legislature from debating a federal amendment between the time of its congressional passage and the election of a new assembly. Following the opening of the session, White and her Party workers canvassed the entire state legislature and worked diligently, through private conferences and party caucases, on those firmly opposed to the Amendment. After ten days of lobbying and debate, the Tennessee legislature ratified the Amendment on August 18, thus becoming the 36th state to ratify the Nineteenth Amendment. With the passage of the Amendment, the NWP's campaign to secure the suffrage for women was finally achieved.

The remaining correspondence for the year illustrates the euphoria and perplexity which followed the ratification of the Suffrage

Amendment. Concern was expressed by Alice Paul and other NWP officers about the future direction of the Party. Some officers advocated disbanding the organization, while others suggested that the Party reorganize and begin a campaign for equal rights for women. In response to this situation, Paul announced, in November, that the NWP would hold a convention in February 1921, to discuss the future of the organization and to seek new guidelines of operation, if the membership should wish the Party's continuance.

1921

The NWP reorganized its committee structure and selected new goals at a convention held in Washington on February 15-19. To pay for convention activities and to clear a debt of $25,000 from the suffrage campaign, Alice Paul and other officers asked for a five dollar donation from each member. Enough money was raised to eliminate the debt and to make the newly organized Party financially solvent. The convention was well attended with more than 500 NWP delegates and non-voting representatives from 60 women's organizations present. Among the non-voting organizations represented at the reorganization convention were the National Council of Women, National Consumers' League, National Women's Trade Union League, National Women's Christian Temperance Union, National League of Women Voters, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. The attitude expressed by many of these organizations towards the NWP was one of cooperation and friendship, although these groups were concerned about the future direction of the Party regarding equal rights.

The convention opened in the crypt of the United States Capitol with and unveiling ceremony of Adelaide Johnson's sculpture of the three suffrage pioneers, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Lucretia Mott. Speaking at the ceremony were Jane Addams of Hull House, Speaker Joseph Gillett of the House of Representatives, and Sara Bard Field, a founding member of the NWP. Debate on future Party structure and goals constituted the remainder of the convention agenda. The NWP decided to disband its previous suffrage operations and reorganize with a program seeking equal rights for women. This new goal of the NWP was stated in these words:

> "The enfranchisement of women having been won in the United States, the object of this association shall be to secure equality of women with men in the United States . . ."

The NWP now sought an end to all legal discrimination against women in federal and state statutues. The Party also proposed to begin drafting a federal Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) to the Constitution and to prepare the necessary equal rights bills for Congress and state legislatures which would be needed to implement the ERA.

The structure of the NWP was altered to include a National Council of 26 or more members. The National Council replaced the National Advisory Council as the policy-making body of the NWP. During the convention, Elsie Hill was elected temporary chairman and Gail Laughlin was elected temporary vice-chairman of the National Council. After the first few meetings of the Council, Alva Belmont was elected president of the NWP; Alice Paul, vice-president; and Elsie Hill, chairman of the National Council.

Racial discrimination was obvious to black delegates at the convention. In an article for *The Nation*, Freda Kirchwey detailed the instances of discrimination and aloofness displayed by the Party towards its black delegates. Kirchwey charged that there was a lack of suitable representation of black women at the convention, that the floor was denied to black speakers during the business sessions, and that the black delegates were not allowed to use the elevator during the meetings. While the NWP officers denied these accusations, incoming correspondence reflects NWP concern over Kirchwey's allegations.

During the year, a great deal of time was spent drafting the ERA and preparing a "blanket" equal rights bill for Congress and the states. Party officers, including Burnita Shelton Matthews, Emma Wold, and Alice Paul, assisted the principal attorneys, Shippen Lewis, George Gordon Battle, Albert Levitt, and Frank P. Walsh in the drafting of the ERA. More than 180 different versions of the Amendment were considered before the final draft was suitable for introduction in Congress. During the time spent constructing the ERA, the NWP officers and attorneys conferred with some of the most brilliant legal minds in the country, including Felix Frankfurter of the Yale Law School, William Draper Lewis of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, and Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School. Correspondence with these figures reveals two major concerns with the ERA. First, these individuals advocated the pursuance of equal rights in the state legislatures before introducing a federal amendment in Congress; Frankfurter was most emphatic on this point. Their second point of concern centered around whether the ERA would jeopardize existing "welfare" or "protective" laws which guaranteed maximum hours and minimum wages for women employees. This same concern was also expressed by other women's groups at this time. The NWP's attorneys assured these noted legal scholars and women's groups that the ERA would not infringe on existing laws. In fact, the NWP, at this particular time, was quite supportive of protective legislation <u>for women</u>, and sought to maintain conciliatory relations with other women's groups on this vital point. In time, the NWP's position on protective legislation and the ERA would radically change.

The NWP also spent considerable time drafting a "blanket bill" which would insure equal rights for women within federal and state law. The federal "blanket bill" attempted to (1) grant to women who were married to foreign citizens the right to choose their own citizenship instead of having their citizenship depend entirely upon that of their husband; (2) declare that there shall be no discrimination against women in government service; and (3) remove all discrimination against

women in the District of Columbia codes. The "blanket bill" for the states was a sweeping measure of legal reform. The bill would guarantee the continuation of existing protective legislation, standardize state law regarding women, expedite the complex process leading to full equal rights, and minimize the cost involved in establishing such legislation. The state bill also sought to repeal discriminatory statutes which pertained to suffrage, public office, civil service employment, jury duty, domicile, property, wages, contracts, estate administration, custody of children, and divorce.

The NWP campaigned aggressively for equal rights in eleven states during the year. Successes were noted in the passage of a jury service bill in Maine and a bill granting women the right to hold public office in Delaware. The most significant gains made by the Party were seen in Wisconsin and Louisiana which respectively passed "blanket" equal rights bills in June and November. Work on state legal digests, a program proposed at the February convention, began under the direction of Burnita Shelton Matthews. These digests, which consisted of laws relating to women, were written by members of the Legal Research Department and the Woman's Research Foundation. During the year, these two research groups completed digests for Maryland, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia, and Florida. Matthews distributed a copy of the digest to each respective state branch with the understanding that the state officers would devise "blanket" legislation most suitable and practical to the needs of women in that state.

In August, the NWP began its campaign for the appointment of women to Federal positions by actively working for the appointment of Gail Laughlin of Colorado to the office of United States Assistant Attorney General. Alice Paul and several NWP officers held several meetings with Attorney General Harry Daugherty and attempted to persuade him to recommend Laughlin to the Senate for confirmation. Maud Younger, the NWP legislative chairman, instructed all state chairmen and influential members to send letters and telegrams to Daugherty and President Harding supporting the appointment. In addition, the officers of the Colorado branch, especially Lillian H. Kerr, Dr. Caroline E. Spencer, and Katherine Ward Fisher, worked diligently to convince the state's senators and representatives to actively lend their support to Laughlin. Unfortunately for the NWP, Daugherty failed to choose Laughlin for the position.

In December, Party members met in Washington to discuss legislative strategy for the upcoming year. Upon the advice of Alice Paul and Maud Younger, the Party chose to center its "blanket bill" campaign in nine states, including New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Maryland, and Mississippi. Younger also announced the strategy which would be implemented in the near future to secure passage of the ERA in Congress. First, an extensive information file would be created on each member of Congress using a questionnaire to determine his party affiliation, attitude towards equal rights, and other concerns. Following the compilation of these questionnaires, the NWP would organize its lobbying efforts upon individual members

of Congress rather than by party or regional blocs, as practiced in the suffrage campaign. Finally, after a presumed quick passage of the ERA by Congress, Younger predicted that the NWP would have to wage a difficult ratification campaign in the states.

1922

A debate over the wording, structure, and appropriateness of the ERA continued throughout the year. Shippen Lewis and Albert Levitt helped NWP officers refine the wording of the Amendment, but all contributors considered that its introduction in Congress would not be advisable during the year. In January, encouraging letters came from Capitol Hill where Sen. Charles Curtis of Kansas and Rep. Simeon Fess of Ohio promised the NWP that they would gladly introduce the ERA in Congress when the framing of the Amendment had been completed.

As the NWP pursued its ERA objective, outside encouragement from the legal community and other women's groups diminished. Felix Frankfurter, Roscoe Pound, and William Draper Lewis all concluded, in correspondence with Alice Paul and Burnita Shelton Matthews, that the ERA would effectively repeal all protective legislation designed for women in industry. The consensus of opinion from these legal scholars revealed their lack of support for the ERA because of its supposed disregard for women's true interests and its lack of progressive intent.

The framing of the ERA and the national program supporting equal rights sponsored by the NWP proved to be the breaking point in relations with other women's groups as well. Early in the year, Paul continued to defend the proposition that the interests of working women would not be harmed in any way by the proposed Amendment. Paul's view regarding the relationship between the ERA and working women was not now advocated as vigorously as in 1921, because she began to feel that all industrial legislation, protective or otherwise, should be based solely upon the nature of work and not upon sex. Nevertheless, leaders from the Consumers' League and the League of Women Voters, including Florence Kelley and Maud Wood Park, announced their firm opposition to the NWP and the Amendment. Kelley's opposition to the ERA came at a Consumers' League convention in December 1921 when she asked Paul to postpone consideration of the Amendment for the immediate future. In reply, Paul refused to accept this condition, thereby terminating any semblance of cooperation between the two groups. Margaret Dreier Robins of the National Women's Trade Union League (WTUL) reserved her opinion until the WTUL convention in February when she invited Paul to offer a statement regarding the NWP's activities. Following the address and a negotiating session between the two leaders, Robins also announced her opposition to the Amendment.

Organizational and fund-raising events sponsored by the NWP were quite successful during the year. In the fall, Anita Pollitzer toured the Midwest with ballet dancer, Olga Petrova, in search of funds and new members. Mme. Petrova was touring with the ballet, "The White Peacock", and agreed to speak on behalf of the NWP in those

cities where she was performing, such as Madison, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, and Chicago. Organizational activities were occurring in New York and New Jersey, while legislation for women was pending in these states. In New York, particularly New York City, the Party established its largest chapter outside of the District of Columbia. In New Jersey, Elizabeth Vrooman led the organizational activities with especially large turnouts in the northern part of the state. In the fall, Mrs. A. O. Clark spent three months successfully organizing state branches in Oregon and Washington.

The largest fund-raising and membership drives during the year occurred in the South. Southern state chapters in Texas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana were organized respectively by NWP organizers Lavinia Egan, Mrs. John Dallas Wilkinson, and Ella Phelps Crump. The southern state branches grew rapidly, but the development did not occur without a major stipulation concerning Party membership. Crump delivered a message from the southern members to Alice Paul warning against the admission of black women to the National Council and, indirectly, to the Party. Paul's reply indicated no explicit adherence to this demand, but she did assure the southern organizers that black members would not be actively recruited by the Party.

The legislative record of the NWP revealed some successes in the states and in Congress and caused a shift in the equal rights strategy. Legislative victories were achieved in the following states as a result of Party lobbying: Georgia, in inheritance and testamentary guardianship laws; Maryland, in the right to hold public office; Massachusetts, in guardianship law; Mississippi, in custody and guardianship laws; and in Virginia, in domicile, inheritance, estate claims, and administration of estates laws. Clearly, what had developed in the state campaigns during the year was a breakdown in the "blanket bill" stragegy. While the NWP continued to submit blanket bills to the legislatures, defects in several states and the adoption of specific clauses in other states encouraged a shift in Party thinking regarding state legislation. Correspondence between NWP officers reveals an expansion in the strategy to include the drafting of specific bills on various legal subjects.

On the federal level, the NWP lobbied for the successful passage of the Cable Act, which occurred on September 22. Sponsored by Rep. John L. Cable of Ohio, this resolution prevented an American woman from losing her citizenship upon marriage to an alien. The bill also required an alien woman to register for naturalization independent of her husband.

The congressional and state elections of 1922 proved to be a pivotal moment in the Party's program for equal rights, particularly in its impact upon future election campaigns. In this particular election, three women were seeking seats in the United States Senate, fourteen in the House of Representatives, two for governorships and many more for state and local offices. While the NWP did not sponsor a national campaign for these candidates as they would in later years,

they did give local support to women candidates. The election was a complete disaster as no major women's candidate was elected to office. The only success which could be considered favorable to women was the re-election of feminist advocate Simeon Fess to Congress, a race enthusiastically supported by the Ohio branch of the NWP and National Council member, Mrs. John Gordon Battelle. Angered by these disastrous election results, Alice Paul sharply criticized American women for not actively supporting women candidates. Vowing not to have a repitition of this incident and pledging herself to always support the presence of women in elective office, Paul instructed the NWP to develop a program which encouraged women's participation in political affairs.

On May 21, the NWP headquarters at the "Old Brick Capitol" in Washington was dedicated with impressive ceremonies. Party members from all parts of the country attended this festive occasion. Commemorative addresses were given by Sen. Curtis, Rep. Fess, and Sen. Thaddeus Caraway of Arkansas. During the ceremonies, greetings from state governors, foreign dignitaries, and leaders of many national women's organizations were placed in the cornerstone of the headquarters.

In November, the NWP held a conference for all national and state officers. The purpose of the conference was to discuss legislative policy and state organizational activities. One of the conference highlights was the drafting of a set of ideals for the Party. Deliberation on a statement of ideals was brief as the officers unanimously agreed to the "Declaration of Principles" written by Alice Paul. This declaration was adapted largely from the "Declaration of Sentiments and Resolutions" which was written by Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton during the 1848 Equal Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, New York. Most of the statements contained in the modern declaration were copied from the original document, with the exception of an opening statement which recognized the existence of the Suffrage Amendment. As in the original statement, the "Declaration of Principles" proclaimed equal rights for women in the areas of public life, education, industry, and the professions, and in the laws of inheritance, property, title, income, trade, employment, divorce, personal safety, contracts, citizenship, child custody, and guardianship. Another major event which occurred at the conference was the presentation of a gift of money by Dr. Donald R. Hooker and Edith Houghton Hooker for the establishment of a new journal entitled, *Equal Rights*. The first journal, *The Suffragist*, ceased publication in February 1921 because of the reorganization of the Party. During the interim period, the NWP published a one-page bulletin informing its members of the state legislative activities and the early ERA campaign. As a result of the Hookers' generous donation, the National Council decided to begin publication of *Equal Rights* in the winter of 1923.

1923

The internal structure of the NWP was expanded in February to include a Professional Council consisting of representatives from such fields as nursing (Lavinia Dock), acting (Mary Shaw), writing (Zona Gale),

journalism (Ruth Hale), law (Emma Gillett), government (Laura Berrien), medicine (Dr. Mary O'Malley), and homemaking (Anna Kelton Wiley), among others. The purpose of the Council was to assist in the formulation of policy affecting the various occupations and to serve as an organizing bureau attracting other professional women to join the Party.

On February 17, the first issue of *Equal Rights* was published and distributed to NWP members. This weekly periodical, published by Edith Houghton Hooker and Dora G. Ogle, reported on the activities and policies of the Party. Articles were contributed by members and officers of the NWP, feminists from other nations, and a group of associate editors consisting of noted authors, poets, and journalists. Among the best known of these contributors were Crystal Eastman, Zona Gale, Ruth Hale, Zoe Beckley, and Inez Haynes Irwin.

Membership recruiting in 1923 for the NWP was concentrated primarily in the Midwest, especially Illinois and Michigan. Helping in the Midwestern effort was Alva Belmont, who toured the region in the spring. She conferred with various state officers and attended membership functions for the benefit of these branches. The tour proved to be quite successful, as substantially large chapters were organized in Chicago and Detroit.

During the year, the NWP began to experience adverse reactions to its equal rights legislation in the states. In January, Lavinia Egan exhausted Party funds to lobby for a blanket bill in Texas, but the judiciary committee tabled the measure. Again in March, equal rights bills were defeated in Colorado and Minnesota, and the Michigan bill was not given a favorable report by the state's judiciary committee. Despite the growing setbacks, the Party was able to claim legislative victories in such states as Delaware, with passage of laws affecting guardianship, inheritance of estates, equity in estate administration, and apportionment of property for debt settlements; New York, in the areas of child custody, wills, and inheritance; Ohio, with the passage of laws in guardianship, domicile, consent for minors, and majority of age; and Pennsylvania, in the areas of domicile, divorce, and settlement for public relief.

In June, some of the NWP members who assisted in the woman suffrage campaign established a fund in memory of Inez Milholland. Milholland, a founding member of the NWP, died in 1916 while on a speaking trip for woman suffrage in the western states. Under the leadership of Lucy Branham, the Inez Milholland Memorial Fund Committee was organized to raise a permanent endowment fund for the purpose of enabling the NWP to achieve its objective of equal rights for women. The Committee also established a permanent Student's Council later to be known as the Young Women's Council. The Student's Council organized Inez Milholland chapters in women's colleges. The purpose of the Milholland chapters was to attract college women to the Party and to encourage the discussion of feminist issues among students. By the end of the year, the Student's Council successfully organized numerous chapters in women's colleges throughout the Northeast.

During the summer, the Party celebrated the 75th anniversary of the first equal rights convention with pageants in Seneca Falls, New York, and Colorado Springs, Colorado. The Seneca Falls meeting in July was the NWP's first general conference since its 1921 reorganization convention. The festivities at Seneca Falls were quite impressive as the NWP attempted to revive the spirit of the times when Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton established a program for women's equality in 1848. The main highlight of the celebration was a pilgrimage to the grave of Susan B. Anthony at Mt. Hope Cemetery in Rochester. Conference delegates were accompanied in this tribute by the Mayor of Rochester, Clarence D. Van Zandt, and other city officials.

In September, the NWP held a second pageant in commemoration of the 1848 convention at Colorado Springs. Organized and directed by Hazel MacKaye, this pageant was held for the purpose of attracting new members from the western states and establishing new state branches in the Rocky Mountain region. This pageant was more spectacular than the Seneca Falls conference because it featured a re-enactment of the 1848 convention in the Garden of the Gods. Despite the distance from many of the Party's major membership areas, the response to the Colorado pageant was quite large and the NWP's objective of securing new western memberships and state branches was fulfilled.

In November, the NWP held its second conference for national and state officers in Washington. As in the first conference, the officers discussed the upcoming ERA campaign, the financial situation of the NWP, and state activities. One of the major issues raised by Alice Paul at the conference was a need for the Party to concern itself with the international equal rights campaign. Paul specifically suggested that the Party establish procedures for affiliating with other feminist organizations in foreign nations which were seeking equal rights for women. She proposed that the NWP call an international conference of women in 1925 for the purpose of discussing problems of common interest to women and devising ways in which the modern woman's movement could raise the status of women around the world. The Party also instructed Crystal Eastman, who was living in London, to secure information about the procedures for affiliation with the International Woman Suffrage Alliance and the International Council of Women.

Before the conference adjourned, the NWP officers met with President Coolidge at the White House. At this meeting, several of the officers expressed the need for an equal rights amendment in the U. S. Constitution and asked the President for his support in this matter. In reply, Coolidge supported the concept of equal rights, but he did not endorse the ERA.

An important event for the Party occurred in December when Sen. Charles Curtis of Kansas and Rep. Daniel Anthony of Kansas, a distant relative of Susan B. Anthony, introduced the ERA in their respective legislative chambers. (It should be pointed out that the ERA was also known as the Lucretia Mott Amendment in the 1920s and 1930s.) With the Amendment's introduction, however, the NWP had finally changed its attitude regarding equal rights and protective legislation for

women in industry. Party leaders, for the first time, officially rejected protective legislation which was based entirely on sex criteria. The NWP did not object to the existence of an eight-hour day or a minimum wage as long as it was given to all workers, both men and women. With the introduction of the ERA, the Party accepted the objection that the Amendment would inevitably lead to the repeal of all protective laws for women, but they turned this objection on its head by stating that such a development would be beneficial to all women because it would end sex discrimination. In opposition to the ERA and the new NWP position on industrial laws for women, the National Women's Trade Union League, and National Consumers' League, and the National League of Women Voters formed the ad hoc Women's Committee for Industrial Legislation. Among the leaders of this committee were Ethel M. Smith, Florence Kelley, and Maud Wood Park. This committee sent a circular letter to each member of Congress criticizing the ERA for endangering protective laws for women, for simplifying a complicated situation in laws relating to sex criteria, and for catering to the small professional and middle-class group of women from which the NWP gained its staunchest support.

From another perspective, the arguments concerning the ERA highlighted the differences between the NWP and other women's groups and their respective views on the relationship between legislation and women's roles. The NWP believed that men's and women's capabilities were similar and that all legislation designed to perpetuate the traditional notions of woman's frailties was inaccurate. Conversely, the ERA opponents acknowledged the physical differences between men and women and thus considered the Amendment as a dangerous attempt to challenge this "fact of nature". Although the Amendment remained in the House and Senate Judiciary Committee for the rest of the session, the essential arguments emanating from its introduction by the NWP and other women's groups helped to provide the framework from which future debates on equal rights would be presented.

1924

Following the pageants and conferences of 1923, the NWP held a series of membership drives as a means of securing nationwide support for equal rights. In March, Lillian H. Kerr and Caroline E. Spencer directed membership efforts in Colorado. These two women canvassed the entire state, establishing chapters in several cities and farm communities. Florence Bayard Hilles undertook similar membership efforts in Ohio, with assistance from Mrs. James Rector and Mrs. John Gordon Battelle. The largest membership campaign of the year was led by Mabel Vernon. Touring the Midwest and Pacific coast states for five months, Vernon was able to establish many solid areas of support for equal rights, particularly in Nebraska, Minnesota, Iowa, and Washington. By the end of the year, NWP membership was estimated at 8900, with only 1500 subscriptions to *Equal Rights*.

Intra-Party activities also broadened the structure and focus of the organization during the year. A national Finance Committee

was established in May under the supervision of Sarah Thompson Pell. The principal function of this committee was to coordinate financial and investment planning between the state chapters and the national headquarters. More specifically, the planning initiatives included the development of an installment payment plan for membership dues and the creation of a non-dues paying membership for those unable to contribute to the NWP. Later, in November, the Finance Committee also began an endowment program.

Another major event within the Party occurred on April 3 and 4 when the NWP's Government Workers' Council held a conference at the national headquarters. During the meeting, a discussion of current employment practices in the federal government was held and pledges were made to help secure equal pay for women employees, equal opportunity for federal positions, and equal rights. With these recommendations, the conference assisted the Party in broadening its focus upon equal rights.

The campaign for the ERA was staged on several fronts during the year. In February, the NWP sent a deputation of New England members to the White House in hopes of gaining support for the ERA from their "favorite son", President Calvin Coolidge. Coolidge listened attentively to the pleas of the Party members for action on the ERA. While he did not commit himself to an active part in directing passage of the Amendment through Congress, he assured the deputation that the concept of equal rights was a noble ideal and one that needed the support of all Americans. The NWP did secure endorsements from three major women's groups during the year, despite the lack of substantive results at the White House meeting. At an April convention, the American Association of University Women reversed its earlier position and pledged full support for the Amendment. Also joining the AAUW were endorsements from the Washington Woman's Legislative Council, secured by Mable Vernon in her western campaign, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, secured by Alice Paul.

In Congress, genuine progress on the ERA was not forthcoming as the Amendment was tabled in the respective Judiciary Committees. In February, the first hearing on the ERA was postponed as a result of Woodrow Wilson's death and then cancelled for the first session. When Congress reconvened in December, a deputation of NWP officers met with Sen. Albert Cummins of Iowa, the Judiciary Committee chairman, who pledged his support for the bill and promised a fair hearing by his committee on the Amendment's provisions. The deputation then proceeded to the office of Rep. George Scott Graham of Pennsylvania, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who refused to schedule a hearing on the Amendment because the NWP campaigned on behalf of his opponent, Jessie Collett, in the November election. Hence, movement on the ERA for the year was slow, making NWP leaders realize for the first time the difficulties facing them.

While the ERA remained in congressional committees, the NWP was continuing its lobbying activities for legislative reforms in the states. The first test of the Wisconsin equal rights bill occurred in

February when the Kenosha Board of Education issued a ruling which prohibited the future hiring of married women as full-time teachers. In a fortuitous move for the Party, city attorney R. P. Cavanaugh considered the ruling in violation of the 1921 Wisconsin equal rights bill and ordered the board to rescind the measure.

New state legislation affecting women continued to increase with the active support of the Party. Reforms were achieved in such states as Maine, where women were given the right to serve on juries; Maryland, where equal pay provisions were established for women teachers and policewomen, and equity in inheritance of deceased relatives was granted to grandmothers; and New York, where mothers were given equal guardianship rights and women teachers were given equal pay for equal work. The NWP lost a major battle to secure an equal rights bill in the Virginia legislature in February, in spite of the efforts of the Virginia state chairman, Sophie Meredith.

The NWP spent a considerable amount of time in the summer lobbying for the ERA at the national political conventions. Beginning in the spring, members were instructed to persuade state delegations to the Democratic and Republican conventions to secure platform planks endorsing the ERA and the principle of women's equality. The results from this initial activity were surprising, as several delgations pledged their support for these efforts. With the NWP hopeful of achieving its objectives, Party officers were quickly dispatched to the conventions to lobby for the ERA as a platform issue. The numerous meetings and interviews with platform committee members and convention delegates, however, proved futile as both parties rejected motions to insert an ERA plank into their respective platforms. The Party was more successful in getting endorsements from splinter and third party movements than with the major parties. Myrtle Cain lobbied effectively for the endorsement of the Amendment in the platform of the National Farmer-Labor Party. Endorsements for the ERA were also made by the Socialist Party and the Committee for Progressive Political Action.

The mixed results achieved at the various political conventions forced the NWP to develop an alternative plan which would place equal rights in the national political spotlight. The National Council called a conference for August 15-17 at Westport, New York, to establish new guidelines for NWP activities in the general elections. The specific intent of the conference, which attracted more than two hundred delegates from across the country, was to develop strategy for a campaign to elect women to Congress. As a result of the defeats of women congressional candidates in the 1922 campaign, Alice Paul became more determined than ever to elect women to Congress as a means of generating support for the ERA and other women's issues. The basis for the election strategy was formulated on the belief that only women had the experience and understanding to genuinely analyze issues affecting their welfare. The NWP leaders realized that if the campaign failed to elect women to the next Congress, they would have at least initiated a system which would eventually be able to elect women to Congress.

The NWP conferees decided to concentrate their efforts in one major area where the possibility of electing women was more realistic and where the Party would receive national publicity for their actions. A number of candidates and regions were discussed as possible targets, including Lillian H. Kerr, a NWP organizer, who was running for a House seat in Colorado. The NWP finally decided to concentrate its efforts in Pennsylvania where five women were running on various political tickets.

The political activities of the conference were supplemented by a meeting of the Inez Milholland Committee delegates and chapter representatives. One of the principal issues raised at the meeting was the discrimination against women in law and medical schools. Lucy Burnham, chairman of the committee, presented a survey of those academic institutions which did not admit women and suggested that the committee work to eliminate this problem.

The major highlight of both of these conferences was the masque in celebration of women's history and the pilgrimage to the grave of Inez Milholland. The masque, directed by Hazel MacKaye, was a colorful affair outlining important events in the history of women from Egyptian times to the American suffrage struggles. On the final day of the conferences, all the delegates made a pilgrimage to the grave of Inez Milholland, the NWP suffrage martyr. The pilgrimage was well planned, except for the selection of speakers. Deliberately failing to remember the exhaustive civil rights work undertaken by Milholland and hoping to appease the southern delegates, Alice Paul did not invite any of the black delegates or black guests to address the assembly. After the women speakers had offered their tributes to Milholland, John Milholland, her father, closed the proceedings with a stinging criticism of the Party for failing to logically extend the concept of equal rights to blacks. The situation worsened when several black guests of Mr. Milholland offered remarks in praise of his daughter's civil rights activities, while purposefully failing to acknowledge the contributions of the NWP on the issue of equal rights. While the NWP leaders defended their position by declaring that black speakers were unnecessary for this occasion and by reiterating their "openness" regarding black membership, the incident received considerable condemnation by the press and caused some members to withdraw from the Party.

The "Women For Congress" campaign was launched in September under the direction of Doris Stevens. Campaign offices were located in Philadelphia and served as the headquarters for the following five congressional candidates: Jessie Collett, Democrat, of the 2nd District; Jennie Dornblum, LaFollette Party, of the 3rd District; Anita Van Skite, Prohibition Party, of the 9th District; Daisy Detterlein, LaFollette Party, of the 10th District; and Elizabeth A. Culbertson, Prohibition Party, of the 29th District. Many prominent figures within the NWP contributed time and money to the campaign, including Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mable Vernon, Martha Souder, Emma Wold, Anita Pollitzer, and Ethel Barrymore. Party workers canvassed the various districts trying to generate support. The NWP also sponsored a mass rally at Philadelphia's Board Street Theatre on the Sunday before the elections in hopes of inspiring women voters. Despite the NWP's efforts, none

of the candidates won their respective races. As a reaction to this defeat, the Party lost a number of members who felt that this expensive campaign was not a satisfactory way to obtain the ERA. Outside of the NWP campaign, however, women fared much better; two were elected governor, one elected as a U. S. Representative, one elected as a secretary of state, and 88 chosen as state legislators.

During the year, the NWP became quite active in a battle to protect the right of a married women to use her maiden name. In August, the Comptroller-General of the United States, J. R. McCarl, ruled that married women working for the government must use their husband's surname on the payroll. The ruling came from a case involving Dr. Majorie Mason Jarvis who refused to sign her married name to the payroll of St. Elizabeth Hospital. In defense of Dr. Jarvis, the NWP lodged a protest with the Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, asking for a reconsideration of the case. Secretary Work permitted the NWP to file a brief with his office in September. The brief stated that no local, state, or federal law existed which required a married women to use her husband's surname. The issue was compounded when the State Department issued a ruling in October requiring women to use their husband's surname in applying for a passport. Both issues generated considerable publicity both at home and abroad. Helena Normanton, a British feminist attorney, was asked to assist the NWP in these two cases. (Normanton had led the fight to allow a woman the right to choose her maiden or married name in England in 1923.) By the end of the year, these cases were still pending.

1925

The ERA gained some support as hearings were held in February by the House Judiciary Committee. Apparently, Rep. George Scott Graham, the House Judiciary Committee chairman, reversed his previous statement regarding the ERA hearings. The NWP prepared extensively for these hearings. While the hearings did not produce any concrete results, the Party was able to have the ERA discussed in Congress for the first time. On December 8, the Amendment was re-introduced by Sen. Charles Curtis of Kansas and Rep. Daniel Anthony of Kansas. Maud Younger, the NWP Congressional Committee chairman, directed the initial lobbying efforts for the Party by scheduling deputations to Senate and House Judiciary Committee members. Younger promised a more coordinated and intensive campaign than had been waged in the previous session. Meanwhile, the NWP received two more setbacks when the National Council of Catholic Women and the National Board of the Council of Jewish Women failed to endorse the ERA in their legislative programs.

Legislative activity on the federal level centered upon nationality and labor laws. The NWP called for further reform of the Cable Act of 1922 when it interceded in the naturalization case of Mary K. Das. In August, Mary Das married Dr. Taraknath Das, a naturalized citizen whose citizenship was overturned in a 1923 Supreme Court ruling prohibiting the naturalization of Hindus. Consequently, Mrs. Das, an American-born citizen, lost her citizenship rights as a result of the

marriage. In response to the Das case, the NWP called on Congress to amend the Cable Act by providing equality in American nationality laws. More specifically, the Party sought to prevent American-born women from losing their citizenship through marriage to anyone excluded from the United States as a result of the 1923 Supreme Court decision or the Immigration Act of 1924.

In the area of labor law, the NWP protested the introduction of the Johnson amendment to the Constitution in November. In reaction to a 1925 Supreme Court ruling which held that the Arizona minimum wage law for women was unconstitutional, Sen. Hiram Johnson of California introduced a constitutional amendment giving the states the power to enact minimum wage laws for women. The NWP opposed the amendment on the grounds that it was designed along sex guidelines rather than work conditions. Fortunately for the NWP, no action was taken on the amendment in Congress.

On the state level, the NWP was active in the field of industrial legislation, especially in New York. In March, Jane Norman Smith, Doris Stevens, and Mary Murray attended a hearing before the Committee on Labor and Industry. The committee hearing was held for the purpose of gathering testimony on the Mastick-Shonk bill. This bill proposed to establish a maximum 48-hour week for women workers only. The NWP, in conjunction with the Equal Opportunity League, helped to defeat the bill in the General Assembly. A similar piece of legislation, the Joiner bill, was vetoed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith in October, after conferring with NWP members on the legislation.

In other states, the NWP made some progress, although equal rights bills were defeated in New York and Minnesota. The legislature of Delaware passed bills granting equality for women in inheritance on personal property from deceased children and making women responsible in civil wrongs. In New Jersy, the state legislature overrode a gubernatorial veto in granting women teachers equal rights with men teachers. In New York, women were granted equality in the administration of estates, while in Pennsylvania, women were granted equality in administration of estates, guardianship, and custody of children.

The labor emphasis in the legislative events provided the main topic of discussion at the NWP's Midwestern Conference in June. The conference was open to all members and was held in Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, under the auspices of the Michigan state branch. The labor law discussions centered upon the strategies to be used in opposing future protective legislation. The conference delegates also established a new system for the distribution of membership dues to the state and local chapters. The NWP proposed that more funds be distributed to the localities for specific chapter functions and the solicitation of new members. The conference delegates also confirmed changes in leadership which were suggested earlier in the year. Edith Houghton Hooker replaced Elsie M. Hill as chairman of the National Council. Alice Paul refused to continue as vice-president, so the delegates proceeded to elect Margaret Whittemore, Doris Stevens, Elizabeth Selden Rogers, Myrtle Cain, and Mrs. John D. Wilkinson as the new vice-presidents.

The decision to expand the number of vice-presidents was based on the idea of having each woman represent a particular region, although each of these vice-presidents did not have to live in the area chosen for representation. On the final day of the conference, the delegates were treated to a pageant entitled "Equality". Like the masque of 1924, this affair highlighted the major events of the woman's movement, concluding with an optimistic vision of equality for all women in the future.

The NWP was active in securing the appointments of two women for positions in the federal government. On August 8, President Coolidge announced that he would replace the late Helen H. Gardener, former U. S. Civil Service Commissioner, with a woman. Following this announcement, the Government Workers' Council of the NWP met at the NWP headquarters and decided to support a candidate with good administrative capabilities and a sympathetic attitude towards the problems of women. With this in mind, the Party supported the Council's chairman, Jessie Dell, for the position. A civil servant for 25 years, Dell was recommended not only by the NWP but by other women's groups as well. In September, the President appointed Dell to the position. In June, the NWP also helped secure the appointment of Marie Manning Gasch as Commissioner of the District of Columbia.

The maiden name controversy of the previous year was also prominent in NWP activites in 1925. The NWP, in conjunction with the Lucy Stone League, received a favorable response from Comptroller-General McCarl in the Jarvis case. He decided to reverse his initial ruling on the Jarvis case, thus allowing Dr. Jarvis to sign her maiden name on the payroll of St. Elizabeth Hospital in Washington. Meanwhile, Burnita Shelton Matthews and Helena Normanton conferred on numerous occasions with Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg about reversing his ruling in 1924 on the passport of Ruby Black, a NWP member. Kellogg finally reversed his earlier ruling on April 17, thus enabling Black to utilize a passport bearing her maiden name. With this ruling, Kellogg also requested the NWP to submit a brief to the President stating their objections to the 1924 State Department ruling and analyzing the law as it pertained to this matter. The NWP filed its brief with the President in early May. On May 12, President Coolidge issued a statement agreeing with Kellogg's ruling in the Black case. On that same day, Kellogg made a revised ruling in accordance with the President's recommendations. In the case of Esther Sayles Root, wife of writer Franklin Pierce Adams, Kellogg ruled that a maiden name was permissable for passport purposes, but a notation had to accompany the document giving her husband's surname if she wished to retain her maiden name as her legal name. Thus, for the time being, the NWP had successfully challenged any administrative or legal rulings which were adverse to the concept of freedom of choice by women in the use of their maiden name.

During the year, the NWP broadened its activities regarding the international equal rights campaign. Alice Paul spent the first six months of the year with Alva Belmont as they participated in various feminist conferences in England and France, including the Paris convention

of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The ideas generated at these conferences and the numerous interviews held with prominent foreign figures gave Paul and Belmont the urge to formulate new strategies for the NWP's international campaign.

Prior to leaving France in June, Paul organized the International Advisory Committee of the NWP. The committee included representatives from 11 European nations (Egypt would join in November as the 12th member nation). Some of the prominent women serving on this committee were Dorothy Evans, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Lady Rhondda, Madame Boas de Jouvenel, Lida Gustava Heymann, and Marguerite Gobat. The committee was designed to serve as a liaison with other international organizations in advocating fair treatment of women in international agreements and in campaigning for equal rights for women. Paul also established the NWP's Auxiliary Committee of American Women in Paris during her work in Europe.

The NWP's expansion into the international feminist movement was linked to America's new postwar position in foreign affairs. With the conclusion of World War I, Alice Paul claimed that America's image as a world power was affirmed. No longer would the United States remain an isolationist country, but would rather lead the world towards the greater realizations of peace, self-determination for all nations, and human justice. In this vanguard role, Paul felt it was necessary for the plight of women around the world to be recognized and changed with the assistance of an American organization like the NWP. Indirectly, the integration of NWP activities with the objectives of other international women's groups was a definite maneuver to help persuade Congress to pass the ERA. From the NWP's perspective, the nation to lead all women to equal rights certainly could not have the handicap of being void of the privilege itself. Therefore, through the newly created International Advisory Committee, the NWP could take a commanding position in improving working conditions for women, promoting equal rights, and calling for greater involvement by women in world affairs.

The NWP's attitude regarding international feminism was reflected in October when the Inter-Parliamentary Union of Women met in Washington. The week-long conference was hosted by the NWP and featured many sessions on international aspects of feminism. One resolution drafted by the NWP at this conference called for the granting of equal rights to women around the world. The Committee on Juridicial Study promptly consented to study the proposed resolution and make a decision at the next conference in the spring of 1926.

Finally, there were two other NWP activities occurring within the year which are worthy of note. A major remodeling of the "Old Brick Capitol" was undertaken in the summer, with each state branch contributing furnishings characteristic of their state for the lodging rooms. Many of the state branches furnished the rooms with either historical artifacts pertaining to the state's history or memorabilia from the American women's movement. For example, the New York chapter furnished the president's office with artifacts from the 1848 equal rights convention and the Tennessee chapter donated a bed that President James K. Polk used in the White House. The result of the remodeling

effort, which was directed by Florence Bayard Hilles, was quite successful as the NWP was now able to utilize its headquarters as a hotel for members and guests and also as a feminist museum for visitors.

The NWP also became quite active in the Puerto Rican woman's suffrage campaign. Dr. Marta Robert, president of the Liga Social Suffragista, and other prominent Puerto Rican women affiliated with the NWP in order to secure help for the suffrage campaign. In response to the Puerto Rican affiliation, the Party sent cablegrams in May to Horace W. Towner, governor of the territory, and Antonio Barselo, president of the Puerto Rican senate, asking for their cooperation and support in granting the suffrage to all Puerto Rican women.

1926

The animosity between the NWP and other national women's organizations was magnified greatly at the Woman's Industrial Conference sponsored by the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department in January. The initial purpose of the conference was to discuss industrial problems as they related particularly to women, including wages, hours, and plant conditions. The majority of the conference delegates as well as the staff of the Women's Bureau were devoted "protectionists". Thus, it became the goal of the NWP to place the equal rights issue on the conference agenda. On the Sunday before the conference, the NWP held a mass meeting to stress the need for a discussion on equal rights at the conference. The Party leaders explained that avoidance of the issue was tantamount to ignoring the true needs of women and accepting management's definition of women in industry. The following day, the NWP sent a deputation of conference delegates in favor of equal rights to the White House for a discussion with President Coolidge. In contrast to previous deputations, Coolidge seemed genuinely concerned with the problems raised by the delegates. After hearing their arguments, Coolidge responded by offering to support their efforts and promised to study the matter of equal rights in industry.

The NWP sent three officers and representatives from each state branch to the conference. The three officers attending the conference were Mable Vernon, Florence Bayard Hilles, and Margaret Whittemore. As expected, the NWP delegates attempted to discuss the equal rights issue on the third day of the conference. NWP representative Gail Laughlin moved that the equal rights issue be placed on the agenda, but the motion was soundly defeated after much heated debate. Not to be completely defeated, the NWP was able to convince several trade union delegates into circulating petitions calling for an extra session in which to allow for constructive debate on the question of equal rights in industry. The petitions were signed and the delegates grudgingly agreed to hold a morning debate with each side presenting a 25 minute address supporting their view, followed by a general discussion.

Presenting the pro-equal rights argument were Josephine Casey and Gail Laughlin of the NWP, while the opposition was represented by Mary Van Kleeck of the Russell Sage Foundation and Mabel Leslie of the

movement. The final day of the conference was devoted to the congressional campaign. Vernon and Whittemore recommended that the local chapters fully support the women candidates in their state so that the national headquarters could avoid the large debts of a national campaign, as occurred in 1924. The women also recommended that the Party draft suggestions to the state branches on methods for generating greater political awareness among women. They felt that the low voter turnout by women in previous elections was due to a lack of understanding about the political process and the technique of soliciting for votes. Thus, Vernon and Whittemore suggested that the state branches hold classes on parliamentary procedure, political campaigning, current events, and public speaking.

When the conference adjourned, state delegates returned home and began working for women congressional and state candidates. After weeks of preparation and active campaigning, the results were much better than in 1924. Elected to Congress for a second term were Florence P. Kahn of California and Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, while Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts and Katherine Langley of Kentucky were elected to Congress for the first time. In Colorado, Alice Adams Fulton and Ida M. Noland were defeated in their primary bids for congressional seats, but Lillian H. Kerr, the secretary of the Colorado state branch, was elected to represent Colorado Springs in the state legislature. Another victory for the NWP came when Gail Laughlin, vice-chairman of the National Council, was elected to the Maine legislature as a representative from Portland.

In June, the NWP received its first international setback during the Paris convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance (IWSA). At the convention, the NWP, which was represented by 28 delegates, sought an endorsement from the IWSA on equal rights in labor and humanitarian legislation and also sought affiliation with the IWSA. The Joint Board of Directors and the presidents of societies affiliated with the IWSA endorsed the NWP's equal rights proposal, but the general congress rejected the measure and, instead, passed a modified resolution on equal rights. The resolution declared that a married woman should be free to seek and maintain a job without discrimination; that equal standards of public morality should be adopted by governments around the world; and that plans should be established for the codification of all nationality laws so as to permit women to retain their native citizenship upon marriage with an alien. The NWP and the Six Point Group of England, a feminist organization seeking the franchise and equal rights for British women, protested the resolution, but no action was taken to overturn the proposal. On June 5, the IWSA rejected the NWP's application for membership on the grounds that the Party's purposes and goals were incompatible with those of the organization. Party members were disappointed but not shocked by the decision because the majority of IWSA delegates were members of the National League of Women Voters, one of the major opponents of the ERA.

There was a bright side to the international activities of the Party during the year. In January, the NWP elected Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, a long-time suffrage and equal rights campaigner, to be the chairman of the International Advisory Committee. Nineteen new members from seven

new nations also joined the International Advisory Committee during the year. By 1927, this committee was represented by 19 nations and 44 members.

In September, the NWP announced the formation of a Farm Council under the leadership of Elizabeth W. Dixon. The purpose of this council was to work in conjunction with the Grange, Farm Bureau, and the Federated Farm Women of America in drafting legislation affecting the lives of farm women and to initiate discussions across the country on issues that were pertinent to farm women.

Also in September, the United States Building Commission and the congressional Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds issued a joint statement announcing that the site for the new United States Supreme Court building would be located on the property of the NWP headquarters. The NWP protested the site selection on the basis of its significance in American history and its accessibility as a lobbying center for women's rights. While members of the committees did not alter their position as a result of the Party protest, they did claim that the NWP would receive a fair hearing on the matter and that, if clearance of the property were to proceed, the NWP would still be allowed to utilize the property as a temporary headquarters until permanent offices had been located.

In December, Burnita Shelton Matthews, chairman of the Legal Research Department and the Woman's Research Foundation, announced the completion of the legal digest project for all 48 states. With the digests completed, the Legal Research Department began drafting numerous legislative bills for Congress and the state legislatures. These bills were designed to promote equal rights for women and to eliminate various legal discriminations against women.

1927

During the year, the ERA campaign continued, but with little progress to show for the NWP's efforts. On February 15, the 107th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony, a deputation of NWP officers held a meeting with President Coolidge. During the meeting, Jane Norman Smith, Frances Roberts, and Sara Bard Field asked the President to support the ERA and also to appoint more women to high-ranking positions in the federal government. Coolidge listened attentively, but did not give any commitments to the NWP deputation.

The NWP waited for the next session of Congress to convene before resuming its campaign for the ERA. In December, Sen. Charles Curtis of Kansas introduced the Amendment in the Senate for the third time. Rep. Daniel Anthony of Kansas could not introduce the ERA in the House because of illness. Since there was little enthusiasm for the Amendment in the House, the resolution was not introduced until the following year. After the resolution was reported to the Senate Judiciary Committee, NWP lobbyists began holding a series of meetings with ranking members on the committee in hopes of securing additional endorsements. For example, a NWP delegation met with Sen. George Norris of Nebraska,

chairman of the Judiciary Committee, for the purpose of seeking his support for the Amendment. Norris promised to support the Amendment and to utilize his leadership in obtaining a fair hearing on the measure before the Judiciary Committee. Another endorsement was secured in the House when Rep. Clarence J. McLeod of Michigan promised his support for the ERA.

Beyond the ERA activities, the NWP also campaigned in support of other federal legislative bills of interest to women. During the year, the Party spent considerable time working on the Puerto Rican suffrage bill in Congress. In February, Margaret Lambie, a National Council member, drafted a bill which Sen. Hiram Bingham of Connecticut introduced calling for a woman's suffrage amendment to the Organic Act of Puerto Rico. Under the Organic Act of 1917, Puerto Ricans were given the suffrage, but the fate of women's suffrage was to be determined by the Puerto Rican legislature. Since the Organic Act was passed prior to the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment, there had always been some question as to whether the Puerto Rican legislature could act constitutionally on the issue of women's suffrage. This technical problem was compounded by a reluctant Puerto Rican legislature which failed to do anything on the matter even after the Nineteenth Amendment was ratified. Therefore, Sen. Bingham, with the assistance of Lambie, sought to correct this situation by introducing legislation which would grant the suffrage to Puerto Rican women. NWP members and members of the Liga Social Suffragista, the Puerto Rican women's group seeking the suffrage and an affiliate of the NWP, lobbied extensively for the bill. Congress, however, adjourned before any action was taken.

In May, a deputation of NWP leaders met with the Puerto Rican Legislative Commission to argue in support of woman suffrage. Antonio Barselo, president of the Puerto Rican senate, opposed congressional action on this territorial issue and suggested that suffrage be granted gradually in Puerto Rico. Barselo's suggestions for a limited suffrage based on a literacy test or other qualifications was not opposed by the NWP deputation, but the Party members felt it was necessary that Puerto Rican women have the opportunity to vote in all elections. When Congress reconvened in December, Sen. Bingham and Rep. Edgar Kiess of Pennsylvania re-introduced the Puerto Rican suffrage bill. Both sponsors promised action on the legislation before the session was over.

In other areas of federal legislation, the NWP was successful in securing a bill granting the right of women to serve as jurors in the courts of the District of Columbia. Also, to the dismay of the Party, Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts introduced an amendment to the Constitution calling for a 48-hour work week for women employees. Although the NWP had campaigned for her in the "Women For Congress" program, Rep. Rogers' sentiments were clearly in line with the protectionists. The NWP vowed to campaign actively against the amendment in Congress.

On the state level, the NWP was quite successful in securing additional equal rights legislation for women. New measures were passed

in Delaware, where mothers were granted equal rights in the custody and care of children; in Maine, where mothers were granted equal rights in the custody and care of children; in Maryland, where married women were made administrators of estates; in New Jersey, where married women were given full contractual powers and were given independent domicile for elective purposes; and in Rhode Island, where women were granted jury service. In Wisconsin, Belle Bortin Ruppa, an attorney and active NWP member, began campaigning for extensions to the 1921 equal rights bill. Ruppa sought a law granting the right of women to hold an administrative position in the state government.

While the Party was satisfied with the number of legislative victories achieved in these states, there were also setbacks to the equal rights movement in Missouri and New York. In Missouri, the legislature defeated a resolution granting women the right to serve as jurors in the state courts. The most significant setback of the year occurred in New York, when the Appellate Court in Rochester struck down the 1924 statute granting equal pay for equal work to women teachers in a case involving women teachers in Syracuse. What was so frustrating about this defeat from the standpoint of the NWP was the fact that this same court ruled in favor of the equal pay statute during the previous year. NWP leaders in New York vowed to challenge the appellate ruling in the state supreme court, but no action was taken on the matter.

The major event of the year was the NWP's convention held in July at Colorado Springs. Originally, the convention was to be held at San Francisco but the location was changed when it was discovered that President Coolidge would be vacationing at the same time in the Black Hills. This scheduling coincidence thus enabled the NWP to meet with Coolidge during the convention. In May, NWP leaders met in Washington to plan the convention agenda. The leaders decided to discuss proposals for a new constitution for the Party, establish a new annual budgeting procedure for the organization, plan new strategies for the ERA and the pursuit of equality for women in industry, and discuss the international affairs of the Party. The pre-convention conference concluded with a moving memorial service in honor of Emma M. Gillett, founder and Dean of the Washington College of Law for Women.

The July convention attracted delegates from many of the state branches, particularly those in the West. One of the first major items of business taken up by the delegates was the election of new officers. The new officers elected by the delegates were Alice Paul, who was made advisory chairman; Jane Norman Smith, Chairman of the National Council; Gail Laughlin, vice-chairman of the National Council for the second time; and Anita Pollitzer, a new vice-chairman. The NWP constitution was changed to include revisions in the distribution of membership dues from the national office to the state branches, the inclusion of feminist organizations within the membership of the International Advisory Committee, increased responsibilities and duties for the state branches, the creation of plural vice-chairmen for the National Council, and the scheduling of conventions as biennial affairs. A discussion on the ERA campaign produced strategy proposals for

greater activity by homemakers and Farm Council members, and also for greater grass roots activity by the state branches. The business sessions at the convention concluded with a discussion of the NWP's international affairs. This discussion was led by British feminist Dorothy Evans. Evans, who was representing several European feminist groups at the convention, told the delegates that the NWP should be affiliated with many international women's organizations so that the unity among women around the world could be strengthened. Evans also announced her support for a proposal calling for the establishment of a permanent women's committee in the League of Nations. According to Evans, this committee would advocate equal rights objectives and monitor all League resolutions for their possible effects upon women. The convention adjourned with an equal rights demonstration held at Monument Valley Park outside of Colorado Springs.

After the convention, a deputation of western NWP members and national officers traveled to the Black Hills to meet with President Collidge at his vacation home. The NWP members once again urged Coolidge to take an active role in securing equal rights for women. In contrast to previous meetings, Coolidge avoided his usual generalities on the subject by claiming that he would lead the fight for equal rights in Congress if women's groups stood united behind the ERA. Otherwise, Coolidge felt that the Amendment would have little chance of passage by Congress.

Probably the most immediate result of the convention was the Party's enthusiastic recruitment of members for the International Advisory Committee. During the summer and fall months, the NWP was able to enroll three more nations and six more individual members into the committee.

In August, the NWP followed Dorothy Evans' advice by affiliating with the Open Door Council, a British group formed after the 1926 Paris convention of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance. The Open Door Council opposed the protective labor resolutions passed by the International Labor Office and other international governmental organizations. As an affiliate of the Open Door Council, the NWP was able to campaign more aggressively for women's rights in industry and to draft women's equality resolutions for introduction in international governmental organizations.

One of the more significant victories of the NWP during the year was its triumph over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's employment policies regarding married women. In 1926, the B & O issued a new policy prohibiting married women from working for the railroad as clerks. The NWP responded to this policy by encouraging all women's groups to boycott the company. Surprisingly, the NWP received considerable cooperation from many business and professional women's groups whose members frequently used the railroad for business travel. The decline in business and the constant badgering by the Party for a reversal of this policy caused the B & O to begin negotiations with NWP officials on the employment matter. Although the negotiations were quite lengthy and often heated, the company, in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks,

Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, revised the contract to include married women as clerks. In August, the NWP encouraged all women to end the boycott and resume using the B & O as a source of transportation.

During the year, the proposed destruction of the NWP headquarters for the erection of the Supreme Court building became more of a reality. In February, an appropriation of $1.5 million was made by Congress for the purchase of the NWP property and a small triangle of land directly across from the headquarters. The Treasury Department then took charge of the proceedings and asked the NWP to quote a price on the value of the house and its property. After the Party submitted the price of $750,000 for the site, Treasury officials negotiated with Congress on the feasibility of the settlement. Sen. Reed Smoot of Utah, chairman of the Senate Public Buildings Committee, was anxious to proceed with the new construction, but refrained from accepting the NWP appraisal because it appeared to be an inflated estimate. With a settlement still not reached and with Sen. Smoot and Chief Justice Taft wanting to secure the building site immediately, the Justice Department entered the case in May and recommended that condemnation proceedings begin on the property. NWP officials were alarmed by this announcement because any settlement emanating from such proceedings would probably result in a lower price for the property. Consequently, Maud Younger, the Congressional Committee chairman, asked Party members in Utah to write to Sen. Smoot and ask for a reversal of the Justice Department decision. These lobbying efforts were unsuccessful as the Justice Department decided to hold hearings on the property early in 1928.

1928

One of the major international events of the decade took place when NWP members went to the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana, Cuba, in January. Late in 1927, Jane Norman Smith met with Dr. Leo S. Rowe, Director of the Pan-American Union, to discuss the possibility of having women attend the conference as delegates. While Rowe would not comply with Smith's request, he did feel it was in the interest of the NWP and other women's groups to be present at the conference and to pressure the delegates into placing women's issues on the agenda. With this advice, the NWP decided to utilize its Committee on International Action, formed at Colorado Springs in 1927, to lobby on behalf of women at the conference. The Party sent committee members Doris Stevens, Valentine Winters, Muna Lee, and Jane Norman Smith to the conference to gather support for an equal rights treaty. Since these women were not delegates, they had to lobby for equal rights with eligible delegates, particularly those representing Cuba, El Salvador, and Uruguay. The NWP members met again with Dr. Rowe at the conference to seek advice on the presentation of an equal rights treaty before the conference's Committee of Jurists and to suggest to him a plenary session devoted exclusively to women's issues. Rowe rejected the first proposal, but decided to hold a plenary session on the topic of women's rights. During this session, delegates from El Salvador and Uruguay jointly sponsored an equal rights treaty which would bind the signatories to the principle

of equal rights in their national laws. This motion was defeated, but there was general agreement by the delegates that a systematic study of women's issues by the Pan-American Conference was necessary and vital. Thus the conference established an Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) to serve as a research bureau for the purpose of investigating the laws within each nation as they pertained to women. The conference delegates also agreed to have the findings of this commission presented at the next meeting in Montevideo, Uruguay, in 1933.

The opening sessions of the IACW dealt with the selection of delegates to serve on the individual committees. These sessions were attended by a select group of seven of the twenty-one participating nations, including the United States, El Salvador, Venezuela, Haiti, Argentina, and Colombia. Leading the sessions and chairing the permanent commission was Doris Stevens, who was chosen by the Governing Board of the conference in April. Indeed, this was a significant victory for the NWP, as Miss Stevens was a highly qualified and capable administrator who was deeply concerned with the plight of women around the world.

The IACW delegates met again in July to determine the research objectives of the commission. Stevens advocated studying nationality laws as the first assignment for the commission. The delegates agreed upon this field of study, and chose Alice Paul to chair the committee studying the laws relating to nationality.

In September, Stevens went to the Assembly of the League of Nations to work for an IACW-sponsored resolution encouraging the various governments to include women as delegates to the forthcoming Conference on the Codification of International Law. The resolution was presented by Ambassador Don Orestes Ferrara of Cuba, a leading international advocate of equal rights, and was adopted by the Assembly.

Another major international event, which resembled the militant days of the suffrage campaign, was the IACW activities at the signing of the Kellogg-Briand Pact in Paris in September. Prior to the formal signing of the treaty, the plenipotentiaries convened for a general discussion of international issues affecting the signatories. The IACW sent Doris Stevens and two NWP members, Betty Gram Swing and Harriet Pickering, to the conference in hopes of presenting an equal rights treaty before the plenipotentiaries. The conferees would not allow a discussion of the treaty, despite the persistence of the IACW representatives. Not to be completely denied, the women proceeded to picket the conference site much in the same fashion as the NWP picketed the White House during the suffrage campaign. Parisian police arrested the women along with several British feminists and took them to jail. The women were kept in prison until the pact and been signed and the plenipotentiaries had left Paris. Nevertheless, the publicity given the women by the press enabled the IACW and the NWP to place the equal rights issue before many people around the world.

While the momentum in the international aspects of the NWP was clearly increasing, the campaign for the ERA was stagnating due to a

lack of interest in Congress. In May, Rep. Frederick Magrady of Pennsylvania succeeded Rep. Daniel Anthony of Kansas as the sponsor of the Amendment in the House. As in past sessions, Magrady's resolution was submitted to the House Judiciary Committee for further consideration.

The only positive events regarding the ERA came in the form of endorsements. In January, Rep. Katherine Langley of Kentucky became the first woman in Congress to endorse the Amendment. In 1926, the NWP actively campaigned for Langley in the "Women For Congress" movement. The National Federation of Zonta Clubs, a professional women's organization, also endorsed the ERA and equality in labor legislation.

In other areas of legislation, the NWP continued its campaign for the granting of suffrage to all Puerto Rican women. In March, the speaker of the Puerto Rican house of representatives introduced a bill, drafted by the NWP, granting the vote to women. Governor Towner endorsed the legislation in his annual address to the Puerto Rican legislature. Party leaders in the territory welcomed the progressive steps, but preferred to have Congress amend the Organic Act because of its greater permanent impact. They were afraid that a suffrage bill emanating from the Puerto Rican legislature could easily be overturned in a future legislative session. Nevertheless, the women were willing to accept either approach to gain the suffrage. During the spring, Marta Robert and Rosa Emanuelli of the Liga Social Suffragista testified before the House and Senate Insular Affairs Committees on the suffrage bill introduced earlier by Sen. Hiram Bingham of Connecticut and Rep. Edgar Kiess of Pennsylvania. These two women made a profound impression upon the committee members during the hearings. By the end of May, the House Insular Affairs Committee reported the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation. The suffrage issue would remain in the Senate Insular Affairs Committee and the Puerto Rican legislature for the remainder of the year.

NWP activity in the states was successful as new legislation affecting women was passed in New Jersey, Kentucky, and New York. The specific legislation won through lobbying efforts by the Party included the following: New Jersey, where women were given equal rights in the areas of guardianship, dissolution of marriages of minors, and earnings for services performed for the third person; Kentucky, where mothers were given equal rights in the services and earnings of children and where women were given an equal opportunity to sue for damages for their loss through injury to the children; and New York, where women pharmacists were given the right to work on the same terms as men. The NWP also suffered two major setbacks in Mississippi where a jury service bill for women was defeated, and in Rhode Island where the Party lost in their bid to equalize pay standards for women teachers.

For much of the year, the NWP worked strenuously on the 1928 Presidential elections. In January, the National Council decided not to sponsor a "Women For Congress" campaign because of relatively poor results achieved in the last two efforts. The Party did campaign for women candidates during the year, as witnessed in its efforts for Helen E. Caldwell as a state assemblywoman in New York and for Ruth Bryan Owen

as a congresswoman from Florida. Instead of the "Women For Congress" campaign, the Council decided to coordinate Party activity around the presidential race and help secure support for the ERA from the major political parties. At a National Council meeting in May, NWP officers drafted a plank on the ERA for presentation at the major political conventions. The Council also decided to have Party lobbyists canvass all state delegations in hopes of generating enough floor support for the Amendment in case the platform committees failed to insert the plank in their platforms.

Before the conventions, the state chapters attempted to win endorsements for the ERA from their respective delegations, but none of the delegations committed themselves. At the Republican National Convention in Kansas City, NWP officers, including Jane Norman Smith, Frances Roberts, Mabel Vernon, and Valentine Winters, and British editor Helen Archdale, testified before the resolutions committee on the ERA. From this testimony, the resolutions committee issued a vague platform plank endorsing the principle of equality. At the Democratic National Convention in Houston, Mabel Vernon, Mary Pittman, and Sue White testified before the resolutions committee and received a platform similar to that approved by the Republicans. The Democratic plank proposed equality in political and governmental areas, but implicitly advocated the continued protection of women in industry.

Following the political conventions, NWP officers and members decided to hold an election conference in September to plan a strategy for the campaign and to endorse a Presidential candidate. Party strategists wanted to keep their campaign on an exalted level, pointing out that this was the first time in which women could use the vote to help women. Members were instructed to keep the Presidential campaign separate from local campaigns, thereby giving the impression that the NWP was only taking part in the Presidential race. Party members were also instructed to focus their discussions with voters on the issue of equal rights. Within these discussions on equal rights, NWP workers were instructed to avoid controversial aspects concerning equal rights. As for endorsing a Presidential candidate, the NWP ignored the Democratic candidate, Alfred E. Smith, because of his advocacy of protectionist legislation as governor of New York. The NWP was also not enthusiastic about the Republican candidate, Herbert Hoover, because of his previous vague statements supporting the principles of equality for women. An NWP meeting with Hoover in September verified their suspicions, since the Republican candidate did not commit himself to the ERA and other women's issues. Nevertheless, the NWP decided to endorse the Republican ticket because Hoover's running mate, Charles Curtis, had been an active supporter of equal rights as a U. S. Senator from Kansas. It was felt by the NWP leadership that Curtis would encourage Hoover to make a greater contribution on equal rights than had been done by Harding and Coolidge.

During the campaign, the NWP decided to concentrate its efforts in northern New Jersey and New York City; areas which were considered vulnerable to the Hoover-Curtis ticket. Under the supervision of Mabel Vernon and Mary Moss Wellborn, the Party held street rallies and sponsored dinners for the Republican ticket. The Industrial Council of

the NWP also campaigned for Hoover in many New York City factories. Party efforts reached a tragic climax on November 3 when a Wall Street rally was disrupted by a mob of hoodlums. The NWP demanded that Mayor Jimmy Walker investigate the incident, but no formal study was ever taken on the matter. Despite these problems, Hoover was victorious and, for the first time, the NWP felt confident about having a friend in the White House.

The controversy surrounding the condemnation of the NWP headquarters was resolved during the year. In February, three commissioners were appointed by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to preside over the government condemnation proceedings. The Court ruled that the proceedings were to be witnessed by a jury so as to determine whether the property would remain intact or be demolished for the proposed Supreme Court building. If demolition was to proceed, the jury would also determine, with the aid of the commissioners, the amount of money given to the Party as just compensation for the property.

Before the proceedings began in May, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas introduced a bill authorizing the government to take possession of the property in return for compensation which the government considered fair. The Capper bill was received with alarm by the NWP because it would force them to go to court to secure additional compensation for the property. Fortunately, NWP lobbyists were successful in having the bill tabled in the Senate District of Columbia Committee. At the same time Sen. Capper introduced his bill, Sen. Thaddeus Caraway of Arkansas introduced a bill calling for the preservation of the "Old Brick Capitol" as a national historical site. This legislation, endorsed by the NWP, was passed in the Senate, but it stalled in the House due to pressure from Speaker Nicholas Longworth.

Meanwhile, the fate of the property was to be determined in the commission proceedings. First, the NWP presented its case to the commission claiming that the site was an historical monument of great importance to all Americans. In October, the government presented its case arguing that the present house was of recent construction and not the original "Old Brick Capitol" which, they claimed, was destroyed after the Civil War. Finally, in December, the jury decided in favor of the government and proposed to give the NWP an award of $299,200 for the property, a sum considerably less than the figure of $750,000 quoted by the NWP to the Treasury Department in 1927.

In November, Mary Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department, released the final report of the survey authorized by the Women's Industrial Conference in 1926. Unlike the preliminary survey which was written largely from data gathered by the NWP, the final study supported the need for protective legislation in industry and stated that conditions were not nearly as demeaning to women as had been previously reported. The Party responded to the report stating that the Women's Bureau conducted its investigations in private rather than open sessions and that there was no opportunity provided by advocates of industrial equality to question the methodology and findings of the report.

The NWP, through its efforts with the IACW and the Open Door Council, continued to organize and refine its international program for equal rights. Throughout the spring and summer months, the IACW held hearings on the nationality laws of the Pan-American nations. Many noted international lawyers and nationality experts informed the commission that nationality laws varied greatly between nations. The commission was aided in its hearings with a legal digest on nationality prepared by the Legal Research Department of the NWP. Alice Paul, chairman of the commission's nationality committee, supervised the preparation of this nationality digest. As with the state legal digests written earlier in the 1920s, this particular digest aided the commission's work by proposing remedies for the irregularities in the nationality laws.

The diligence with which the IACW approached the subject of nationality was noticed by several international groups which supported equality in nationality laws. In May, the Six Point Group of England worked with the NWP's Committee on International Action for the purpose of securing standardized equal nationality laws. At its triennial convention, the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship adopted resolutions praising the IACW for its efforts and urging the complete independence of citizenship for all married women. In June, the General Council of the National League of Women Voters reaffirmed the International Alliance's endorsement by calling for complete equality and standardization of all nationality laws. These endorsements were indeed vital to the successful continuation of work on nationality by the IACW but they were much more significant in terms of demonstrating agreement among the various women's groups with an objective of the NWP. Prior to the nationality work of the commission, the International Alliance (formerly the International Woman Suffrage Alliance) and the National League of Women Voters had been, and still were, bitter opponents of the NWP. While this departure from the traditional antagonism between these groups was not as monumental as say an endorsement of the ERA, the position taken by these two groups regarding nationality was a vital step in the coordination of efforts towards broadening women's rights.

Another major international event involving the Committee on International Action occurred at the Open Door Council meeting held at Berlin in June. The NWP sent A. Marguerite Smith, Alma Lutz, and Ruth Vander Litt as delegates to the conference. The main objective of the conference was to hold discussions concerning the effect of protective labor legislation upon women. As expected, the conference delegates adopted resolutions advocating equality for women in industry and opposing industrial regulations based on sex criteria rather than the nature of work.

During the Open Door Council meeting, the delegates prepared a Charter of Economic Rights for Working Women and an Open Door Manifesto. Both documents demanded that a woman have free access to obtain any job of her choosing, equal opportunity for advancement in work, equal pay

provisions for equal work, the right of a pregnant woman to be employed for as long as she feels capable of working, the right of mothers to return to work following a period of pregnancy, and the right to work at nights. The conference concluded with a call for the establishment of the Open Door International. This newly formed organization was created to establish industrial equality groups within varous nations and to propose international agreements guaranteeing the equality of women in industry. Arrangements were also made for the establishment of an office for the Open Door International in Geneva. The conference delegates recommended that the Geneva office monitor all proceedings of the League of Nations and the International Labor Office which pertained to the interests of women in industry.

The ERA was the focus of considerable NWP activity during the year. On February 1, a Senate Judiciary subcommittee consisting of Senators Charles Waterman of Colorado, Frederick Steiwer of Oregon, and M. M. Neely of West Virginia, held hearings on the Amendment. Party members testifying on behalf of the ERA at these hearings included Maud Younger, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Emma Wold, Dora Ogle, Gertrude Robey, Mrs. Gustav Hipke, and Mrs. Edgar Stillman Kelley. Opposing the Amendment at the hearings were representatives from the National League of Women Voters, the National Women's Trade Union League, the Women's Division of the American Federation of Labor, the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor, the National Consumers' League, and the Sentinels of America. The testimony was, at times, quite heated, but the NWP was able to raise many important points about the Amendment which had not been presented before at a public hearing. The success of the hearing led Rep. Frederick Magrady of Pennsylvania to introduce the ERA in the House on April 25. Several weeks later, on June 4, Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota introduced the Amendment in the Senate. Nye's introduction of the ERA came on the 10th anniversary of congressional passage of the Suffrage Amendment, a day which was celebrated with a parade and several parties sponsored by the NWP. Unlike past years when the ERA received many endorsements, there was only one endorsement for the measure from a political figure. In April, Rep. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida, who was supported as a congressional candidate by the Florida branch of the NWP in 1928, endorsed the ERA and urged Congress to pass the measure during the present session.

Success finally came to the NWP and many Puerto Rican women when the Puerto Rican legislature passed a limited suffrage bill on April 19. The Puerto Rican law granted the vote to all women who were able to pass a literacy test, but allowed illiterate men who had participated in previous elections to maintain their voting privileges. The law also required all new voters, both men and women, to pass a literacy test before becoming eligible to vote. Despite the qualifications upon the franchise, the NWP and its Puerto Rican affiliate, the Liga Social Suffragista, were quite satisfied with the suffrage law, claiming it to be a very important step towards granting equal rights for all Puerto Rican women.

In other areas of federal legislation, the NWP continued its work on drafting revisions to earlier naturalization, immigration, and

nationality statutes. In December, Rep. John Cable of Ohio assured the NWP that he would introduce in 1930 these revisions to his earlier bill. The NWP also worked on legislation protecting children's citizenship rights when born abroad and helped to prevent a repeal of the 1922 Cable Act.

The NWP had a very successful year lobbying for equal rights bills in the state legislatures. Substantive legislation regarding equal rights was passed in eight states, including Maryland, where married women were given equal rights as creditors against transferred property, women were given the right to serve as commissioners for estate settlements, and women were given full guardianship rights; Illinois, where women were allowed to serve on juries; New York, where women were given independent domicile and widows were given equal rights in the administration of estates; Tennessee, where widows were given equal rights in the administration of estates; Utah, where mothers were given equal authority in the matters of minor children and women were allowed to serve on juries; Maine, where married women were given independent domicile; New Jersey, where mothers of illegitimate children could require fathers to contribute equally to the support of the child; and Florida, where women were granted equal rights in matters of inheritance and disposal of property without joinder of the husband.

In addition to the great advances made in the state legislatures, the NWP did not experience many noticeable setbacks in the states during the year. Only in Wisconsin did the NWP suffer defeat when the Dane County Circuit Court ruled in February that the law permitting only males to serve as employees of the state legislature was valid. In this particular case, Mabel D. Holt passed a civil service examination as a stenographer for the state legislature, but was denied the job because of her sex. Belle Bortin Ruppa, Wisconsin state chairman for the NWP, took Holt's case before the Dane County Circuit Court. Ruppa claimed that the male employment laws were rendered invalid as a result of the equal rights bill of 1921. The court rules differently, however, and Holt was unable to seek employment with the state legislature.

In December, the NWP held its biennial convention in Washington with discussions centering upon the international activity of the Party and the ERA. The international discussions dealt with three major topics: the presentation of the Equal Rights Treaty at the Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague, nationality laws as investigated by the IACW, and possible affiliation with the Open Door International. First, the Party endorsed the Equal Rights Treaty as presented during the 1928 Pan-American Conference and they recommended that the treaty be presented to the Codification Conference in March 1930 for further consideration. Concerning the area of nationality law, Alice Paul presented her report on nationality which was earlier given to the IACW for its investigative purposes. During this discussion, Paul recommended that the NWP work for the establishment of equal nationality provisions in an international treaty. She felt that the Party should draft the treaty and present it to the Codification Cenference delegates for consideration. After the convention delegates adopted the treaty suggestion, they took up the issue of women appointments to the Codification

Conference as guaranteed by the League of Nations in September 1928. Several names were offered, but the delegates unanimously recommended Emma Wold for the position of United States plenipotentiary to the Conference. This recommendation was sent to President Hoover and Secretary of State Stimson for their consideration. The international discussion concluded with a recommendation to affiliate with the Open Door International for only one year. Apparently, Alva Belmont was uncertain of the sincerity of the Open Door International and suggested that the NWP not get itself involved too deeply in "entangling alliances". Therefore, the delegates recommended affiliating on a one-year trial basis before committing themselves fully to the Open Door objectives.

Convention delegates also discussed the future strategy for the ERA campaign. Maud Younger, the Congressional Committee chairman, again recommended greater support for the Amendment from the state branches. Her emphasis upon grass roots involvement included increased lobbying efforts by the state chapters, expansion of local functions to increase awareness of the Amendment, and stronger membership drives to fortify the present enrollment of the Party. To boost membership in the NWP, Edith Houghton Hooker proposed launching a massive subscription campaign for *Equal Rights*.

In other business, the convention delegates elected new officers to the National Council. Anna Kelton Wiley was elected chairman of the Council, while Gail Laughlin, Anita Pollitzer, and Florence Bayard Hilles were re-elected as vice-chairmen. The convention concluded with an impressive memorial service for British feminist, Emmeline Pankhurst, who died earlier in the year.

Following the convention, several NWP members met with President Hoover, Secretary of State Stimson, and Undersecretary of State Cotton. The NWP members urged these officials to take a greater interest in nationality law reforms and also to present various issues pertaining to women at the upcoming Codification Conference at The Hague. The delegates also submitted Emma Wold's name as a candidate for the position of United States plenipotentiary to the Conference. Each official assured the NWP members that they would support such reforms for women in future international meetings and that they would also take Emma Wold into consideration as a United States delegate to the Conference.

Late in October, the NWP moved to its new headquarters at 144 B Street, N.E. (Later, the address would be changed to 144 Constitution Avenue, N.E.) The house, an historical site like the "Old Brick Capitol", was called the "Alva Belmont House" in honor of the Party's president.

In order to promote interest in NWP activities and emphasize the role of women in American life, the Party sponsored a weekly radio program with speeches given by political figures and NWP officers. The program was carried by NBC radio with a national hook-up involving 25 affiliated stations. The NWP had had previous exposure on radio through its broadcasts over Washington station WGBS and the New York Socialist Party

station WEVD, but the NBC program had a much greater impact upon Party membership and interest in women's affairs. Beginning on October 9, NWP leaders and other national figures spoke for 15 minutes on various topics including equal rights, nationality laws, farms and women's rights, advances in nursing, government service for women, political involvement of women, and women in journalism. During the first few months of the program, speeches were given by such NWP members as Mabel Vernon, Dr. Annie Goodrich, Elizabeth Kent, Jane Norman Smith, and Florence Bayard Hilles. Talks were also given during this period by Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas, C. Bascom Slemp of the Republican National Committee, and Raymond Clapper of the United Press. The response to these programs was quite enthusiastic as NWP members and interested women wrote into the Party headquarters praising the program and asking that it be continued in 1930. Sensing the value of radio as a medium to promote NWP goals and increase support for equal rights, the NWP continued its weekly broadcasts throughout the winter and spring months of 1930.

1930

Beginning in 1930, the NWP had approximately 12,000 members and 35 state branches. Anna Kelton Wiley was the current chairman of the National Council, while Gail Laughlin, Florence Bayard Hilles, and Anita Pollitzer served as vice-chairmen. As in previous years, Alice Paul continued to have considerable influence over NWP affairs, although most of her activity would be concentrated upon international affairs during the 1930s.

One of the problems plaguing the organizational structure of the NWP during the year, and for years to come, was declining membership in the state chapters. At an organizational conference held in February at the Belmont House, NWP leaders discussed various strategies to increase membership. Alma Lutz, the Organization Committee chairman, reported the findings of a questionnaire which was distributed to all state chairmen seeking their opinions on the state chapter problem. Although only ten chairmen responded, there was a unanimous plea for stronger state organizations to rally public opinion in support of the ERA. Most of the state chairmen who responded to the questionnaire stated that the national headquarters should send more organizers and speakers to the state chapters for the purpose of increasing state activity. The conference delegates concluded the meeting with a pledge to secure more funds for state organizers and a call for the convening of a fall labor conference to discuss the Depression and its effects upon working women.

There was virtually no action taken on the ERA in Congress during the year because the Amendment had been introduced during the extra legislative session in 1929. Despite this legislative inactivity, the NWP worked diligently on the congressional strategy which would be utilized in the following session. Maud Younger, the Congressional Committee chairman, and Anita Pollitzer, an NWP vice-chairman, devised

a plan calling for additional hearings on the ERA to increase awareness of the Amendment and to generate congressional support for it. The officers also stated that the NWP would increase its lobbying efforts with House and Senate Judiciary Committee members.

In a major policy shift from the previous decade, the NWP gradually began to de-emphasize its state legislative activities because of a lack of funds and a fear that such state legislation supporting equal rights could be rescinded in future sessions. Nevertheless, during the year, the NWP did concentrate much of its state work on labor matters, as will be discussed later. Beyond the labor activities, the major state work undertaken by the NWP during the year involved legislative reforms in Massachusetts and Virginia. In January, Burnita Shelton Matthews and some of her legal assistants worked on a bill which established the right of women to serve on juries in Massachusetts. The need for the legislation arose from a decision rendered by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts earlier in the year. In this case, the Court held that women were not considered "persons" within the meaning of a state law regarding the selection of jurors. The law stated that jurors should be chosen from persons with certain voting qualifications. The legislation drafted by Matthews and her associates was not acted upon by the state assembly. In February, Matthews and Mary Moss Wellborn drafted legislation which would eliminate all discriminations against women in the Virginia code. Accompanied by Julliette J. Fitzgerald, the Virginia state chairman, Matthews and Wellborn were able to have this bill introduced in the 1930 session, but no action was taken on the measures.

The Depression was slowly beginning to affect working women and their jobs during the year. Plants and offices were forced to dismiss hundreds of women employees and many factories re-instituted old regulations prohibiting women from working at night. In Pennsylvania, the director of public safety discharged all married women from their jobs and in Missouri, textile mill operators were dismissing all women employees. Women working for the state governments of New York and Virginia were likewise dismissed. Facing an economic calamity which could imperil the future progress of women's rights in America, the NWP launched a major nationwide campaign to protect women's employment. The Party primarily campaigned in protest of laws and regulations which discharged women on the basis of marital status or job conditions i.e. night jobs. Using such tactics as holding street meetings outside of factories, sending deputations to meet with congressmen, supplying articles to newspapers outlining employment discriminations against women, and serving inexpensive dinners to the unemployed women, the NWP was able to prevent some dismissals, particularly in California and Wisconsin. One of the major protests made by the NWP came in October when the executive committee of the Cotton Textile Institute recommended shorter hours and the abolition of night work for women in all textile plants throughout the country, effective not later than March 1, 1931. Party officials responded by filing an official protest in New York with the president and the chairman of the board of directors of the Institute. Although the recommendations were not rescinded as a result of the protest, the NWP continued its protest against the Institute for the remainder of the year and into 1931.

In addition to the protests made against the dismissal of women workers, the NWP continued its advocacy of equality in labor legislation. The Party maintained a neutral position on the proper relationship between the need for fair labor standards and the proper societal remedies for the Depression, but they were staunchly opposed to protective legislation for women only. A good example demonstrating the NWP's support for equal labor legislation was revealed in its response to a National League of Women Voters campaign for an eight-hour work law for women. The Party aligned with several business and professional women's groups to defeat League measures in New Jersey, Connecticut, and Minnesota, and they applied enough pressure upon other state legislatures to postpone the voting on this legislation.

The increasing labor problems generated by the Depression and the continuing confrontations with rival women's organizations were two major reasons for the calling of a NWP conference on women in industry. Held in December at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia, the conference centered upon the problem of job dismissals affecting women. NWP officers, such as Florence Bayard Hilles, Alma Lutz, Jane Norman Smith, Mary Murray, and Edith Houghton Hooker, outlined the specific instances where women had been discharged and proclaimed a renewed fight to free women from restrictive legislation. There were also discussions held on the ERA and the international women's rights campaign, but these sessions were of minor importance to the conference delegates. The conference concluded with the adoption of several resolutions calling upon women not to give up their jobs to men, advocating the elimination of night work restrictions, continuing the NWP opposition to the dismissals of women employees, and renewing the NWP campaign on behalf of the ERA.

The NWP spent a considerable amount of time in 1930 on international women's rights activities, particularly the Conference on the Codification of International Law held at The Hague in March and April. The idea for this conference originated in 1924 when the League of Nations proposed to codify international law. The League officials stated that a future conference would be held to draft a progressive legal code to cover all international actions. From this proposal, feminists were led to believe that many, if not all, international legal statutes which discriminated against women would be eliminated in the new code. As a means of guaranteeing equal rights for women in the international code, the NWP began to work on legal conventions affecting nationality rights for women. (It should be pointed out that an international convention is an agreement between two or more nations. In this sense, the convention is similar to a treaty in international law.) Alice Paul supervised this research in cooperation with the Women's Research Foundation of the NWP and the nationality committee of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW), of which Paul was the chairman. The final report, completed in 1930, investigated the nationality laws of 83 nations and proposed the adoption of an Equal Nationality Treaty as a way of eliminating all nationality discriminatons against women. The proposed treaty stated:

> "The contracting parties agree that from the going into effect of this Treaty, there shall be no distinction based on sex in their law or practice relating to nationality."

The first preliminary steps taken by the NWP for the Codification Conference came in February 1930 when the IACW met in Havana to discuss the Paul report on nationality and the Equal Nationality Treaty. Originally, the report was funded by the IACW in 1928 as the first research undertaken on the study of women for the Pan-American Union. Assisting Paul in the research were Laura Berrien, Emma Wold, Maud Bradbury, Muna Lee, and Elizabeth Selden Rogers. As chairman of the IACW's nationality committee, Paul presented the report with a recommendation that the commission introduce the Equal Nationality Treaty at the Codification Conference. The report was received with great acclaim and the treaty recommendation was supported unanimously by the IACW members. The commission also discussed future research projects to be conducted prior to the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo in 1933. The commission recommended that research begin in such areas as guardianship of children, property, marriage, divorce, domicile, and political rights, with each commission member responsible for the compilation of the laws pertaining to her own country.

Following the IACW meeting, NWP officials gathered at the Belmont House to discuss women appointees and strategy for the Codification Conference. The NWP was in a very fortunate and unique situation in having two of its members considered as possible delegates for the United States. For several months, Emma Wold had been considered for the position by the State Department because of her extensive background in international law. In February, Doris Stevens was also named by the State Department as a candidate for the American delegation. At the NWP strategy session, Alice Paul recommended that both members be endorsed by the Party and that an intensive lobbying campaign begin on their behalf. The other Party officers readily agreed with Paul's recommendations. Agreement was also reached at the session on coordinating lobbying efforts with other feminist groups at the conference.

The NWP began its lobbying efforts on behalf of Wold and Stevens in early March. Party members held meetings on the appointments with members of Congress, Secretary of State Stimson, and President Hoover. The NWP also received numerous endorsements for the two women from members of Congress and the National Association of Women Lawyers. The extensive efforts to have the women appointed to the American delegation proved fruitful as Hoover appointed Wold as a technical adviser to the delegation and Stevens as a representative from the IACW. Hoover also named another woman, Ruth B. Shipley of the Passport Division of the State Department, as an official delegate to the conference.

In March, the NWP delegation sailed for The Hague. Among the NWP members attending the Codification Conference were Florence Bayard Hilles, Abby Scott Baker and Margaret Whittemore. Upon arrival at The Hague, the NWP officials aligned with representatives from four other women's organizations to lobby in support of the Equal Nationality Treaty. These other groups which joined the NWP in this campaign were the IACW, Six Point Group, International Council of Women, and the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. After a series of initial meetings, these women seemed confident that the Equal Nationality Treaty would be adopted by the conference delegates. There was, however,

no doubt among the women that this effort would be difficult to achieve given the overall conservative attitude of the delegates present at the Codification Conference.

The Conference opened with an agenda consisting of the following three issues: territorial waters, responsibility of states, and nationality. An impasse developed immediately over the drafting of suitable statutes for the first two issues, so conference officials proceeded with their discussion of the nationality matter. While this change in the proceedings was welcomed by the women's groups attending the conference, the procedures adopted for discussing nationality disheartened the feminists. The conservative conferees decided to hold closed sessions on the issues so as to prevent any interference by the women visitors. The delegates also decided not to entertain any resolutions proposing equal rights for women in the nationality law. Not only were non-delegate women excluded from the proceedings and equality resolutions denied any consideration in the discussion, but the Dutch police prevented all women visitors from entering the Peace Palace where the conference was being held. Several times, scuffles occurred between the women and the police which resulted in arrests.

During the nationality discussions, a resolution proposing the Equal Nationality Treaty was introduced, nevertheless, by Miguel Cruchaga of Chile on behalf of the NWP and the IACW. Unfortunately for the NWP, this resolution was quickly defeated and a substitute discriminatory measure was introduced. This substitute resolution appeared to have a good chance of being adopted because of its stated limitations placed upon women's citizenship rights. The NWP and other women's groups were not content, however, with letting the resolution become a part of the international code and so they held clandestine meetings with sympathetic delegates to persuade them to introduce a motion for a hearing on the measure. The women also intended, through the motion, to be represented at the hearing so they could voice their opposition to the resolution. The resolution was submitted to the delegates and, after an intense debate, a hearing was granted with an invitation made to non-delegate women to testify at the session.

The hearing proceeded without interruption. Representatives from many women's organizations attended the hearing and heard such feminists as Doris Stevens, Chrystal MacMillan, Maria Verone, and Marta Vergara present their statements against the resolution. In their testimony, these women demanded equal nationality rights. Some of the delegates attending the hearing were impressed by the arguments offered by the women, but the majority of the delegates still wanted to debate the restrictive resolution rather than the equality proposals.

Meanwhile, in the United States, Alice Paul was monitoring activities at the conference. She concluded, after hearing of the procedural and agenda problems in the nationality debate, that American women needed some assurances from the federal government about its position regarding the restrictive resolution. She requested all American women at The Hague to send cables to Congress and the Hoover Administration

criticizing the resolution. Several NWP workers joined Paul in meeting with various members of Congress and State Department officials on the subject of The Hague nationality proposal. The response from these meetings was very encouraging in that government officials assured the NWP that the United States would not support the current resolutions. President Hoover also reiterated these sentiments in a meeting with Paul. Hoover stated that he would instruct the American delegation to vote against the measure.

Equipped with this information from home, the NWP members at The Hague felt more relieved about their predicament. Nevertheless, they were still concerned about the resolution and its chances of passage. Immediately preceding the vote on the nationality resolution, the American delegation made a recommendation that all states consider the possibility of introducing the principle of equality in their nationality laws. The recommendation was accepted by the delegates, but it did not alter the status of the pending convention proposal. Finally, a vote was taken on the measure and it passed 40-1 with the United States voting against the resolution. The convention was then sent to all nations participating in the conference. A minimum of ten countries was needed to ratify the convention before it could become a part of the international legal code.

Immediately after the Codification Conference adjourned, NWP officials sought to nullify the impact of the nationality convention with action in Congress and the League of Nations. During the spring, NWP members worked with John L. Cable of Ohio on revisions to the Cable Act of 1922. On July 3, the amendments to the Cable Act (H.R. 10960) were passed and signed by President Hoover. The amendments repealed a provision which required the loss of citzenship by a woman because of residence abroad after marriage to a foreigner; reduced naturalization requirements for a woman who possessed American citizenship and lost it due to marriage with a foreigner; and amended the Immigration Act of 1924 to admit as a non-quota immigrant a woman who possessed American citizenship and lost it due to marriage with an alien or by marriage to a foreigner in which the couple resided in another country. Not completely satisfied with these revisions to the original Cable Act, Rep. Cable introduced further amendments in December, at the request of the NWP. While these amendments still did not apply to foreign women who sought American citizenship through marriage to an American, the new Cable provisions did protect the citizenship of married women and children in their domestic relations with aliens or foreigners. A hearing was held on this new legislation in December with Burnita Shelton Matthews of the NWP offering testimony in support of the revisions.

During the summer and fall months, Alice Paul launched NWP's campaign for equal nationality laws in the League of Nations. The primary intention behind the League activity was to prevent The Hague nationality convention from being ratified by any nation. In seeking to achieve a moratorium on the ratification process, Paul hoped to have the entire issue of nationality reopened for discussion when the League considered the entire issue of codification in the 1931 Assembly. Immediately,

Paul and other NWP members consulted with other women's groups on this proposed strategy. All of the women's groups worked so cooperatively with each other on the nationality matter that they eventually formed an International Committee for Action on the Nationality of Women prior to the convening of the League Council in September. Under the direction of Chrystal MacMillan, the committee included women representing the NWP (Alice Paul, Margaret Whittemore, Abby Scott Baker), Equal Rights International, IACW, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, International Council of Women, and the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship. The committee worked diligently to implement Paul's strategy and thus postpone all significant action on the nationality convention. Their efforts were successful as the League Council adopted a committee-drafted resolution which postponed any discussion of the nationality issue. This resolution, which was introduced by Dr. Orestes Ferrara of Cuba, meant that the nationality issue would be added to the larger debate on international codification at the 1931 League Assembly meeting.

In other international work, the NWP participated in the formation of Equal Rights International (ERI) in September. The ERI emanated from a series of international women's conferences which were held for the purpose of seeking complete equality for women through the Equal Rights Treaty. This treaty, which was drafted by Alice Paul and was largely adapted from the American ERA, stated:

> "The contracting states agree that upon the ratification of this treaty men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdiction."

The Equal Rights Treaty had been first introduced by a delegation of international feminists in the League Assembly in 1929 and was gaining favor by many women's groups throughout the world. The ERI was led by Helen Archdale of Great Britain and Alice Paul served on the provisional international council. Other NWP members participating in the formation of the ERI were Margaret Whittemore, Ella Riegel, and Lucy Branham.

In October, Alice Paul and other feminists met with Albert Thomas of the Internatinal Labor Organization (ILO) for the purpose of discussing the possibility of revising the 1919 Night Work Convention. Under this convention, the ILO prohibited women from working in any form of employment after nine o'clock in the evening. At the meeting with Thomas, the feminists explained the labor conditions in their own countries and stated that the night work provisions were hazardous to their economic well-being. Paul offered similar comments to Thomas, but she also stated that while the ILO's jurisdiction did not legally extend into the United States at that time, its actions did have significant social and economic repercussions for American working women. Thomas was very sympathetic to the reports offered by the women and, in reply, he stated that the Night Work Convention would be considered for revision at the 1931 ILO Conference.

1931

The year began in grand style on January 4 with the dedication of the new Party headquarters, the Belmont House, at 144 B Street N.E. in Washington. The ceremony was carried over NBC radio with Doris Stevens, Leonora Speyer, and Anna Kelton Wiley giving the dedication speeches. During that same month, NWP officials were informed by several congressmen at the Belmont House would be razed in order to make room for the new General Accounting Office building. Immediately, the NWP sought a hearing with the House Public Buildings Committee to present their arguments against the proposed GAO site. At the hearing, Burnita Shelton Matthews declared that the government could not condemn the NWP property because of the historical value of the Belmont House. Matthews also demanded that the committee select another side on Capitol Hill for the GAO building. Impressed by the NWP presentation, the committee agreed to locate another area for the proposed GAO building.

Congressional action on the ERA was again extremely slow. Neither subcommittee called for a vote on the Amendment, but the Senate Judiciary subcommittee did hold another hearing in early January. Among the NWP members speaking on behalf of the ERA at this hearing were Burnita Shelton Matthews, Jane Norman Smith, Anita Pollitzer, and Anna Kelton Wiley. Large women's organizations, such as the National League of Women Voters, National Consumers' League, and the National Women's Trade Union League, provided most of the opposition witnesses, but the total number of groups testifying against the ERA was reduced from sixteen to twelve. Many of the same arguments that had been given at previous hearings were repeated at this one. The NWP argued that the ERA would eliminate many discriminations against women in state and federal laws and would allow women to freely negotiate for their economic services without protective labor laws. The opposition rejected the NWP position by claiming that the Amendment would destroy all economic measures protecting the health and safety of women, such as minimum wage, maximum hour, and night work laws. They also argued that the ERA could not guarantee equality for women because there were fundamental differences between men and women which precluded any possibility of true equality. Despite the arguments presented at the hearing, the subcommittee did not take any action on the Amendment during the year.

Due to congressional inactivity on the ERA, NWP officials met with President Hoover in January to seek some assurances that he would take a leading role in pushing the Amendment through Congress. As in previous meetings with the NWP, Hoover was very cautious in his support for the ERA. He reiterated his commitment to the principle of equality between the sexes, but he declined the offer to lead the pro-ERA forces because he felt there was not enough national support for the measure and also because Congress was controlled by the Democrats, thus limiting any leadership role for a Republican President.

The only major piece of federal legislation to be supported by the NWP during the year was the second set of revisions to the 1922 Cable Act (H.R. 10672). The bill had been introduced in December 1930 and the

NWP participated in a hearing on the measure shortly after it was introduced. Congressional response to the bill was quite favorable, but the NWP detected enough opposition to warrant an additional hearing. Thus, in February, the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee held a second hearing on the Cable bill with Burnita Shelton Matthews again representing the NWP. The hearing helped clarify a few obstacles in the interpretation and enforcement of the legislation, thereby enabling the committee to unanimously recommend the bill to Congress for a final vote. On March 3, the Cable bill was passed by Congress and signed by President Hoover. The bill allowed a woman citizen to regain her citizenship after losing it because of marriage to an alien; allowed a woman who had married an ineligible alien or lived abroad after marriage with an alien to become naturalized via the short method in the 1930 Cable Act; permitted a woman who was not a citizen at birth to become naturalized; denied citizenship by the short method in the 1930 Cable Act to women whose citizenship originated solely by reason of marriage to a United States citizen; and repealed a provision in the 1922 Cable Act which denied naturalization to a woman married to an ineligible alien. From the perspective of the NWP, this new law was a major victory for women and their struggle for equality.

In October, the NWP became involved with a Massachusetts court case which concerned the right of women to serve as jurors in a court of law. In this case of Genevieve Welosky vs. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Genevieve Welosky was convicted by a jury, composed entirely of men, for keeping and selling liquor in violation of the state prohibition laws. Welosky appealed her case to the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court on the grounds that she had been denied a fair trial by a jury of her peers, namely women. The Court ruled against Welosky in October by claiming that a woman defendant could be denied the right to draw a jury from lists which included women. At this point, the NWP intervened in the Welosky case and promptly took steps to advance the case to the United States Supreme Court. The Party felt that a favorable ruling from the Supreme Court would not only rectify the injustice done to Welosky, but the impact of the interpretation would also nullify many state laws prohibiting women jurors. Action on the case concluded for the year when the NWP attorney filed a petition for a writ of certiorari with the Supreme Court in December.

Labor conditions for women continued to worsen throughout the year. Despite NWP protests, the Cotton Textile Institute and the Wool Institute in early March prohibited women from working at night. This action affected 83% of all textile and wool mills throughout the country. Those associations not affiliated with either institute, such as the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers Association, followed their larger counterparts and prohibited women employees from working at night as well. In October, the Norfolk and Western Railway Company, the largest employer of women in the railroad industry, dismissed all married women clerks and refused to employ any married women seeking these positions.

The state legislatures further accentuated the employment problems for women by having bills introduced and, in some instances, passed which either dismissed all married women government employees or limited the working hours for women employees. The NWP continued its campaign against such legislation and, in many cases, they were successful in saving women's jobs.

For example, every southern legislature introduced maximum hour and/or night-work legislation during the year, but the NWP, in cooperation with Quota Clubs and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, was successful in blocking these measures; only in North Carolina did the state legislature pass a maximum 55-hour law for women workers. In the northern and midwestern states, the NWP was not as successful as in the South; thirteen legislatures in these regions passed laws restricting the employment of women.

The NWP responded to these northern and midwestern laws by sending letters of protest to each governor. They also held meetings with Gov. Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania in February and Gov. John Pollard of Virginia in April on the subject of industrial inequality. The governors however, were firm in their opinions that unrestricted female employment would endanger men's jobs and thus cause greater economic chaos in their respective states.

One of the most effective NWP workers in labor affairs at this time was Josephine Casey. A former factory employee and unior organizer, Casey was paid by the Party to organize women textile and industrial workers in various states. The organizing campaign was developed as a countermeasure to the recent restrictive employment actions taken by the textile industries and the state legislatures. In April, Casey traveled to Georgia to organize the textile workers and campaign for equal rights. She was successful in organizing a new NWP chapter and industrial council in Atlanta. In August, Casey testified before a Georgia legislative committee against a proposed night work bill. Due to her persuasive arguments for industrial freedom and an intensive lobbying campaign by local NWP members, the night work bill was defeated. In October, Casey concluded her labor activities for the year by launching an industrial equality campaign in Rhode Island. As in Georgia, she was very successful in organizing women workers throughout the state and revitalizing the NWP's Rhode Island chapter.

Since the employment problem was of paramount importance to the NWP, a number of industrial conferences were held to map out strategy and to discuss the effects of discrimination against working women. In March, the NWP held a regional conference on women and employment at Boston. During this conference, Anna Kelton Wiley, Roma N. Hawkins, Jane Norman Smith, Maud Williams, Anita Pollitzer, and Mary Murray led discussions on the legal, economic, and social ramifications of the recent restrictive employment legislation. The conference delegates passed resolutions condemning the actions of state legislatures, labor unions, school boards, and private employers in New England for supporting restrictions in the employment of women. These resolutions were sent to each governor and legislator in New England. The delegates also passed another resolution calling on the National Council to appoint a special committee to coordinate state efforts in this campaign against employment discrimination. The Council acted favorably upon this request in the fall by establishing the Committee on Equal Economic Opportunity under the leadership of Jane Norman Smith.

Another labor conference was held in May for the benefit of the NWP's Government Workers' Council. The agenda for this conference included many of the topics discussed at the Boston meeting, but the delegates passed resolutions calling for equal treatment of all women employees in public and private occupations. These resolutions were delivered to all federal agency administrators and state governors.

Internationally, the NWP concentrated its efforts on the League of Nations and The Hague nationality convention. In January, the NWP and other feminist groups were able to persuade several League Council members to introduce a resolution calling for a continuation of the nationality discussion at the fall Assembly session. The Council passed this resolution and the nationality matter was placed on the Assembly agenda for September. Another resolution was passed by the League Council, under pressure from the feminists, creating the "Women's Consultative Committee on Nationality in the League of Nations". This organization, the first established by the League for women, was empowered to formulate a report and resolutions on the nationality issue for presentation at the fall Assembly session.

Prior to its first formal meeting in July, the Consultative Committee received needed support from the Institute of International Law in Cambridge, England. The Institute adopted a resolution in June endorsing the Equal Nationality Treaty and the formation of the Consultative Committee. The Institute also established its own nationality committee to work in conjunction with the Consultative Committee on nationality matters. This nationality committee was directed by the noted scholar on international law, Dr. James Brown Scott.

The first session of the Consultative Committee occurred in early July at the League headquarters. The committee consisted of two delegates from each of eight women's organizations. Among the organizations represented on the committee were Equal Rights International, All-Asian Congress of Women, International Council of Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, IACW, International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship, International Federation of University Women, and the World Women's Union. Alice Paul and Doris Stevens represented the IACW and Margaret Whittemore represented Equal Rights International on the committee. The delegates unanimously adopted a nationality report which was to be presented to the League Assembly in September. The report, which was written by Alice Paul, was divided into three sections, including a statement, memorandum, and appendix. The statement supported the Equal Rights Treaty as proposed by Equal Rights International, repudiated The Hague nationality convention, urged the League Assembly to take steps for a reconsideration of The Hague nationality convention, and advocated a new nationality convention founded on the principle of equality. The memorandum outlined the progress made on nationality laws since the 1930 Codification Conference and stressed the idea that no enduring international code of law could be written and enforced without the support of women. The appendix provided a detailed study on the nationality laws of each nation.

When the Consultative Committee met again in August to discuss suitable resolutions for introduction in the League Assembly, the members found themselves locked out of the League headquarters. Apparently several League officials were quite disturbed over the fact that the committee did not automatically endorse The Hague nationality convention in their July session. Consequently, in response to the committee's actions these officials closed all League facilities to the committee. This predicament, however, did not abate the determination of the committee to seek a revision of The Hague nationality convention.

The discussions at the August meeting on the proposed resolutions generated some disagreement among the committee members. For example, all of the committee members supported the principle of equality but some members wanted to specify the particular way in which equality should be achieved. The American members on the committee rejected this approach because they felt that detailed resolutions would not be adopted by the Assembly delegates. Despite their differences of opinion, the committee members adopted a resolution at this meeting asking the League to reconsider the question of nationality laws and to implement the recommendations made in the committee report. The committee also formed a subcommittee, under the direction of Lillian von Matsch of Austria, to monitor the activities of the League and to assess the reactions to the committee's report.

The League Assembly convened in September and immediately began discussing the nationality issue. The British delegation introduced the committee's resolution in this discussion. After considerable debate by the Assembly delegates, the British resolution was adopted, with the inclusion of an amendment calling for the distribution of the nationality report to the League's member nations for further study and advice. With the resolution adopted, the Consultative Committee had clearly won the opening round in the struggle for a reconsideration of The Hague nationality convention.

In other international developments, the ILO deferred action on its proposed revision of the 1919 Night Work Convention until further study had been made. The NWP also affiliated with Equal Rights International and the Pan-Pacific Women's Association - Mainland Committee during the year.

In early December, the NWP held its biennial convention at the Belmont House. The convention, which attracted many members, included discussion sessions on the organizational, national, and international problems confronting the Party. Regarding national affairs, NWP members were informed of Josephine Casey's work in Georgia and Rhode Island, the upcoming strategy on the Genevieve Welosky case, and action on the ERA. The discussion on the international affairs of the NWP included such topics as The Hague nationality convention, the ILO revision of the 1919 Night Work Convention, and activity in the League of Nations. Alice Paul anncunced her intention of seeking support for an equality reservation clause to the United States ratification of the World Court. Such a clause, Paul proposed, would be introduced in Congress and would insure

American participation in the Court only when all international laws guaranteed equal rights for women. The measure also was designed to test President Hoover's demand for equality in the World Court code, as best exemplified in the American veto of The Hague nationality convention in 1930. Paul's proposal was warmly received by the NWP delegates and a resolution was adopted to pursue this course of action.

The leadership of the Party did not fundamentally change at the convention. Anna Kelton Wiley was retained as chairman of the National Council and Mrs. Merritt O. Chance and Mrs. Dwight Clark were added to the National Council. A Committee on Resolutions was formed under the direction of Aliene Mather Vickery, to procure ERA endorsements from other organizations and to draft equality resolutions for use in government and business affairs.

From an organizational perspective, the NWP was in a state of decline. In a report given to the members by Alma Lutz, the Organization Committee chairman, membership had dropped under 12,000 and Party funds were diminishing. Lutz claimed that the NWP had 12 active state chapters, 17 chapters with a chairman but no active organization, 11 chapters with only a paper organization, and 6 states with no organization but with some members. Lutz also felt that additional organization work would not be forthcoming because of the lack of funds. The current organizers were being paid from weekly donations and, in some states, women were volunteering their services to organize for the Party. Lutz concluded her analysis by stating that the NWP would continue to decline in the immediate future unless there was a large infusion of new money into the organization - an unlikely possibility given the current status of the NWP and the damaging effects of the Depression.

1932

The number of NWP members and state chapters continued to decline. Membership dropped below 10,000 for the first time since the early years of the equal rights campaign, and the number of state organizations dropped to 40. In October, Anna Kelton Wiley resigned as Party chairman so that she could supervise the Washington chapter of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Florence Bayard Hilles was selected as acting chairman by the National Council until a new chairman could be elected.

There was increased activity in the campaign for the ERA during the year. In January, the National Council altered its lobbying strategy by concentrating its efforts exclusively upon all Senate and House Judiciary Committee members. The Council also decided to abandon all equal rights legislative activity in the states in order to devote full attention to the ERA. This change in policy did not, however, include state legislation pertaining to women workers.

In the House, Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana introduced the ERA on January 11, 1932 (H. J. Res. 197). Originally, the NWP wanted Rep. Ruth Bryan Owen of Florida to introduce the legislation, but Owen refused

on the grounds that there was still too much opposition to the Amendment. After the ERA was introduced, the NWP and several women's groups opposed to the ERA met with Rep. Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, the House Judiciary Committee chairman, to request hearings on the measure. Sumners was very resistant to the idea at first, but continued pressure by the women's groups forced him to hold a hearing for only the second time in the House since the Amendment was first introduced in 1923. The hearing took place on March 23 before th House Judiciary Committee. The NWP led the pro-ERA forces with Jane Norman Smith, Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse and Burnita Shelton Matthews testifying in its behalf. The opposition consisted primarily of representatives from the National Women's Trade Union League, National Consumers' League, and the National League of Women Voters. While more time was given to the opposition for the presentation of their arguments, the NWP witnesses offered very insightful and challenging viewpoints in support of equal rights. The impact of the hearings upon the committee, however, was negligible as the Amendment was tabled for the remainder of the session. The publicity generated by the hearings helped the NWP to secure an ERA endorsement from the California Business and Professional Women's Clubs, under the leadership of Sue Brobst. This endorsement was quite significant because it bolstered the declining influence of the Party in the West and helped launch a series of endorsements from other women's groups in the coming years.

In an effort to secure as much support for the ERA as possible, the NWP played an active role in the early stages of the 1932 Presidential campaign. The National Council decided in January to begin a campaign for the inclusion of ERA planks in the political party platforms by securing state delegate support for the Amendment. Party officials felt that it was necessary to begin early in the campaign because other issues related to the Depression would take precedence over the ERA in the platform committee hearings. The program to secure delegate support was partially successful as Republican and Democratic delegates in Ohio, Maryland, New York and Illinois endorsed the Amendment in their state convention proceedings. From January to June, NWP officials also met with members of the Democratic and Republican national committees in hopes of getting their support for the ERA. The committee members did not endorse the Amendment, but they agreed to suggest planks to the platform committee which supported the principle of equal rights.

Both the Republican and Democratic national conventions were held in Chicago. Those NWP members who worked at the conventions included Muna Lee, Anne Clement Rotter, Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse, Burnita Shelton Matthews and the entire membership of the Chicago chapter. As in the past conventions, the NWP members lobbied vigorously on behalf of the ERA and distributed equal rights information to all convention participants. Unfortunately for the NWP, both parties failed to endorse the ERA in their respective platforms. The only consolation in the platforms of 1932 over previous platforms was that both parties did not link women's issues to the statements pertaining to child welfare. In the past, this linkage angered the NWP leadership because it implied that women needed special protection under the law.

As a result of this failure to secure an endorsement for the ERA, the NWP did not support either of the Presidential candidates. In September, the NWP held meetings with President Hoover and Franklin D. Roosevelt, the Democratic Presidential candidate, to get some idea of their personal feelings towards equal rights. The Hoover meeting was attended by famous aviatrix Amelia Earhart and NWP members Anna Kelton Wiley and Anita Pollitzer. Hoover repeated his support for the principle of equality but he did not offer to lead the ERA campaign during a second term. At the Roosevelt meeting, attended by Anita Pollitzer, Josephine Casey, Margaret C. Williams, Adelaide Stedman, Alma Lutz and A. Marguerite Smith, the Democratic candidate failed to offer support for the ERA and even advocated the continuation of protective laws for women in industry. These interviews reinforced the NWP's decision not to support either candidate. While the Party tended to prefer Hoover over Roosevelt because of Vice-President Curtis' favorable attitude on equal rights and because of Roosevelt's advocacy of protective legislation, they remained neutral through the fall campaign.

In January, the NWP continued its legal efforts in the Genevieve Welosky case. Early in the month, the United States Supreme Court permitted the NWP and the National Association of Women Lawyers to file amicus curiae briefs for the Welosky case. Madge Lee Guard filed the brief on behalf of the NWP. On January 11 the Court decided that it would not review the Welosky case. This decision by the Court, in effect, substantiated the claim made by the State of Massachusetts that women were not "persons" and thus were not entitled to serve on juries. As expected, the NWP protested the Court's decision and pledged to continue supporting legislation which permitted women to serve as jurors.

Nationality law remained a key component of the NWP's federal legislative program. In January, NWP officials, including Emma Wold and Burnita Shelton Matthews, testified at a hearing before the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee on a bill, submitted by Rep. John Cable on Ohio, which would exempt foreign-born husbands of American citizens from immigration quotas. After considerable lobbying on behalf of the legislation, the Cable bill passed both houses of Congress and was enacted into law in April.

Party efforts in support of equal nationality rights did not diminish following the passage of the Cable Bill. In May, the NWP urged the passage of two immigration measures introduced by Rep. Samuel Dickstein of New York and Sen. Royal Copeland of New York. The Dickstein bill, introduced in January as H.R. 3673, completed the original nationality provisions of the 1922 Cable bill by granting United States citizenship to children born to American couples overseas, guaranteeing equal requirements for citizenship, protecting equal rights in the requirements for renouncing citizenship upon marriage with an alien, and allowing mothers the same privileges granted to fathers in determining the proper citizenship status for minors. The Dickstein bill was favorably reported by the House Immigration and Naturalization Committee in March. The Copeland bill (S. 4169) was introduced on March 21 following the favorable report on the Dickstein bill. The Copeland measure complemented the Dickstein

bill by clarifying the parental powers for determining a minor's citizenship and allowing a mother equal power in determining the citizenship of a new born child Unlike the Dickstein bill, no action was taken on the Copeland bill by the Senate Immigration and Naturalization Committee.

Josephine Casey resumed her NWP-sponsored campaign for industrial equality by organizing women in Rhode Island, New Jersey and Massachusetts. Her greatest successes came in February when she submitted reports to a Rhode Island legislative committee supporting the continuation of night work employment for women. The committee subsequently issued a report against the abolition of night work for women only and the state assembly approved the legislation. Casey also helped organize the Industrial Council of the NWP's Rhode Island chapter in February. Casey's formidable achievements in preventing discriminatory labor legislation and organizing industrial women were brought to a stop in July, however, when the funds for her campaign were completely exhausted.

The most significant legislative campaign undertaken by the NWP in the 1930s was the repeal of Section 213 of the 1932 Legislative Appropriations Act (also known as the 1932 Economy Act). This section required that whenever personnel reductions were necessary in federal government service, married persons whose spouses were also employed by the government had to be dismissed first. Although originally worded "married women" in one version of the bill, the intent of the section was to dismiss all married women workers whose husbands were also government employees.

This provision was introduced in April in the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, under the chairmanship of Rep. John J. Cochran of Missouri. An ardent opponent of women's rights, Cochran advocated the inclusion of Section 213 so as to increase employment opportunities for more unemployed families. Maud Younger, the Congressional Committee chairman, and other NWP members immediately began to campaign against the measure. The NWP claimed that the law would not increase employment because the large numbers of displaced women workers would flood an already decreasing private employment sector, thus creating only more unemployment. In place of dismissing the women employees, the Party proposed that the section pertain strictly to those cases of nepotism in the civil service which apply to sons and daughters of federal employees. The NWP also argued that the section would promote divorce, promiscuous living, secret marriages, and the elimination of women's pensions and annuity rights. The arguments offered by the NWP were not persuasive enough as the committee and the House quickly approved the measure.

In the Senate, Section 213 met vigorous opposition, particularly from Sen. Hiram Bingham of Connecticut. The section's opponents in the Senate viewed the measure as class legislation which violated the principle of the civil service system. The Senate twice removed the section from the legislation only to have it re-inserted by House conferees. Finally, in order to save the needed bill, the Senate allowed the section to remain in the legislation. When he signed the bill on June 30, President Hoover

protested against the injustice of the clause and recommended its repeal. Officials in the Civil Service Commission also condemned the measure as an attack upon the merit system of employment.

Shortly after the bill was passed, the NWP began an extensive campaign to repeal Section 213. The Party utilized its Government Workers' Council (GWC) as the main unit directing the repeal efforts; GWC chairman, Edwina Austin Avery, served as the chief coordinator of the campaign. The GWC organized meetings with members of Congress and directed a large letter-writing campaign to Congress seeking repeal of the section. The GWC was also successful in recruiting support for repeal from large women's organizations, particularly the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. To combat the effects of this regulation upon the employment situation, GWC and NWP legal research assistants devised a "depression divorce" scheme to last for the duration of the economic crisis. This plan allowed couples to separate temporarily for the purpose of allowing the wife to retain her government position.

Unfortunately for the NWP and GWC, these efforts to repeal Section 213 did not affect the implementation of the regulation. In August, for example, the Federal Farm Board furloughed 40 married persons, most of whom were women, for an indefinite period. Private businesses and state governments also adopted similar measures after the federal government model, thus increasing the number of unemployed women across the country. By the end of the year, thousands of women were out of work as a result of this discriminatory practice.

In the area of international affairs, the NWP continued its struggle to prevent the ratification of The Hague nationality convention. Prior to the convening of the 1932 League Assembly, the Women's Consultative Committee met in mid-August to complete work on a second nationality report. Alice Paul and Lola Maverick Lloyd worked on the Consultative Committee at this time as affiliate members of Equal Rights International. As in the 1931 report, this second report recommended that the Assembly reconsider The Hague nationality convention, delete from that convention four articles which discriminated against women, and submit to the responsible governments a new convention based upon the Equal Nationality Treaty. The report also recommended, in an addendum, that the Assembly take necessary action to ensure that future codifications of international law would be free of any discriminations against women. Unlike the previous session which was harmonious and constructive, this committee meeting was marred by disputes over various technical aspects in the report. In fact, when the addendum was affixed to the report by four committee members, two members refused to sign the report and subsequently withdrew to make a separate report.

Despite the discord among the varous groups, the Consultative Committee presented its report to the Secretariat of the Assembly in late September. Hearings on the report and the general issue of a reconsideration of The Hague nationality convention were held in early October and several members of the Consultative Committee were invited to testify. The women presented very persuasive arguments in favor of equal nationality rights, but such efforts were matched by a group of

conservative European delegates who insisted that The Hague nationality provisions be maintained as an integral part of the international legal code. On October 10, the League committee voted to accept The Hague nationality convention without revisions and the Assembly concurred two days later.

Meanwhile in the United States, Administration officials had been urging President Hoover to begin congressional action on insuring American participation in the World Court. Hoover was favorably disposed to American entry, despite his objections to the nationality convention. When word of Hoover's intentions reached NWP headquarters, Alice Paul devised another strategy to counteract the possibility of American adherence to an international legal code whose nationality provisions discriminated against women. Paul sought to introduce a reservation clause to the World Court legislation which made American entry dependent on the consideration that the legal code would not contain inequalities based on sex. With this reservation, World Court officials would either have to rescind The Hague nationality convention or forego the possibility of having the United States actively participate in the Court.

The preservation clause to the World Court legislation was first introduced in March by Sen. James H. Lewis of Illinois. This measure was then referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. In April, Rep. Hamilton Fish of New York attached the reservation clause to a World Court appropriations bill introduced by Rep. J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland. In lobbying for the reservation clause, the NWP formed an Equality Reservation Committee under the direction of Iris Calderhead Walker. The committee interviewed members of the various foreign affairs committees and also directed a congressional letter-writing project. On May 4, Sarah Thompson Pell, Laura Berrien, and Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse met with President Hoover to discuss the equality reservation clause. Hoover was quite direct with the women in claiming that the clause would effectively restrict American entry into the Court. Hoover also stated that it would be virtually impossible for the Court's participating nations to consent to the provisions of the reservation clause. While Hoover's statements disappointed the women, he promised to study the reservation clause further.

Action on the reservation clause proceeded slowly in the House and the Senate. Hearings in the House Foreign Affairs Committee finally took place in May, with Burnita Shelton Matthews and Laura Berrien testifying for the NWP on behalf of the Fish amendment. Both the Linthicum bill and the Fish amendment were reported out of committee, but the House took no further action on the measure. In the Senate, Laura Berrien testified before the Foreign Relations Committee on the Lewis amendment, but she met extreme opposition from several proponents of the Court. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted in May to have the United States enter the Court, but it rejected the reservation clause. William Borah, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman and an ardent opponent of the Court, refused to send the committee report to the Senate despite criticism from some of the committee members. While this action appeared to favor the NWP, Alice Paul and other Party leaders encouraged Sen. Gerald P. Nye

of North Dakota to introduce the reservation clause on the Senate floor. On May 27, Nye introduced the measure, but no action was taken by the Senate.

In March, the International Labor Office established a Correspondence Committee of Experts on Women's Work in Industry to study labor discriminations and the effects of protective legislation upon women during the Depression. The original committee included five American women who were highly supportive of protective legislation. This selection from the United States prompted Anna Kelton Wiley, the NWP national chairman, to issue stern protests to the ILO and its Governing Board. As a result of Wiley's protest, the ILO invited Burnita Shelton Matthews to serve on the committee and represent those organizations supporting economic equality.

1933

Immediately following the inauguration of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, an emergency session of Congress was called to handle the various problems pertaining to the economic crisis. Supposedly all attention was to be placed upon economic recovery legislation, but the NWP managed to have bills introduced relating to the ERA, nationality rights, and the equality reservation clause to the United States ratification of the World Court. Party officials also were quite active in supporting equal rights provisions within the economic recovery legislation, as witnessed in the National Recovery Administration Codes and the Black-Connery 30 Hour Week bill. Unfortunately for the NWP, all of the exclusive equality bills were tabled and many of the equality provisions in other legislation were either rejected or compromised.

The ERA was introduced in this emergency session by Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana (H. J. Res. 1) and Sen. John E. Townsend of Delaware (S. J. Res. 1). The NWP originally wanted Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota to re-introduce the measure, but he stedfastly refused on the grounds that his support of the Amendment had caused some problems with his constituents. On May 27, a hearing was held before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. For the first time since the ERA was introduced in Congress in 1923, other national women's organizations testified with the NWP in support of the measure. Two of these groups were the General Federation of Women's Clubs and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. Substantive action on the ERA was not forthcoming, however, as neither the House Judiciary Committee nor the Senate Judiciary Committee reported the measure.

One of the major pieces of legislation in President Roosevelt's economic recovery program was the National Industrial Recovery Act. This legislation established the National Recovery Administration (NRA) for the purpose of monitoring the economic crisis and formulating guidelines for economic recovery. In establishing these guidelines for recovery, NRA officials developed numerous codes for each type of business enterprise; the codes regulated business practices, wages, hours, and other employment

conditions. Before the codes were enacted, hearings were held for each type of business and the NWP attended the sessions, lobbying vigorously for equitable labor conditions for women. The Party was represented at these hearings by Anna Kelton Wiley and Burnita Shelton Matthews. At these hearings, which lasted during the winter and spring, the NWP stressed equality for women in wage and hour regulations. When the temporary codes were enacted, discriminations remained in more than 60 trades, principally in the area of wages. Minimum wage guidelines were equal for men and women in 395 temporary codes, but the wage differential in 91 other codes was as large as 10¢ - 15¢ per hour. Although 42 of these discriminatory codes had qualification provisions emphasizing equal pay for equal work, the intention of these codes was clearly to establish different wage guidelines for men and women regardless of the work done. Consequently, NWP officials continued to work for revisions in the temporary codes before they were approved. Efforts to eliminate the discriminatory clauses in the temporary codes were partially successful as 93 of the first 116 codes to be completed in final form had no minimum wage differentiation between the sexes.

The NWP continued its campaign to have an equality reservation clause attached to the adherence legislation for the World Court. Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota re-introduced the reservation clause in March, and it was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The NWP requested that a hearing be held on the reservation, but no action was taken on the Court measure during the year.

In May, the nationality legislation completing the Cable provisions was re-introduced by Rep. Samuel Dickstein of New York (H.R. 3673) and Sen. Royal S. Copeland of New York (S.R. 357). Both bills were submitted to the respective immigration committees with requests by the NWP for hearings on the legislation. In the Senate, the bill was not taken up by the Immigration and Naturalization Committee and no hearings were held on the measure. The NWP was more successful in the House where two hearings were held, one before the Immigration and Naturalization Committee and another before an Immigration and Naturalization subcommittee. The NWP joined seven other national women's organizations in presenting their arguments in support of equal nationality rights for women. The leading opposition to the legislation came from the State Department which urged that the bill be replaced by a presidential commission which would be established to construct a complete code on nationality. The American Federation of Labor also opposed the measure on the grounds that the bill would allow illegitimate children of American soldiers to leave their native country and come to the United States to claim their natural fathers. Committee members considered the opposition's arguments, but after conferring again with NWP members, they reported the measure to the House. Realizing that this legislation was one of the few non-economic measures to be reported by a committee, NWP members appeared before the House Steering Committee to urge that the legislation be placed on the calendar for a vote. The members of the committee were persuaded by the women's arguments and, by the end of the year, the Dickstein bill was placed on the House calendar.

An economic bill which received NWP support during the year was the Black-Connery 30-Hour Week bill. The legislation was introduced by Sen. Hugo L. Black of Alabama and Rep. William P. Connery of Massachusetts. The bill provided for a thirty-hour work week for all persons regardless of sex. The Senate version of the bill failed to pass in April because of opposition to equal minimum wage amendments attached to the measure at the last minute. The House bill was delayed because of opposition from the Roosevelt Administration and various labor groups. In hearings before the House Labor Committee, the NWP and six other women's organizations, including the National Association of Women Lawyers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, testified that all regulations in the bill should apply equally to men and women. Officials in the Roosevelt Administration, particularly Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, opposed this view on the grounds that the legislation would interfere with the regulatory powers of the NRA. Various labor groups also opposed the measure because minimum wage amendments were attached to the bill which would apply to all workers regardless of sex. The combined labor and White House pressure upon the committee was so great that action on the bill was postponed indefinitely.

The campaign for the repeal of Section 213 continued during the year with little progress being made on the issue. In January, Sen. Hiram Bingham of Connecticut attached a rider amendment onto an appropriations bill which called for the repeal of Section 213. As chairman of the Senate Economy Committee, Bingham held hearings on the session and invited GWC members to testify on behalf of the rider. During the hearing, Edwina Austin Avery, the GWC chairman, outlined the numerous instances in which women had lost career positions, pensions, and annuities as a result of Section 213. Avery's arguments were quite persuasive, but the committee voted to reject the rider. The NWP-GWC efforts were not a total failure, however, as Sen. Lester J. Dickinson of Maine suggested to Avery that the NWP would be wise to generate enormous popular support against Section 213 and utilize that support to help defeat the measure in the next session. Avery expressed her appreciation for the advice and promised to relate the information to her fellow members. In April, the NWP represented by Elsie Hill and Florence Bayard Hilles, and representatives from nine other women's organizations, including the American Association of University Women, National Association of Women Lawyers, and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, met with Budget Director Lewis W. Douglas to protest future dismissals resulting from Section 213. While Douglas was very accommodating to the women, he did not promise to take any action to remedy the situation.

Disappointed over the failure to achieve either a congressional or Administration remedy for Section 213, the NWP called a Party workers Conference in May to devise a viable lobbying strategy for the repeal of the measure. Attending the conference were representatives of organizations which had endorsed the repeal movement earlier in the year, including the National League of Women Voters, Zonta International, and the Quota Clubs. During the meeting, Edwina Austin Avery offered Sen. Dickinson's

advice on the Section 213 campaign to the conference delegates. A proposal was adopted at the conference which called for the drafting of a questionnaire to be sent to all married women employed by the government. With the data gathered from the survey, NWP-GWC members felt they would be well-equipped to present detailed arguments to Congress in support of the repeal of Section 213.

The conference was a tremendous success, but events following the meeting caused the GWC to realize that the repeal campaign would be long and arduous. In July, Attorney General Homer Cummings announced that Section 213 would become a permanent law in the federal code. Before this announcement, congressional leaders decided to allow the Roosevelt Administration to determine whether the provisions would become permanent; a determination was necessary since this section was attached to a temporary piece of legislation, i.e. an appropriations act. Upon hearing of the Attorney General's ruling, the GWC requested a hearing on the matter but was refused. Consequently, as a result of the new ruling, the NWP-GWC had no other alternative but to seek congressional redress on the controversial issue in 1934.

The NWP, through its affiliation with Equal Rights International, continued to pursue its nationality campaign in the League of Nations. The Women's Consultative Committee submitted its final report to the Council, recommending a reversal of the 1932 League decision supporting The Hague nationality convention. As expected, neither the Assembly nor the Council took any action on the committee report. The Consultative Committee also held a series of meetings to determine future action on the nationality matter. Many of the members wanted to begin a new international campaign to prevent The Hague convention from being ratified by the required ten nations. (Already, three nations - Brazil, Monaco, Norway - had ratified the convention.) The members agreed, however, to postpone further plans on such a campaign until the delegates at the Pan-American Conference had an opportunity to act on the Equal Nationality Treaty.

The most significant international event of the year for the NWP was the convening of the Seventh Pan-American Conference at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December. Doris Stevens, the IACW chairman and long-time NWP member, directed the Party activities at the conference. At the Sixth Pan-American Conference in 1928, the IACW was established for the purpose of investigating the status of women in the Western Hemisphere and drafting recommendations on vital issues pertaining to women. The results and recommendations from this research were then to be presented at the Montevideo Conference for debate and final action. Consequently, as mandated by the Havana Conference, Stevens presented the nationality committee's massive study on nationality laws at the Montevideo Conference and also recommended that the conference delegates adopt the Equal Nationality Treaty, the Equal Rights Treaty, and resolutions expanding the political and civil rights of women in the Western Hemisphere. Members of the IACW lobbied intensely with the various delegations for adoption of these proposals. On the issue of the Equal Nationality Treaty, all of the participating nations, except the United States, quickly agreed to its

adoption. When word reached the Belmont House that the United States was not intending to sign the treaty, NWP members held a series of meetings with members of Congress and State Department officials in hopes of reversing this decision. The pressure applied by the NWP and other women's organizations was successful as the United States delegation reluctantly agreed to sign the treaty. The IACW was partially successful on the Equal Rights Treaty issue as four nations - Cuba, Ecuador, Paraguay, and Uruguay - signed the document. Resolutions were also approved which stressed the need for greater political and civil rights for women in the Western Hemisphere, but no substantive proposals were introduced to help implement this goal. The conference concluded on a very optimistic note for women when resolutions were passed enabling the IACW to remain in existence through the Lima Conference in 1938 and permitting Doris Stevens to be retained as chairman of the commission.

The NWP was dealt a tragic blow when its president, Alva Belmont, died at her Paris estate in late January. To commemorate her achievements as a leading feminist and a loving friend to many Party members, the NWP sponsored a large memorial service at the Washington Monument on July 8. Several thousand people attended the service and the NBC radio network carried a broadcast of the ceremonies. The service itself was reminiscent of the glorious pageants held during the suffrage and early post-suffrage years. Florence Bayard Hilles led the procession with the NWP colors. She was followed by more than 1,000 women carrying banners in tribute to Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton. A number of speeches praising Belmont and the equal rights movement were given by Florence Bayard Hilles, Gail Laughlin, and Doris Stevens. The service concluded with a medley of songs sung by Carmella Ponselle of the New York Metropolitan Opera and the presentation of a resolution calling for immediate equality for women.

An emergency convention of the NWP was held early in November for the purpose of discussing the effects of the Depression upon women in industry. The convention was held, for the first time, at the home of Florence Bayard Hilles in Wilmington, Delaware. Convention delegates heard inspirational addresses on the discriminations against women in the permanent NRA codes and on repeal efforts in the Section 213 matter. There was also a session held on the future strategy of the ERA campaign.

In addition to the economic discussions, NWP members also selected a new chairman for the National Council and discussed business pertaining strictly to the Party's internal operations. Sarah T. Colvin of St. Paul, Minnesota, a long-time feminist and member of the NWP, became the new chairman with Florence Bayard Hilles, Gail Laughlin, and Anita Pollitzer serving as vice-chairmen. The change in Party leadership was made as a result of Anna Kelton Wiley's resignation in 1932. When Wiley resigned, Florence Bayard Hilles assumed the chairmanship on an interim basis. Consequently, the National Council chose this convention as the perfect time to select a new leader. The organizational structure of the NWP was slightly modified at the convention when Alice Paul sent word from Geneva that the International Relations Committee would formally continue

its activities as an affiliate of larger international women's organizations rather than serve as an independent group advocating equal rights for women. This "affiliation approach" had been utilized by the committee over the past two years and it seemed to be more successful in terms of coordinating and focusing women's efforts upon specific issues. Finally, the NWP's financial situation was reviewed at the convention. Laura Berrien stated in her treasurer's report that contributions to the Party were declining and subscriptions to *Equal Rights* had fallen to the point where the journal was now a financial liability. NWP members also regretted the loss of Alva Belmont in this respect because she was the largest contributor to the Party. Although a legacy fund had been established by Belmont, the limited amount of revenue coming to the NWP from the estate prompted Berrien to demand greater action towards increasing the Party's funds.

The NWP began to struggle through its first major intra-organizational conflict during the year. This rift lasted for three years with the greatest friction being demonstrated in late 1934 and early 1935. The conflict originated in 1932 when Edith Houghton Hooker, editor of *Equal Rights*, suggested many organizational and policy reforms to Alice Paul and the National Council. Obviously, the majority of the National Council members, not in agreement with Hooker over the importance of these proposals, took a defensive posture on the matter. As the rift continued, Hooker pursued her reform efforts as leader of an NWP faction consisting mainly of GWC members and *Equal Rights* employees.

Early in the year, Hooker resumed her 1932 efforts by pressing for organizational and policy reforms within the Party. From her perspective, the feminist movement, as witnessed through the NWP, had exhausted its methods and abilities to substantially improve the status of women in the country. Using the NWP as the model group for the movement, Hooker supported her view by citing the declining membership and dwindling finances of the Party. Even feminist issues, Hooker claimed, were stagnating in the Depression years: movement on the ERA was extremely slow; nationality laws still discriminated against women; job dismissals affecting women were increasing daily; the campaign for repeal of Section 213 was unproductive; and state action on equality reforms was virtually non-existent. Reflecting upon this dismal situation, Hooker offered a number of NWP organizational and policy reforms which would have the intended effect of revitalizing the woman's movement.

Hooker's organizational reforms stressed the need for greater efficiency in the committees, less duplication in committee function, and more clarity in defining committee objectives. She insisted that the National Council coordinate more of the NWP activities with adherence to specific policy objectives. Hooker urged that the objectives of the National Council and the state chapters be defined more clearly so as to avoid unnecessary duplication. Hooker also called for a reduction in the number of NWP committees and a restructuring of the Government Workers' Council into a semi-autonomous, business and professional women's organization. The organizational proposals also included a call for an increase

in membership and national organizers for the states. Hooker detested the concept of a small "elite" group directing the equal rights campaign. With a large national organization, Hooker felt that equality issues would be accepted quickly because of the immense popular support generated for them.

From a policy perspective, Hooker never repudiated the campaign for equal rights, but she did advocate an expansion of issues to be supported by the NWP. She suggested that the Party supplement its work for the ERA by concerning itself more with local and federal legislation pertaining to equal rights, particularly the campaign to repeal Section 213. With this approach, Hooker stated that rank and file members would feel more directly involved in the equal rights movement. This attention to local matters would also affect the NWP campaign for equal rights in federal legislation as well since NWP members could work with their congressmen who were more familiar with their specific interests. By maintaining a narrow approach to the equal rights campaign, however, Hooker felt that the NWP was not only ignoring larger bases of feminist support but was also prolonging the achievement of its objectives indefinitely.

On March 5, Hooker was selected by the National Council to be the chairman of an organization committee which was empowered to draft reform recommendations for the Party. Using her proposals as the foundation for the committee study, Hooker enthusiastically began her inquiry by seeking organizational suggestions from various NWP members, particularly Edwina Austin Avery and the GWC contingent. She drew the greatest criticism from Maud Younger, the Congressional Committee chairman, who felt that the special emphasis upon organizational reform would be an impediment to the NWP's legislative program. Hooker attempted to persuade Younger to reconsider her objections at the GWC conference in May, but her efforts were unsuccessful.

Younger's opposition confirmed in Hooker's mind the possibility of a power struggle and party split over the committee's purpose. Wanting to prevent further protest against the study, Hooker devised the following strategy to reinforce her position: (1)work to get proponents of her proposals onto the National Council, particularly Edwina Austin Avery; and (2)issue a detailed statement on the committee's recommendations at the emergency convention so as to give NWP members enough time to consider the reforms before the 1934 biennial convention. Fortunately for Hooker, her strategy succeeded as Avery was named to the Council and the statement on her reforms was distributed to the NWP membership at the emergency convention. The recommendations in the statement called for the establishment of a permanent organization committee, more specific definitions of purpose for the National Council and the state branches, and an expansion of the National Council to include all state chairmen in an ex-officio capacity. The statement also contained proposals for mandatory Equal Rights subscriptions from NWP members, integration of local groups with the national committee, reduction and standardization of committees, and the creation of regional conferences. Although no official reaction to this statement was given by the National Council until the following year, Hooker remained guardedly optimistic about the possibility for true Party reform.

The emergency session of Congress continued through June and the NWP doggedly pursued its equality campaign on a variety of issues. There was no official action taken on the ERA during this period, but another major women's organization, the American Medical Women's Association, endorsed the Amendment in June at a convention in Cleveland. The legislative pause on the ERA enabled congressional supporters and NWP leaders to devise new campaign strategies for the following session. At a National Council meeting in July, Alice Paul proposed that the country be divided into eight regions with a lobbying director in charge of each region. Each regional director would work with congressional chairmen from the states and, in turn, the congressional chairmen would coordinate ERA activities with NWP representatives from each congressional district. With this lobby network, Paul envisioned grass-roots contact with every member of Congress throughout the year rather than the present method of only lobbying members of the Judiciary committees. The Council approved Paul's plan and Betty Gram Swing was chosen over the ailing Maud Younger to lead the lobbying campaign.

In December, Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana, the chief ERA sponsor in the House, informed the NWP that this was the most propitious time in which to aggressively launch a massive campaign for the ERA. Ludlow based this reasoning for a new campaign on the fact that the nationality issues had been successfully resolved, thus clearing the way for greater attention upon the ERA. As suggestions for the new campaign, Ludlow recommended a large letter-writing effort and numerous interviews with members of Congress. He also suggested that the NWP begin a large publicity campaign in the press with statements and articles from famous personalities espousing the virtues of the Amendment. (In future years, the NWP utilized the "famous personality" technique by receiving endorsements from Mary Pickford, Katherine Hepburn, Arthur Schlesinger, Sr., Helen Hayes, Raymond Swing, Henry Wallace, Pope Pius XII, and President Harry S Truman. These endorsements were then printed into pamphlets and handbills for public distribution.)

NWP activity on the Dickstein-Copeland nationality bills resumed with Rilla Nelson, Nationality Committee chairman, in charge of the Party's lobbying efforts. Early in the year, President Roosevelt established an inter-departmental commission to investigate the nationality laws; the commission consisted of officials from the State, Justice, and Labor Departments. This commission was created after the House Immigration Committee refused in 1933 to give priority to its formation over the Dickstein bill. From a political perspective, the commission seemed to be designed to either block the Dickstein-Copeland measures or to control the movement of the legislation through Congress. For example, when the House Rules Committee was requested by the Democratic Steering Committee in March to place the Dickstein measure on the legislative calendar, commission pressures were so intense that the Rules Committee finally yielded to the Administration and delayed the bill. Despite the legislative delay, the NWP lobby continued to secure congressional support for the

measure. Immediately, NWP members urged members of Congress to explain the merits of the bill to the President's commission and other Administration officials. Several congressmen complied with the request and eventually the Administration's opposition was withdrawn.

The nationality measures were passed by the House and the Senate in early May, but Roosevelt insisted that the bill be rewritten before it reached his desk. In many cases, this demand spells defeat for a piece of legislation, but interested congressmen and NWP lobbyists, nonetheless, pursued their campaign for passage of the bill. After the President sent the bill back to Congress, he called a special conference on the matter with Rep. Dickstein, Sen. Copeland, Attorney General Cummings, and other State Department officials. The details of the session were not revealed, but the only modification to the bill was the division of one sentence into two. With this revision, the measure was quickly passed by Congress and signed by Roosevelt on May 24.

The enactment of the Dickstein-Copeland bill was a major legislative triumph for the NWP. More than one hundred NWP members lobbied for this legislation which completed the equality provisions of the 1922 Cable Act. With this legislation, the United States became the sixth nation to establish equal nationality laws.

NWP leaders continued to review the remaining temporary NRA codes in hopes of eliminating any discriminations against women. When these codes were drafted in final form, there were discriminations remaining in more than 60 different trades. The NWP's efforts were successful, for the most part, as more than 360 codes either had no discriminations or only minor infringements against women. Still, the NWP pressed to have the remaining discriminations lifted from the code. A number of NWP officials, including Florence Bayard Hilles, Laura Berrien, Anna Kelton Wiley, and Alice Paul, met with NRA Administrator Donald Richberg in September to request an end to the remaining discriminations. Richberg responded by promising to use his power as Administrator to eliminate the remaining discriminations. Unfortunately for the NWP, Richberg's promise was never fulfilled and the discriminations remained.

The campaign to repeal Section 213 entered a new phase of activity with the beginning of an organized effort to successfully terminate the ominous provision. Early in the year, GWC members began the new strategy by mailing letters to members of Congress and holding meetings with congressional leaders on the repeal issue. A questionnaire was devised, in cooperation with the American Federation of Government Employees, for the purpose of determining the attitude of Congress on the need for repeal legislation. Many congressmen did not respond to the questionnaire, but those who did were generally in favor of repeal. The GWC also established a subcommittee to seek endorsements for repeal from major women's groups, using Labor Secretary Frances Perkins' and Eleanor Roosevelt's opposition to Section 213 as a rallying point for the effort.

As part of the strategy to repeal Section 213, Sarah T. Colvin, the NWP national chairman, established the Eastern Regional Conference

for GWC-NWP members to coordinate their campaign efforts and bolster interest in the repeal movement. The GWC completely sponsored and financed the conference without any assistance from the NWP. During the year, three conferences were held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania in January, Atlantic City, New Jersey in May, and Richmond, Virginia in October. These sessions included inspirational speeches by GWC leaders, discussions on the effect of massive unemployment of women, and strategy sessions on the repeal of Section 213.

One of the major features of the new strategy was the introduction of legislation designed to repeal Section 213. On April 19, Rep. Emmanuel Celler of New York introduced H.R. 9240 calling for the repeal of Section 213. No action was taken on the measure before the emergency session ended in June.

Several interested members of the NWP began a campaign to commemorate the achievements of feminist Susan B. Anthony during the year. The members formed the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee, under the leadership of Rose Arnold Powell and Ethel McClintock Adamson, and they began their program by advocating the release of a commemorative stamp in honor of Anthony. In a November meeting with Post Office officials, the committee presented its proposal for a 1935 commemorative stamp, but the officials rejected the idea because the Post Office was only intending to release a limited number of special issue stamps. The officials did promise the committee that they would investigate the possibility of an Anthony stamp in the future.

One of the major highlights in the NWP's international equal rights campaign was the signing of the Equal Nationality Treaty by President Roosevelt. Immediately following the passage of the Dickstein-Copeland bills, Congress quickly approved the treaty and sent it on to the White House for Roosevelt's signature. The President signed the treaty on May 25, thus making the event one of the greatest achievements in the history of the NWP and the IACW.

Meanwhile in Geneva, the Women's Consultative Committee held a series of strategy sessions in August for the purpose of beginning a worldwide campaign for equal nationality rights. Spurred to action by two recent contrasting events, the ratification of The Hague nationality convention by six nations and the overwhelming approval of the Equal Nationality Treaty by the Pan-American nations, the Consultative Committee pressured League delegates to reconsider The Hague convention and adopt the Equal Nationality Treaty. The committee also advocated the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty which it endorsed earlier in July, and it encouraged League members to increase the number of women delegates in future meetings. The League was not enthusiastically responsive to the committee's demands as it rejected a motion to adopt the Equall Nationality Treaty. This action once again cleared the way for The Hague convention to be ratified by the required ten nations.

In November, the NWP held its biennial convention in New York City. Although a number of the delegates were bitter and tense over the

growing intra-Party conflict, NWP officials managed to hold constructive sessions on the international activities, ERA, and the Section 213 repeal movement. There was a heated discussion over Hooker's organization plans which were proposed at the end of 1933. Many of the established members of the National Council agreed with Maud Younger that the Hooker plan would severely retard the progress of the congressional campaign by concentrating so much activity upon increasing membership and rejuvenating defunct state chapters. Hooker's supporters, on the other hand, argued that the NWP badly needed organizational reform in order to maintain itself as a legitimate interest group espousing equality for women. The Hooker plan was not adopted by the convention delegates, but the National Council assured Hooker's supporters that membership drives would be an integral part of Alice Paul's new ERA strategy and that a formal organizational restructuring would occur if new funds were made available to the NWP.

In other NWP business at the convention, Sarah T. Colvin resigned as national chairman because of the growing rift within the organization and her inability to conduct Party business while living in Minnesota. The membership proceeded to elect Florence Bayard Hilles as national chairman with Anita Pollitzer, Gail Laughlin, and Anna Kelton Wiley serving as vice-chairmen. There were also a lively discussion held on the proposed changes in the 1927 NWP constitution and by-laws. Unlike the action taken on the organizational reforms, the constitutional revisions appeared to benefit the Hooker faction by emphasizing changes in the membership, occupational councils, and dues articles. The convention delegates revised the membership articles by allowing a group of women to organize a NWP branch within a state organization and by permitting a woman to join a NWP branch outside of her place of residence. The occupational councils article was revised to give the National Council the power to create such councils as circumstances demanded. In this change, the NWP was forced not only to admit the actual inactive status of many of these groups, but they also implemented one of Hooker's proposals which called for a streamlining and elimination of many NWP committees. To the delight of the Hooker faction, the NWP also gave the state and local chapters more power to determine the rate of dues within their respective organizations. The standing committee article was also amended to include the Investment and Endowment Fund Committee as the main financial committee within the Party. (It should be pointed out here that while the NWP seemed to be accomodating the Hooker forces, they were also realistically acknowledging changes in the Party structure which had developed since 1927.)

The NWP conflict entered its second year of increasing tension and bitterness with skirmishes over Hooker's organization reforms, *Equal Rights*, and the status of the GWC. Before investigating these situations, however, one must consider the major problems affecting the NWP during the year. Membership dropped below 5000 and more state chapters were collapsing, especially in the South and West. Subscriptions to *Equal Rights* were rapidly declining with less than half the membership receiving the journal. Administratively, the absence of Alice Paul from NWP headquarters also contributed to these growing problems. During the 1920s, Paul was always

at the headquarters, keeping firm control over NWP activities and the daily management of the organization. With Paul spending considerable time in Geneva on international business during the 1930s, the responsible officials were not sufficiently in control of Party operations to handle the problems effectively. While a source for this dilemma may be reflected in Paul's total control over NWP affairs (not allowing for decentralized decision-making among other Party leaders), the mismanagement of Party operations by some of its leading officers was an acute problem for the organization.

Edith Houghton Hooker broadened her criticism of the NWP during the year to include a number of these specific managerial problems. In a letter to Anna Kelton Wiley, Hooker condemned the NWP leaders for making frivolous expenditures when sources of revenue were being exhausted. She proposed that the NWP select another executive secretary, like Mabel Vernon, to coordinate Party affairs rather than diffusing these responsibilities among several members. From Hooker's perspective, the daily operations of the Party were also in disarray, bills were not being paid, National Council minutes were unavailable for distribution, and no budget had been prepared to limit Party expenditures. These new grievances were accompanied by Hooker's previous criticism of the NWP leadership. As in the past year, Hooker condemned the Party leaders for being autocratic, elitist, and condescending in their relations with the membership. Unless this arrogant attitude was eventually altered, Hooker felt that none of the other problems affecting the NWP could be successfully resolved.

Within this context of decreasing Party funds and new criticisms made by Hooker, the conflict grew steadily worse. The antagonism shown over Hooker's organizational reforms at the biennial convention divided the NWP into two distinct groups. On the one hand, the establishment of the National Council, led by Elizabeth Selden Rogers and Jane Norman Smith, rejected the reforms because they seemed to interfere with the NWP's congressional activities. Defending the reforms were workers for *Equal Rights* and members of the GWC, including Edith Houghton Hooker, Edwina Austin Avery, Dora G. Ogle, Sarah T. Colvin, Dr. Arabel Clark, and Gail Laughlin. These factions continued to struggle and to extend their hostilities into other functions affecting the NWP's operations.

One of these functions affected by the conflict was the *Equal Rights* journal. As stated earlier, the financial status of *Equal Rights* was extremely precarious as production costs were increasing and new subscriptions were decreasing. Several National Council members, particularly Elizabeth Selden Rogers, complained that the journal's editorials were too vague and its articles were boring. These women also protested that Hooker, the editor of the journal, was using the publication as a propaganda device to advocate GWC activities. Feeling that the journal could be not improved, these women demanded that the NWP cease its publication of *Equal Rights* in the fall. Hooker was furious over this proposal. In response to these women, Hooker and other GWC members promised to resign from the NWP if *Equal Rights* was terminated. Hearing of this development, Alice Paul attempted to placate Hooker's anger by announcing that the Party would allocate funds for the journal for the

remainder of the year. Paul made it clear, however, that the future status of *Equal Rights* be placed on the agenda of the late December meeting of the National Council.

Other troublesome problems affecting both factions were the status of the GWC within the Party structure and the question of authorization rights for the convening of Eastern Regional Conferences. Hooker held two different attitudes on the status of the GWC. Officially, she prescribed to the theory that the GWC should act as a semi-autonomous organization within the NWP which concentrated upon government employee issues. Privately, however, Hooker stressed the desire to have the GWC become an autonomous organization with minimal ties to the NWP. (It should be pointed out that Hooker never wanted the GWC to withdraw from the NWP until matters became much worse in the winter of 1935. From available correspondence, it appears that Hooker only sought a stronger role for the GWC.) Obviously, many National Council members did not agree with Hooker's desire for a stronger GWC because they feared that it would result in a Party split in the future. The disagreement over the status of the GWC peaked in October when the GWC changed its name to the Business and Professional Women's Council. The name change was decided by the GWC for purposes of expanding its membership into the professions and preventing any possibility for charges of insubordination to be brought by a government employer against an employee for being a member of this organization. While the name change seemed to be a fairly innocuous issue, the Party establishment strongly objected to the measure and demanded that it be reviewed at the Council meeting in late December.

The NWP was also embroiled in a controversy over whether the GWC or the National Council had the power to authorize the convening of the Eastern Regional Conferences. As mentioned above, the Eastern Regional Conference was entirely sponsored and financed by the GWC for the purpose of boosting interest in women's employment affairs and the repeal of Section 213. In May, Hooker received a sharp reprimand from Alice Paul for holding the Atlantic City conference without the approval of the National Council. Paul was afraid that the self-supporting Conference would eventually cause an open split within the Party; consequently, she criticized Hooker for defying the NWP on this matter. Hooker felt that she had not violated any Party regulations, citing numerous instances in which committees and state chapters held meetings (but not conferences) without prior Council approval. She therefore proceeded to call the Richmond conference for October despite Paul's reprimand. In response to Hooker's actions, the National Council passed strict regulations requiring all conferences to be authorized exclusively by the Council. Hooker was obviously not satisfied with this order and so she pledged to press the matter further at the late December meeting of the Council.

The National Council meeting on December 29 was a decisive moment in the conflict and the Party establishment benefited the most from actions taken at the session. On the issue of *Equal Rights*, the Council decided to turn the journal into a smaller news bulletin with

editorial offices located at the Belmont House rather than at Hooker's offices in Baltimore. The Council also attempted to prevent Hooker from continuing the journal independently by demanding that state or local organizations receive Council permission to utilize the name "Equal Rights" on any publication. A resolution was also passed which confined all NWP activity to the passage of the ERA and the continuation of the international equality campaign - a direct attack upon Hooker's local approach to equal rights. In addition to these measures, the Council did not allow the title change for the GWC and they refused to grant authorization for the Eastern Regional Conference to be held at Washington in January. Clearly the National Council adopted these measures not only as a way of easing the conflict but also as a way of asserting its dominance over the Hooker faction. The conflict was not tempered, however, and, from Hooker's perspective, it only appeared to be getting much worse.

1935

The ERA was introduced at the beginning of the 74th Congress by Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana (H.J. Res. 1) and Sen. John Townsend of Delaware (S.J. Res. 1). Immediately after the ERA was introduced, the NWP implemented its new strategy to seek increased support for the Amendment. Under the joint leadership of Anita Pollitzer and Betty Gram Swing, the NWP Congressional Committee interviewed members of the House and Senate Judiciary committees in hopes of securing a favorable report on the ERA during the session. Rep. Ludlow conferred with the NWP about holding a hearing on the ERA, but the Party strategists declined the offer for fear of giving the opposition an opportunity to begin a formidable counter-movement against the measure.

The new strategy in the regions and states did not begin as smoothly as the congressional campaign. The eight regional directors were selected and work began to coordinate their activities, but the state operations, outside of Ohio, New York, and California, faltered because of a lack of funds and members. One successful aspect of the new strategy was the additional support given to the ERA by several national women's organizations. Endorsements were received from the Women's National Osteopathic Association in July, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in September, National Federation of Colored Women in November, and the Association of American Women Dentists in November. In July, the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom introduced a motion for endorsement of the ERA during its conventon, but the resolution was tabled.

In the campaign to repeal Section 213 of the 1932 Legislative Appropriations Act, Rep. Emmanuel Celler of New York introduced H.R. 5051 in January to enact such a repeal. The GWC quickly began to line up congressional support for the bill under the leadership of Edwina Austin Avery and Bessie I. Koehl. Besides interviewing members of Congress on the measure, the GWC requested and received a hearing on the legislation before the House Civil Service Committee. The hearing was held in April

and the GWC was accompanied by representatives from 14 national women's organizations, including such NWP opponents as the National Women's Trade Union League, National League of Women Voters, and the American Federation of Teachers. Despite their disagreements over women's equality, the women representatives presented a clear and united message of opposition to Section 213. They outlined numerous cases where the federal regulation not only hindered government employment of women, but created a similar effect in private industry as well. As expected, the GWC and the other organizations called for immediate passage of the legislation. Apparently, the arguments offered in support of the legislation were so impressive that several members of the Civil Service Committee called for an immediate vote on the bill. The vote was delayed several times, however, because Rep. John J. Cochran of Missouri, the committee chairman, opposed the measure. As a result of Cochran's opposition, the bill remained in the committee for the rest of the year.

Early in the year, there was increased pressure placed upon Congress by the Roosevelt Administration to determine the fate of American participation in the World Court. For the past three years, the Administration requested action on the World Court but isolationists in Congress prevented any movement on the issue. In late January, the legislation for American adherence to the World Court was introduced and debated on the floor of the Senate. At NWP request, Sen. Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota introduced an equality reservation amendment to the adherence legislation. The isolationists, led by Sen. Huey P. Long of Louisiana, dominated the debate on the measure. The isolationists claimed that the legislation would endanger America's unique position in the world by entangling the nation in European politics. After several days of lively debate, the isolationists gathered enough support to defeat both the adherence legislation and the equality reservation. While the vote marked a serious setback for the Roosevelt Administration, the NWP considered the congressional action an indirect victory for women's equality since it prevented the United States from participating in an international organization whose principles and objectives discriminated against women.

The NWP became actively involved in the Edith Maxwell murder case during the year. In July, Edith Maxwell, a 21 year-old teacher from Wise, Virginia, was taken into custody by local officials as a prime suspect in the murder of her father, Tugg Maxwell. The trial was held in the fall before an all-male jury. During the trial, the prosecution argued that Maxwell killed her father as retribution for his criticism about her "running around" at night. Maxwell's defense, which was funded by the Knoxville, Tennessee, Business and Professional Women's Club, refuted the state's argument by claiming that the woman was acting in self-defense from her father's drunken advances with a knife. On November 20, the jury found Edith Maxwell guilty of murder. Following the verdict, the Knoxville Business and Professional Women's Club reviewed the facts presented in the trial and, from this review, decided not to donate funds for an appeal of the case. Meanwhile, the defense asked the court to review the case with a motion for a new trial. The court denied the motion for a new trial but granted a 60-day suspension of sentence so the defense could file an appeal of the court's decision. At this point, the NWP which had closely

followed the events of the trial, replaced the Knoxville Business and Professional Women's Club as the principal fund-raiser for the defense. Party officials entered the case in the hope of possibly overturning the 1931 Welosky decision of the United States Supreme Court. Since Maxwell had not been tried by a jury of her peers (female), the NWP felt that the jury's actions were a deprivation of a defendant's constitutional rights. Hence, the Maxwell case provided the NWP with a perfect opportunity to raise the woman juror issue again, only this time with prospects for victory.

The international campaign for equal nationality rights came to an abrupt halt when ten nations ratified The Hague nationality convention early in the year. This action was not surprising to Alice Paul who immediately suggested that the NWP International Relations Committee and the Consultative Committee shift its focus from equal nationality laws to the Equal Rights Treaty which had been introduced in the League during the early 1930s. The Consultative Committee accepted Paul's proposals and began to hold a series of meetings on the treaty issue with League Council members. After an intensive lobbying campaign, the committee was successful in having the Council pass a resolution in January giving all international women's organizations an opportunity to express their veiws on the Equal Rights Treaty at the 1935 Assembly. The committee members hailed the passage of this resolution and quickly began to generate support for the treaty among the various international women's organizations. In February, seven women's groups endorsed the treaty, including the International Council of Women, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, Equal Rights International, International Soroptimists, Women's Consultative Committee, Women's World Committee Against War and Fascism, and the All Asian Conference of Women. During the summer, two American organizations, the Osteopathic Women's National Association and the National Association of Women Lawyers, also endorsed the treaty.

Shortly after the Assembly session convened, the Consultative Committee submitted the Equal Rights Treaty to the Assembly delegates along with a recommendation calling for the reconsideration of The Hague nationality convention. The treaty and the nationality recommendation were referred to a larger committee which, subsequently, took no action on either matter. Sensing a delay on the treaty similar to the nationality fight, Alice Paul and other committee members pressured some of the Assembly calling for a reconsideration of The Hague nationality convention and the adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty. No vote was taken on the nationality issue, but the treaty proposal was altered to include a request that the ILO examine the economic aspects of the treaty before further action could be taken. In October, the League resolution was placed on the agenda of a meeting of the ILO Governing Board. The resolution was not discussed by the Board at this meeting, but it was placed on the agenda for the regular session in February 1936.

The Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee, under the direction of Ethel McClintock Adamson, began holding large memorial pageants in honor of Anthony's birthday on February 15. These pageants and ceremonies continued during the late 1930s and early 1940s, but the first celebrations

were some of the most outstanding. For example, two large ceremonies were held in 1935 in the crypt of the United States Capitol and in New York. The Washington ceremony occurred at the Woman's Suffrage Monument in the Capitol crypt and was attended by representatives from more than 50 women's organizations. The Marine Band orchestra provided the music for the occasion and commemorative speeches were given by Mrs. Dwight Clark, Anna Kelton Wiley, Mary Church Terrell, Adelaide Johnson, Rose Arnold Powell, and Nina Allender. In New York, Susan B. Anthony's 114th birthday was celebrated at the Metropolitan Museum of Art with addresses given by Sarah Pell, Gretta Palmer, and Rheta Childe Dorr.

In July, the NWP was once again faced with the dilemma of having the federal government begin proceedings for the purchase of its property. A deficiency bill was introduced that month which called for an appropriation of $290 million to purchase the block upon which the Belmont House was located. The appropriation was to be utilized for the purpose of razing all buildings on the block and constructing the new General Accounting Office building. In response to this measure, the NWP began an intensive lobbying campaign to save the famous home. Party members quickly secured pledges to save the property from more than two-thirds of the Senate. In hearings before the Senate Appropriations Committee, Anna Kelton Wiley, Mabel Vernon, Laura Berrien, Martha Souder, and Emma Wold offered testimony on the historical significance of the property and called upon the committee to select another site for the GAO. The committee members, particularly Sen. Hiram Johnson of California, were so impressed with the NWP's arguments that they voted to reject the site proposed in the deficiency legislation.

The NWP conflict continued unabated during the early part of the year. The tensions created over the events of the past year, especially the National Council meeting in December, only exacerbated the bitterness between the two Party factions. As expected, Edith Houghton Hooker proceeded with her plans for holding the GWC conference in Washington despite the lack of authorization from the Council. Hooker also defied the Party by continuing to publish a feminist journal under the title of "Equal Rights". In this case, however, Hooker technically by-passed the 1934 Council ruling by subtitling the weekly journal, "Independent Feminist Weekly".

Hooker's actions provoked even greater anger from the National Council. In a Council meeting on January 19, the NWP announced more stringent policies regarding the *Equal Rights* trademark and the regional conferences. The Council reiterated its December 29 ruling prohibiting any state or local organization from using the title, *Equal Rights*, without Council authorization; requested that Hooker change the name of her journal to avoid confusion (Hooker did not comply with this request.); and asked that all property pertaining to *Equal Rights* be transferred from Baltimore to the Belmont House. In a follow-up measure to the December 29 meeting, the Council established a new *Equal Rights* committee, under the leadership of Emily Perry, for the purpose of publishing a bi-weekly bulletin which would carry exclusive news of the ERA campaign.

The Council also denied a request by several members to use the NWP banners at the upcoming Eastern Regional Conference in Washington.

A week later, Hooker and her supporters held the Eastern Regional Conference in Richmond; the selection of Washington as the conference site was changed because of the heated nature of the conflict. The conference lasted two days and included discussion sessions on the Section 213 repeal campaign and the new ERA strategy. The conference delegates were especially critical of the new ERA strategy because it prohibited state organizations from supporting local equality measures. Besides these concerns, the major issue discussed at the conference was the NWP conflict. At this point, Hooker was still willing to negotiate a rapproachement with the NWP leaders, but she did seek advice from the delegates about forming a new equal rights organization. A canvassing of the delegates revealed mixed feelings on the proposal, thus prompting Hooker to investigate this idea further in February and March.

While Hooker consulted with her supporters on the issue of an open Party split, the NWP establishment continued to complain about Hooker's actions. In February, Jane Norman Smith requested the the GWC withdraw from the NWP, a move ironically similar to that proposed by Hooker. Several weeks later, Florence Bayard Hilles filed a protest with the Baltimore Postmaster against Hooker's utilization of the *Equal Rights* trademark and the print type for the journal.

With the insults and criticisms increasing, Hooker felt that she had no alternative but to call a meeting of her supporters on March 24 for the purpose of making a final decision on the new organization idea. Before the meeting took place, however, Hooker continued to seek ways of negotiating a settlement to the conflict by sending Elizabeth Forbes to the Belmont House for discussions with Party leaders. Forbes conferred with the NWP officers for three days and was able to seek substantial concessions from them in return for Hooker's and GWC's allegiance to the Party. The sudden change in the Party establishment's attitude came as a result of Alice Paul's demand from Geneva that the talks with the Hooker faction be held in an atmosphere of compromise and accomodation. Hence, the NWP leadership complied with Paul's instructions and gave the following three basic assurances to Forbes: (1) that there would be no further attacks upon *Equal Rights* (Consequently Hooker continued to publish her weekly journal until the end of 1936 when she ran out of money. The NWP also published its bulletin during this period. The two journals were then consolidated and placed under new management early in 1937.); (2) that the National Council would withdraw its opposition to the GWC's sponsorship of the Eastern Regional Conferences; and (3) that the GWC would be permitted to function as a semi-autonomous organization within the Party. Forbes reported her accomplishments to the Hooker faction at the March 24 meeting. Hooker's supporters promptly accepted the NWP concessions and decided to table the proposal for a new organization. With these concessions, the tensions between the factions were slowly eased. By the time of the biennial conference in the fall, formal work was undertaken to implement many of these new proposals in hopes of preventing further conflicts.

Late in November, the NWP held its biennial conference in Columbus, Ohio. Party leaders chose the site of Columbus because it was an area of the country which was not tainted with memories of the two-year conflict. The conference delegates discussed the new ERA strategy, the repeal of Section 213, and NWP operations as a way of bringing the two factions together. Progress was slow and, at times, difficult as the two sides clashed over the importance of various issues pertaining to the equal rights campaign. Accomodation was reached, nonetheless, on matters pertaining to the NWP's internal operations and local equality issues. During the conference, the National Advisory Council was revised under the leadership of Sarah Thompson Pell. The role of the Council as an advisory group remained the same as in the past, but new personalities were attracted to the organization, including Fanny Hurst, Mary Pickford, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, and Georgia O'Keeffe. There were also pledges made at the conference to dismantle the already defunct occupational councils and to place greater emphasis on boosting Party membership.

1936

The new ERA strategy appeared to be making some progress as several members of the Senate and House Judiciary Committees began to reconsider their previous opposition to the measure. The NWP's Congressional Committee, under the joint leadership of Anita Pollitzer and Betty Gram Swing, continued to meet with key committee members and NWP members around the country and flooded congressional offices with letters urging passage of the ERA. Still, there were several House Judiciary Committee members, particularly Democrats, who were opposed to the Amendment on the grounds that the state constitutions should contain these laws. One of the most ardent supporters of this states' rights approach was Rep. William Hess of Ohio. Despite NWP efforts to change his opinion, Hess maintained his staunch opposition to the Amendment through the end of the decade. The ERA opponents, though, were beginning to diminish in the House and Senate Judiciary committees, as witnessed in the first favorable report on the ERA made by a House Judiciary subcommittee on June 14.

Outside of Congress, the NWP secured more endorsements for the ERA from a number of national and local women's organizations, indluding the National Association of Women Lawyers, National Women's Democratic Club, Quota International, Zonta International, and the American Federation of Soroptimists' Clubs. The only setback in the club endorsement program came when the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom defeated an ERA resolution by a narrow vote of 17-15, despite a herculean lobbying effort by Lola Maverick Lloyd. Nevertheless, the gains made in the House Judiciary Committee and in other women's groups were crucial in terms of continuing the momentum of the ERA campaign. From this point onward, congressional and feminist support for the Amendment would gradually increase until it was finally passed by Congress in 1972.

Progress was also being made in the Section 213 repeal campaign. On one level, the easing of tensions between the GWC and other NWP members helped generate greater productivity and more cooperation in campaigning against Section 213. On the legislative level, there was substantial movement on the repeal legislation during the year. In January, NWP lobbyists and several members of Congress urged Rep. John H. Cochran of Missouri, the House Civil Service Committee chairman, to call for a vote on the repeal legislation. Reluctant to grant this request, Cochran finally agreed with a stipulation that an amendment be attached which placed a ceiling of $4,000 per couple as the maximum joint income allowed for federally-employed couples. The GWC and the NWP did not like the Cochran amendment, but they accepted it in order to expedite the repeal of Section 213. The House Civil Service Committee immediately voted to send the bill to the House. Before further action took place in the House, Cochran continued to delay action on the measure by attempting to generate support against repeal. This support against repeal did not materialize, but Cochran was able to keep the bill off the House voting calendar two times. Irritated by these actions, NWP officials wrote to President Roosevelt encouraging him to persuade the House Democratic Caucus to break the stalemate and allow a vote to be taken on the bill. Roosevelt did not respond to the Party's letter, but Rep. Robert Ramspeckof Georgia, the House Rules Committee chairman, commandeered a technical ruling through the committee in April which permitted the bill to be placed on the House calendar. Although further action on Section 213 was not taken during the year, the Rules Committee decision gave the NWP hope for success in 1937.

A major victory for women's equality in industry came in a landmark Supreme Court decision regarding the minimum wage. In 1935, New York State Senator Thomas C. Desmond introduced a minimum wage bill applying to both sexes. The legislation passed despite enormous opposition from women's labor groups. Gov. Herbert Lehman, however, returned the bill to the legislature with strict instructions to limit the provisions to women only. Lehman's instructions prevailed and a restrictive minimum wage measure was enacted. Angered by the reversal of the legislature, several women's groups, including the New York state chapter of the NWP, the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Women's League (the central organization of the NWP Industrial Council), and the Bindery Women's Union Local 66 of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, tested the constitutionality of the minimum wage law in the courts. Early in 1936, the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court, ruled that the law was unconstitutional because of its infringement upon the contract power. Attorneys for the state immediately requested a reviewof the law by the United States Supreme Court. In March, the Supreme Court agreed to hear the case. Burnita Shelton Matthews and Rebekah S. Greathouse of the NWP filed briefs and presented oral arguments on behalf of the women's groups in late April. Matthews and Greathouse argued that the minimum wage law violated the constitutional right to the freedom of contract as implied in the Fourteenth Amendment. In determining the benefactors of this freedom, Matthews and Greathouse felt that no person, regardless of sex, should be denied the right to enter into a contractual agreement.

Consequently, the NWP attorneys concluded that the New York law was discriminatory to women in that it promoted unfair competition between men and women, resulting in the subsequent unemployment of women workers. On June 1, the Court ruled, in a close 5-4 decision, that the New York Court of Appeals verdict should be upheld, thus insuring the constitutionality of an equitable minimum wage for both sexes. The NWP hailed the decision as a landmark victory for women in their quest for equal rights.

In February, the NWP persuaded Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas to introduce a bill (S. 2912) which called for the repatriation of American-born women who had lost their citizenship due to marriage with aliens before the 1922 Cable Act revisions were enacted in the early 1930s. Unfortunately for the NWP, the bill was defeated by the Senate in May.

The NWP continued to lobby for an equal rights platform plank during the national political conventions. Unlike previous election years, the NWP did not attempt to secure ERA endorsements from state delegations prior to the conventions. Instead, NWP members lobbied strictly for the securance of an equal rights plank in both party platforms. At the Republican National Convention in Cleveland, Betty Gram Swing led the NWP lobby, but her efforts were not successful. The Republicans refused to support the ERA on the grounds that it would lead to a proliferation of other constitutional amendments in future years. The Republicans did, however, pledge themselves to greater equal opportunities for all people and they inserted a platform plank which called for the repeal of Section 213. At the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, Fanny Hurst, the noted journalist and NWP member, lobbied for the ERA plank. In her lobbying efforts, Hurst encountered strong opposition from Eleanor Roosevelt and representatives of organized labor. Consequently, the Democrats did not endorse the ERA plank nor did they insert any pledge to repeal Section 213. Mary Dewson, a member of the Democratic National Committee, assured women in a convention broadcast, however, that the Democrats supported the repeal of Section 213.

Since neither political party endorsed the ERA, the NWP maintained a neutral stance during the election campaign. The feminists felt they could not support President Roosevelt because of his favorable attitude towards protective legislation, his lack of enthusiasm for the repeal of Section 213, his opposition to the ERA, and his lack of concern for equal rights in international affairs (with the sole exception of the Equal Nationality Treaty). Some members, particularly Betty Gram Swing, supported Gov. Alfred Landon of Kansas merely because he was the Republican Presidential candidate. In a meeting with Anita Pollitzer and Betty Gram Swing, however, Landon refused to commit himself to the ERA, thus confirming Party suspicions that the Republicans were also not concerned about equal rights. Consequently, the NWP did not become actively involved in the campaign.

In the Edith Maxwell case, the Virginia chapter of the NWP and the national headquarters were able to raise the necessary defense funds to proceed with the appeal on the guilty verdict. The attorneys for Maxwell appealed the case in February, but the court upheld the guilty

verdict for a second time. The appellate court's ruling was a disappointment to the defense and the NWP. Nevertheless, the Party continued to raise funds for Maxwell as her attorneys determined what future action should be taken on the case.

In July, the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee succeeded in obtaining a special issue stamp commemorating the noted feminist. The stamp was a 3¢ issue colored in pink and white with a caricature of Susan B. Anthony drawn by Adelaide Johnson. Postmaster General James A. Farley released the stamp on August 26, the 16th anniversary of the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, and the NWP held a big celebration to honor the occasion. Following the celebration, the committee continued to seek new ways of promoting Susan B. Anthony and recognizing women's achievements in American history. Ethel McClintock Adamson, the committee chairman, held a series of meetings with sculptor Gutzon Borglum to encourage him to include Anthony in the massive Mt. Rushmore project. Borglum took the offer into consideration but did not give Adamson a definite commitment. The committee also began a campaign to have the birthday of Susan B. Anthony (February 15) established as a federal and state holiday. No results were achieved on this project during the year.

On the international scene, the NWP, represented by Alice Paul, Grace White, and Hazel Moore, joined four international women's organizations in campaigning for the Equal Rights Treaty in the ILO. The treaty was placed on the agenda of the ILO Governing Board meeting in February. It was the intention of the women to have the ILO recommend the treaty to the League for adoption. The Board debated the issue and decided to make a formal study on the status of women with reference to the treaty, a decision which complemented the 1935 League resolutions on the treaty. The ILO began its study in the spring but its report was not completed by the time of the annual conference in June. Nevertheless, the feminists pursued their objectives by urging 23 delegates to the International Labor Conference to send a letter to the conference president requesting consideration of the treaty by the delegates and demanding that the ILO conventions, which discriminated against women, be revised according to the provisions of the treaty. The delegates complied with the women's request, but the president refused to consider their proposals because the conference agenda was already complete. When a second letter was sent requesting consideration of the treaty at the next conference, the president again refused on technical grounds. Finally, a third letter was sent to the ILO Director by Carlos de Leon, a delegate from Venezuela, after the conference adjourned. In the letter, de Leon requested the ILO to take action at the earliest possible moment on the question of reconciling the ILO conventions with the Equal Rights Treaty. The director stated, in reply, that the treaty would be brought before the Governing Board at its 1937 session.

During the conference, conservative European delegates proceeded to introduce and pass several resolutions which discriminated against women. The most offensive proposal, from the NWP perspective, was Resolution No. 9 which requested that the ILO Governing Board inform member nations that women employees should be protected against occupational

hazards and economic exploitation; in other words, support minimum wage laws for women. The NWP strenuously opposed this resolution and called upon all governments to establish minimum wage guidelines for all workers regardless of sex. The delegates also adopted treaty conventions establishing a maximum 40-hour work week and regulated hours for women miners.

At the League of Nations, the NWP, represented by Alice Paul, Lola Maverick Lloyd, and Abby Scott Baker, joined the Consultative Committee in campaigning not only for the Equal Nationality Treaty and the Equal Rights Treaty, but also for equal rights reforms in the League Covenant. For several years, a number of League delegates had been stressing the need to modernize the Covenant. The Consultative Committee decided to join this movement in October by drafting and supporting the following four equal rights reforms: equality in nationality laws; suffrage rights for women in all countries; equality in political, civil, and economic rights; and inclusion of women in all League Council and Assembly delegations. The committee also placed before the Assembly a resolution calling for the adoption of the Equal Nationality Treaty. As expected, the League failed to take any action on the covenant reforms and the treaty during the year.

Another major international event for the NWP took place at Buenos Aires in December with the convening of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of the Peace. The NWP worked with the IACW in supporting a suffrage resolution which was first recommended at the Montevideo Conference in 1933. The resolution called for the granting of suffrage to all women in the Western Hemisphere. Party officials attempted to get the American delegation to introduce the resolution, but American officials rejected the request because of pressure from the "protectionists" within the delegation. Not to be defeated by this impasse, the NWP and the IACW members were able to have the resolution introduced by the delegation from Chile. The resolution was modified in the debate to include only a pledge that all governments within the Western Hemisphere grant suffrage to women. The IACW accepted this alteration and continued to lobby for a favorable vote. Finally, the resolution was adopted by the conference delegates. The United States abstained in the voting despite pressure from the NWP and Congress, particularly Rep. Virginia Jenckes of Indiana.

After the conference, the IACW held a series of meetings to discuss the progress of the Montevideo treaties (nationality and equal rights) within the League and the ILO. Alice Paul also reported on the work of the Consultative Committee. The meetings concluded with a call to continue the campaign for the adoption of the treaties and to secure additional equality measures for women at the Lima Conference in 1938.

Relations between both factions in the NWP conflict continued to improve during the year. Both the Party establishment and the Hooker-GWC group began to work together to solve Party problems and plan for the future. A good example of this cooperation was revealed in May at the GWC Conference held at Annapolis. Much of the tension surrounding past GWC conferences was absent as NWP members promised to conduct a more vigorous lobbying campaign for the repeal of Section 213. The GWC regulars reciprocated by promising to lobby for the ERA.

The problem of two competing *Equal Rights* journals was one of the last obstacles to be resolved during the year. Hooker's independent journal had been failing over the past two years because of a lack of money and official recognition from the NWP. Consequently, she and a number of her associates began a series of negotiations in the fall which led to the eventual consolidation of the two journals. A consolidation committee was organized during these meetings and, in November, an agreement was finally reached. The committee reported that Hooker would suspend publication of her journal at the end of December and be replaced by a new *Equal Rights* which would begin as a bi-monthly, eight-page edition. The new journal would be financed and operated through a new *Equal Rights* committee, composed of Alma Lutz as chairman and Edith Houghton Hooker and Helen Hunt West as editorial assistants. All debts incurred by Hooker for her independent publication were also to be settled by her company and any assets accumulated from that journal were to be turned over to the new committee. With the settlement of the *Equal Rights* problem, the NWP conflict was virtually settled.

In November, the NWP held its biennial convention in New York City. A large number of Party members attended the meeting and participated in discussions on ERA campaign strategy, international activities, *Equal Rights* consolidation, and the repeal of Section 213. There was also a lengthy discussion held on ways to increase Party funds and membership in the coming years. (By the time of the convention, the NWP membership had dropped to 2,192.) During the convention, Sarah Thompson Pell was elected national chairman with Gail Laughlin, Anita Pollitzer, and Jane Norman Smith elected as vice-chairmen. The convention concluded with the adoption of numerous resolutions, including calls for immediate passage of the ERA, equality in the new NRA Codes, equality in labor legislation, repeal of Section 213, adoption of the Equal Rights Treaty, and passage of the League Covenant reforms.

Late in December, a "Women's Charter" was drafted which called for full political and civil rights for women and the continuation of protective legislation for women. The charter was drafted by the Joint Conference Group in the United States for the Women's Charter, which included representatives from such anti-ERA organizations as the National Women's Trade Union League, National Consumers' League, the National League of Women Voters, and the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department. The charter appeared to serve two basic purposes. First, the document served as a way of uniting women behind a set of objectives which would be implemented through legislation and resolutions in Congress, the League, the World Court, and the ILO. In order for this to be accomplished, the Conference Group distributed copies of the charter to every women's organization for study and support. At some later time, the Conference Group planned to hold a national meeting of the endorsing organizations for the purpose of planning various strategies which would subsequently lead to the adoption of the charter's objectives. Second, the charter also served as an attack upon those organizations, especially the NWP, which supported the equal rights movement. In reply, NWP members, particularly Jane Norman Smith, criticized the charter as a declaration which advocated the

continued "slavery" of women and inequality between the sexes. Fortunately for the NWP, no major women's organization endorsed the Women's Charter before the end of the year.

1937

After a very productive year in the ERA campaign, the NWP sought even greater results on the Amendment in 1937. Many women from different regions of the country sent numerous letters to House and Senate Judiciary Committee members and held strategy sessions with key congressional figures. Meanwhile on Capitol Hill, the ERA was introduced into the 75th Congress by Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana in January (H.J. Res. 1) and Sen. John Townsend of Delaware and Sen. Edward R. Burke of Nebraska in February (S.J. Res. 1). A House Judiciary subcommittee issued a favorable report on the Amendment in June, but no further action was taken because of continued opposition raised by Rep. Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, the Judiciary Committee chairman. A Senate Judiciary subcommittee also issued a favorable report on the Amendment for the first time in June. Unfortunately for the NWP, no further action was taken on the ERA by the Senate Judiciary Committee during the year.

Following the actions of the House and Senate Judiciary subcommittees, the NWP secured several ERA endorsements from major women's organizations. Those organizations supporting the Amendment for the first time included Pilot International and the Women's National Relief Corps. In March, the NWP received a minor steback when the American Association of University Women defeated a resolution calling for an endorsement of the ERA.

In the campaign to repeal Section 213, the NWP and GWC expressed confidence that Congress would successfully rescind the measure despite the serious problems involving the Rules Committee. Emmanuel Celler of New York re-introduced legislation (H.R. 3408) to repeal Section 213 in January. As in the past, Rep. John J. Cochran of Missouri, the House Civil Service Committee chairman, attached his $4,000 maximum joint income proposal to the bill. This amendment enabled the legislation to be favorably reported by the committee in February. Two months later, Sen. Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee introduced S. 2121 to coincide with the Celler bill in the House. The bill did not have any qualifying amendments, like the House version, and it was reported out of committee in June. Immediately following the favorable Senate action, NWP and GWC members began a final lobby campaign for passage of the repeal legislation. They held numerous meetings with Senators and Representatives and, from these interviews, the NWP-GWC lobbyists realized that they had more than a majority of votes needed for passage. Rep. Cochran was, however, the only major obstacle to the repeal movement at this time. Cochran continued to keep the House bill off the voting calendar by using technical arguments about the bill's inadequate language. Finally, in late June, Cochran reluctantly agreed to a vote after receiving considerable pressure from President Roosevelt, who earlier gave his support to the repeal measure in a meeting with GWC members, and from Rep. Robert Ramspeck of Georgia,

the House Rules Committee chairman. The legislation was approved by the House without Cochran's rider and it was overwhelmingly supported in the Senate. President Roosevelt signed the measure into law on July 26, thus climaxing a five-year NWP campaign to restore government jobs for women.

The new law did not automatically reinstate government employees who had been dismissed as a result of Section 213. Consequently, the NWP and GWC urged President Roosevelt to issue an executive order which would reinstate the workers. Aides to the President refused the request on the grounds that enormous economic, administrative, and personnel problems would be created by a sudden infusion of all dismissed workers back into the government. The Roosevelt Administration did recommend that all formerly dismissed employees be invited to return to their positions only when vacancies existed in the various federal departments.

This gradual program of reinstatement proved to be fairly successful as many dismissed employees returned to government service by 1938. There were a few administrative obstacles though which prevented a completely successful transition under the new law. In the Post Office Department, Leo George, president of the Postal Clerks Union, refused to allow the reinstatement of former employees because of the hardships which would result from the ouster of those workers employed after the enactment of Section 213. Several NWP and GWC officials negotiated with George and other Post Office officials about reconsidering this opposition to the reinstatement plan. Although the opposition prevailed until February 1938, the NWP and GWC were finally successful in getting the union to agree to the reinstatement plan. At the Railway Mail Service, government officials opposed reinstatement on the grounds that women were not physically suited to do the work demanded of them. The NWP quickly attacked this superficial argument by citing a number of women who had held railway mail jobs before the enactment of Section 213 and did not complain about the job's hardships. The Party continued to apply pressure upon the Railway Mail Service officials for a reconsideration of their opposition. By the end of the year, the NWP and GWC succeeded in getting women reinstated to their former positions with the Railway Mail Service.

The NWP was dealt a severe blow in labor affairs when the United States Supreme Court ruled, in late March, that exclusive minimum wage laws for women were constitutional. In this case involving a Washington state minimum wage law, Associate Justice Owen Roberts reversed his 1936 opinion and the Court ruled 5 to 4 that a minimum wage law for women only was constitutional from the standpoint of protecting the woman employee. Many of the women's labor organizations celebrated the Court ruling as further evidence of the need to protect the welfare of the woman worker, but the NWP, which had been so jubilant over the Court's minimum wage ruling in 1936, was greatly disappointed over the abrupt turn of affairs. From this new Court decision, NWP officials concluded that the only effective remedy for ending the discrimination against women in matters of minimum wage was through proper federal legislation.

Such legislation was not long in coming. In March Sen. Hugo Black of Alabama and Rep. William P. Connery of Massachusetts introduced legislation which would establish a nationwide minimum wage and maximum hour law for industrial workers regardless of sex. A joint hearing on the legislation was held in June and the NWP was requested to testify. The NWP witnesses offered numerous examples in which current wage and hour laws discriminated against women employees. With this legislation, the NWP testified that all protective legislation pertaining to wage and hour guidleines for women would be nullified. The biggest surprise at the hearings came when Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, a strong protectionist, testified that the legislation should be enacted without any special provisions for women. The NWP cited this startling change in Perkins' attitude as growing evidence of the support for equality in labor legislation. Despite the elation over Perkins' new attitude, an amendment was attached to the House bill in August which prohibited women from working in businesses related to interstate commerce between the hours of midnight and 6 A.M. The bill, with the amendment, was voted out of the House Labor Committee during the same month. The NWP was greatly disappointed over the amendment. To help rectify the situation, Party lobbyists conducted a massive mailing campaign for the purpose of urging members of the House to reject the rider as an unnecessary and contradictory supplement to the original legislation. The mailing campaign and an extensive lobbying effort proved fruitful for the NWP as the House passed the Connery bill in the fall without the night work amendment. Meanwhile, in the Senate, the bill remained in committee until the following year.

Regarding the international affairs of the NWP, Alice Paul, Amy C. Ransome, and Lola Maverick Lloyd continued to campaign for equality measures in the League and the ILO through their participation in the Women's Consultative Committee. At the League Assembly meeting in September, the Consultative Committee requested that the four Covenant proposals be placed on the current agenda and that the Assembly reconsider The Hague nationality convention. The Covenant proposals were immediately referred to the "Committee of Twenty-eight" which was designated to work on these measures. The Assembly did not take any action on The Hague nationality proposal.

Late in September, the Legal Committee of the League completed its work on the Equal Rights Treaty. The committee called for the creation of a special committee to undertake a three-year study on the status of women. This request was debated by the Assembly delegates for several days. Finally, the League Assembly voted to establish a committee of nine experts, five men and four women, to research the current status of women and make further recommendations regarding suitable action on the Equal Rights Treaty and other equality proposals. This action by the Assembly was, of course, subject to approval of the League Council which was to meet again in February 1938. Having come to recognize the conservative attitude of the League delegates with regards to women's issues, members of the Consultative Committee were quite satisfied with the new resolution. In fact, the committee considered the action to be a significant step towards gaining universal equality for women. Meanwhile, in December, the "Committee of Twenty-eight" accepted the four Covenant reforms for

study, but it delayed making any further recommendations until each reform had been thoroughly considered.

At the Governing Board session of the ILO in February, the Consultative Committee lobbied vigorously against Resolution No. 9 which had earlier been passed at the 1936 conference. (Like the League Council, the ILO Governing Board had to give its consent to certain resolutions before they were implemented.) Unfortunately for the NWP, the resolution was overwhelmingly approved and sent to the member nations for ratification. The Governing Board also denied a request made in 1936 calling upon the Board to reconcile the ILO treaty conventions with the Montevideo equality treaties.

During the International Labor Conference which was held in the spring, the Consultative Committee was assured by the delegates that the economic study on the Equal Rights Treaty was progressing, but that no definitive policy recommendations had been drafted. The committee took this assurance with some skepticism because the ILO, like the League, had a tendency to delay action on women's issues, especially those pertaining to equal rights. The committee did actively work against a conference resolution, proposed by the American delegation, which called for equal rights and the continuation of all protective laws for women. The resolution partially affirmed the spirit of equality, but Consultative Committee members argued that the proposal was far from being an endorsement of the Equal Rights Treaty. Unfortunately for the committee, the resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Several NWP members assisted in the international campaign by seeking equal rights endorsements from two major international women's organizations. In May, Lola Maverick Lloyd lobbied for the endorsements of the ERA and the Equal Rights Treaty at the Washington convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. The endorsements prepared by Lloyd were defeated, but the convention delegates supported a proposal praising the work of the Consultative Committee. In early June, Anna Kelton Wiley and Anita Pollitzer attempted to secure equal rights endorsements at the World Women's Christian Temperance Union convention in Washington, but the delegates only approved a resolution supporting the work of the Consultative Committee.

To the delight of the NWP, opposition to the Women's Charter increased throughout the year. One of the largest organizations to condemn the charter was the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, particularly its chapters in California and Minnesota. (Ironically, some of the national officers in the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs helped write sections of the charter!) A number of women's labor groups, including the Bookbinders Union and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Workers' Union, also joined the opposition in criticizing the charter as an instrument designed to impede the progress of women. The ambivalence of many women and the opposition of others to the charter effectively killed the movement in its early stages. In future years, no national or international conferences

were held on behalf of the charter. Even the movement's leaders failed to gain support of the charter from their own organizations. Consequently, the Women's Charter passed into memory without any regrets from the NWP.

In mid-February, Edith Maxwell dismissed the NWP as the chief fund-raiser for her defense. Apparently, some misunderstandings had arisen between Maxwell, her attorney, and the NWP's Virginia chapter while Maxwell was awaiting an appeal of her case in Wise County, Virginia. Instead of trying to settle the disputes, Maxwell abruptly demanded that the NWP withdraw from the case. After the NWP was removed from the case, Maxwell's appeal was denied and the young teacher was sent to prison.

Two Eastern Regional Conferences were held during the year at Washington in February and at Atlantic City in June. These conferences were sponsored by the GWC with Dr. Arabel Clark of Pennsylvania presiding over both meetings. The GWC held the conferences for the purpose of having discussions on such issues as the repeal of Section 213, ERA progress and future strategy, international activities, and the Women's Charter. The conferences, which were well attended by GWC and NWP members, were highlighted by inspiring speeches from prominent NWP figures, particularly Florence Bayard Hilles who gave a rousing address at the Atalntic City meeting.

The NWP held its biennial conference in mid-December at the Belmont House. There were discussions held on the financial problems affecting *Equal Rights*, future strategy for the ERA campaign, and achievements made during the past year. The most important item of business to be discussed at the conference concerned the international affairs of the NWP. Alice Paul had sent word from Geneva, prior to the conference, about establishing an independent international women's organization in the near future. Paul's plan was to develop this organization along the same lines as the NWP and the group's purpose would be confined strictly to the struggle for women's equality around the world. Paul was vitally interested in this idea for several reasons. First, Paul felt that the NWP's "affiliation approach" in the 1930s did not give Party members an opportunity to independently lobby on behalf of equal rights before the various international governmental organizations. Added to this feeling of confinement was Paul's belief that the "affiliation approach" had not been overly successful in achieving equal rights for women. A second major reason underlying Paul's desire for a worldwide NWP was the ominous and growing threat of totalitarianism in Europe. The rise of totalitarian governments in Italy, Germany, and Spain had dealt a major blow to the women's rights movements in those respective countries. As a result of totalitarianism, civil and political rights for women were being rescinded, economic rights were being denied, and women were encouraged and, in some instances, required to assume the maternal role and raise families without any consideration for a life outside of the home. With fascism and nazism spreading across Europe, Alice Paul felt that it was time for a new international women's organization to counter such threats to modern womanhood and inspire women to continue the fight for universal equality. The delegates to the conference were greatly impressed by Paul's proposals for a new organization and

her reasons justifying its creation. Before the conference adjourned, the delegates recommended that Paul investigate the matter further during the coming year with the knowledge that the NWP fully supported her endeavors.

1938

The lobbying campaign for the ERA continued as the NWP looked with optimism upon a favorable House and/or Senate Judiciary Committee report in the near future. In March, the NWP formed a new equal rights campaign committee under the leadership of Helen Hunt and Anita Pollitzer. The main responsibilities of the new committee were to secure ERA endorsements from major women's organizations (The committee was most successful in this area as the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, American Woman's Society of Certified Public Accountants, and the National Council of Women Chiropractors endorsed the Amendment during the year.); coordinate deputations of NWP lobbyists to various congressional offices; secure ERA endorsements from current members of Congress, congressional candidates, and officials of the Roosevelt Administration; supervise the publicity on the equal rights campaign; and establish national and state committees as a way of increasing the lobbying activities in the ERA campaign.

In a related event, Jane Norman Smith conducted an extensive survey in February to determine the number and type of state laws which still discriminated against women. Smith's survey was conducted for the purpose of finding out how many state statutes had been revised since the mid-1920s when the NWP conducted its massive legal research project. To no one's surprise, Smith discovered that many legal discriminations still existed with regards to women. These discriminatory codes affected women's rights in the areas of jury service, contract, estate administration, custody of children, property ownership, labor law, and divorce settlement. Consequently, from the data gathered in the survey, Smith recommended that the NWP continue to work for the elimination of these legal discriminations through its support of the ERA.

Meanwhile in Congress, a hearing on the ERA was held in early February before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Apparently, representatives from several women's organizations opposed to the Amendment requested the hearing after the subcommittee issued its first favorable report on the measure in 1937. Among the NWP members testifying on behalf of the ERA were Emma Guffey Miller, Maude Williams, Dorothy Ashby Moncure, Jane Norman Smith, Sarah Thompson Pell, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse, Anita Pollitzer, and Helena Hill Weed. The NWP presentation in support of the Amendment included detailed commentaries on the current plight of women in the Depression, legal discriminations against women, and protective labor legislation and its economic effects upon women. The dialogue between the NWP members and the subcommittee was lively, spirited, and quite informative.

Following the hearing, the NWP attempted to have the Senate Judiciary Committee vote on the ERA. Party officials reasoned that a successful vote on the Amendment would give the campaign added momentum. NWP members held numerous meetings with committee members and, after two weeks, the women felt confident that they had secured enough votes for a favorable committee report. The first committee vote was taken at the end of February with Sen. Edward R. Burke of Nebraska leading the ERA proponents. The vote resulted in a tie of 8 to 8 with two members absent for the roll call. At the request of the NWP, Burke demanded that another vote be taken in the near future. Finally, on March 21, a second vote was taken on the ERA, resulting again in a tie of 9 to 9. Since the vote ended in a tie, Senate rules required that the legislation be reported to the Senate. This was the first time that the Amendment had been reported to either legislative chamber. This victory for the NWP was short-lived, however, as Sen. William E. Borah of Idaho, the Judiciary Committee chairman, returned the ERA to the committee in May for further study. Apparently, Borah took this action because of pressure from various ERA opponents and because the committee did not issue a favorable report in its previous vote. Regardless of the reasons for Borah's actions, the ERA remained in the Judiciary Committee until Congress adjourned.

The NWP was successful in its campaign for the Black-Connery Fair Labor Standards Act. The bill had been stalled in the Senate Labor Committee during the previous year, but the committee issued a favorable report on the measure in March. Two months later, after an extensive NWP lobby, the Senate passed the bill without the restrictive amendment prohibiting women from working at night.

The Fair Labor Standards Act was a major victory for the NWP in many respects. First, the legislation established a 40-hour work week and 40¢ per hour wage for all workers, regardless of sex, in businesses operating in interstate commerce. The NWP campaign for this legislation demonstrated that the Party was truly concerned about equal rights in labor legislation and it proved to many women's labor groups that the Party was not merely advocating a position strictly for the benefit of business and professional women only. Second, the bill also enhanced the ERA's prospect of passage. Since the Fair Labor Standards Act provided fair treatment to all workers, NWP officials reasoned that one of the last obstacles to the passage of the ERA - protective labor legislation - had been virtually eliminated. Finally, and most importantly, the legislation began to change the attitude of some prominent government officials towards protective legislation for women. Two of these officials, Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau and Labor Secretary Frances Perkins, were so influenced by the Fair Labor Standards Act that they began full-scale investigations dealing with the enforcement of the measure. While such transformations of thought and new actions did not produce a new era of industrial harmony, the Fair Labor Standards Act did help demonstrate, especially to the NWP, that the time was right for equality in labor legislation, if not overdue.

The movement to commemorate the achievements of Susan B. Anthony continued during the year. On Anthony's birthday in February, the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee held a short ceremony in the garden of the Belmont House. During the ceremony, a sequoia seedling was planted and dedicated in honor of the famous suffragist. Four months later, the memorial committee and the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Foundation dedicated a sequoia in the Sequoia National Park to Anthony. The campaign to have Anthony's face appear on Mt. Rushmore ended in May when Gutzon Borglum informed Ethel McClintock Adamson and Rose Arnold Powell that he had neither the funds nor the time to include the noted feminist within the project.

In June, the NWP sponsored another Eastern Regional Conference at Atlantic City with Dr. Arabel Clark presiding over the sessions. Discussions were held on the ERA campaign, discriminations against employed women, and the Fair Labor Standards Act. The delegates concluded the meetings by adopting several resolutions including an endorsement of the ERA, a call for unity among women's groups in support of the ERA, a call supporting the release of Edith Maxwell, and a pledge to end the discriminations against working women.

Many of the major activities undertaken by the NWP during the year were concentrated in the international field. In January, several NWP members lobbied vigorously for the creation of a League commission whose purpose it would be to investigate the status of women. The commission issue was taken up by the League Council during its winter session. At the end of January, the Council approved the formation of the commission with an operating budget of $6,000. The commission, consisting of four women and three men, was empowered to issue a report to the League on the current legal status of women in every nation. From the report's findings and recommendations, the League would then discuss the practicality and appropriateness of the Equal Rights Treaty.

At the outset, Alice Paul sought to direct the commission's attention towards the paramount need for equal rights for women. Since only one of the commission representatives was an equal rights proponent (Madame Anka Gadjevac of Yogoslavia), Paul requested that all NWP members send correspondence to the commission asking for consideration of equality issues in its research. After the commission met for the first time in April, Paul urged the commission to study previous reports made by the NWP's Legal Research Department and Woman's Research Foundation, the IACW, and the Women's Consultative Committee. The commission approved Paul's request and also held a hearing on the legal status of women during the week-long opening session. Representatives from more than ten international women's organizations testified before the commission and the thrust of their arguments concerned the need for equal rights. While no immediate response was given to the testimony by the commission, each commission member continued to study specific aspects of the legal status of women during the year.

In June, the center of activity shifted to the ILO and the debate on a new controversial convention entitled, "Regulation of

Contracts of Indigenous Workers". This convention, particularly Article 17, intended to place numerous restrictions upon the rights of the "indigenous" woman worker to contract for various types of employment. More specifically, the convention intended to exclude "indigenous" married women from practically all employment except domestic servant work. The NWP soundly criticized the convention for two major reasons. First, the NWP condemned the convention's provisions which inhibited rather than enabled women to seek any type of employment. The NWP's second major criticism concerned the convention's definition of "indigenous". As defined in the convention, the term "indigenous" referred to workers belonging or assimilated to the indigenous populations of the dependent and home territories of ILO member nations. Party leaders felt that such a definition could include American Indian women on reservations and women in the United States territories of Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines, and Guam. Furthermore, the terms of the convention stated that these women would be included within its interpretation, but it did not state that it would include only these women. Hence, the NWP feared that the final terms of the convention could pertain to most women living in the United States.

When the debate on the convention began in June, many delegates objected to various provisions of the convention, especially Article 17. The debate was so intense that leading ILO officials proposed to distribute a questionnaire among the member nations to determine whether the convention should be voted upon or note. The ILO delegates consented to this proposal, thus giving the member nations a full year to make a decision on the convention.

The delay in the final vote was a victory for the NWP and other women's organizations which opposed the convention. Leaders from these groups realized, however, that much work needed to be done in order to defeat the convention at the 1939 conference. In early July, several of these organizations, including Equal Rights International, Abolitionist Federation, International Council of Women, Open Door International, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, World Women's Christian Temperance Union, and the International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, joined together to help defeat the convention. As for the NWP, its protest campaign centered entirely upon the American delegation and Labor Secretary Frances Perkins. Prior to the ILO debate in June, Perkins instructed the American delegation to remain neutral on the convention. Perkins felt that the convention would not apply to American women in the territories because (1) she interpreted the term "indigenous" to include only tropical and subtropical territories (which did not seem to make sense since several American territories fitted this geographical description) and (2) because the United States had a very unique legal relationship with its territories. In other words, Perkins did not consider the American territories as dependencies nor women in the territories as "indigenous" persons, according to the convention's definition of these terms. The American delegation accepted Perkins' advice by not entering into the debate or taking a formal position on the convention. The delegation also promised not to respond to the questionnaire or vote on the matter at the 1939 International

Labor Conference. The attitude taken by Perkins and the American delegation angered Alice Paul and the NWP. Paul criticized Perkins for interpreting specific convention terms, like "indigenous", too narrowly and for not considering the possibility of a change in these terms by the time the convention was drafted in final form. In response to the American position, Paul and the NWP demanded that the American delegation oppose the convention in the questionnaire and at the 1939 conference. By the end of the year, neither the State nor the Labor Departments had changed its earlier position on the convention. Consequently, Paul and other NWP members decided to seek some form of congressional remedy for the problem early in 1939.

Late in December, the Eighth Pan-American Conference convened in Lima, Peru. At this conference, the IACW was required to submit additional research and recommendations on the civil and political rights of women in the Western Hemisphere. At the beginning of the conference, Doris Stevens, the IACW chairman and NWP member, submitted the commission's report to the delegates along with several recommendations. The report proposed that women in all 21 participating nations receive the right to vote and the right to hold public office. The conferees adopted this resolution along with a qualified measure which recognized equal political and civil rights for women and continued protective regulations for mothers and women workers. NWP and IACW members were opposed to the protective clauses in the second resolution, but they did not lobby against it for fear of having the entire resolution defeated. The American delegation, at Steven's insistence, submitted its own report on the status of women. In this report, the United States recommended the elimination of sex discrimination. No action was taken on this report.

The only major women's controversy at the conference was the fight over the future status of the IACW. Before the conference adjourned, the American delegation presented three resolutions on the future status of the IACW. The resolutions stated (1) that the IACW become a permanent institution within the Pan-American Union; (2) that new personnel from the member nations be appointed to the IACW as a result of its new permanent status; and (3) that any vacancies be filled by the member nations. While these resolutions seemed fairly innocuous, the motives giving rise to their introduction were damaging to the NWP's and IACW's campaign for equality. The resolutions had been introduced at the request of a number of women's organizations opposed to the ERA and several Roosevelt Administration officials including Frances Perkins, Mary Dewson, and Eleanor Roosevelt. These women sought the passage of the resolutions because they wanted to transform the IACW's equal rights objectives into a program advocating social welfare reforms for women, particularly those reforms protecting working women. These women also wanted to oust Doris Stevens from her position as IACW chairman. If the proposals were to be passed by the conference delegates, the United States Government would then insist that Stevens be replaced as the American delegate because of the new personnel and permanent status provisions. Secondly, Stevens could not remain as IACW chairman with another women serving as the American representative because the IACW rules stated that a participating nation could not have more than one delegate.

The NWP and several IACW delegates, including Stevens, lobbied vigorously against the resolutions. The NWP claimed that the resolutions would severely damage the women's equality campaign in the Western Hemisphere. Party officials also criticized the resolutions as being irrelevant because they felt that the IACW had been established as a permanent organization at the Havana Conference of 1928. The extensive lobbying campaign was unsuccessful, however, as the conference delegates voted to make the IACW a permanent institution and requested that all vacancies on the commission be filled. The resolution calling for new personnel was rejected, but the American delegation was confident that the adopted resolutions had finally ended the IACW's equality campaign and Doris Stevens' reign as IACW chairman.

The outcome of these resolutions was a damaging blow for the NWP and its international campaign. Since the IACW was founded in 1928, the NWP had worked diligently on its nationality report, civil and political rights recommendations, Equal Nationality Treaty, and the Equal Rights Treaty. Party involvement in the IACW solidified an international base of support for equal rights and helped influence the fight for women's equality in the League and the ILO. Now, with these new resolutions, it seemed very certain that the direction of the IACW would be altered drastically and Doris Stevens would be replaced as commission chairman. More importantly, these resolutions virtually ended the NWP's close relationship with the IACW. While the NWP would continue to participate in some IACW functions in the future, its influence upon the issues investigated by the commission would never again be as significant as it had once been.

One of the most productive and successful conventions in the history of the NWP took place in Detroit in October. At the business session, the main topic of debate was the proposed equal rights seal campaign. The members approved the formation of the Equal Rights Seal Committee with Alma Lutz and Helen Hunt West serving as co-chairmen and Elmore Leffingwell, a New York public relations expert, serving as consultant. The purpose of the campaign was to see equal rights seals, similar to Easter seals, with the proceeds going back into the general Party funds. The committee planned to raise one million dollars for the NWP by sponsoring a massive publicity and advertising campaign for the seals. Some members of the National Council tried to have some of the seal funds earmarked for the financially troubled *Equal Rights* journal, but their proposal was defeated when the convention delegates decided to have the proceeds go to the general fund.

The delegates also spent considerable time discussing the problem of declining NWP membership. Clara Snell Wolfe, the Organization Committee chairman, reported that the current membership was only 1,933, but she did assure the delegates that efforts were being made to improve the situation. For example, Wolfe announced that Nevada was being reorganized under the leadership of Mrs. Honor Kennedy and that progress was being made towards reorganizing the Illinois and Minnesota chapters. Wolfe did request, however, that all concerned members volunteer their time to increase NWP strength in their own communities.

For the second time in the 1930s, the convention delegates approved a number of constitutional reforms. These changes were devised as a way of resolving the major organizational and financial problems which hindered the NWP during the Depression years. One of the constitutional changes involved the article pertaining to NWP officers. The delegates approved a new article which eliminated the president and advisory chairman, thus leaving only the chairman, three vice-chairmen, secretary, and treasurer as the Party's duly elected officials. The National Council article was changed to include additional Council members, a newly created Executive Council, and an Advisory Council. The new National Council would consist of the Party officers, past chairmen, chairman of the Occupational Council, state chairmen, and 20 members elected at large. The Council's responsibilities as a policy-making body were not altered. The Executive Council would consist of the Party officers, nine members elected at large, and the chairman of the World Woman's Party in an ex-officio capacity. The purpose of the Executive Council was to administer and manage the affairs of the NWP during the intervals between scheduled National Council meetings. The Advisory Council consisted of NWP life members, sustainers and endowers, and persons of distinction. This group served only as an advisory body with no policy-making responsibilities. In another constitutional reform, the NWP became the American branch of the World Woman's Party. The dues article was also changed to give the National Council more power in determining the dues for each class of membership and the amount of dues received from each state organization.

The major event highlighting the convention was the formation of the World Woman's Party (WWP). Following the 1937 biennial conference, Alice Paul continued to find support for her new international women's organization proposal. She spent most of the year conferring with noted international feminists and the reactions she received on the organization proposal were quite favorable. Knowing that she had secured unofficial support for the WWP from the delegates attending the 1937 NWP biennial conference, Paul went ahead in the summer and secured a headquarters for the new organization in Geneva. The headquarters was located at the beautiful Villa Bartholini on Lake Leman, only a short distance from the ILO offices.

Alice Paul returned to the United States in the fall and presented her ideas on the new organization at the convention. In her presentation, Paul stressed the need for a new international equal rights organization to serve as a counterforce to the growing totalitarian regimes in Europe which were eliminating many of the recent gains made by women in the areas of civil, political, and economic rights. Paul felt that a new international feminist organization, formed primarily by democratically-spirited Americans, would serve as a beacon of hope for women bereft of the opportunities for greater freedom. The NWP delegates were so impressed with Paul's presentation that they urged the National Council to establish the new organization. Immediately following the convention, the Council approved the new organization and on November 19 and 20, the World Woman's Party (WWP) was officially incorporated at the Belmont House. With the creation of the WWP, the NWP abondoned its "affiliation approach" which was utilized during most of the 1930s and became the American branch of the new organization.

1939

The ERA campaign continued to gather more strength during the year. By the end of 1939, more than 15 national and 150 local organizations had endorsed the Amendment. The only endorsement setback incurred by the NWP in 1939 came when the American Association of University Women rejected the ERA at its June convention in Denver. Nevertheless, despite the AAUW rejections, it seemed quite apparent that more groups would join the ERA campaign in future years.

The ERA was introduced into the 76th Congress with three separate resolutions in the House (H.J. Res. 2 by Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana, H.J. Res. 27 by Rep. U. S. Guyer of Kansas, and H.J. Res. 25 by Rep. Ambrose Kennedy of Maryland) and a Senate resolution presented by Senators John Townsend of Delaware and Edward R. Burke of Nebraska (S.J. Res. 7). Immediately after the Amendment was introduced, the NWP faced several problems with its lobbying strategy. Party officials were perplexed over having to divide their time between the congressional action on the ILO "indigenous worker" treaty and the ERA. Since it was necessary for the NWP to concentrate on both issues and thus relinquish the chance to work exclusively upon the ERA, the NWP decided to center its Amendment efforts on the House Judiciary subcommittee which had previously issued favorable reports on the measure in the last two sessions. The strategy was quite successful as the NWP was able to secure another favorable report from this subcommittee in April.

Late in the spring after the favorable House subcommittee action and the resolution of the "indigenous worker" convention problem, the NWP began a two-level campaign for the ERA in Congress. On one level, the Party sought a favorable report from the House Judiciary Committee for the first time. In past years, the NWP had failed to secure a favorable report because of staunch opposition to the ERA from several conservative committee members and Rep. Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, the committee chairman. During this session, the NWP was again unable to secure a favorable report from the House Judiciary Committee because of strong opposition by Representatives Barnes of Illinois, Hess of Ohio, Gibbs of Georgia, and Michener of Michigan. The Amendment was also tabled in the committee because Sumners was ill and, consequently, did not allow any legislation to be voted upon until he was fully recovered.

On the second level of the ERA strategy, the NWP attempted to secure a favorable report from the Senate Judiciary subcommittee. Party leaders wanted to secure this report only after they had gathered enough votes in the full committee to send the measure to the Senate floor. This strategy did not succeed, however, as the subcommittee vote was postponed because the NWP lacked two critical votes in the full committee, particularly Sen. John Danaher of Connecticut and Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin. During the summer months, NWP efforts were unsuccessful at getting these two senators to change their opinions and so the Amendment remained in the subcommittee.

In September, Caroline Lexow Babcock, the Party's executive secretary, outlined a new ERA strategy on behalf of the Executive Council. Babcock's plan, which would be implemented early in 1940, was to have the NWP concentrate its lobbying efforts in the states of the House and Senate Judiciary Committee members who were strongly opposed to the Amendment, especially Connecticut, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Maryland. Babcock also suggested that a conference of Party workers be held to plan the strategy and establish a training school for extensive work in lobbying and organizing. Combining these suggestions with continued press coverage, deputations to Congress, special features in *Equal Rights*, endorsements from other groups, and new activities in each congressional district, Babcock felt that the ERA would be adopted without much difficulty. Her recommendations were rejected, however, by the Finance Committee at the biennial conference in December. The committee made its decision on the grounds that the NWP did not have sufficient funds to implement Babcock's recommendations. As a substitute for Babcock's proposals, the Finance Committee advised the Party to continue its massive letter-writing campaign and begin volunteer lobbying efforts in the strategic states where congressional opposition to the ERA was the strongest.

The equal rights seal campaign began with an encouraging start after the 1938 convention, but it eventually deteriorated to the point where the entire program was abandoned. After the convention, thousands of seals were sold at rallies, fairs, special booths, and local NWP functions across the country. All letters being sent from the Belmont House in the fall of 1938 and the winter of 1939 had equal rights seals on the envelopes. Furthermore, the National Council strongly urged each Party member to affix the seals on their private letters. The early enthusiasm for the campaign did not last long, however, as numerous problems caused the project to fail dismally. Overall, revenues accrued from the sale of the equal rights seals were quite small. On numerous occasions, Party correspondence was mailed without the seals. Many NWP members ignored the project because of their involvement with the ERA campaign, the "indigenous worker" convention, and the Doris Stevens matter. Finally, in August, Elmore Leffingwell, the public relations consultant for the NWP, resigned because of organizational complications and a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the Party leadership for the project. With Leffingwell gone, the equal rights seal campaign collapsed without noticeably improving the Party's financial situation.

The NWP experienced a leadership change in August when Sarah Thompson Pell, the national chairman, died at her home in Fort Ticonderoga, New York. Shortly before her death, Pell chose Amy C. Ransome to replace her as national chairman. However, at an August meeting of the Executive Council, both Ransome and Anna Kelton Wiley were selected to serve as interim co-chairmen. (It is important to note here that because of Pell's poor health condition prior to her death, she was unable to fulfill her duties as national chairman. Consequently, Ransome served as acting chairman for the NWP during the spring and summer months of 1939.) Ransome had considerable difficulty fulfilling her responsibilities during this time because she was living in southern California. As a

result of this problem, Ransome resigned as co-chairman in mid-December. Following Ransome's resignation, the Executive Council chose Anna Kelton Wiley to lead the NWP for the second time.

In the Susan B. Anthony commemorative activities, progress was being made toward establishing Anthony's birthday as a federal and state holiday. Over the past three years, Ethel McClintock Adamson and the Susan B. Anthony Memorial Committee succeeded in having the holiday established in 33 states and 3 territories, but no action had been taken on the federal level. As for the celebrations commemorating the 119th anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birth, one of the largest ceremonies was held at the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. Many prominent social and political figures attended these festivities, and Sarah Thompson Pell, Perle Mesta, and Pearl Buck gave addresses in tribute to the noted feminist.

The NWP received considerable attention in the press by sponsoring a booth at the New York World's Fiar. Helen Hunt West proposed the idea of the booth and directed its operations during the months of September and October. The booth was established as an information center for issues pertaining to women and the equal rights campaign. Various NWP members, including Bessie Sheppard, Jane Norman Smith, Anita Pollitzer, and Alma Lutz, answered questions regarding the ERA, distributed literature on the NWP, and secured a large number of signatures on an ERA petition which was to be presented to Congress. All in all, the booth was a successful operation and one that gained the NWP nationwide publicity.

On August 18, the WWP was formally established in Geneva with lavish ceremonies. The occasion attracted many prominent international feminists as well as several important figures from the League and the ILO. The ceremonies, which were carried to the United States over NBC Radio, included opening addresses by Alice Paul, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence of England, Madame Wellington Koo of China, Rosalla Charrere of Italy, and Lida Augusta Heymann of Germany. The ceremonies were highlighted, in true Woman's Party fashion, by a colorful pageant under the direction of Marie Moore Forrest. The pageant included a parade of women from many nations, dressed in native costume and marching to folk songs from their respective countries. Special music was provided by Grace Moore, American grand opera star, and Madame Novello Davies of the Royal Welch Ladies' Choir of England.

The NWP and WWP continued to monitor the research being conducted by the League's Committee of Experts on the Status of Women. Before September, work on the project proceeded at an extremely slow pace with no final reports having been completed. After Germany invaded Poland in September, the legitimacy of the League was destroyed and work on the women's status report was halted. While the loss of the League and the committee appeared to be a defeat for women's rights, these developments were overshadowed by the encouraging start of the WWP and increased attention upon women's issues in the ILO.

The major item of business undertaken by the NWP and WWP with regards to the ILO was the "indigenous worker" convention. Towards the end of 1938, Alice Paul was contemplating the idea of asking Congress to take action on the neutral position assumed by the Labor and State Departments in the convention debate. It was Paul's feeling that such a move by Congress would force the executive departments to change the United States' position regarding the convention. Hence, the NWP and WWP drafted a resolution opposing the convention and submitted it to Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas for his consideration. Capper was satisfied with the measure and promptly introduced it (S.R. 82) in early February. The legislation was referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee which presented two major obstacles for the NWP. First, the immediate committee response to the measure was generally unfavorable. Such an attitude meant that the NWP would have to generate a formidable lobby in support of the measure. Party leaders realized, however, that a lobbying effort of this proportion would take a considerable amount of time to organize. Unfortunately for the NWP, action had to be taken on the measure before the International Labor Conference convened in June. Consequently, the NWP and WWP began an intensive lobbying campaign in Congress and the responsible executive departments in hopes of negotiating some change in the American position on the convention.

During this period, many women's organizations and all of the territorial governments endorsed the Senate resolution and supported the NWP's efforts to seek American opposition to the treaty. Late in March, the first significant movement on the bill occurred when Sen. Capper called for a vote on the measure in the Foreign Relations Committee. Prior to this announcement, Capper delayed the committee vote so that Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins could confer with ILO officials about the results of the questionnaire pertaining to the convention. Fortunately for the NWP and WWP, the ILO officials informed Secretary Perkins that the questionnaire results overwhelmingly favored the deletion of the "indigenous worker" provisions in the convention, particularly Article 17. The questionnaire's findings caused Perkins to change her attitude regarding the convention. On April 3, Perkins wrote to Capper and requested that his resolution be withdrawn since the "indigenous worker" provisions would be omitted from the final draft of the convention. The measure was withdrawn and, at the International Labor Conference in June, the convention was approved without the protective clauses relating to "indigenous" women workers.

The NWP and WWP campaigned throughout the year for a reconsideration of the IACW organizational resolutions which were adopted at the Lima Conference in 1938. Party officials sought this reconsideration because they felt that President Roosevelt had acted improperly in expediting the passage of these resolutions at the conference and because they felt that it was the legal responsibility of the Pan-American Union Board of Governors to confirm Doris Stevens as the IACW chairman. The Board refused to act on this request in light of the new resolutions, but it informed the NWP that it would make a final decision on the matter at a Board meeting on October 31.

Following this decision by the Board of Governors, President Roosevelt fulfilled his obligations under the new resolutions by appointing Mary Winslow, a Women's Bureau official and ardent opponent of the ERA, as the United States representative to the IACW. Winslow's appointment was made after receiving strong endorsements from Eleanor Roosevelt, Mary Anderson of the Women's Bureau, Labor Secretary Perkins, and others opposed to the equal rights movement. Without any prompting or encouragement from the NWP, Senators Walter George of Georgia and Edward R. Burke of Delaware contested the Winslow appointment and demanded that Doris Stevens be retained as the United States representative. Similar responses were also made without NWP solicitation by envoys from four South American nations. As far as Stevens was concerned, the new appointment only strengthened her refusal to relinquish the IACW post until further action had been taken by the Pan-American Board of Governors.

Meanwhile, in March, the NWP suffered a further setback in its IACW campaign when the Board of Governors approved a committee report which recommended the immediate implementation of the new structural reforms for the commission. (It might be noted here that the Pan-American Board of Governors conducted routine business between scheduled meetings. Hence, they could rule on this committee report and other business before the October 31 meeting, at which time the IACW matter was to be finally resolved.) The Board felt that the interests of all participating nations, especially the United States, would be best served by implementing these new reforms and allowing the member nations to submit the names of its representatives to the new commission. This action taken by the Board was perceived as a setback for the NWP because it now appeared as if Winslow's appointment and Stevens' ouster were virtually assured. Such perceptions were more real than apparent in June when the Board announced the names of the representatives who would serve on the IACW. Included within this announcement was the Board's recognition of Mary Winslow as the United States delegate. The Board continued, however, to defer action on the Doris Stevens matter until the October meeting.

Realizing that defeat was imminent, the NWP sought a final remedy to the Stevens matter through congressional legislation. In early August, Sen. Edward L. Burke of Delaware introduced legislation (S.J. Res. 183), drafted by the NWP, which confirmed the validity of the representatives established at the Havana Conference in 1928. In other words, Burke's bill confirmed the selection of Doris Stevens and other delegates as bona fide representatives to the IACW. The legislation also allowed for an IACW representative to continue as an active delegate unless otherwise notified by the Pan-American Union. With this bill, the NWP felt that Roosevelt's action on the Winslow appointment and the Board of Governors' recognition of new representatives would be counteracted. The NWP immediately began a massive lobbying effort in support of the measure. The early results of the campaign were largely successful, but the entire process was abruptly halted in late October when the Board of Governors officially recognized Mary Winslow as the United States delegate and named Ana de Martinez Guerraro of Argentina as the new IACW chairman. The decision by the Board effectively killed the Burke legislation, although the NWP continued to lobby in support of the measure until the end of the year.

In December, the NWP held its biennial conference at the Belmont House. There were discussions held on the progress of the ERA campaign, the WWP, the Doris Stevens issue, and federal legislation affecting women's rights. The conference concluded with the adoption of 15 resolutions, including support for the ERA, endorsement of the Burke resolution on the status of the IACW commissioner from the United States, a protest to the State Department for denying passports to American women married to alien husbands, and endorsement of equal minimum wage legislation for the District of Columbia.

1940

Little progress was made in the ERA campaign during the year. In the House, NWP members continued to lobby Judiciary Committee members but their efforts were unsuccessful. One of the main reasons for the NWP's inability to move the Amendment towards a House vote during the year was the return of Rep. Hatton W. Sumners to the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. Sumners, a long-time opponent of the ERA, once again refused to bring the Amendment to a vote in the committee.

Action on the ERA in the Senate was likewise minimal as the Judiciary subcommittee failed to bring the Amendment to a vote during the year. It appeared, however, that a majority of Senators on this subcommittee were inclined to support the Amendment, namely Edward R. Burke of Nebraska, Frederick Van Nuys of California, James Hughes of Delaware, and Warren Austin of Vermont. Only Sen. John Danaher of Connecticut was opposed to the ERA on this subcommittee. The ERA supporters in the Senate and the NWP leadership did not press for a vote in the subcommittee because they were not confident of having a majority of votes supporting the Amendment in the entire Judiciary Committee.

Since both the House and the Senate failed to vote the Amendment out of committee, it was decided at a National Council meeting in June that the NWP would quietly seek support for the ERA on the outside. Shortly after this Council meeting, the NWP received support for the Amendment when the American Society of Women Accountants and the American Women's Society of Certified Public Accountants endorsed the ERA for the first time. The national political conventions also offered the NWP an opportunity to attract additional support for the Amendment. It was decided at the June Council meeting, however, to work behind the scenes at these conventions rather than have a booth and a major publicity campaign as had been done in previous conventions. The NWP leadership felt that a subdued lobbying approach would not arouse the opposition as much as it had in prior conventions.

At the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, NWP officers lobbied for the ERA in conjunction with members of the Pennsylvania state chapter. These officers and members included Caroline Lexow Babcock, Helen Hunt West, Edith Bartlett Conway, Laura Berrien, Mildred Palmer, Perle Mesta, Elsie Graff, Alma Harrison Ambrose, and Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse. During the platform hearings prior to the convention, the

NWP members persuaded George Wharton Pepper, the platform committee chairman, to speak in favor of the Amendment. NWP members including Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse, Laura Berrien, Alma Harrison Ambrose, and Helen Hunt West also spoke in favor of the ERA before the platform committee. Meanwhile, other NWP members were lobbying platform committee members and keeping detailed lists of delegates who supported the Amendment. Interestingly enough, none of the national women's organizations who were opposed to the ERA spoke against the Amendment in the platform hearings. The NWP's efforts were finally rewarded as the platform committee and, later, the entire convention approved a plank favoring the "submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women." This was the first time a national political convention had endorsed the ERA within the context of a party platform.

The NWP was unable to duplicate its successful platform strategy at the Democratic convention on Chicago. Two major factors help explain this situation. First, the NWP was not as well organized for the Democratic convention as it was for the Republican convention. Although Caroline Lexow Babcock represented the NWP at the convention, the Party did not receive adequate support from its Chicago and Illinois chapters. Secondly, and even more importantly, the national women's organizations traditionally opposed to the ERA were dominant at this convention and thus effectively organized a large-scale campaign to defeat the Amendment plank at the platform committee hearings. The combination of these factors helped produce a platform plank which endorsed equal opportunity for men and women without "impairing the social legislation which promotes true equality by safeguarding the health, safety and economic welfare of women workers." The Party also adopted a plank supporting the right to work for equal compensation for women as well as men regardless of marital status. The NWP criticized the Deomcratic platform for three reasons: (1) the plank did not specify the means by which equal opportunity would be achieved; (2) the platform advocated social legislation for women which contradicted the special attention given to equal opportunity; and (3) it supported equal right-to-work standards only insofar as such standards were allowed under current social legislation. Regardless of the NWP opposition to the platform, the social feminist organizations were successful in keeping the Democratic Party within the perimeters of the "protectionist" domain.

Following the political conventions, the NWP abandoned its discrete lobbying approach and launched a "Ninety Day Campaign" for the ERA. The objective of this campaign was twofold: to increase the nation's awareness of the ERA as a legitimate issue affecting the status of women and to seek statements of support for the ERA from candidates for the U. S. Senate and the House of Representatives. Under the direction of Anna Kelton Wiley and Caroline Lexow Babcock, the "Ninety Day Campaign" proved to be only partially successful. Publicity for the ERA was achieved through a well-coordinated effort with many newspapers and radio stations, but substantive work for the ERA in state political conventions and congressional campaigns was minimal. Unfortunately for the NWP, only a few state conventions were held after the national party conventions and most of these gatherings either supported the position

of their respective party or did not bring the ERA issue to the floor for a vote. In the case of the congressional candidate statements of support for the ERA, only a few congressmen responded to the Party's request. The lack of response from the congressional candidates prevented the NWP from determining whether the ERA could be brought to a vote in the upcoming 77th Congress.

The NWP and the ERA suffered another setback in December when delegates to the Seventh National Conference on Labor Legislation adopted a resolution opposing the passage of the ERA. The adoption of this resolution was not surprising since the conference was sponsored by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and was largely attended by social feminists advocating protective legislation for women. In fact, the anti-ERA resolution was introduced by Rose Schneiderman of the National Women's Trade Union League, an ardent opponent of the ERA and the NWP. What was so infuriating about this situation from the NWP's perspective was that the Party was not invited to the conference to present its views on the Amendment and was only notified about the adoption of the resolution in February 1941, long after the conference had adjourned. While Anna Kelton Wiley, the NWP chairman, requested a hearing with Perkins on the matter, the Labor Secretary refused the request, thus protecting the resolution from Party criticism.

During the spring and summer months, the NWP sponsored a booth at the Golden Gate International Exposition at Treasure Island, California. Under the sponsorship of Amy C. Ransome, the booth was directed by Emily Rayburn Kneiss with assistance from Catherine Kenney and Alice Park. The purpose of the booth was to acquaint as many people as possible with the ERA. The booth achieved this purpose through three means: (1) the distribution of Party literature concerning the ERA; (2) a special events program on July 19 commemorating the 92nd anniversary of the first equal rights convention; and (3) a program on September 21 which brought together members of the NWP and local club presidents from the San Francisco Bay area as well as visiting leaders from various state women's clubs.

In December, the NWP held its biennial convention at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. Besides the usual business meetings and the presentation of committee reports, the delegates held an earnest discussion on the current strategy for advancing the ERA through Congress. The delegates concluded that the present strategy could only be effective with major increases in membership and funds and the establishment of active chairmen in each of the 48 states. Given these recommendations, the delegates expressed confidence that the lobbying campaign on Capitol Hill and in the congressional districts would result in the passage of the ERA by 1943. One of the highlights of the convention was the banquet which features Pearl Buck, Sen. Guy Gillette of Iowa, Emma Guffey Miller, Mrs. Charles McNary, and Ethel Ernest Murrell as guest speakers. Another highlight of the convention was the unveiling ceremony of a portrait of Maud Younger. The ceremony was directed by Inez Haynes Irwin and the portrait itself was the product of funds raised by the Maud Younger Memorial Committee. The convention adjourned with unanimous support for resolutions endorsing the ERA and the election of Anna Kelton Wiley as the national chairman of the NWP.

One of the most important events in the NWP's campaign to secure equal rights for women occurred on February 3 when the United States Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. In the Opp Cotton Mills and Darby Lumber Company cases, the Court ruled that the statutes of the Fair Labor Standards Act allowing equal wage and hour entitlements for men and women employees engaged in interstate commerce was constitutional. The specific question involved in the cases was whether the wage and hour provisions in the Act conflicted with the due process clause of the Fifth Amendment. With the favorable opinion rendered by the Supreme Court, the NWP not only felt that the last obstacle preventing the passage of the ERA had been cleared away but that all protective legislation for women would eventually be rescinded. In addition to these anticipated results, the NWP also expressed the hope that all social feminists who were fervently opposed to the ERA would join the movement supporting the Amendment and thus help speed its passage through Congress.

While the Supreme Court ruling in the Opp Cotton Mills and Darby Lumber Company cases did not automatically convert all social feminists to the philosophy and tactics of the NWP, legislative movement on the ERA was, nevertheless, considerably improved over the previous year's efforts. In the House, the ERA was introduced with three separate joint resolutions by Representatives Louis Ludlow of Indiana (H.J. Res. 2), U. S. Guyer of Kansas (H.J. Res. 16), and Bartel J. Jonkman of Michigan (H.J. Res. 93). These resolutions were immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee whereupon Hatton W. Sumners, the committee chairman, sent the bills to a Judiciary subcommittee composed of Representatives Bryson of South Carolina, Thom of Ohio, Gwynne of Iowa, Vreeland of New Jersey, and Walter of Pennsylvania. Action on the Amendment was slow until Emma Guffey Miller of the NWP began to bring pressure upon Rep. Walter who was chairman of the subcommittee. In a series of meetings during the spring and summer months, Miller demonstrated to Walter that support for the ERA was evident in the subcommittee itself (Representatives Bryson, Gwynne, and Vreeland were pledged to support the Amendment) and in Walter's congressional district in Pennsylvania. Finally, on August 14, the subcommittee issued a favorable report on the ERA to the Judiciary Committee. Of the five members on the subcommittee, only Rep. Thom of Ohio voted against the Amendment.

The ERA was jointly introduced in the Senate by Guy Gillette of Iowa, William J. Burlow of South Dakota, Arthur Capper of Kansas, George L. Radcliffe of Maryland, and Millard E. Tydings of Maryland (S.J. Res. 8). The Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee whereupon Sen. Frederick Van Nuys, the committee chairman, sent the measure to a subcommittee consisting of Senators James H. Hughes of Delaware, Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona, and Warren R. Austin of Vermont. Like the House subcommittee, an early vote on the ERA seemed imminent since Hughes and Austin had both been strong supporters of the Amendment for several years. This situation, however, did not occur as Hughes, McFarland, and Austin expressed little interest in reporting the Amendment out of the subcommittee.

The NWP responded to this indifference by organizing a sizable lobbying campaign in support of a favorable subcommittee report. Estelle Bjerg, Arizona state chairman of the NWP, concentrated her efforts upon Sen. McFarland in this campaign. By arranging numerous meetings with McFarland and representatives of Arizona's leading women's organizations, Bjerg was successful in persuading the Arizona senator to support the ERA in the subcommittee. In the meantime, Anna Kelton Wiley and Perle Mesta confronted Sen. Hughes with the issue on so many occasions that he finally called for a vote on the Amendment. On August 4, the subcommittee issued a favorable report to the Judiciary Committee.

When the Senate Judiciary Committee began its consideration of the ERA in November, several committee members expressed opposition to the current wording of the Amendment. These senators, who earlier expressed support for the ERA, were concerned that the Supreme Court would interpret the Amendment in a way that would force all of the states to write identical legislation regardless of social, cultural, and economic differences in various regions and states. While this argument seemed unimportant to certain supporters of the Amendment, there were those on the committee who felt that a proper rewording of the ERA would improve its chances of passage in Congress and help nullify many of the criticisms made against it during the past twenty years. During a heated, closed door session of the Judiciary Committee in mid-November, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming offered a revised Amendment which stated that,

> "No state shall make or enforce any law which shall discriminate between the rights of men and women".

In making this revision, O'Mahoney stated that this Amendment would offer women everything that had been contained in the previous ERA and that it would remove all common law discriminations against women. While the Judiciary Committee considered the O'Mahoney revision, several NWP members including Anna Kelton Wiley, Laura Berrien, and Caroline Lexow Babcock sought Alice Paul's opinion on the new proposal. Paul felt that the NWP should withhold an official endorsement of the revision until the following legal issues had been clarified: (1) the importance of having the wording of the Amendment apply to all regulations of counties, townships, municipalities, school boards, and similar boards; (2) the importance of having the wording of the Amendment apply to all acts of local, state, and national executive departments; (3) the importance of having the wording of the Amendment provide against discriminations in treaties and conventions; and (4) the importance of having the wording of the Amendment provide for the removal of all common law discriminations. Paul also recommended that the NWP seek adequate legal advice on the O'Mahoney revision from noted attorneys, George Wharton Pepper and George Gordon Battle. Upon receiving Paul's suggestions, the NWP leadership held a number of meetings with key senators on the Judiciary Committee, including O'Mahoney. From these meetings, it was agreed to postpone a vote on the O'Mahoney proposal until further study could be made on the subject.

To further complicate matters regarding the ERA, Sen. Scott W. Lucas of Illinois introduced a "sex-disqualification" amendment (S.J. Res. 72) in May. The amendment stated that,

> "No person within the United States, or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, shall be disqualified from the exercise of any public function or from being appointed to or holding any civil or judicial office, or be precluded or debarred from entering or carrying on any occupation, profession, vocation, or employment or be exempt from liability to serve as juror, on account of sex or marriage."

Lucas claimed that he had no personal interest in the passage of the amendment, but that he had introduced it on behalf of some Illinois constituents. Regardless of his motives, the NWP strongly opposed the Lucas amendment on the grounds that a constitutional amendment should express a principle of government and not concentrate on detail; that certain rights in the areas of property, contract, and guardianship laws were ommitted; that the amendment would perpetuate the forms of protective legislation which the Supreme Court, in the Opp Cotton Mills and Darby Lumber Company cases, had invalidated; and that the amendment still did not guarantee equal rights for women. The NWP felt that if the Lucas amendment was adopted, they would still work for the passage of the ERA. Fortunately for the NWP, that situation did not occur. After a long delay, the amendment was referred to the same Senate Judiciary subcommittee that was considering the ERA. No action was taken by the subcommittee on the amendment during the year. The amendment was not introduced in the House of Representatives.

The flurry of legislative activity pertaining to the ERA was supplemented by developments from several women's organizations which were considering official endorsements of the Amendment. In May, the delegates to the American Association of University Women convention in Cincinnati voted to continue its opposition to the ERA. One promising highlight of this convention took place, however, when Dr. Mary E. Woolley, President of Mt. Holyoke College and a member of the NWP's National Advisory Council, gave a stirring speech in support of the ERA before the convention delegates.

During the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs (NFBPWC) convention at Los Angeles in July, the ERA was strongly endorsed for a third time, but not without considerable lobbying from the NWP. Earlier in the year, the NFBPWC journal, gave a subdued statement of support for the introduction of the ERA in Congress. This attitude toward the ERA became even more restrained when the National Legislative Steering Committee of the NFBPWC approved the Lucas "sex-disqualification" amendment. Realizing that the loss of NFBPWC support would be a major calamity to the ERA campaign, the NWP sent Helen Hunt West and Mildred Palmer to the Los Angeles convention to help revitalize the NFBPWC's enthusiasm for the Amendment. The selection

of West and Palmer was wise as both women had worked for the endorsement of the ERA in the 1937 and 1939 NFBPWC conventions. Once the convention started, West and Palmer gathered support for the Amendment from numerous state delegations and influential equal rights proponents like Lena Madesin Phillips, Olivia Johnson, Stella Barker, and Estelle Bjerg. This grass-roots lobbying approach was quite effective as the ERA was endorsed by an overwhelming majority. Later in the convention, the Lucas "sex-disqualification" amendment was rejected by the delegates. The amendment was also removed from the NFBPWC study program as well.

At the National Association of Women Lawyers (NAWL) convention in September, the NWP faced a situation similar to that experienced at the NFBPWC convention. While the NAWL had officially endorsed the ERA in a previous convention, there was growing support for the Lucas "sex-disqualification" amendment. Evidence of this conflict between the ERA and Lucas amendment supporters was evident during the summer when Grace H. Harte wrote an article favoring the Lucas amendment in the July issue of the *Woman's Lawyer Journal* and Ethel Ernest Murrell responded to the Harte article by writing a favorable report on the ERA in the August issue of *Equal Rights*. Laura Berrien, who was chairman of the Equal Rights Committee of the NAWL, was sent by the NWP to the convention in the hopes of maintaining the NAWL support for the ERA. Her persuasive arguments and energetic lobbying efforts were productive as the NAWL strongly endorsed the ERA for a second time. A vote on the Lucas "sex-disqualification" amendment was delayed pending the membership's response to articles written in the *Woman's Lawyer Journal* on the matter. Two of the articles were published in the journal, one in support of the Lucas amendment by Grace H. Harte and the other in support of the ERA by Laura Berrien. Following the publication of these articles in the fall, the NAWL membership rejected the Lucas amendment.

In May, the House Ways and Means Committee included a provision in the 1942 Revenue Bill for mandatory joint income tax returns for both husbands and wives. The intention of this provision was to increase federal revenues by approximately $300,000,000. The NWP opposed the mandatory joint income tax return provision because it accentuated the common law concept of the wife as the property of the husband. The NWP also opposed the provision on the grounds that it violated the principle of individual freedom and the right to be secure in one's own property. In opposing this measure, the NWP joined a lobbying effort which included a large number of organizations and prominent political figures. The people who were specifically assisting in the NWP campaign against mandatory joint income tax returns were Emma Guffey Miller, Anna Kelton Wiley, and Laura Berrien. Although the provision was reported out of the Ways and Means Committee, the House rejected it by an overwhelming majority. In the Senate, special provisions for community property states were attached to the mandatory joint income tax return proposal by the Finance Committee, but the Senate followed the actions of the House and rejected the measure. Despite the decisive opposition to the mandatory joint income tax return in the House and the Senate, the Treasury Department promised to bring the issue to the attention of Congress again in 1942.

During the first half of the year, Amy C. Ransome and Mildred Taylor of the NWP's Finance Committee worked on a plan to raise needed money for the operations of the Party. With assistance from public relations expert Manny Strauss and Dr. Jeannette Marks of the New York state chapter, Ransome and Taylor presented their plan to the Finance Committee and the Executive Council for approval. The plan called for the selling of a collection of fifty record albums entitled "Libraries of the Spoken Word". The contents of each record album would include scenarios, speeches, and dialogues presenting the story of human freedom in English and American history. Some of the major events covered in these albums would be the signing of the Magna Carta, English Bill of Rights,and the Declaration of Independence; the expansion of democratic principles to include an extension of property rights and the suffrage to women; and the campaign for equal rights around the world. The subject matter would be presented by noted men and women in public life who were supporters of the ERA. Ransome and Taylor felt that this plan would not only guarantee the NWP more money for its operations and continuous publicity for the ERA, but it would alleviate some of the resistance to the NWP from those organizations who viewed the Party's equality campaign as an obstruction to the development of America's defense capabilities and the Allied fight against totalitarianism. The enthusiasm expressed by Ransome and Taylor was not shared by members of the Finance Committee and the Executive Council. Remembering the equal rights seal campaign fiasco of the late 1930s, Alice Paul and Marie Moore Forrest insisted that the proposal could not be approved unless it guaranteed a return on the initial investment. Other NWP officers gave a qualified approval to the plan, but expressed misgivings about the large outlay of funds needed for the producing and manufacturing of the records. Before the end of the year, the Executive Council and Finance Committee rejected the plan largely because of the realization that it could possibly harm rather than improve the financial stature of the Party.

In June, the Eastern Regional Conference was held at Atlantic City with Alma Harrison Ambrose presiding over the two-day session. On several occasions during the conference, it appeared as if the delegates were attempting to revitalize their strident attitudes of the mid-1930s and once again seek an autonomous role for the Eastern Regional Conference within the organizational structure of the NWP. Although none of the delegates demanded a split with the Party as had occurred during the Hooker controversy, there were four occasions at this meeting when the implications for autonomous action were quite evident. The four occasions included a motion which was unanimously passed by the delegates calling for the establishment and distribution of a monthly Eastern Regional newsletter; the appointment of a committee to investigate the procedure and cost of securing radio recordings of prominent people speaking in support of the ERA; a motion which was unanimously passed stating that the Eastern Regional Conference should pay the expenses incurred by visits of the chairman to the states represented in the conference; and a motion which was unanimously passed stating that each state chairman should appoint a ways and means committee to help raise funds for the ERA campaign. After the conference adjourned and the minutes were distributed to NWP members, several NWP officers took special note of the new stridency and requested that a meeting be held to discuss these

four business items. (Party chairman Anna Kelton Wiley was one of those who had personally experienced the aggressive character of certain Eastern Regional Conference members before this latest problem at Atlantic City. Earlier in the year, Wiley and Carolina Lexow Babcock successfully resolved a conflict between Alma Harrison Ambrose and Elizabeth Hatfield Schnabel, the Pennsylvania state chairman of the NWP, over the formation of an NWP chapter in Harrisburg. Apparently, Ambrose attempted to control the operations of the Harrisburg chapter without the permission of Schnabel. When Schnabel objected to this interference by Ambrose, Wiley and Babcock intervened and brought the crisis to a peaceful conclusion.) The meeting was held on July 19 and included Anna Kelton Wiley, Laura Berrien, Nina Allender, Jane Halsey, Alma Harrison Ambrose, and Caroline Lexow Babcock. Although each of the four items were discussed in complete detail, the NWP officers were quite firm in refusing to allow the Eastern Regional Conference to implement any of these proposals. Both Alma Ambrose and Jane Halsey of the Eastern Regional Conference accepted this decision and concluded the meeting with the understanding that the conference would continue to function as a sub-organization of the NWP.

In October, the Eastern Regional Conference met for a second time in Wilmington, Delaware. Unlike the June sessions, this meeting was more subdued with discussions being held on the current stategy in the ERA campaign and the business affairs of the Eastern Regional Conference. The highlight of the meeting was the evening banquet with speakers Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, Helen Robbins Bitterman of the NWP, and Katharine Harrington, Secretary-Treasurer of the Bindery Women's Union.

The biennial conference of the NWP was simultaneously held with the Eastern Regional Conference in Wilmington. Anna Kelton Wiley presided over the two-day session which featured discussions on the ERA, international equality campaign, mandatory joint income tax returns, and the Lucas "sex-disqualification" amendment. Some of the guest speakers attending the conference were Margaret Wood Patterson, Elizabeth Hatfield Schnabel, Florence Bayard Hilles, Doris Stevens, Mildred Palmer, and Edna S. Capewell. The conference adjourned with the passage of resolutions calling for the immediate passage of the ERA, support for the designation of November 12 as Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day, passage of a bill extending minimum wage provisions to male employees in the District of Columbia and action on the part of the International Labor Organization in recognizing the equality of men and women in industry.

A feminist library was dedicated in ceremonies at the Belmont House on November 12, the 126th anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The library was established for the purpose of encouraging research in women's history and the contemporary issues affecting the status of women in the United States and around the world. The library's holdings included a wide assortment of feminist periodicals and monographs donated to the NWP by the late Alva Belmont. Speaking at the dedication ceremony were Nora Stanton Barney and Mary Elizabeth Downey of the NWP and Dr. George Sioussat and Dr. Archibald MacLeish of the Library of Congress.

1942

The renewed sense of momentum and interest in the ERA campaign did not diminish during the nation's first full year of direct participation in World War II. The NWP received additional support for the ERA when the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs endorsed the Amendment for the second time and the American Medical Women's Association endorsed the Amendment for the first time. In the Senate, debate continued within the NWP and the Senate Judiciary Committee on the revised Amendment proposed by Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Early in January, the NWP sent the O'Mahoney proposal to George Gordon Battle and George Wharton Pepper for their legal advice. The two noted attorneys decided that the prepared revision was not suitably worded to withstand all constitutional challenges. In its place, they recommended that the ERA be worded in the following manner:

> "Neither the United States nor any State shall make or enforce any law denying or abridging equality of rights between men and women."

Additional revisions to the ERA were also submitted to the NWP and the Judiciary Committee at this time. One of the revisions called for an addition to the original Amendment stating, "and neither the United States nor any State shall deny or abridge such equality of rights." Caroline Lexow Babcock and several NWP members offered an additional statement to the original Amendment which would nullify the argument that the ERA could force identical legislation upon all of the states. The additional clause stated that the "amendment shall not be construed to require uniform legislation by the several states."

While the O'Mahoney proposal and other revisions to the ERA were being debated in January and February, several ERA supporting organizations and NWP state chapters demanded that the officers of the NWP take decisive action on the Amendment. The National Steering Committee of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs proposed in January that a vote be taken on the O'Mahoney proposal by its state chairmen. Several NWP members, including Mildred Palmer, Rosa Cunningham, and Olivia Johnson, attempted to persuade the Committee to continue its support of the ERA pending a study of the O'Mahoney proposal, but the committee proceeded to seek the vote of the state chairmen anyway. There is no indication as to the outcome of this vote in the National Woman's Party Papers. The National Association of Women Lawyers constantly pressured Laura Berrien for a decision on the O'Mahoney proposal during this period. While Berrien could not offer an opinion without the authorization of the NWP, she did succeed in delaying attempts to revive the Lucas "sex-disqualification" amendment by the organization.

The NWP's National Council and executive officers were also being pressured for a decision on the ERA wording from NWP state chapters in California, Florida, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, and New York. These state organizations were critical of the NWP's indecisiveness because they felt that the delay would (1) cause unnecessary confusion and, ultimately,

bolster the opposition to the Amendment; (2) impede the progress already achieved by the NWP lobbying campaign; and (3) confirm the opinions of those Judiciary Committee members who had not previously supported the ERA because they were not certain that the wording of the Amendment would remain the same from one year to the next. Because of the largely negative consequences which would result from a delay in making a decision on the wording of the ERA, these state chapters demanded that the National Council take action on the matter immediately.

Sensing the need to act quickly, Alice Paul advised the National Council and the executive officers to reject the O'Mahoney proposal and, instead, consider the Battle-Pepper revision. At a National Council meeting in March, the NWP accepted Paul's advice and rejected the wording of the O'Mahoney proposal on the grounds that the words "discriminate" and "discriminations" were unsuited for the Constitution. The Council also decided to support the original Amendment over the Battle-Pepper proposal during this meeting.

The NWP conveyed its feelings about the O'Mahoney revision and the original Amendment to the Judiciary Committee shortly after the National Council meeting. Although the committee continued to debate the issue for another two months, it finally issued a favorable report on the original Amendment by a vote of 9 to 3. This vote, taken on May 11, was another significant achievement in the ERA campaign because it was the first favorable report ever issued by the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Amendment.

Following the Judiciary Committee action, the NWP began to organize a nationwide lobby for a favorable vote on the ERA by the entire Senate. Party members interviewed each senator on the ERA and each state chapter sponsored letter-writing campaigns to the Senate seeking passage of the Amendment. While the NWP worked tirelessly after the favorable committee report, it was unable to gather the necessary votes in the Senate. Just before the 77th Congress expired, the NWP could only be confident of the support of approximately 40 senators. Nevertheless, the Party had achieved a significant victory with the Senate Judiciary Committee vote, and thus looked forward to the time when the entire Senate would render its approval of the Amendment.

The situation with regard to the ERA in the House was not nearly as optimistic as in the Senate. Throughout the first half of the year, Rep. Hatton W. Sumners of Texas, the Judiciary Committee chairman, refused to bring the ERA to a vote in the committee. Finally, after a meeting with Emma Guffey Miller on July 20, Sumners reluctantly agreed to call a meeting of the committee for July 22. Since Sumners was returning to Texas before the meeting convened, he allowed Emanuel Celler of New York, ranking Democrat on the committee, to chair the meeting. Immediately after the meeting was announced, NWP members contacted their supporters on the Judiciary Committee and asked them to continue their support for the Amendment. The NWP received 15 pledges of support from Judiciary Committee members during this brief lobbying effort. At the beginning of the meeting, a motion to report the ERA out of committee was carried by a vote of 9 to 7. This motion was ruled out of order by Celler, however, when one of the ERA opponents on the committee stated that further business regarding the Amendment had been tabled for the remainder of the session. With this ruling, the committee adjourned.

The NWP was outraged by the lack of opposition made to Celler's motion from ERA supporters on the committee as well as by the unorthodox nature of the ruling itself. Party leaders held a series of meetings with Sumners to persuade him to change the ruling, but the chairman stood firm in his support of Celler's action. Realizing that Sumners' long-time opposition to the ERA was going to sustain his attitude towards the ruling, NWP lobbyists began to meet with other committee members in hopes of having them apply pressure upon Sumners to change this decision and report the favorable vote to the House. A number of meetings were held with Rep. Francis Walter of Pennsylvania and Rep. William T. Byrne of New York, but they informed the Party that they would not report the vote to the House without the permission of Sumners. In other words, the NWP was told by its supporters on the committee that Sumners alone would have to make the decision to change the ruling and allow the vote to be reported.

Not to be completely defeated, the NWP held one final meeting with Sumners in late October to request that the committee vote be reported to the House. Attending this meeting from the NWP were Elizabeth Chevalier, Zaio Woodford, Dana Brannan, Josephine Casey, Phoebe Munnecke, Clara Snell Wolfe, Laura M. Berrien, and Caroline Lexow Babcock. Sumners, as expected, refused to release the vote despite the arguments offered by the NWP representatives. With Sumners' decision in hand, the NWP ceased its lobbying efforts regarding the "unofficial" House Judiciary Committee vote on the ERA and, instead, began to organize support for the Amendment in the next Congress.

In March, the House Ways and Means Committee, on recommendation from the Treasury Department, revived the mandatory joint income tax return provisions in the 1942 Revenue Bill. As expected, the NWP announced its opposition to the proposal immediately after it was introduced in committee. Hearings in opposition to these provisions were held before the House Ways and Means Committee on March 25th and 26th. Besides Laura Berrien and Anna Kelton Wiley who represented the NWP, the hearings were attended by representatives from the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National Association of Women Lawyers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Women's Trade Union League, and the American Associaton of University Women. Representatives of chambers or commerce, members of Congress, judges, attorneys, and members of tax-paying associations also testified in opposition to the proposal. These opposition witnesses argued that the mandatory joint income tax return actually reverses the trend of legislation designed to broaden women's rights; that it violates fundamental constitutional principles guaranteeing individual freedom; that the right to file a separate return in the community property states is not unfair, but rather is the result of recognizing the wife as an equal partner in marriage; and that it is an attack upon the institution of marriage. Because of the impact of these hearings and the size and diversity of the opposition against the mandatory joint income tax return proposal, the House rejected the measure for the second time.

In October, the NWP held its 11th biennial convention at the Bellevue Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia. With the theme of "Pass The Equal Rights Amendment Now", the NWP delegates met to discuss the progress made in the ERA campaign to date and the work to be done in the future. A special

"School in Technique" was held during one of the convention sessions to acquaint NWP members with new methods, materials, and educational tools for the ERA campaign. Some of the speakers at this special session included Josephine Casey, Adda Lutz Ferguson, Emma Guffey Miller, Serena Foley Davis, and Anna Hogan. Another highlight of the convention was the election of Alice Paul to the office of national chairman. While Paul was still regarded as the most significant personality within the organization, this was the first time since the suffrage campaign that she was actually elected national chairman. The convention adjourned with the adoption of resolutions calling for the immediate passage of the ERA, the utilization of women physicians in the armed forces, the establishment of special committees within ERA-supporting organizations for the purpose of providing additional funds and people for the lobbying campaign, and the naming of the NWP library in honor of Florence Bayard Hilles.

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Alice Paul began her term as national chairman with a vitality and excitement reminiscent of the suffrage campaign. From her perspective, the opportunity to broaden women's rights through the passage of the ERA was possible only if the proper tactics and techniques were utilized by the Party and other ERA-supporting organizations. Within the NWP, Paul took decisive action immediately by forming a Political Committee with Cecil Norton Broy as its chairman. The purpose of this committee, which was a revival of an office used in the suffrage campaign, was to coordinate interviews with members of Congress and to keep informed about the growing support for the ERA in Congress. In March, Paul revitalized another suffrage committee when she created the NWP Research Department. Under the leadership of Helena Hill Weed, the Research Department was established to write pamphlets and brochures informing the public about the ERA and to handle the large numbers of requests for information about the Amendment. During the year, the Research Department printed its first pamphlet entitled , "Questions and Answers on the Equal Rights Amendment".

Another major objective in Alice Paul's new approach to the ERA campaign was the reorganization of existing state chapters and the revitalization of branches which had been defunct for a number of years. One of the most successful reorganization attempts occurred in Connecticut when Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer became chairman of the state branch. In Pennsylvania, Elizabeth Hatfield Schnabel and other NWP members, including Dr. Arabel Clark and Josephine Casey, split from the Party and formed the Americal Council for Equal Legal Status. The split occurred as a result of several disputes regarding the function of the state chapters, the relationship between the national officers and state officers, growing pressure from Pennsylvania members of the Eastern Regional Conference, and the wording of the original ERA. Despite the break from the NWP, however, the American Council kept informed of Party affairs and the debate over the wording of the ERA. In its place, the National Council reorganized the Pennsylvania branch with Helen Underwood Loewen serving as state chairman. Other state branches affected by this reorganization plan included Vermont with Jane Norman Smith as chairman, Tennessee with Mrs. Beryl

Hovnanian as chairman, Kentucky with Mrs. W. H. Hansen as chairman, Illinois with Gertrude Robbins as chairman, Arkansas with Aurelle Burnside as chairman, Georgia with Clara C. Conroy as chairman, and Indiana with Mary C. Kennedy as chairman.

Besides reorganizing state chapters, Alice Paul also helped establish several new committees within the NWP. In May, the NWP announced the formation of a new National Advisory Council with Nora Stanton Barney, granddaughter of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, serving as its chairman. Like the previous advisory councils in the 1920s and 1930s, the purpose of this group was to advise the National Council on policy matters affecting the Party and to attract additional support for the ERA. This organization consisted of prominent women from the fields of literature, journalism, medicine, nursing, government, education, and fashion design. Some of the members of this newly created National Advisory Council included Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Dr. Anne W. Goodrich, Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer, Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Fanny Hurst, Inez Haynes Irwin, Elizabeth Pickett Chevalier, Mary Pickford, Ethel Traphagen, Georgia O'Keefe, Malvina Hoffman, Gladys Swarthout, Margaret Sanger, Dr. Lena Madesin Phillips, and Dr. Catherine MacFarlane.

In June, the St. Joan Society was formed to help counteract the growing Catholic opposition to the ERA. This organization, led by Dorothy Shipley Granger, attracted not only Catholic members of the NWP but Catholic members from other national women's organizations as well. According to Granger, the expressed purpose of St. Joan Society was "to provide a means of coordinating the efforts of Catholic women who are striving to obtain the realization of the ideals of Joan of Arc, i.e. the acceptance of the obligations and responsibilities of citizenship as well as the privileges of equality under the law." The St. Joan Society of the NWP also served as the American counterpart of the Jeanne d'Arc League of France and the St. Joan's Political and Social Alliance of Great Britain.

One of the most productive and influential groups organized by Alice Paul at this time was the Women's Joint Legislative Committee for Equal Rights (WJLC). Established in May, the WJLC served as a coordinating committee for all national, state, and local women's organizations supporting the ERA. Although this organization was similar in form to the joint congressional committees of the social feminist groups opposing the ERA, it was the first time in the history of the ERA campaign that women from various organizations banded together for the purpose of formulating policy objectives on the campaign and taking concerted action to achieve such objectives. In another respect, this committee was the forerunner of the joint and ad hoc committees formed in the late 1960s and early 1970s to seek the passage of the ERA in Congress and secure its ratification in the states. The WJLC consisted of representatives from a number of women's organizations including the National Association of Women Lawyers, American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, American Medical Women's Association, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the Association of American Women Dentists. With

Katherine Norris serving as the convener of the newly formed group, the WJLC held meetings every two weeks. During the year, the WJLC conducted a letter-writing campaign to the members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, supported the revised wording of the ERA, lobbied members of the House of Representatives and the Senate on the Amendment, and prepared various strategies for bringing the Amendment to the floor of the Senate for a roll call vote.

In addition to these organizational reforms, Alice Paul expanded the NWP's approach to gathering support for the ERA from other groups and individuals. The NWP continued to receive encouraging news from other organizations regarding possible and actual endorsements of the ERA. In April, the National Council of Women, which included five million members at that time, issued a statement of support for the principle of equal rights and recommended the ERA to its member organizations for study and action. The ERA received additional support from the General Federation of Women's Clubs (GFWC), when its Board of Directors endorsed the Amendment in July. Assisting the NWP in achieving this endorsement was Anna Kelton Wiley, the former national chairman of the Party and the legislative director of the GFWC. In July, the Equal Opportunity Committee of the National Education Association (NEA) made a recommendation to the NEA convention delegates at Indianapolis that a vote be taken on the ERA at the NEA national convention in Pittsburgh in July 1944. The two NWP members who served on the Equal Opportunity Committee and worked to achieve this important recommendation were Lucy Rice Winkler and Ella Vollstedt Allen.

In broadening the base of support for the ERA, Alice Paul and the NWP also secured numerous endorsements from famous women personalities and major American newspapers. Some of these prominent women who endorsed the ERA during the year were Margaret Culkin Banning, Pearl Buck, Helen Hayes, Vivien Kellems, Katherine Hepburn, Judge Sarah Hughes, Katherine Devereux Blake, Dr. Florence R. Sabin, Margaret A. Hickey, Sen. Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, Rep. Clare Boothe Luce of Connecticut, Rep. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Dr. Margaret Mead, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, and Dr. Marguerite Rawalt. A number of newspapers across the country also began printing editorials in favor of the ERA during the year. Two of the most prominent newspapers to support the ERA were the *New York Herald Tribune* and the *Christian Science Monitor*. In the case of the *New York Herald Tribune*, several NWP members from the New York City Committee met with publisher Helen Reid and convinced her of the need for the ERA within the Constitution. Throughout the 1940s and 1950s, the *New York Herald Tribune* was one of the most ardent supporters of the ERA in the newspaper publishing business. Another equally strong supporter of the Amendment was the *Christian Science Monitor*. Alma Lutz, a frequent contributor to the newspaper, and other Christian Scientists within the NWP persuaded the editorial board of the *Monitor* to support the ERA. Like the *Herald Tribune*, the *Christian Science Monitor* continued its support of the Amendment over the next thirty years. Newspaper support for the ERA was not strictly confined to these two nationally recognized newspapers. On the contrary, a large number of newspapers from every region in the country began to offer editorial support for the ERA campaign in Congress. In fact, the NWP secured so much support from various newspapers that it

published a booklet of editorial and article reprints pertaining to the ERA campaign. These booklets were distributed to members of Congress, NWP members, and other individuals interested in the equal rights movement.

The attention given to the revitalization of the NWP's "grass-roots" operations and the growing support for women's equality across the country contributed greatly to the continued momentum of the ERA campaign in Congress. In the Senate, the original Amendment was introduced on January 21 by Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa (S.J.Res. 25). There were 23 co-sponsors of the joint resolution, including Sen. Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas who became the first woman legislator to sponsor the Amendment. The resolution was referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee whereupon Sen. Frederick Van Nuys, the committee chairman, sent the measure to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Harley M. Kilgore of West Virginia, Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona, and Warren R. Austin of Vermont. On February 17, less than a month after the ERA was first introduced in the Senate, the subcommittee issued a favorable report to the Judiciary Committee. The subcommittee report supported the original wording of the ERA.

Following this favorable report, the Judiciary Committee received numerous revisions to the Amendment from its committee members, the NWP, and other organizations. A few of these suggested revisions had been introduced in committee during the 77th Congress, including the O'Mahoney proposal and the proposal to prevent mandated identical legislation for the states. One of the new proposals was drafted by Thomas Raeburn White on behalf of the American Council for Equal Legal Status. This revision stated that,

> "Men and women shall have equal rights in each State and Territory and possession of the United States and in the District of Columbia".

Another lengthy revision was submitted by Sen. Warren Austin of Vermont. This draft was very similar to the beginning part of the original Amendment, but the enforcement clause contained many specific provisions. The NWP also submitted another version of the ERA to the committee at this time. This draft was written by Alice Paul and was accepted by the National Council at a meeting in January. The revision was based on the exact wording of the suffrage amendment, stating as follows:

> "Equality of rights before the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex".

The NWP submitted this proposal to the committee only for the purposes of discussion. It was still the intention of the Party to support the original Amendment in the Judiciary Committee; the new proposal was only to be used as a compromise in case the committee failed to reach a consensus on the proper wording of the ERA.

The Judiciary Committee debated the advantages and disadvantages of each proposal for several weeks. Finally, on April 12, the committee issued a favorable report on the ERA by a vote of 12 to 4. The original wording of the Amendment was rejected, however, in favor of an expanded version of the O'Mahoney proposal. Immediately after the vote was announced to the public, members of the NWP and the WJLC met with Senators O'Mahoney, Kilgore, and Austin to express their dissatisfaction over the new wording. The women also requested that the committee withhold its report to the Senate in order that the NWP, WJLC, other organizations, and members of the committee could study the proposal and recommend alternative drafts. Sen. Van Nuys agreed to this request and the report was not submitted to the Senate.

During the next four weeks, NWP and WJLC lobbyists discovered that members of the Judiciary Committee who approved the O'Mahoney proposal were still not completely satisfied with the draft and thus wanted to continue the debate on the proper wording of the ERA. Besides those senators who still favored the O'Mahoney proposal, there was a small group who still supported the original Amendment and another group who supported the Austin draft. As a way of reconciling the vast differences between these groups, the National Council of the NWP and the WJLC urged the Judiciary Committee to consider the Party's substitute proposal which was based on the Suffrage Amendment. The response to this proposal was generally favorable. Sen. Austin stated that he could support the substitute Amendment only if it was accompanied by strict enforcement clauses. Sen. O'Mahoney concurred with Sen. Austin, but he wanted to retain the enforcement clauses in his proposal. As for Sen. Gillette, the chief sponsor of the ERA in the 78th Congress, he gave his complete support to the substitute Amendment and recommended to Sen. Van Nuys that a vote be taken on the proposal.

Consideration of the substitute Amendment began on May 16 after the WJLC submitted a letter to the committee favoring the new wording. This letter was signed by representatives of 20 national women's organizations. The committee discussed the new Amendment for one week and, on May 24, issued a favorable report by a vote of 12 to 5. In the report, the committee approved the substitute Amendment as it was drafted by Alice Paul. The enforcement clauses recommended by Sen. Austin and Sen. O'Mahoney were not accepted by the committee. Instead, the committee favored a broadly worded clause with the phrase "and the several States" added to counteract the objections of southern "states rights" Senator's. The committee also added another "machinery" clause calling for the Amendment to take effect five years after ratification. This addition was made in order to give the states adequate time to change their laws as they pertain to women. The new ERA was placed on the Senate calendar after the committee report was officially submitted, but no vote was taken on the measure during the remainder of the year.

In the House of Representatives, the ERA was introduced on January 6 by Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana. There were 42 co-sponsors of this joint resolution, the largest number of House supporters in the ERA's twenty-year history. The Amendment was referred to the House Judiciary

Committee whereupon Rep. Hatton W. Sumners, the committee chairman, sent the measure to a subcommittee consisting of Representatives Weaver of North Carolina, Byrne of New York, Cravens of Arkansas, Guyer of Kansas, Reed of Illinois and Towe of New Jersey. On March 3, after two months of deliberations, the subcommittee issued a unanimously favorable report on the ERA to the Judiciary Committee. The report supported the original wording of the Amendment.

For the next three months, the House Judiciary Committee waited until the Senate Judiciary Committee had completed action on the ERA before it brought the resolution to the table for discussion. Once the Senate Judiciary Committee had approved the new wording for the Amendment, the NWP requested that the ERA be returned to the House Judiciary subcommittee for study and debate. The subcommittee met on June 15 to consider the Senate Judiciary draft of the ERA and promptly voted in favor of the new wording. A week later, the Judiciary Committee met to consider the report of the subcommittee. Members of the subcommittee spoke in favor of the new wording and urged that other members of the committee join them in recommending the Amendment to the House. The opposing forces were not to be defeated, however, as several attempts were made to keep the ERA in committee. For example, a motion was made by Rep. Hancock of New York asking that the committee postpone a vote on the Amendment until after the Senate had acted on the measure. Another motion was made to table the report. A third motion was made by the opposition to delay a vote on the report until after the congressional summer recess. Ironically, Sumners refused to permit a vote to be taken on any of the opposition motions. These delaying tactics by the opposition, however, demonstrated to the ERA supporters on the committee that there was not yet adequate support for the Amendment. Therefore, after two hours of discussion, the ERA proponents persuaded the other committee members to postpone a vote on the report until a later date.

While the NWP was working with members of the House Judiciary Committee in September and early October, the National Council of Catholic Women and the National Catholic Welfare Conference launched a wide-scale campaign in opposition to the ERA. These Catholic organizations expressed the belief that the ERA was not only "un-Christian", but that it was being swept through the Congress without adequate debate. Hence, the two organizations demanded that additional hearings be held on the ERA and that a vote on the Amendment be postponed until after the war. When Sumners announced that the Judiciary Committee would vote on the ERA on October 5, representatives from these organizations attempted to delay the vote by applying pressure upon various committee members, particularly Rep. William T. Byrne of New York. In the 78th Congress as well as in previous sessions, Byrne had been an avid supporter of the ERA. In fact, Byrne was one of the Judiciary subcommittee members who favorably reported the new Amendment to the full committee in June. On this occasion, however, the Catholic lobbyists demonstrated to Byrne that his current stand on the ERA would make him exceedingly vulnerable in future elections because many of his Albany constituents were Catholics who opposed the Amendment. Thus, as a way of easing this electoral insecurity, the Catholic lobbyists urged Byrne to enter a motion for a hearing on the ERA during the upcoming

committee meeting. Should the committee reject this motion, the lobbyists then requested that Byrne vote against the Amendment.

On October 5, the Judiciary Committee met to vote on the subcommittee report regarding the ERA. As expected, Rep. Byrne made a motion for the scheduling of hearings on the Amendment. When the committee rejected this motion, Byrne joined the opposing forces and helped defeat the Amendment by a vote of 15 to 11. Not only had Byrne changed his vote on the ERA, but four other Democrats had changed their votes as well. This was the first time in which the ERA had been defeated by a committee or subcommittee in Congress.

Alice Paul and the NWP were completely stunned by the outcome of the vote, and the tactics used by the two Catholic organizations to persuade Rep. Byrne to vote against the ERA. Not admitting defeat, however, the NWP sought new ways to regain the campaign's momentum in the House. On October 20, a delegation from the St. Joan Society went to Philadelphia to confer with Cardinal Dougherty about the recent upsurge in Catholic opposition to the ERA and the position of the Catholic Church regarding the Amendment. The delegation included Dorothy Shipley Granger, Serena Foley Davis, and Christine Kefauver. Cardinal Dougherty assured the women that these organizations were merely representing the opinions of a certain segment of the entire Catholic population and thus were not expressing the official Church position on the ERA. Again, in November, Cardinal Dougherty met with Ethel Ernest Murrell, Florida state chairman of the NWP, and he offered a similar statement to her regarding this recent attack by Catholic groups upon the Amendment. From these two meetings, the St. Joan Society delegation and Murrell believed that it would be wise to accommodate the Catholic opposition and agree to schedule the hearings before the House Judiciary Committee. With the hearings, these women felt that a central part of the Catholic argument against the ERA would be neutralized. Furthermore, these women argued that scheduled hearings would enhance the position of the NWP regarding the ERA and demonstrate to the Catholic groups the growing support for the Amendment from other women's organizations. Although Alice Paul and the National Council had lobbied against additional hearings over the past several years on the grounds that there had already been adequate hearings held on the Amendment, the Party leaders agreed to the hearings in the hope that Rep. Byrne and his Democratic colleagues would reaffirm their support for the Amendment.

In early November, members of the NWP and the WJLC met with Rep. Byrne and informed him of their support for the hearings as requested by the Catholic organizations. Byrne delivered this information to Sumners but the Judiciary Committee chairman refused to schedule the hearings on the grounds that the ERA had been tabled in the committee. Sumners' opposition to the hearings angered several of the junior members on the committee, particularly Rep. Pat Cannon of Florida. After consulting with Alice Paul and other NWP members about this impasse in the Judiciary Committee, Cannon announced in late December that he would file a petition following the holiday recess, which would discharge the Judiciary Committee from further consideration of the Amendment and would bring the

Amendment before the House for a vote. Although 218 signatures were required on the discharge petition in order to release the ERA for a House vote, Cannon confidently predicted that this figure could be obtained. Interestingly enough, there was already ample evidence to support Cannon's prediction at this particular time. By the end of the year, a number of representatives announced their intention to sign the discharge petition, including the entire Florida delegation, Homer D. Angell of Oregon, Frank A. Barrett of Wyoming, George H. Bender of Ohio, Paul Cunningham of Iowa, Daniel Ellison of Maryland, Calvin Johnson of Illinois, Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Louis Ludlow of Indiana, Winifred Stanley of New York, Earl D. Willey of Delaware, and Earl Wilson of Indiana.

In December, a ceremony was held at the Belmont House to commemorate the naming of the NWP library after former national chairman, Florence Bayard Hilles. This special occasion was attended by librarians from other eastern cities, members of the diplomatic corps and Congress, prominent literary figures, and officers of various national women's organizations. During the ceremony, Florence Bayard Hilles gave a brief talk on her work for women's rights. Other speakers at this ceremony included Archibald MacLeish, noted poet and Librarian of Congress; Dr. George H. Bowerman, retired Director of the District of Columbia Public Library; Clara Herbert, current Director of the District of Columbia Public Library; and Mary Elizabeth Downey, Head Librarian of the Florence Bayard Hilles Library.

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Alice Paul entered her second year as national chairman of the NWP with additional organizational reforms on the national committee and state branch levels. On the national level, four new committees and a regional network was established by Paul and the National Council during the year. In February, Amelia Himes Walker was appointed chairman of the new Lobby Committee. The purpose of this committee was to coordinate and direct all NWP lobbying activities with members of Congress. An Aviation Committee for Equal Rights was created in May under the chairmanship of Elizabeth Hooker, daughter of Edith Houghton Hooker. This committee was formed for the purpose of attracting women pilots into the NWP and informing them about the equal rights campaign. Early in October, a National Press Committee was formed to administer and expand the NWP's public relations program. Under the leadership of Florence Brewer Boeckel, the committee consisted of veteran women's journalists like Mrs. Walter Ferguson, Marie Manning Gasch, Frances Maule, Mildred Seydell, and Alice Weitz. The Equal Opportunity League of New York, a strong industrial labor ally of the NWP in the 1920s and 1930s, was revived by Nora Stanton Barney and Alice Paul in November. The name of the organization was changed to the Industrial Women's League for Equal Rights and Ella Sherwin was elected president. The membership of this revitalized organization included representatives from the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, State, County, and Municipal Workers, American Federation of Teachers, American Federation of Musicians, Meat Cutters' Union, Transport Workers Union, and the United Automobile Workers. Finally, in late November, a network of regional chairmen were appointed to coordinate the work of state chairmen and other officers in neighboring states. The regional chairmen selected

were Marie M. Horton for the Northwest, Lucretia Hayden for the Midwest, Ethel Ernest Murrell for the South, Nina Horton Avery for the Southeast, and Lucy Rice Winkler for the Southwest. The National Council and Executive Council were chosen to administer the NWP affairs in the Northeast.

On the state level, the NWP appointed several new state chairmen including Lucille Sorenson of Missouri, Dr. A. Elizabeth Taylor of Texas, Louise Ziegler of Tennessee, Mrs. Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Mary E. O'Neill of Montana, Lucretia Hayden of Iowa, Mrs. Walter Ferguson of Oklahoma, Estelle Bjerg of Arizona, Chessie Forrest of North Carolina, and Mrs. E. H. Maercklein of North Dakota. One of the most interesting state events of the year took place in October when a large reception for the ERA was given at "Pickfair", the Hollywood home of actress Mary Pickford. At the beginning of the reception, Pickford greeted each of the more than 1100 people attending the function. The guest speakers at this affair included Pickford, Anita Pollitzer, Dame Christabel Pankhurst, Dame May Whitty, Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, and Lucy Rice Winkler. Proceeds from this affair, which ammounted to almost $700, were donated to the NWP for its lobbying effort on behalf of the ERA.

In April, the National Council held a special two-day session at the Belmont House. The meeting was arranged as a substitute for the annual conventions which were not scheduled for 1943 and 1944 because of wartime transportation restrictions. Two special sessions were held during the meeting on the congressional campaign work for the ERA and the financial status of the Party. The session on the ERA congressional campaign was conducted by Emma Guffey Miller and Mrs. U. S. Guyer. The members attending this session heard reports on the status of the ERA and discussed new lobbying techniques. The financial session was led by Anna Kelton Wiley with Sen. Hattie W. Caraway of Arkansas, Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa, Emma Guffey Miller, and Helen Underwood Loewen serving as guest speakers. An appeal for more funds to assist the NWP's lobbying efforts was also made by Anita Pollitzer. The two-day meeting ended with a luncheon in honor of the delegates attending the meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women in Washington.

The NWP continued to receive more ERA endorsements from national organizations and famous personalities during the year. At a joint meeting of the American Economic Association, the American Political Science Association, and the Society for Public Administration held at Washington in January, a resolution was adopted supporting the principle of equal rights for women. During this meeting, Dr. Albert Wolfe of Ohio State University delivered a speech in favor of the ERA. Also at this meeting, Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse of the NWP's National Council and Mary Anderson of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau debated the various aspects of the Amendment. In April, the General Federation of Women's Clubs endorsed the ERA by a six to one vote at its convention in St. Louis. Emma Guffey Miller and Anna Kelton Wiley lobbied vigorously on behalf of the NWP for this endorsement during the convention. Other endorsements of the ERA were secured from the National Association of School Secretaries, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National

Education Association, American Council for Equal Legal Status, Women's National Democratic Club, Wheel of Progress, and the Congress of State Societies. By the end of the year, the NWP had received endorsements of the ERA from 31 national women's organizations.

Additional endorsements of the ERA were also made by a variety of prominent people in government, politics, education, journalism, and finance. During the year, the ERA was endorsed by 17 Republican and 8 Democratic governors. Other endorsements of the ERA were also made by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Sen. Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, former Sen. Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma, Sen. Harry Truman of Missouri, Sen. Sheridan Downey of California, Dorothy Thompson, Scott Nearing, Roger Babson, Channing Pollock, and Dr. Felix Morley.

As part of the overall ERA strategy for the year, the NWP devoted much of its time and effort into securing favorable platform planks for the ERA at the Republican and Democratic national conventions. Background work on the conventions began in the spring when Alice Paul and other NWP officers urged the state chairmen to lobby for the ERA at the state political conventions and to persuade influential members of ERA-supporting organizations to work for the Amendment at the national conventions. In several states, the NWP was quite successful in gathering support for the ERA. For example, the NWP was successful in getting the Delaware Democratic state convention to pass a resolution instructing its delegates to support the ERA at the Democratic National Convention. Alice Paul and other NWP members also attempted to gather additional support by conferring with national committeewomen in the political parties. These meetings were quite productive as a considerable number of the committeewomen promised to support the Amendment in the platform and convention sessions.

In June, Alice Paul directed the NWP operations at the Republican National Convention in Chicago. Among the NWP participants at this convention were Matilda Fenberg, Mary C. Kennedy, Calia Howard, Anna Hogan, Dr. Dora Hendrickson, Gertrude Robbins, Phoebe Munnecke, and Nina Allender. During the platform hearings, members of the NWP and other organizations were given an opportunity to present their arguments in favor of an ERA plank in the Republican Party platform. While these women testified on behalf of the Amendment, Alice Paul personally interviewed each platform committee member on his or her position regarding the ERA. This well-organized lobbying effort by the NWP was successful as the platform committee and the convention delegates approved an ERA plank for the second time. The Republican plank was written as follows:

> "We favor submission by Congress to the States of an amendment to the Constitution providing for equal rights for men and women,"

At the Democratic National Convention in July, the NWP anticipated a bitter fight because of previous opposition to an ERA plank by labor and social feminist organizations. During this particular convention, however, the opposition was not as well organized as in the past. Furthermore, Democratic Party leaders seemed to be much more agreeable to an ERA platform plank at this convention mainly because they were concerned that

the Republicans would use their endorsement of the Amendment to gain more support from women in the November elections. Nevertheless, the NWP, under the supervision of Alice Paul and Emma Guffey Miller, lobbied vigorously for the ERA during the platform committee hearings and the convention sessions. Members of the Party who worked at this convention included Anita Pollitzer, Gertrude Robbins, Mary C. Kennedy, Lucy Rice Winkler, Annette Roberts, Catherine Dobbs, Dorothy Shipley Granger, and Matilda Fenberg. During the platform hearings, Emma Guffey Miller testified in favor of the ERA. Other NWP members, including Alice Paul, held numerous meetings with platform committee members and convention delegates on the Amendment plank. Finally, on July 20, the platform committee and the convention delegates adopted an ERA plank in the Democratic Party platform for the first time. The Democratic plank was written as follows:

> "We recommend to Congress the submission of a Constitutional amendment on equal rights for women."

Despite the numerous organizational activities of the NWP and the victories achieved at the national political conventions, little progress was made on the ERA in Congress. In the House, Rep. Pat Cannon of Florida introduced the discharge petition on February 15, the 124th anniversary of the birth of Susan B. Anthony. After making a short speech explaining his reasons for taking this action, Cannon placed the petition on the Speaker's desk. The immediate response to Cannon's petition was quite favorable as Representatives Ludlow, Dewey, Stanley, Gearhart, Murdock, Angell, Ellison, Hendricks, and White signed the document on the first day. Following this early enthusiasm, however, it became more difficult to secure the necessary signatures on the petition. During the winter and spring months, for example, less than 100 representatives had signed the petition.

The growing opposition to the ERA from labor and Catholic organizations were two of the major reasons why Cannon and the NWP experienced great difficulty in securing the necessary 218 signatures on the petition. The renewed attack upon the Amendment by labor originated primarily from the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Only ten days after Rep. Cannon introduced the discharge petition in the House, CIO president Philip Murray sent a letter to each member of Congress condemning the ERA and explaining why the Amendment would be harmful to the interests of working women. Additional criticisms of the ERA were also made known to members of the House by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, and the National Women's Trade Union League.

Opposition to the ERA from various Catholic organizations continued to be a major problem for the NWP and Congressional supporter of the discharge petition. Evidence of this strong opposition was revealed in an April issue of the Catholic magazine, *Sunday Visitor*, when "Father Quiz", a regular feature of the publication, criticized certain aspects of the Amendment and the objectives of the St. Joan Society. Marie Lockwood, Delaware state chairman of the NWP, responded to this attack in a subsequent issue by pointing out the differences of opinion regarding the ERA within the Catholic Church and by asking for greater tolerance. Alice

Paul and Ethel Ernest Murrell pursued Lockwood's initiative in August when they met again with Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia. In this meeting, Cardinal Dougherty corrected certain false statements and inferences made in the *Sunday Visitor* about the Catholic Church being officially opposed to the ERA. Nevertheless, despite the efforts made by the NWP to improve relations with the Catholic Church, strong opposition to the ERA continued to be expressed by a number of Catholic organizations.

During the spring and summer months, the NWP attempted to revitalize the foundering discharge petition campaign. In May, a delegation of Party members met with each House supporter of the ERA and urged them to sign the discharge petition immediately. Again, on August 18, the NWP attempted to secure additional signatures by sponsoring a "Signer's Day" in Congress. Under the direction of Amelia Himes Walker, this event brought a large number of NWP members and women from other organizations together for the purpose of urging all members of the House to sign the discharge petition. Among the participants at this event were Ethel Ernest Murrell, Anna Kelton Wiley, Dora G. Ogle, Alice Paul, Dorothy Shipley Granger, Dorothy Spinks, Alice Keith, Cecil Norton Broy, Gertrude Crocker, and Laura Berrien. Unfortunately for the NWP, the numerous meetings with congressmen and the Signer's Day ceremonies failed to secure the necessary 218 signatures on the discharge petition. Consequently, the ERA remained in the Judiciary Committee for the last few months of the session.

In the Senate, the ERA remained on the voting calendar for most of the year, despite a prolonged lobbying campaign by the NWP to get the Senate to vote on the measure. The NWP renewed its efforts in late August, however, after many national and local women's organizations and the two political parties had endorsed the Amendment. A survey of the Senate by NWP lobbyists revealed that there were 52 supporters for the ERA at this time. While the Amendment still needed 13 more votes for passage, the NWP informed Sen. Gillette, the chief sponsor of the ERA in the Senate, that the necessary votes would be forthcoming and that a vote should be taken on the measure.

On September 5 when the Senate reconvened, Gillette announced that he would make a motion for a vote on the ERA during the following week. This promise was broken on September 12 when Gillette announced that he would be unable to make the motion for a vote because of the absence of many senators who had previously pledged their support to the ERA. Four days later, Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan, a Republican, criticized Gillette and the Democratic majority for failing to bring the ERA to the floor for a vote. Claiming that the real reason for the delay was not the absence of the pro-ERA senators, Ferguson explained that the Democrats did not wish to vote on the Amendment at this time because of pressure being brought upon them by the CIO's Political Action Committee. According to Ferguson, the Democrats feared that the Political Action Committee would withdraw its support for Democratic candidates in the upcoming election unless the Senate postponed the vote on the ERA. On September 19, Ferguson's charges were answered by Sen. Alben Barkley of Kentucky, the Majority Leader. Barkley protested the accusation of CIO influence

and challenged Ferguson's statement that the Democratic senators were delaying the vote because of intimidation by the CIO. Nevertheless, despite these statements in defense of the Democrats, Barkley announced on the floor of the Senate that a vote would be taken on the ERA after the November elections.

For the next two months, the NWP conducted a vigorous lobbying campaign for the ERA in the Senate. This intensive campaign was directed by Amelia Himes Walker with assistance from Betty Gram Swing and Helen Hunt West. All NWP members in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia were urged to come to the Belmont House and assist in the campaign. Those members who offered their services were quickly put into action. Daily interviews with a number of senators were arranged and a tabulation of each senator's opinion on the ERA was maintained for NWP lobbying purposes. Meanwhile, a formidable lobby against the Amendment was being conducted by Catholic, labor, and social feminist groups. At one point in early October, the lobbying activities became so emotionally heated that Gillette had to call a "peace" meeting with representatives from both sides. Attending this meeting from the NWP were Mollie Maloney, Dorothy Shipley Granger, and Burnita Shelton Matthews. Although Gillette used this meeting as a way of easing some of the friction and animosity between the two sides, his efforts were unsuccessful as the lobbying campaigns proceeded with even greater vitality.

The Senate reconvened for a special session in mid-November. At the first meeting on November 16, Sen. Barkley failed to include the ERA within the legislative program for the short session. Sen. Arthur Vandenburg of Michigan called Barkley's attention to this omission and asked that the Majority Leader correct the error and establish a time for a vote on the Amendment. While Barkley apologized for the omission, he only offered a vague promise that a vote on the ERA would be taken at an early date in the special session. During the next two weeks, there was no call for a vote on the ERA by the Democratic leadership. Finally in early December, lobbyists for the NWP and WJLC were informed that Barkley would not schedule a vote on the Amendment before adjournment.

To make matters worse for the NWP, a "National Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment" was created in December for the purpose of preventing the passage of the Amendment in Congress. This committee was established by Mrs. Thomas McAllister, former director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee, with Mary Anderson, former director of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau, and Mrs. J. Austin Stone, an officer of the National Women's Trade Union League, serving on its executive board. This committee also had the sponsorship of 22 national organizations, including the CIO, American Federation of Labor, National Council of Catholic Women, National League of Women Voters, National Women's Trade Union League, National Consumers' League, National Young Women's Christian Association, and the Union for Democratic Action.

In spite of the voting delay in the Senate and the formation of the National Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment, the NWP began making preparations for the ERA campaign in the 79th Congress. In

October, the Press Department distributed pledge cards to all congressional candidates requesting their position on the ERA. By early November, the Party had received over 200 responses from these candidates, most of which were supportive of the Amendment. The NWP also received many offers from representatives and senators who wanted to become sponsors of the ERA in the next session. Sen. George Radcliffe of Maryland offered to be the chief sponsor of the Amendment in the Senate replacing Sen. Guy Gillette of Iowa who was retiring and Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana again volunteered to introduce the measure in the House.

Late in November, the Executive Council of the NWP voted to hold its biennial convention in New York at the end of January 1945, despite the transportation and ration problems caused by the war. The decision to hold the convention, however, was subject to the approval of the New York City Committee. Because of the lack of preparation time and scheduling difficulties, the New York City Committee informed the Executive Council in mid-December that it would be impossible to hold the convention in New York. The New York proposal was therefore abandoned and the question of time and place for the convention was left to be decided at a future meeting of the Executive Council.

1945

Support for the ERA continued to build as the New York state legislature, religious leaders, governors, and President Truman endorsed the Amendment during the year. On March 24, the New York State Assembly and State Senate adopted a resolution by unanimous vote calling upon Congress to pass the ERA in the 79th Session. The resolution was introduced into the State Assembly by ERA-proponent Orlo H. Brees. A number of religious leaders from across the nation offered their support for the Amendment during the year. These endorsements were secured through the efforts of the NWP's Committee on Work with the Churches and its chairman, Evelyn K. Samras. Among the religious leaders supporting the ERA were Dr. Robbins W. Barstown, Director of the Commission for World Council Service, American Committee for the World Council of Churches; Rev. Beverly M. Boyd, Executive Secretary of the Department of Christian Social Relations, Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America; The Rev. Donald B. Cloward, Executive Secretary of the Council on Christian Social Progress, Northern Baptist Convention; Dr. Frederick May Eliot, president of the American Unitarian Association; The Rev. G. Bromley Oxnam, Bishop of the Methodist Church for the New York Area; and Rabbi Jacob S. Raisin, Rabbi Emeritus of Congregation Beth Elohim, Charleston, South Carolina. The NWP also received ERA endorsements from seven governors in May and June thus raising the total number of gubernatorial endorsements to 32. The new endorsements were made by Governors Fred G. Aandahl of North Dakota, Ransome J. Williams of South Carolina, Ralph F. Gates of Indiana, Edward J. Thye of Minnesota, Jimmie H. Davis of Louisiana, Clarence W. Meadows of West Virginia, and Mon C. Wallgren of Washington.

One of the most important endorsements received by the NWP in its twenty-two year ERA campaign was made by President Harry S Truman in September. Truman announced his support for the ERA at a White House conference with several NWP members, including Emma Guffey Miller, Mrs. U. S. Guyer, Anna Kelton Wiley, Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Dr. Alma Speer, and Ella M. Sherwin. This conference was previously scheduled for April, but had to be postponed because of President Truman's overcrowded work schedule following the death of President Roosevelt. This was the third endorsement of the ERA made by President Truman since he entered national politics. In 1944, Truman supported the ERA as a Democratic senator and as a member of the platform committee at the Democratic National Convention. This particular endorsement, however, was more significant because it was the first time in which a President had given his unqualified support for the Amendment.

One major organizational endorsement which still eluded the NWP was that of the American Association of University Women (AAUW). On February 4, the Executive Council of the NWP established a Committee on College Women for the purpose of urging college women to support the ERA and, most importantly, urging all branches of the AAUW to vote favorably on the Amendment in the AAUW's Convention-by-Mail. Under the supervision of Dr. Agnes E. Wells, a former executive officer in the AAUW, this committee established state chapters to supervise all local recruitment of college women and sent out numerous letters to AAUW members encouraging them to support the ERA. The committee was unsuccessful, however, in generating enough support for the Amendment within the AAUW. On May 1, the ERA proposition on the AAUW ballot was defeated by a vote of 1767 to 254.

In Congress, the ERA was introduced in the House of Representatives on January 3 by Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana (H.J.Res. 1). Joining Ludlow in the introduction of the Amendment were 72 co-sponsors, the largest number of co-sponsors of the Amendment since it was first introduced in 1923. For the first time, the ERA was sponsored in the House by two women, Rep. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and Rep. Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts. Also for the first time, the South became the dominant region supporting the ERA in the House. Many of the co-sponsors supporting the Ludlow resolution were from Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. The ERA was also introduced in the House by separate resolutions from Representatives Thomas D'Alesandro of Maryland (H.J. Res. 5), Richard Harless of Arizona (H.J.Res. 30), Howard W. Smith of Virginia (H.J.Res. 42), Fadjo Cravens of Arkansas (H.J.Res. 49), Jennings Randolph of West Virginia (H.J.Res. 66), John M. Robsion of Kentucky (H.J.Res. 71), and Ellsworth Buck of New York (H.J.Res. 80).

The ERA resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee whereupon Rep. Hatton W. Sumners, the committee chairman, sent the bills to a subcommittee consisting of Representatives Zebulon Weaver of North Carolina, William T. Byrne of New York, Fadjo Cravens of Arkansas, Chauncey W. Reed of Illinois, and Angier Goodwin of Massachusetts. The subcommittee discussed the Amendment for the first time on February 21.

At this meeting, Rep. Byrne, who had opposed the ERA in 1943 because of pressure from Catholic constituents in his Albany district, reported that these Catholic groups had withdrawn their request for a hearing and that he would continue his support for the Amendment. Rep. Weaver, the subcommittee chairman, offered more encouraging news by stating that the prospects for a favorable vote on the ERA in the subcommittee and the full committee were very good. However, Weaver did report that a sizable number of national and local organizations had requested a hearing on the Amendment before the subcommittee took further action. While the subcommittee rejected a proposal to hold hearings, a resolution was adopted which requested that all organizations file statements for and against the ERA with the Judiciary Committee. The statements had to be presented to the committee on or before March 31.

Many national and local organizations filed statements with the Judiciary Committee during this period. Statements were sent in support of the ERA by such groups as the NWP, WJLC, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Education Association, American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs, and the National Association of Women Lawyers. Statements in opposition to the Amendment were filed by such organizations as the American Association of University Women, National Consumers' League, National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, American Federation of Labor, National League of Women Voters, Congress of Industrial Organizations, National Women's Trade Union League, and the National Committee to Defeat the Un-Equal Rights Amendment. The opposition statements, while many in number, failed to change the attitude of the subcommittee towards the ERA. In late April, the subcommittee issued a favorable report on the Amendment to the Judiciary Committee.

Remembering the previous disappointments caused by the actions of the House Judiciary Committee, the NWP sought to reverse this situation by conducting a vigorous lobby of all committee members. Led by Alice Paul, a number of NWP members participated in this lobbying effort, including Emma Guffey Miller, Nora Stanton Barney, Marie T. Lockwood, Amelia Himes Walker, Helen Hunt West, Dora G. Ogle, Cecil Norton Broy, Alice Morgan Wright, and Anna Jane Phillips. Each day for almost three months, the NWP lobbyists held meetings with Judiciary Committee members on the ERA, urged other NWP members in states being represented by Judiciary Committee members to send telegrams and letters supporting the Amendment, and encouraged congressional friends of Judiciary Committee members to apply pressure upon their colleagues for a favorable vote on the Amendment. This strenuous lobbying by the NWP was rewarded on July 12 when the Judiciary Committee issued a favorable report on the Cravens resolution (H.J.Res. 49) by a vote of 15 to 7. The only difference between this resolution and the other pending resolutions was that the amendment clause and the enforcement clause were joined together and the time limit for implementation was reduced to three years. This was the first time in the history of the ERA campaign that the House Judiciary Committee issued a favorable report on the ERA.

Following this vote, the ERA was sent to the Rules Committee for the purpose of scheduling a vote by the House. Although the NWP and other House members urged the Rules Committee to act quickly on this matter, no action was taken by the committee during the second half of the year.

In the Senate, the ERA was introduced on May 3 by Sen. George Radcliffe of Maryland (S.J.Res. 61). Joining Radcliffe in the introduction of the Amendment were 23 co-sponsors. The Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee where Sen. Pat McCarran of Nevada, the committee chairman, announced, on behalf of the committee, that no constitutional amendment would be acted upon during the remaining months of the war. Although it is not clear in the National Woman's Party Papers as to what forces, beyond those of a patriotic nature, motivated the committee's decision, the NWP was not satisfied with the decision and thus conveyed their feelings to McCarran in a series of meetings. The NWP members pointed out to McCarran that there were Judiciary Committee members who disagreed with this decision on the grounds that the ERA was the only constitutional amendment which had the support of both political parties. Furthermore, these women told McCarran that an exception to this decision should be made in the case of the ERA because Sen. Alben Barkley of Kentucky, the Majority Leader, had agreed in the last session to have the Senate consider the Amendment early in the 79th Congress. Consequently, from these arguments, the NWP urged McCarran to refer the ERA to the proper subcommittee for suitable action.

For more than five weeks, McCarran did not refer the ERA to a Judiciary subcommittee. Then, on June 11, McCarran reluctantly referred the Amendment to a subcommittee consisting of Senators Carl Hatch of New Mexico, Burton K. Wheeler of Montana, Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Kenneth S. Wherry of Nebraska, and E. H. Moore of Oklahoma. Unfortunately for the NWP, the subcommittee was still not allowed to consider the ERA because of the Judiciary Committee's imposed ban on constitutional amendments.

After the summer recess and the defeat of the Axis Powers, the Judiciary Committee voted in mid-September to lift the ban on considering constitutional amendments. Immediately, the subcommittee began its deliberations on the ERA. Like its House counterpart, this subcommittee received numerous requests for a hearing on the ERA from national and local organizations opposed to the Amendment. After being informed of these requests, Alice Paul told Sen. Hatch, the subcommittee chairman, that the NWP had no objection to the hearings although she did point out that adequate information about every aspect of the ERA had already been presented at previous hearings.

The subcommittee hearing was held on September 28. More than 150 people crowded into the small hearing room to listen to the arguments presented by the organizations supporting and opposing the ERA. Emma Guffey Miller supervised the NWP delegation at the hearing. Among the witnesses offering testimony on behalf of the Party were Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Dr. Agnes E. Wells, Agnes Wynn, Ella Sherwin, Nina Horton Avery, Anna Kelton Wiley, Nora Stanton Barney, and New York State

Assemblyman Orlo H. Brees. One of the major highlights of the NWP testimony was the announcement that Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia had endorsed the ERA. In a letter addressed to Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford and Cecil Norton Broy, Cardinal Dougherty gave his support for the ERA and encouraged other Catholic groups and individuals to also work for the passage of the Amendment in Congress.

The subcommittee members were quite impressed with the presentations made by the NWP and other organizations supporting the ERA. As a result of these favorable hearings, the subcommittee met on October 9 to consider the Amendment. Formal action on the ERA was delayed, however, because Sen. Hatch was seriously ill with pneumonia. The subcommittee met again on November 1, with Hatch present, and issued a favorable report on the Amendment by a vote of 4 to 1. Sen. E. H. Moore of Oklahoma cast the only negative vote. The subcommittee read its report to the Judiciary Committee on November 19. Since only a quorum of the Judiciary Committee members were present at this meeting, serious consideration of the ERA was deferred until January 28, 1946.

The Executive Council of the NWP once again attempted to arrange a suitable time and place for the Party's biennial convention. On February 4, the Council voted to hold the convention on April 7 and 8 in Washington. This date was later changed to April 21 and 22 in order to enable Emma Guffey Miller and others to attend the convention. A week before the convention was to occur, the Executive Council postponed the affair due to the death of President Roosevelt. The date of the convention was then changed, for the third time, to July 19 and 20.

Due to wartime government regulations, the NWP had to receive permission to hold any conventions from the War Committee on Conventions. Hence, on June 10, Cecil Norton Broy, the convention chairman, conferred with officials from the Convention Committee about the July meeting. The committee officials strongly urged the NWP to forego its July convention since there was a great possibility that all civilians would be prohibited from using mass transportation during the summer months so as to accommodate returning soldiers.

As a result of the Convention Committee's decision, the Executive Council met on June 19 and 20 to decide upon alternative convention plans which would be acceptable to the government and yet still be satisfactory from the standpoint of the NWP constitution. At this meeting, the Council voted to hold a "Convention-by-Mail". This type of convention had been utilized by many organizations during the war years. The purpose of the Convention-by-Mail was to allow NWP members to elect new officers and adopt resolutions through the convenience of a mailed-in ballot. To handle the administrative affairs of this unique convention, the Council created a Nominations Committee with Elizabeth Forbes selected as chairman, an Elections Committee with Dr. Margaret H. Sebree chosen as chairman, and a Resolutions Committee with Mary E. Downey selected as chairman. It was also decided at this meeting that the balloting would take place in September and early October.

The work of the Nominations Committee was certainly the most important of the three committees established to supervise the Convention-by-Mail. Before the Nominations Committee was created, Alice Paul announced that she would not be willing to serve a second term as national chairman. Paul indicated to several NWP officers that she wanted to resume her work with the WWP and the international campaign for equal rights. With Paul refusing to serve a second term, the Nominations Committee urged NWP members to submit the names of qualified individuals for the office of national chairman and other offices. For the national chairman's position, the committee received the names of Anita Pollitzer, Emma Guffey Miller, Amelia Himes Walker, Edith Goode, Clara Snell Wolfe, and Nora Stanton Barney. A group of NWP members from Baltimore submitted the name of Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, but the committee refused to consider her after Alice Paul expressed the concern that Whitehurst had not been an NWP member long enough to become adequately familiar with the Party's operations (Whitehurst only joined the Party in May). With the exception of Whitehurst, the committee contacted each of the members recommended for the national chairmanship and only Pollitzer stated that she was willing to accept the office. Hence, on September 3, the Nominations Committee selected Pollitzer as Chairman, Clara Snell Wolfe as 1st Vice-Chairman, Margaret C. Williams as 2nd Vice-Chairman, Ethel Ernest Murrell as 3rd Vice-Chairman, Gladys Houston Greiner as Treasurer, and Dr. Margaret H. Sebree as Secretary. As indicated by this list, the Nominations Committee continued a policy established in previous conventions of presenting only one name for each office. A space for a write-in vote, however, was provided on the ballot for those members preferring alternative candidates.

After the ballots were mailed to the NWP membership on September 7, several protests were sent to the national headquarters regarding the nomination of Pollitzer for the office of national chairman. Many of these protests came from members of the New York state branch and its chairman, Dr. Jeannette Marks. In a series of letters to Cecil Norton Broy and other convention officials, Marks protested Pollitzer's nomination on the grounds that she was unqualified for the office. Marks cited her relationship with Pollitzer in New York as evidence of Pollitzer's inability to lead the Party. Since 1942, a conflict had developed between the New York state branch, led by Marks, and the New York City Committee, led by Pollitzer for not wanting to unite the two groups into a single state organization. Regardless of the accuracy of charges, Marks recommended that the Nominations Committee select either Emma Guffey Miller or Anna Kelton Wiley for the office of national chairman. On September 16, Elizabeth Forbes, the committee chairman, sent a telegram to Marks stating that this recommendation had been sent too late to be considered by the committee and thus nothing could be done about the matter.

Forbes' telegram did not deter Marks and other New York state members from continuing their opposition to the Pollitzer nomination. Late in September, eight letters were sent by New York state members to the national headquarters requesting the Executive Council to call another convention for the purpose of allowing the NWP membership to vote for the new officers by personal ballot. When this request was denied by the

Executive Council on the grounds that the election was already taking place, Marks, Dorothy Shipley Granger, and Caroline Lexow Babcock established a "Coalition Council" whose purpose was to select an opposition ticket to the slate adopted by the Nominations Committee. The Coalition Council was composed almost entirely of New York state members, including Dr. Agnes E. Wells, Grace Cook Kurz, Edna S. Capewell, Mary Markajani, Olive Pryor, Dr. Alice Stone Woolley, and Dr. Mary C. Woolley. On September 27, the council drafted an opposition slate with Anna Kelton Wiley as Chairman, Dr. Margaret H. Sebree as 1st Vice-Chairman, Ella M. Sherwin as 2nd Vice-Chairman, Gertrude Crocker as Treasurer, and Edna S. Capewell as Secretary. This ticket was circulated to every voting member of the NWP without any official objection from the Executive Council.

The election results were announced to the NWP membership by the Elections Committee on October 15. As expected, the Nominations Committee ticket was elected by an overwhelming margin of 6 to 1. It appeared from the election results that members of the New York state branch and the Eastern Regional Conference voted for the Coalition Council's opposition slate. Mary Elizabeth Downey, the Resolutions Committee chairman, also announced the adoption of 15 resolutions. Some of these resolutions called for the immediate passage of the ERA, an expression of gratitude to Field Marshal Smuts for including equal rights provisions within the United Nations Charter, a protest against the Labor Department's Women's Bureau for using tax money to conduct a propaganda campaign against the ERA, opposition to special labor laws for women, and a protest against the Social Security Board for discriminating against women.

Unsatisfied by the outcome of the election, the opposition forces continued to submit protest resolutions and letters to the National Council. On December 2, the New York state executive board expressed its dissatisfaction with the Convention-by-Mail election results by adopting a resolution urging the National Council to hold another convention in 1946. The resolution was unanimously adopted by Frances Brees, Marie Heldring Bye, Edna S. Capewell, M. Edna Donaldson, Yerda Ford, Elizabeth M. Hine, Grace Cook Kurz, Grace Kay Long, Ella M. Sherwin, Edna L. Sickmon, Doris Stevens, Ruth Z. Temple, and Alice Morgan Wright. Additional letters recommending a new convention for 1946 were sent to the National Council by Marks, Babcock, and Granger. The New York state board resolution and the other protest letters were considered by the National Council at its first meeting under the leadership of Anita Pollitzer. After much discussion on the matter, the National Council rejected the 1946 convention proposal and, instead, adopted a resolution supporting the results of the Convention-by-Mail.

1946

Little progress was made in the ERA campaign during the year, despite the fact that the Senate voted on the Amendment for the first time. In the House, the ERA was placed on the voting calendar by the Rules Committee but no action was taken on the measure. In the Senate, however, it appeared as

if passage of the ERA was a realistic possibility. On January 21, the Senate Judiciary Committee issued a favorable report on the ERA by a vote of 11 to 3. Shortly after this report was submitted to the Senate, the NWP and WJLC began an intensive lobbying campaign to have the Amendment brought to the Senate floor for a vote. Representatives from the supporting organizations of WJLC and the NWP conducted daily interviews with the senators and kept accurate tabulations on the attitude in the Senate with regards to the ERA. Numerous letters and telegrams were also sent by NWP members requesting their respective senators to support the Amendment.

One of the highlights of this lobbying campaign was a meeting held on April 29 between Sen. Alben Barkley of Kentucky, the Majority Leader, and representatives of the WJLC. Among the WJLC representatives attending this meeting were Emma Guffey Miller, Anna Kelton Wiley, Laura M. Berrien, Katharine A. Norris, Mary Church Terrell, Dorothy Shipley Granger, Gaeta Wold Boyer, Perle Mesta, and Dora G. Ogle. The WJLC representatives requested Barkley to use his influence as Majority Leader for the purpose of insuring a successful vote in the Senate. The women also urged Barkley to call for a vote on the Amendment in the near future. Barkley responded to these requests by pledging his support for the Amendment and by promising to utilize his powers as Majority Leader in a manner beneficial to the resolution. On the issue of scheduling a vote, Barkley stated that other legislation pertaining to the British loan, the draft, and appropriations took precedence over the ERA. Barkley assured the WJLC representatives, however, that a vote would be taken on the Amendment before the session adjourned.

Due to an unexpected change in the Senate legislative program, the ERA was brought to the floor for serious consideration on July 17. This development occurred without advance notice and placed the NWP in the troublesome position of not having enough support for the Amendment. To further complicate this situation, 18 senators previously committed to the ERA were away on legislative fact-finding trips at this particular time. Realizing that the Amendment would be defeated without the votes of these absent senators, the NWP urged Sen. George Radcliffe of Maryland, the chief ERA sponsor in the Senate, to delay the vote on the Amendment as long as possible. Radcliffe complied with this request and asked for a postponement of the vote until the ERA-supporting senators returned from their trips. When this proposal was rejected, Radcliffe asked that the ERA be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee. This request was also denied, thus enabling the Senate to begin its consideration of the Amendment.

Radcliffe led the debate for the proponents with Senators Alben Barkley of Kentucky, Joseph Guffey of Pennsylvania, Claude Pepper of Florida, James Tunnell of Delaware, Warren Austin of Vermont, Arthur Capper of Kansas, and H. Alexander Smith of New Jersey giving supporting speeches. Speaking on behalf of the opposition were Senators Abe Murdock of Utah, Charles Andrews of Florida, Robert Wagner of New York, John Overton of Louisiana, Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, Wayne Morse of Oregon, and Forrest Donnell of Missouri. After three days of debate, the Senate voted on the Amendment for the first time. The outcome of the vote was 38 to

35 in favor of the ERA, only eleven votes short of the two-third's majority needed for passage of a constitutional amendment. Altogether, the Republicans cast 23 of the 38 favorable votes and only 11 of the 35 unfavorable votes. The Democrats, on the other hand, cast only 15 of the favorable votes and 24 of the unfavorable votes. No further action was taken on the ERA in the Senate during the year.

In late February, a resolution was introduced into the South Carolina legislature opposing the ERA and requesting that Congress reject the measure. The resolution was submitted by Harriet Johnson on behalf of the South Carolina branch of the American Association of University Women. Although the resolution was referred to the judiciary committee of the state legislature, WJLC and NWP lobbyists were successful in having the measure tabled for the remainder of the legislative session.

Anita Pollitzer and the other NWP officers continued to be embroiled in a conflict with a small number of NWP members over the constitutionality of the 1945 Convention-by-Mail and a proposal for a convention in 1946. At its first meeting under Pollitzer's leadership, the Executive Council rejected the New York state executive board's request for a new convention. The Council stated, in its reply, that the next convention would be held in 1947 according to the biennial schedule established in the NWP constitution. A resolution was adopted at this meeting asking that an Executive Council representative meet with the New York state executive board and explain the Council's position on this matter. Cecil Norton Broy was selected by the Council for this task. At the New York state executive board meeting held in Binghamton on April 28, Broy was not allowed to speak or even to attend the business sessions. Instead, the state board, led by Dr. Jeannette Marks and Doris Stevens, continued its harsh criticism of the Pollitzer administration and renewed its demand for a new convention. At the end of the meeting, Broy was instructed to convey the state board's requests back to the National Council for further consideration.

On May 4, the National Council held a meeting during the West Central Regional Conference in Des Moines, Iowa. Although Broy submitted the New York state executive board's demands for a new convention, the Council did not discuss the matter. In fact, the Council meeting was devoted exclusively to matters involving the ERA campaign and a new financial plan for the NWP membership. The avoidance of the convention issue at the National Council meeting, however, did not prevent the New York state members and other opponents of the Pollitzer administration from voicing their objections at the Eastern Regional Conference in June at Atlantic City. With Pollitzer in attendance at this conference, the opposition forces, led by Stevens, Dorothy Shipley Granger, Alma Harrison Ambrose, Caroline Lexow Babcock, Gaeta Wold Boyer, and Laura Berrien, proceeded to attack the NWP leadership for its supposed inflexibility on the convention issue. As a way of resolving the matter in their favor, the delegates adopted a resolution urging the NWP to hold a convention in the fall of 1946.

The National Council did not take any action on the Eastern Regional Conference resolution during the summer months. This lack of response on the Council's part placed the opposition in the undesirable predicament of having to create a circumstance in which the Council would be compelled to discuss the resolution. Hence, with time running short for the implementation of the resolution, several members of the opposition attempted to force the convention issue upon the National Council at its meeting on September 28. On the evening before the Council meeting, the opposition met to discuss various ways in which the convention issue could be brought to the Council's attention. The group finally decided to filibuster the issue until the Council agreed to take action on the resolution. At the Council meeting, the opposition utilized its filibuster strategy to the dismay of the Council members. Although the Council meeting had been called for the purpose of discussing the NWP's strategy for the upcoming congressional elections, the opposition succeeded in forcing the Council members to discuss the possibility of a new convention. The discussion lasted throughout most of the meeting until Emma Guffey Miller and Alice Paul offered a resolution calling for a biennial convention to be held in January 1947. In proposing this resolution, Miller and Paul sought to promote harmony between the two conflicting sides. Of course, from the perspective of the opposition, the resolution would require Pollitzer and the other elected officers to shorten their terms of office by almost a year. Nevertheless, despite the hardships created by this proposal, Pollitzer and the Council adopted the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

Work began immediately on the preparations for the January convention. Pollitzer and the Executive Council established a convention committee with Dr. Agnes E. Wells serving as convention chairman. Among the members participating on this committee were Nina Horton Avery, Dr. Emily Dunning Barringer, Marianne Leslie Black, Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Mary C. Kennedy, Grace Cook Kurz, Perle Mesta, Lena Madesin Phillips, Jane Norman Smith, Amelia Himes Walker, and Alice Morgan Wright. On October 18, the committee completed the first phase of its preparation work by announcing the dates of January 25 - 26 for the convention and by sending the official call for the convention to the printer so that it could be published in *Equal Rights* and mailed to subscribers.

Even with the conciliatory National Council resolution and the work of the convention committee, the opposition forces were still intent upon perpetuating the conflict with the Pollitzer administration. In an unprecedented move, Dr. Margaret H. Sebree, the national secretary, sent an unauthorized letter to each National Council member calling for a meeting on October 27. The call was issued on October 5 without the permission of Pollitzer or any of the officers or members of the National Council, with the exception of Dr. Sebree and Laura Berrien. Upon receiving the unauthorized letter, Pollitzer asked Lillian A. Lilly, the NWP Parliamentarian, to rule on the constitutionality of this action. Lilly studied the letter and responded to Pollitzer on October 18. From Lilly's standpoint, Sebree's letter and the proposed Council meeting were in violation of the NWP constitution. According to Lilly, any business

transacted at this unauthorized meeting would be out of order. Pollitzer then distributed copies of Lilly's opinion to each member of the National Council and members of the opposition.

Lilly's parliamentary opinion had absolutely no impact upon those members still challenging the authority of the Pollitzer administration. Apparently feeling content to allow the NWP's internal crisis to intensify, the opposition proceeded to hold the unauthorized meeting of the National Council at the Belmont House. This meeting was attended by 15 Council members, including Dr. Margaret H. Sebree, Laura Berrien, Anna Kelton Wiley, Mary Stockton Taylor, Mary McCain, Mary Elizabeth Downey, Emma Guffey Miller, Nora Stanton Barney, Edith Bartlett Conway, Dorothy Shipley Granger, Anna Hogan, Elsie Graff, Marie Lockwood, and Meta Grace Keebler. Miller and Keebler later disassociated themselves from the proceedings because they were misinformed about the unauthorized nature of the meeting. It is also interesting to note that all of the national officers, with the exception of Dr. Sebree, refused to attend the meeting. Regardless of their absence, the "Council", under the leadership of Anna Kelton Wiley, adopted a resolution calling for a convention to be held in Washington on January 10 - 12, 1947, clearly two weeks before the one called by the Pollitzer administration and the National Council at the September 28 meeting. The "Council" also adopted resolutions establishing convention committees and naming various people to serve on them.

Several hours after the unauthorized Council meeting adjourned, a most intriguing occurrence took place when Dora G. Ogle, the headquarters manager, discovered that the door to the switchboard room at the Belmont House was open. (It should be pointed out that the switchboard room served as the storage area for the Party's financial and membership records.) In a later statement, Ogle claimed that the switchboard room door had been locked before the meeting. However, when she returned to the Belmont House after an all-day trip to Virginia, Ogle noticed that the room had been entered by the opposition group without proper authorization.

Meanwhile, the opposition began its preparations for the January "Rump" convention. On November 12, Dorothy Shipley Granger asked the NWP's printer to publish a supplement to the September-October issue of *Equal Rights* cancelling the January 25 - 26 convention and announcing the new convention dates. Recognizing the irregularity of this request, the printer contacted Dora Ogle to verify the information conveyed by Granger. Ogle instructed the printer to cease publication of the supplement and to give any future proofs to Gladys Houston Greiner, the Party's treasurer. On the following day, Doris Stevens, Laura Berrien, Anna Kelton Wiley, and Granger met with the printer and demanded that he publish the unauthorized supplement. When the printer informed the women that he had no legal permission to grant their request, the women angrily warned him that any refusal might result in the loss of future NWP business. Later that same day, the three "insurgents", as they called themselves, wrote to Pollitzer and demanded that she authorize the printer to resume work on the *Equal Rights* supplement. Pollitzer did not respond to the letter either on November 13 or 14 because she was in New York attending to Party business. The three insurgents then attempted to force an authorization from the NWP officers when they entered the Belmont House

late on the evening of November 14 and insisted that Pollitzer meet with them and authorize their request. After being told that Pollitzer was away on business, the women proceeded to wake Ogle and inform her of the situation. As expected, Ogle refused their demand. Finally the insurgents took their request to another printer who published an imitation supplement to *Equal Rights*. This supplement, which clearly violated the trademark regulations on the name of *Equal Rights* and was printed without consent of the Party officers, was mailed to each subscriber of *Equal Rights*.

On the morning of November 15, following the late night visit by the three insurgents to Dora Ogle's bedroom, the door between Ogle's office and the dining room was found open and papers pertaining to Clara Snell Wolfe had been disturbed. This second occurrence involving the Party's records had apparently been caused by the three insurgents after their visit with Ogle. Three days later, on November 18, another NWP records incident took place when Sebree, Berrien, and Stevens secretly removed the membership files from the Belmont House without permission. Angered by this unauthorized seizure of Party property, Pollitzer, Wolfe, and Margaret C. Williams sent a letter to the three insurgents demanding the immediate return of the membership files. On December 3, the insurgents complied with this demand and returned the files to the Belmont House.

Due to the unprecedented actions of the opposition and the deteriorating situation within the NWP as a whole, a meeting of the Executive Council was held on November 24 to discuss the current predicament and to devise certain remedies for the crisis. Among the major topics discussed at this meeting were the unauthorized Council meeting, the unauthorized call to the convention scheduled for January 10-12 1947. The Council also took a strong stand against the insurgents by criticizing their use of "subversive tactics" to undermine the Party leadership and the achievements made in the ERA campaign.

In an effort to resolve the principal differences between the two factions of the NWP, Mabel Vernon and Florence A. Armstrong sent a telegram on December 9 to the insurgents and the NWP leadership requesting the formation of a Solutions Committee. Vernon and Armstrong, who had not been involved in the Party dispute before this time, suggested that the Solutions Committee could offer recommendations to the two groups which would hopefully resolve the current problems affecting the NWP. The two women also stated that the committee would be composed of three members who would be acceptable to both sides of the dispute. For purposes of generating discussion on the selection of these members, Vernon and Armstrong recommended Burnita Shelton Matthews, Emma Guffey Miller, and Florence Brewer Boeckel for the committee.

Both sides quickly gave their consent to the formation of the Solutions Committee and the members recommended by Vernon and Armstrong. Thus, on December 10 and 11, the Solutions Committee held two meetings and discussed each problem pertaining to the NWP crisis. At the end of the meetings, the committee drafted a report which would be considered and

acted upon by the two factions. The report offered the following recommendations: (1) that all attention must be given to the ERA campaign and that any open split within the Party would endanger the Amendment's chances for passage; (2) that both proposed convention dates should be withdrawn and a new convention date for early 1947 should be established with the consent of both sides; and (3) that future committees include members representing all points of view within the NWP.

The report was sent to representatives of both sides immediately following the committee meetings. The insurgents gave the first response to the report. In general, they accepted the recommendations contained in the report, although they pointed out that the convention suggestion worked to their disadvantage since they had already made plans for the January "Rump" convention. The Pollitzer administration and the National Council responded to the committee report at a National Council meeting held at Indianapolis on December 15. Once again, the Council members repudiated the unauthorized October 27 meeting and the call to the insurgents' January convention. Regarding the committee report, the Council approved its recommendations and adopted a resolution calling for the biennial convention to be held on April 12-13, 1947, in Chicago. The Council selected Dr. Agnes E. Wells as convention chairman and Gertrude Robbins as local convention chairman.

Upon receiving information about the National Council's actions, the insurgents claimed that the Council had rejected the Solutions Committee's convention recommendation by unilaterally proposing a new convention for April. In a letter sent to Alice Paul on December 22, Laura Berrien and Doris Stevens expressed their indignation over the Council's actions and charged that the NWP leadership did not wish to resolve the conflict in a peaceful manner. Berrien and Stevens were not ready, however, to abandon the idea of a negotiated settlement to the Party crisis. Hence, in their letter to Paul, they proposed direct mediation between the two sides with Emma Guffey Miller serving as an impartial chairman. Paul agreed to this proposal on December 30 with an additional request that the proposal be forwarded to Pollitzer for the purpose of appointing mediators and scheduling a meeting for early January. Berrien and Stevens did not respond to Paul's request before the end of the year.

1947

The NWP faced its most severe internal crisis when the two factions took their disputes to court in two separate law suits. Although the conflict had been developing over the past two years, the events culminating in the court challenges of 1947 proved to be the most difficult occurrences endured by the NWP in its 34-year history. On January 5, Anita Pollitzer agreed to direct mediation with the insurgents as proposed by Laura Berrien and Doris Stevens in late December. Unfortunately for Pollitzer, neither Berrien nor Stevens responded to her offer. Instead, the insurgents held another unauthorized National Council meeting at the Mayflower Hotel on January 9. The meeting was attended by 17 NWP members and was led by Dr. Margaret H. Sebree. The purpose of the

meeting, from the standpoint of the insurgents, was to consider whether the proposed "Rump" convention should be held as scheduled. By a unanimously adopted resolution, the insurgents decided to proceed with the convention. The insurgents also adopted a resolution at this meeting disavowing the authorized National Council meeting held at Indianapolis in December 1946.

While the insurgents were conducting their unauthorized meeting, the National Council met at the Belmont House for a four-day session. During this crucial meeting, Pollitzer and the other Council members adopted several resolutions which would have a direct bearing upon the impending legal actions. One of the resolutions adopted by the Council pertained to the resignation of Mary Elizabeth Downey as the Party's librarian. This resolution had been brought to the attention of the Council when several NWP members discovered that Downey had been offering information about the Pollitzer administration to the insurgents. By this resolution, the Council felt it would be in the best interests of the NWP to ask for Downey's resignation. The Council also adopted a resolution calling for the establishment of a mediation committee with three representatives from each side of the conflict. It was the feeling of the Council to delay further action on this resolution until after the insurgents met in their "Rump" convention. Although not a resolution, Alice Paul announced to the Council that she had retained Olive B. Lacy as counsel for the NWP. Paul explained her actions on the basis that developments in the conflict no longer made it possible for the NWP to implement its policies without adequate counsel. The Council resolved, however, to refrain from taking legal action unless the NWP was forced by other legal action or aggressive acts on the part of the insurgents. To further protect the NWP in this crisis, the Council adopted another important resolution empowering Pollitzer to employ a 24-hour detective service for the Party's headquarters. Pollitzer assured the Council that a detective would begin employment during the Council sessions and the "Rump" convention. The Council also decided, upon recommendation by Clara Snell Wolfe, to lock as many doors of the Belmont House as was permitted under police and fire regulations.

Before the "Rump" convention began, Pollitzer requested a meeting with Berrien, Stevens, and Anna Kelton Wiley to discuss the consequences of the unauthorized convention and the past feuds between the two groups. The insurgents accepted this request and the meeting was held at the Mayflower Hotel, the site of the "Rump" convention. Attending the meeting with Pollitzer were Miriam Y. Holden and Florence Elizabeth Kennard. Shortly after the meeting began, the insurgents took to the offensive by demanding that Pollitzer accept certain proposals as preconditions for a negotiated settlement. Wiley informed Pollitzer that a settlement could not be arranged until Alice Paul renounced her position of leadership in the NWP. Wiley offered a second proposal demanding that a convention be held in the near future with an opportunity for NWP members to elect officers by secret ballot. The insurgents also proposed that Pollitzer and the National Council members attend the "Rump" convention and participate in the election of officers. Other subjects discussed at this meeting pertained to the delegates attending the "Rump" convention,

the unauthorized supplement to *Equal Rights*, and the official April convention to be held in Chicago. Pollitzer and the other two NWP members did not accept any of the insurgents' proposals because they felt that the insurgents were acting without authorization from the Party. Since the two sides could not reach an agreement on any of these issues, the meeting adjourned and the insurgents proceeded with their convention.

The "Rump" convention was held on January 10, 11 and 12 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington. The convention sessions were attended by 57 delegates. One of the items of business considered at the first and second sessions was the election of a national chairman and other officers. The delegates elected Sara Whitehurst, a new member of the NWP and a former officer of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, to be the National Chairman. The delegates also selected Helen Underwood Loewen as 1st Vice-Chairman, Jane Grant as 2nd Vice-Chairman, Dorothy Shipley Granger as 3rd Vice-Chairman, Dr. Miriam E. Oatman as Secretary, and Gertrude Crocker as Treasurer. Like the previous insurgent gatherings, the "Rump" delegates heard several rousing speeches disavowing the authority of the Pollitzer administration and calling upon Pollitzer and Paul to surrender all NWP property and records to the new officers.

Late on the evening of January 11, following the first session of the "Rump" convention, Stevens and 17 other insurgents went to the Belmont House to inform Pollitzer and Paul about the election results at the "Rump" convention. The 17 insurgents accompanying Stevens included Anna Hogan, Mary Stockton Taylor, Dr. Miriam E. Oatman, Laura Berrien, Anna Kelton Wiley, Dorothy Shipley Granger, Olive Hurlburt, Gail Laughlin, Jane Grant, Margaret Wood Patterson, Katharine A. Norris, Elsie Graff, Edith Bartlett Conway, Gaeta Wold Boyer, Mary McCain, Frances Brees, and Nora Stanton Barney. Upon arriving at the Belmont House, the insurgents discovered that the front doors were being kept closed by several NWP members and a detective. Until this time, Pollitzer had not sealed the doors as permitted by the National Council. While most of the insurgents attempted to force their way into the house, Stevens, Oatman and several others entered the headquarters through another door. With emotions running high on both sides, a fight occurred between Clara Snell Wolfe and Oatman while Wolfe continued to keep the other insurgents from entering the headquarters. The battle at the door ended quickly, however, when Stevens pulled Oatman back into the drawing room. Nevertheless, this confrontation prompted Paul to contact the police. When the police arrived at the headquarters, a heated discussion between the two sides occurred over determining which faction of the NWP should be ordered to leave. Finally, the insurgents agreed to leave thus ending one of the most turbulent moments in the Party's history.

The "Rump" convention concluded on January 12 with an emotional discussion about the previous night's escapades at the Belmont House and the forced resignation of Mary Elizabeth Downey. On the issue of the Belmont House fight, the delegates agreed that all measures should be taken to make the Pollitzer administration relinquish the NWP's records and property to the new officers. Whether this recommendation implied taking legal action against Pollitzer was not clearly determined. The

delegates also adopted a resolution condemming the authorized National Council's actions regarding the forced resignation of Mary Downey. As a solution to the National Council's policy on this matter, the delegates approved a resolution reinstating Downey as NWP librarian.

For the next few weeks after the "Rump" convention, the situation between the two conflicting groups grew steadily worse. Although both sides agreed to mediation following the "Rump" convention and the National Council meeting, no meetings were arranged. Instead, Spencer Gordon and Charles Horsky, attorneys representing the insurgents, and Olive Lacy, counsel for the NWP, began negotiating a settlement which would be agreeable to both sides. On January 21, the attorneys met for the first time and exchanged proposals for a settlement. Lacy proposed that the main points of the controversy be submitted to a convention for final settlement. Gordon and Horsky refused this proposal. As a counter-proposal, Gordon and Horsky demanded that the Pollitzer group surrender its property and records to the insurgents. As expected, Lacy refused this proposal but, in order to gain time for future negotiations, she offered to submit the proposal to the Pollitzer group. While Lacy conferred with Paul and Pollitzer on the surrender demand, the insurgents held another "National Council" meeting on January 26 and decided to ask Gordon and Horsky to take "such action" which would enable the insurgents to assume control of the NWP. The insurgents' attorneys implemented this decision on the same day. In an ultimatum sent to Lacy, the insurgents stated that a law suit would be filed unless the Pollitzer group agreed to surrender the NWP's headquarters, property, records, and funds. On January 28, Pollitzer and the National Council rejected the ultimatum and asked for the resignations of those Council members who were aligned with the insurgent group. The Council's decision thus set the stage for the two law suits filed against Pollitzer.

The first law suit was filed by the insurgents' attorneys on February 5 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia (Civil Action No. 530-47). The suit named the insurgents, known as the National Woman's Party, as the plaintiff and Anita Pollitzer and 28 officers and members of the National Council as the defendants. In this case of National Woman's Party v. Anita Pollitzer, et al., the court was asked to determine who were the constitutionally elected officers of the NWP. On March 13, Gordon and Horsky filed a second suit on behalf of Laura Berrien in the United States District Court (Civil Action No. 1121-47). This suit was also filed against Anita Pollitzer and 24 officers, members of the National Council, and employees of the NWP. In this case of Laura Berrien v. Anita Pollitzer, et al., the court was asked to grant an injunction enjoining Pollitzer and the other defendants from closing the Belmont House to Berrien and the other insurgents. This particular suit was filed as a result of the January 11 incident at the Belmont House and the "locked-door" policy adopted by the National Council.

After the law suits were filed, members of both factions attempted to prevent the impending court battles by continuing to pursue a negotiated settlement of the crisis. One of the first initiatives in this resumption

of negotiations occurred on April 9 when Dr. Jeannette Marks offered two proposals in a letter to Alice Paul. The first proposal stated that the Pollitzer group would be allowed to remain in office until the end of September. The second proposal stated that the "Constitutional Group", meaning the insurgents, would replace the Pollitzer group on October 1. Paul referred Marks' letter to Amelia Himes Walker for an adequate response to the proposals. In her reply to Marks, Walker modified the proposals by (1) allowing the Pollitzer group to remain in power until October 1; (2) allowing both groups to work together in the ERA campaign during this period; and (3) having a convention in the fall to determine the new officers for the next biennium. Apparently Marks was not completely satisfied with Walker's modifications. At an informal meeting with Alice Paul, Helen Paul and Dr. Mary E. Woolley on April 27 at Westport, New York, Marks offered her proposals for the second time. On this occasion, however, Marks added three new proposals which called for a formal conference between the two sides, cessation of legal actions upon agreement of terms, and the establishment of a joint committee to collect funds for the payment of all legal fees. The Paul sisters were not satisfied with these proposals so a compromise statement was written for the benefit of continuing the negotiations. The statement called for a formal meeting to be held in New York City and attended by three representatives of each faction. The representatives at this meeting would be Paul, Pollitzer, and Emma Guffey Miller for the NWP and Sara Whitehurst and two other members for the insurgents.

Although this designated meeting in New York City did not occur, a series of informal and formal meetings were held in May and June between the two groups for the purpose of resolving the crisis. The first informal meeting took place in Baltimore on May 11 with Paul and Elizabeth Forbes representing the NWP and Sara Whitehurst and her attorney representing the insurgents. Paul offered the following four proposals to the insurgents at this meeting: (1) that the NWP property and capital funds be returned to Alva Belmont's heirs and that the NWP be dissolved; (2) that the NWP split into two organizations; (3) that officers of both groups resign with the understanding that they would be replaced by people not currently involved in the crisis; and (4) that a nominating committee be established to formulate an election slate consisting of members from both factions and that these candidates be voted upon at the next biennial convention. Whitehurst and her attorney promised to study the proposals and make their response known at a future date.

The second meeting was again held in Baltimore on May 17 and was attended by the same people. Paul opened the meeting by repeating the proposals offered at the first meeting. Whitehurst's attorney promptly rejected the proposals and, in their place, offered an alternative plan calling for the creation of an amalgamated council with Whitehurst serving as chairman. The council would consist of representatives from both groups and would have to be approved in a convention election. Paul and Forbes were not impressed with this proposal but they offered to study it further.

On the following day, Paul and Forbes were joined by Pollitzer at the third informal meeting with Whitehurst and her attorney. No agreement could be reached either on the Whitehurst proposal for an amalgamated council or the previous suggestions. Realizing that the negotiations must continue in order to prevent the court challenges, Whitehurst and Paul agreed that a formal conference, similar to the one proposed at the April 27 meeting, should be held with three representatives from each side bringing new proposals for consideration.

The first formal meeting between the two factions occurred on May 24 at Whitehurst's home in Baltimore. The participants in this meeting were Paul, Pollitzer, and Elsie M. Hill for the NWP and Stevens, Berrien, and Whitehurst for the insurgents. Although Paul and Whitehurst opened the session with a review of the previous proposals, none of the other women were interested in studying them further. The participants then agreed to study a proposal submitted by Stevens and Berrien which called for the establishment of a new council and national officers consisting of representatives from both groups. The council would be composed of 20 members, 8 of which would be representatives of the NWP and 12 would be representatives of the insurgents. This distribution was based on the fact that there were four past national chairmen in the Pollitzer group (Jane Norman Smith, Florence Bayard Hilles, Elsie M. Hill, and Alice Paul) and one past national chairman in the insurgents group (Anna Kelton Wiley). It was also agreed to study a proposal calling for the selection of six national officers, three of whom would be chosen from the NWP and three of whom would be chosen from the insurgents. While Paul wanted all of the officers and Council members to be elected by a convention vote, Berrien and Stevens insisted that the courts would determine the proper slate.

On June 1, Paul and Pollitzer submitted this proposal to the Executive Council for approval. After much discussion, the Council did not vote on the proposal. Instead, they adopted a compromise measure calling for the drafting of a common slate of officers from both sides which would then be voted upon by the NWP membership at the next convention.

Paul and Pollitzer took the Council's compromise proposal to the second formal meeting held in Baltimore on June 14. When asked about the Council's reaction to the 8-12 Council and 3-3 officer proposal, Paul and Pollitzer offered their compromise suggestion to the insurgents. Berrien and Stevens rejected the plan without hesitation. Several other proposals were also discussed, but there was no agreement reached on any of them. Finally, with both sides at an impasse in the negotiating process, the participants signed an agreement allowing the attorneys to continue the settlement talks.

The first attorney session was held in Washington on June 18 between Horsky and Lacy (Spencer Gordon had resigned as counsel for the insurgents in May). Lacy opened the meeting with two new proposals which had been drafted exclusively by Paul. The first proposal requested that the insurgents drop the law suits with the understanding

that both groups would form two separate organizations. The second proposal stated that the law suit would continue, but that the court would only be asked to determine which group should receive the NWP's headquarters and capital funds. Horsky promptly rejected Lacy's proposals. As an alternative, Horsky submitted the following two ideas: (1) that the NWP agree to the 8-12 Council proposal with Pollitzer serving as vice-chairman; and (2) that both sides agree to arbitration on the legality of the January "Rump" convention. Lacy promised to take these proposals to the National Council for further study.

On the following day, Horsky telephoned Lacy and demanded that the NWP reach a decision on the insurgents' proposals by 5 P.M. on June 20. When asked for his reasons as to the need for a quick answer, Horsky replied that he wanted to proceed with the necessary legal actions if the NWP rejected his offer. Fortunately for the NWP, Lacy was able to persuade Horsky to postpone further legal action until she could submit several new proposals to him for consideration. On June 24, Lacy sent the following five new proposals to Horsky: (1) that the insurgents drop the law suits and withdraw from the NWP; (2) that the insurgents withdraw from the NWP and have the National Woman's Party v. Anita Pollitzer lawsuit heard only on the grounds of which organization would retain control over NWP property and funds; (3) that the insurgents drop the lawsuits and everyone involved in the controversy be prohibited from running for office at the next convention; (4) that the insurgents drop the lawsuits and have the nominating committee select an officer slate which would be satisfactory to both sides; and (5) that the insurgents drop the lawsuits and have both sides present its own slate of officers for the election at the next convention. In a telephone conversation with Lacy on June 27, Horsky stated that none of these proposals were acceptable to the insurgents.

After receiving this disheartening news, Pollitzer and the National Council made one final attempt to continue the negotiations with the insurgents. At a Council meeting on July 13 and 14, Lacy offered a proposal in which the Council would invite Whitehurst and Helen Underwood Loewen to meet with Pollitzer and Clara Snell Wolfe and discuss the possibility of resuming the negotiations. The Council adopted the proposal and promptly sent out the invitations to Whitehurst and Loewen. On July 17, Whitehurst rejected the invitation on the basis that both groups had previously agreed on June 14 to allow the attorneys to handle further negotiations. Hence, with this rejection, no further attempts were made to settle the dispute out of court.

While the negotiations were still in progress, the insurgents continued to challenge the authority and power of the Pollitzer administration. In three separate situations, the insurgents demonstrated their ability to apply pressure upon the Pollitzer group and to manipulate certain events to their advantage. One example of this pressure was revealed at a District of Columbia branch meeting held at the home of Anna Kelton Wiley on May 12. This meeting was held for the purpose of electing new officers to the organization. Since the insurgents were clearly in control of the meeting, they prevented approximately

25 members from participating in the election. Presumably the reason given for prohibiting the members from voting was that they were supporters of the Pollitzer group. Enraged by the situation, the excluded members filed a petition with the National Council calling upon the Council to take action against the insurgents. The Council responded to the situation by appointing a committee to receive the numerous complaints about the discriminatory actions taken by the insurgents at this meeting.

Further evidence of the insurgents' persistent attacks upon the Pollitzer group was demonstrated in the publication and distribution of four bulletins describing various actions taken by the Pollitzer group during the crisis. These bulletins were written by Berrien, Stevens, and Wiley and were distributed to members of both factions between May and July. In a cynical and sarcastic tone, the three insurgents sharply criticized the Pollitzer group for perpetuating the crisis and impeding the progress of the ERA campaign. Some of the numerous attacks made upon the Pollitzer group in these letters related to the "unauthorized" National Council meeting at Indianapolis in December 1946, the Mary Downey resignation, the constitutionality of the 1945 Convention-by-Mail, the Pollitzer group's avoidance of the "Rump" convention, the use of detectives and locked doors to prevent the insurgents from entering the Belmont House, and the lack of progress made in the negotiations. A few members of the Pollitzer group issued statements disputing these charges, but the National Council never authorized any officer or Council member to officially respond to the bulletins during this period.

A third example of the insurgents' campaign of manipulation and pressure was demonstrated in their efforts to prevent the Pollitzer group from holding a convention. Throughout the year, the Pollitzer group attempted to hold the biennial convention in accordance with the provisions in the NWP constitution. The convention which was to be held in April at Chicago was cancelled because of the legal actions taken by the insurgents. In May, the Executive Council decided to hold the convention in Chicago on August 26, the 27th anniversary of the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment. This convention was later changed by the National Council because many members stated that they would be unable to attend the meetings due to vacations and other commitments. As an alternative to the August date, the Council announced that the convention would be held on October 3, 4, and 5 in Madison, Wisconsin. The Madison site was chosen by the Council as a way of attracting more members to the convention and avoiding the crisis in Washington. Preparations for the convention were almost complete when Pollitzer and the National Council were informed that Horsky had filed a motion for an injunction on behalf of the insurgents requesting the court to enjoin the present officers from turning over the NWP property and records to any newly elected officers at the October convention. This motion was filed on September 10 in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Facing the possibility that the court would issue such an injunction, the National Council decided to postpone the convention. Upon receiving word of this decision, Horsky withdrew his motion at the injunction hearing on September 22.

While the insurgents were successful in preventing the NWP from holding its biennial convention, the Pollitzer group was ultimately victorious in the courts. Regarding the case of National Woman's Party v. Anita Pollitzer, the insurgents attempted, in the spring, to have the case transferred from the jury calendar to the court calendar and also to have the case heard before the court's summer recess. (It should be pointed out that placing a case on the court calendar meant that a judge would render the final judgment rather than a jury.) Lacy, representing the Pollitzer group, opposed the court calendar motion because the case involved questions of fact which needed to be resolved by a jury. She also opposed the motion to try the case before the summer recess on the grounds that she needed more time for preparation. On June 23, the court approved the court calendar motion, but refused to schedule the trial until early October. From Lacy's perspective, the court's decisions were satisfactory since it enabled her to adequately prepare for the trial.

The trial began on October 20 and ended on November 13. During the trial, Lacy called over 30 members of the NWP to testify on behalf of the Pollitzer administration while Horsky called over 20 witnesses to testify on behalf of the insurgents. On November 21, Judge Proctor issued a memorandum opinion in favor of the Pollitzer group. Proctor stated in his ruling that Pollitzer and the other officers and members of the National Council were the properly elected officers of the NWP; that the unauthorized "National Council" meeting on October 27, 1946 was invalid because the ten members requesting the meeting did not receive the permission of the national chairman; and that the "Rump" convention in January and the election of officers at this convention was invalid because it had been improperly arranged. Before Judge Proctor signed the final judgment on the case, Horsky made one final attempt to forestall the decision. On December 5, Horsky proposed to the court that a convention be held in Washington with both factions participating in the election of new officers. Judge Proctor took this proposal into consideration and did not sign the judgment on that day. On December 15, however, Judge Proctor rejected the proposal and signed the judgment which concluded the case. As anticipated, Horsky then informed the court that he would appeal the case on behalf of the insurgents.

In the case of Laura Berrien v. Anita Pollitzer, a hearing on the injunction was scheduled for April but was delayed until early May because one of the attorneys for the insurgents was ill. At the hearing on May 6, Horsky and Gordon reiterated the charges stated in the lawsuit and demanded that the Pollitzer group allow the insurgents to enter the Belmont House. Lacy replied to those charges by stating that the Belmont House had only been locked between mid-January and mid-April and that now all NWP members were permitted to enter the headquarters. From this change in policy regarding the security precautions taken at the Belmont House, Lacy asked the court to deny the injunction on the grounds that the matter in question was a moot one. The court denied the injunction to Berrien on May 13 but not for the reasons stated in Lacy's argument. In rendering its decision, the court stated that it did not have jurisdiction to grant the injunction to Berrien.

The attorneys for the insurgents immediately filed an appeal with the United States Court of Appeals. The attorneys also asked that the case be placed on the calendar and heard before the summer recess. On May 23, the court rejected the attorneys' request and, instead, scheduled the case for early October. The Berrien case was argued before Judges Edgerton, Clark, and Miller on October 8. Three months later, on December 15, the court returned the case to the District Court on the grounds that it did have jurisdiction to grant the injunction. While this decision was technically a victory for the insurgents, Lacy and the Pollitzer group were quite confident that the court would not grant an injunction simply because the conditions resulting in the lawsuit were no longer in effect.

Despite the NWP's preoccupation with the two lawsuits, the ERA continued to receive additional support from Congress and other national women's organizations. During the year, the Amendment was endorsed by the National Council of Women, Quota International, and the National Woman's Press Association. One of the major endorsements which still eluded the NWP was that of the American Association of University Women. At its convention in Minneapolis, the AAUW again rejected the ERA but this time by a smaller margin than in 1945.

An important endorsement of the ERA was made on March 10 when the North Dakota state legislature passed a concurrent resolution urging Congress to pass the Amendment. Like the New York state legislature resolution in 1945, the North Dakota bill was adopted by a unanimous vote in both the senate and the house of representatives. Emma H. Zuger, the North Dakota state chairman for the NWP, conducted a vigorous lobby in support of this resolution.

The ERA was introduced in the House on January 9 by Rep. John M. Robsion of Kentucky (H.J.Res. 110). The Amendment was not immediately referred to the Judiciary Committee because the NWP wanted to encourage as many representatives as possible to serve as co-sponsors of the resolution. Therefore, throughout most of the winter and spring months, NWP lobbyists worked to increase the number of ERA co-sponsors in the House. The Amendment was finally referred to the Judiciary Committee with 102 co-sponsors on July 27, the last day of the first session of the 80th Congress.

In the Senate, the ERA was introduced by Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas and 11 co-sponsors on February 21 (S.J.Res. 76). The Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee whereupon Sen. Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, the committee chairman, sent the measure to a subcommittee composed of Senators Pat McCarran of Nevada and Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia. During the year, NWP lobbyists were able to secure pledges of support for the ERA from 64 senators, the exact number needed to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless, despite this broad base of support, the NWP received assurances from the Judiciary Committee that it would not take any action on the Amendment until the Party's crisis had been resolved.

On February 17, a bill commonly known as the Biological Status Bill was jointly introduced in the Senate by Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio (S.J.Res. 67) and in the House by Rep. James W. Wadsworth of New York (H.R. 2007). The bill was also introduced in the House by Representatives Emanuel Celler of New York (H.R. 3028), Helen Gahagan Douglas of California (H.R. 1972), Estes Kefauver of Tennessee (H.R. 1993), Carl R. Lewis of Ohio (H.R. 2323), Mary T. Norton of New Jersey (H.R. 2035), and Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts (H.R. 2003). The Biological Status Bill was designed as an opposition measure to the ERA. In fact, the sponsors of the bill openly admitted that they introduced the measure in order to delay further action on the ERA. The bill contained the following three major provisions: (1) that it was the declared policy of the United States to eliminate any distinctions in the law based on sex, except for those statutes protecting the interests of women; (2) that a commission on the legal status of women should be established for the purpose of reporting on the law as it affects women and recommending legislative and regulatory reforms which would conform to the declared policy stated above; and (3) that appropriations should be authorized for the work of this commission. As expected, the NWP strongly objected to the Biological Status Bill because it contradicted the purpose of the feminist movement which was to eliminate all discriminations against women. Furthermore, the NWP opposed the measure on the grounds that the research work to be conducted by the commission was already being done by the NWP and the Labor Department's Women's Bureau; that the purpose of the bill was contrary to the platform pledges of both political parties regarding the ERA; and that the appropriations called for in the bill were unnecessary and unjustified. Although the bill was referred to the respective Judiciary Committees for consideration, no action was taken on the measure during the year.

1948

The two lawsuits were concluded with the courts ruling in favor of the Pollitzer group. In the case of National Woman's Party v. Anita Pollitzer, Charles Horsky, attorney for the insurgents, filed a notice of appeal on January 13 with the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. This notice did not mean that an appeal had been filed, but only that an opportunity for filing an appeal was possible in the future. After reviewing the trial proceedings and the case materials once again, Horsky decided to file a motion dismissing the appeal. This motion was signed by Judge Proctor of the District Court on March 2, thus concluding all legal actions involving this case. The case of Laura Berrien v. Anita Pollitzer was concluded on January 13 when Judge Curran of the United States District Court refused to grant an injunction against the Pollitzer group. The court based its decision on the fact that the need for an injunction was unnecessary because the Belmont House had been opened to all NWP members since April 1947.

In December, Pollitzer and the National Council attempted to alleviate many of the major problems created by the three-year internal crisis when they announced that the next biennial convention would be held in Washington on April 1, 2, and 3, 1949. At this same Council meeting, Dr. Agnes E. Wells was appointed honorary chairman of the convention and Emma Guffey Miller was chosen to be the chairman of the convention committee.

After a year of minimal legislative action on the ERA, the NWP revitalized its lobbying campaign in Congress and the major political conventions. Although the Party was successful in securing endorsements for the ERA from the political parties and the Presidential candidates, they were not able to persuade either the House or the Senate to vote on the Amendment during the year. In the House, the ERA was referred to a House Judiciary subcommittee composed of Representatives John M. Robsion of Kentucky, Chauncey W. Reed of Illinois, John Jennings, Jr. of Tennessee, E. Wallace Chadwick of Pennsylvania, Emanuel Celler of New York, Frank L. Chelf of Kentucky, and Ed Gossett of Texas. Immediately after the Amendment was referred to the Judiciary subcommittee, a sizable number of groups opposing the ERA requested a hearing. The subcommittee complied with this request and scheduled the hearing for February 18. Unfortunately for the NWP, the hearing was postponed until mid-March because of the death of John M. Robsion, the ERA's chief sponsor in the House. Rep. Katherine St. George of New York replaced Robsion as chief sponsor of the Amendment and Caleb J. Boggs of Delaware replaced Robsion on the House Judiciary subcommittee. The hearing was finally held on March 10, 11, and 12 in the Judiciary Room of the Old House Office Building. Emma Guffey Miller served as the presiding officer for the NWP delegation at this hearing. Among the NWP members testifying at the hearing were Judge Libby Sachar, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Dorothy Spinks, Nina Horton Avery, Mary Markajani, Betty Gram Swing, Virginia Starr Freedom, Adda Lutz Ferguson, Lucia Hanna Hadley, Mary Church Terrell, Amelia Himes Walker, Anita Pollitzer, Cecil Norton Broy, Mary Murray, Caroline Katzenstein, Leslie Wright, and Gertrude Crocker. The subcommittee reviewed the testimony given at the hearing and considered the Amendment for almost two months. On May 12, the subcommittee issued a favorable report on the Amendment by a vote of 5 to 2. The ERA was then scheduled for a vote in the full Judiciary Committee on May 18, but this was postponed so that committee members could study the Amendment. After studying the ERA for two weeks, the Judiciary Committee issued a favorable report to the House on June 1. The viva voce vote taken in the committee was overwhelmingly in favor of the Amendment. Despite numerous attempts by the NWP to schedule a vote before adjournment, no further action was taken on the ERA in the House during the 80th Congress.

In the Senate, the Judiciary subcommittee, consisting of Senators Pat McCarran of Nevada and Chapman Revercomb of West Virginia, issued a favorable report on the ERA to the Judiciary Committee on March 1. This subcommittee report was significant in that McCarran and Revercomb had opposed the Amendment in previous sessions.

After the ERA was reported to the Judiciary Committee, opponents of the Amendment (proponents of the Biological Status Bill) attempted to delay action on the joint resolution. The first delay was made on March 15 when the Amendment was reported in the Judiciary Committee. At this meeting, Sen. Homer Ferguson of Michigan moved that a favorable report from the committee be submitted to the Senate. This motion was tabled when Sen. Forrest C. Donnell of Missouri, chairman of the subcommittee studying the Biological Status Bill, asked for additional time to study the Amendment. Two weeks later, the committee met again to discuss the Amendment, but the meeting was postponed because there was no quorum. On April 5, the committee considered the Amendment for the second time. Ferguson requested that his motion be removed from the table and Sen. William Langer of North Dakota seconded the motion. Before a vote was taken on Ferguson's motion, Donnell reported that Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the Majority Leader, had asked the committee to delay action on the ERA until a hearing could be held on the Biological Status Bill. By a vote of only 4 to 3, the committee agreed to this request and scheduled the hearing for April 16 and 17.

The first day of the hearings was devoted to statements and testimony submitted on behalf of organizations supporting the Biological Status Bill. Among the witnesses testifying in favor of this resolution were Rachel Mason of the Women's Bureau, Sara V. Sollers of the National Consumers' League, Joseph Kovner of the American Civil Liberties Union, Mary Winslow of the National Women's Trade Union League, Marjorie Temple of the American Association of University Women, and Kathryn H. Stone of the National League of Women Voters. The second day of the hearings was devoted to the NWP and other organizations opposing the Biological Status Bill and supporting the ERA. Lula E. Powell, Republican National Committeewoman from Maryland and co-chairman of the NWP Congressional Committee, served as the presiding officer for the NWP delegation at these hearings. Speaking on behalf of the NWP at the hearing were Pearl M. Sayre, Helen Elizabeth Brown, Adda Lutz Ferguson, Evelyn Baker Richman, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Virginia Starr Freedom, Nina Horton Avery, Gussie Vickers, Mary Murray, Dora G. Ogle, Lucia Hanna Hadley, Edith Goode, and Anita Pollitzer.

Following the hearings, the Judiciary Committee was scheduled to consider the ERA again on April 26, but this meeting was postponed because there was no quorum. Three days later, the committee issued a favorable report on the Amendment by a vote of 7 to 1. The committee also announced, to the satisfaction of the NWP, that consideration of the Biological Status Bill had been postponed indefinitely.

With a favorable Judiciary Committee report in hand, the NWP proceeded to secure additional votes for the Amendment in the Senate. The prospects for securing these votes and having the Senate vote on the resolution were further enhanced when the Republican Senate Steering Committee on June 8 included the ERA on a list of major legislative items to be considered by the Senate before adjournment. Such encouraging news was short-lived, however, as the ERA was not voted upon by the Senate before adjournment. On June 19, the last day of the session, the Senate

took action on a large number of bills. Shortly after midnight, Sen. Kenneth Wherry of Nebraska, the Republican Whip, announced that additional resolutions, including the ERA, still had to be voted on before adjournment. Immediately, the NWP lobbyists consulted with Sen. Homer Capehart of Indiana on whether the vote should be taken on the Amendment at this late hour. (Capehart had replaced the ailing Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas as the chief sponsor of the ERA in the Senate.) Capehart conferred with Ferguson, Wherry, and Taft on this matter. After much discussion, the three Senators, with the consent of the NWP, decided to postpone a vote on the ERA until the next session. Apparently, the senators felt that a vote taken at this time might result in a defeat for the Amendment because many of the ERA's supporters were either exhausted from the night's lengthy proceedings or were absent from the Senate.

The ERA received another opportunity for a vote when Congress held a special session at the request of the Republican leadership. At the beginning of the session, the Republican leaders in the Senate decided not to consider any legislation which had not been mentioned in President Truman's acceptance speech for the Democratic Presidential nomination. It was the feeling of the Republican leadership that action taken by the Senate on any measure not listed in the President's speech would necessitate the consideration of all pending legislation. This decision was reversed on August 4 when Herbert Brownell, Governor Dewey's congressional liason, urged the Republican senators to pass the ERA in the special session. Although the Republican leadership held out the possibility that a vote would be taken on the Amendment before adjournment, no action was taken by the Senate during the special session.

Despite the unproductive attempts to obtain a favorable vote on the ERA in Congress, the NWP was successful in securing endorsements from the four political parties and the Presidential candidates. At the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, the NWP conducted an extensive lobby for the Amendment. Among the Party members attending this convention were Anita Pollitzer, Adda Lutz Ferguson, Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Caroline Katzenstein, Lula E. Powell, Pearl M. Sayre, Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Alice Paul, Helen Hunt West, Mabel Raef Putnam, Mary Stockton Taylor, Martha Souder, and Helen Elizabeth Brown. The NWP lobbyists held numerous meetings with members of the platform committee, drafting subcommittee, resolutions committee, and the committee on general governmental affairs. At the platform committee hearings, Anita Pollitzer, Adda Lutz Ferguson, and Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford spoke in favor of the ERA. The ERA plank was finally approved by the platform committee on June 17 and the convention delegates on June 22. Later, on July 6, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York, the Republican Presidential candidate, supplemented the convention's endorsement by announcing his complete support for the ERA.

At the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia, the NWP delegation used President Truman's endorsement of the ERA as a way of influencing platform committee members and convention delegates to support an Amendment plank in the party platform. On July 9, several NWP members, led by Emma Guffey Miller, testified on behalf of the Amendment at the platform committee hearings. Accompanying Miller at the hearings

were Anita Pollitzer, Marie Lockwood, Catherine Dobbs, Betty Gram Swing, Mary Murray, and Adda Lutz Ferguson. There were other representatives of the national women's organizations testifying on behalf of the Amendment at these hearings. Some of these representatives included Judge Anna M. Kross of the National Association of Women Lawyers, Dr. Catherine MacFarlane of the American Women's Medical Association, and Evelyn Richman of the National Women's Democratic Club. After a persuasive presentation in support of the ERA by these witnesses, the platform committee adopted an Amendment plank on July 9. Five days later, the convention delegates approved the platform committee's action and adopted an ERA plank in the Democratic platform.

The NWP was also fortunate in securing ERA endorsements from the Progressive Party and the Dixiecrats during the year. At the Progressive Party convention in Philadelphia, Lena Madesin Phillips supervised the NWP efforts in obtaining an Amendment plank from the platform committee. Other NWP members speaking on behalf of the ERA at the platform hearings were Adda Lutz Ferguson, Nora Stanton Barney, and Anita Pollitzer. The lobbying campaign conducted by the Party was eventually successful as both the Progressive Party and its Presidential candidate, Henry A. Wallace, endorsed the Amendment. In August, the ERA was also endorsed by the Dixiecrats and its Presidential candidate, Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina.

1949

At the beginning of the 81st Congress, the ERA was introduced in the House on January 5 by Rep. Katherine St. George of New York (H.J.Res. 68). Accompanying St. George in this introduction were 120 co-sponsors. Separate resolutions for the ERA were also submitted by Representatives Oren Harris of Arkansas (H.J.Res. 5), Clifford Davis of Tennessee (H.J.Res. 50), Daniel A. Reed of New York (H.J.Res. 26), Thor C. Tollefson of Washington (H.J.Res. 98), James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania (H.J.Res. 116), Donald L. Jackson of California (H.J.Res. 130), Abraham J. Multer of New York (H.J.Res. 134), Frank Buchanan of Pennsylvania (H.J.Res. 137), Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas (H.J.Res. 142), and Ernest K. Bramblett of California (H.J.Res. 157). During the first session, the NWP was able to secure 296 pledges of support for the Amendment in the House. Although this vast amount of support was more than enough for passage of the Amendment (290 votes were needed for passage of a constitutional amendment in the House), no further action was taken in the House during the year. The decision not to move the ERA through the Judiciary Committee and onto the floor of the House was made by the NWP leadership. The NWP apparently wanted to move the ERA through the Senate before initiating any action in the House. By this approach, the NWP felt that Emanuel Celler, the House Judiciary Committee chairman, would be persuaded to reverse his opposition to the Amendment and therefore allow it to be moved through the committee.

In the Senate, the ERA was introduced on January 13 by Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa. Accompanying Gillette in this introduction were 34 co-sponsors. The Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee whereupon Sen. Pat McCarran, the committee chairman, sent the measure to a subcommittee headed by Sen. Bert H. Miller of Idaho. After studying the ERA for only several weeks, the subcommittee issued a favorable report on February 14 to the Judiciary Committee. One month later, the Judiciary Committee sent the ERA to the Senate with the recommendation "that it do pass". The committee vote on the Amendment was 10 to 0, thus making it the first time in which the Judiciary Committee had ever submitted a unanimously favorable report on the ERA to the Senate.

Never before in the history of the ERA campaign had the Amendment moved so rapidly through the committee process. With this unexpected success in the Judiciary Committee and 74 pledges of support for the ERA in the Senate, the NWP leadership now felt that the Amendment could be passed in the Senate before the end of the first session. The relatively easy movement of the ERA through the Senate came to an abrupt halt in April when Sen. Scott Lucas of Illinois, chairman of the Democratic Policy Committee, announced that the Amendment would not be scheduled for a vote because other legislation was considered more important to the Senate. At first, Lucas wanted to postpone consideration of the Amendment indefinitely, but he later changed his mind, at the insistence of the NWP, and promised to place the resolution on the voting calendar before the end of the session. The NWP was not satisfied, however, with Lucas' vague promise. In a series of meetings with Gillette and other senators, the NWP urged that pressure be applied to Lucas in hopes of scheduling a specific time for the ERA to be voted upon by the Senate. Gillette submitted the Party's recommendation to Lucas but the Illinois senator refused to alter his previous position on the ERA vote. Finally, after a number of meetings with Lucas on this matter, Gillette suggested that the vote on the Amendment be postponed until the beginning of the second session. Gillette cited three major reasons for his suggestion: (1) other legislation took precedence over the ERA vote; (2) due to the priorities in the legislative calendar, it seemed unlikely that a vote on the ERA could be taken before the end of the session; and (3) even if a vote was scheduled before the end of the first session, the ERA may be defeated because of the absence of many Amendment supporters. On advice from Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, the NWP rejected Gillette's suggestion and continued to urge the Senate to vote on the Amendment. Despite the NWP's efforts, no further action was taken on the ERA during the first session.

The NWP held its first convention since 1945 on April 1, 2, and 3 in Washington. The convention opened with a special meeting held at the Woman Suffrage Monument in the Crypt of the U. S. Capitol. After some introductory remarks, the NWP delegates heard several speeches given by Anita Pollitzer, Sen. Gillette, Rep. Norris Paulson of California, Pearl M. Sayre, Emma Guffey Miller, Florence M. Lynch, Margaret M. O'Riordon, and Mrs. Thad Brown. During the three days of the convention, the delegates attended various business sessions on the internal operations of the Party, the ERA campaign, and the international campaign for equal

rights. The convention was highlighted by three major events. One of these events occurred on the second day when the delegates revised the NWP constitution for the fourth time since the reorganization convention in February 1921. The constitutional revisions were made largely in response to the recent NWP internal crisis. The delegates made major changes in the articles pertaining to officers and their duties, National Council, local organization, Investment and Endowment Fund Committee, other committees, and finances. The delegates also rejected a proposal to admit men to full membership. A second highlight of the convention was the election of new officers. Anita Pollitzer and Alice Paul were both nominated for the national chairmanship but they declined the offer. The delegates then proceeded to elect Dr. Agnes E. Wells as National Chairman and Emma Guffey Miller as 1st Vice-Chairman. The third major event of the convention occurred at the NWP banquet when Tom Clark, Attorney General of the United States, endorsed the ERA in his address to the delegates. Other speakers offering similar statements of support at this banquet were Sen. Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming, Rep. Katherine St. George of New York, Rep. Cecil M. Harden of Indiana, India Edwards of the Democratic National Committee, and Mrs. Robert W. Macauley of the Republican National Committee. The convention concluded with the adoption of various resolutions, some of which called for the immediate passage of the ERA in Congress, a protest against the use of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau as a propaganda office opposing the ERA, and the ratification of the civil and political rights treaties which were adopted at the Organization of American States' meeting at Bogota in 1948.

1950s

There are only ten reels of correspondence for the 1950s and seven reels for the 1960s and 1970s. Because of the decrease in the amount of correspondence, which reflects a decrease in NWP activities, the 1950s and the combined decades of the 1960s and 1970s will be covered in separate summaries.

During the 1950s, the NWP continued to serve as the leading women's organization advocating the inclusion of equal rights for women in the United States Constitution. Although the Party was rapidly declining in terms of funds and total membership, it still was able to lead the fight for the ERA and other issues pertinent to the raising of women's status in the United States. The affairs of the NWP were directed by four national chairmen during the decade, including Dr. Agnes E. Wells (1950-1951), Ethel Ernest Murrell (1951-1953), Ernestine Breisch Powell (1953-1954), and Amelia Himes Walker (1954-1960). Emma Guffey Miller also served as acting national chairman in 1956 while Amelia Himes Walker was vacationing in Europe. It should be pointed out that Alice Paul served as Congressional Committee chairman for the Party during the mid-50s. The NWP held only two conventions in the 1950s. The first convention was held in May 1951 at the Hotel Statler in Washington, while the second convention was held in June 1953 at the Belmont House in Washington.

The NWP endured its third internal crisis during the administration of Ethel Ernest Murrell. While the particular conflict was mild compared to the disastrous crisis of the late 1940s, some harmful consequences did result from the incident including the resignation of several veteran NWP members. The crisis began in October 1951 when the National Council adopted a resolution establishing a Ways and Means Committee under the direction of Mary G. Roebling. The committee was instructed by the Council to raise funds for the purpose of eliminating Party debts and continuing the ERA campaign. Murrell, however, had much broader plans for the committee than simply raising funds. On October 15, 1951, Murrell and Roebling appointed Hiram Serkowich as a special consultant in charge of raising $250,000 a year for NWP activities. While Serkowich began to consult a variety of possible contributors to the NWP, Murrell negotiated and signed a management contract in July 1952 with Ernestine, Russell, and Raymond Coombes of Washington. This contract stated that the Coombes public relations firm, Mechanization, Inc., would be responsible for creating new objectives and a new publication for the NWP. By the end of the year, the new objectives were distributed to the Party membership in a neatly printed brochure. Under these objectives, the NWP would not only continue to campaign for women's rights, but it would also advocate a variety of "good government" ideas (require integrity and decency in government, maintain a firm foreign policy, adherence to the American governmental plan of checks and balances, work for a balanced budget, and oppose collectivism in government) and education plans (full literacy program, maintenance of a free press, dissemination of information, direction of education along patriotic lines, recognition of the power of God in personal living, and espousal of reform and progress in education). Furthermore, the new Party publication entitled, *Woman's Horizon*, would eventually replace *Equal Rights* and serve as the principal organ explaining and defending the broad objectives of the NWP.

By the fall of 1952, many National Council members, including Alice Paul, began to voice their opposition to these programs initiated by Murrell. These Council members agreed with Murrell on the fact that the Party needed additional funds in order to survive as an influential woman's organization. What they took exception to was the broadening of the Party's objectives and the way in which Murrell failed to consult the Council on the signing of the management contracts. Throughout the winter and spring months of 1953, Murrell and the National Council debated the issue. At various times, the discussions became heated as Murrell attempted to answer many of the objections raised by the National Council concerning the contracts. Finally, in May 1953, the Council instructed Murrell to draft a mutual general release which would nullify the previous agreements and relieve the contracting parties of any obligations assumed under the agreements. Murrell reluctantly complied with the Council's request and signed the release along with Ernestine Coombes and Hiram Serkowich.

Although the conflict was resolved satisfactorily from the perspective of the contracts, Murrell continued to resent Alice Paul and the Council for its opposition to her plans. Shortly after she resigned as national chairman in June 1953, Murrell and several of her supporters (Cecil Norton Broy, Mary Williamson, Elizabeth Forbes, Mary G. Roebling,

and Leslie Wright) demonstrated their animosity by splitting with the NWP and establishing the American Woman's Council. With this new organization, Murrell was able to advocate many of the objectives outlined in the two previous NWP agreements. Unfortunately for Murrell, however, the American Woman's Council failed to attract many members and thus disbanded in the mid-1950s.

During the 1950s, the NWP continued to secure endorsements of the ERA from prominent political figures and the major political parties. One of the most significant endorsements of the ERA came from President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In a campaign speech at Madison Square Garden on October 26, 1956, Eisenhower offered his support for the Amendment. Eisenhower reiterated this support in his Budget Message of January 1957 when he stated that the Amendment should be passed in the 84th Congress. Another prominent political figure who endorsed the ERA in the 1950s was Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York. Rockefeller announced his support for the Amendment during the Women's Emancipation Week festivities in August 1959.

The NWP was also successful in securing ERA platform endorsements from the major political parties. In 1952, representatives of women's groups opposing the ERA attempted to have the platform committees of the Democratic and Republican Parties substitute an equal pay plank for the Amendment plank. Through a vigorous lobbying campaign, the NWP was able to prevent the substitution maneuver and thus secure a platform pledge for the ERA from both parties. In 1956, a similar attempt was made, but the NWP was again successful in keeping the two issues separate in the final platforms. The political conventions of 1956 were also significant in that the NWP and other women's organizations supporting the ERA dominated the platform hearings on the Amendment issue. Speaking on behalf of the NWP at the 1956 Republican National Convention in San Francisco were Lucy Rice Winkler, Ardella Tibby, and Pearl M. Sayre. At the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, the NWP was represented at the platform hearings by Bernice Pyke, Emma Guffey Miller, Perle Mesta, Victoria Gilbert, and Matilda Fenberg.

Efforts to secure additional endorsements of the ERA from other organizations was not as successful as maintaining the platform commitments from the major political parties. On the positive side, the NWP was able to secure an ERA endorsement from the Daughters of the American Revolution in April 1958. Elsie M. Hill and Mary Glenn Newell assisted the NWP in securing this endorsement from the DAR. In regards to the American Association of University Women, the NWP achieved a small victory when the AAUW membership voted to withdraw its opposition to the ERA in 1953. Nevertheless, despite this achievement, the AAUW did not endorse the Amendment during the 1950s. A similar situation occurred at the 1959 convention of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom. While the NWP succeeded in getting the Women's International League to withdraw its opposition to the ERA, the convention delegates postponed further action on the issue by a vote of 42 to 38. The NWP also attempted to secure an ERA endorsement from the American Bar Association in 1951 and 1952. In September 1951, the NWP, represented by Ethel

Ernest Murrell and Helen Elizabeth Brown, persuaded the ABA to establish a committee for the purpose of studying the Amendment. One year later, the committee reported its findings and recommended that the ABA's House of Delegates reject the Amendment. The House of Delegates accepted this recommendation, thus terminating any opportunity for the Party to secure an endorsement from this prestigious organization.

The strongest opposition to the ERA in the 1950s came from organized labor, particularly the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. Not only did organized labor draft the infamous Hayden Rider, but they were able to apply enough pressure upon Congress to delay a vote on the ERA. At one point in the mid-1950s, however, it appeared as if the NWP was beginning to change labor's opinion regarding the ERA. Prior to the 1954 AF of L convention in Los Angeles, the AF of L Executive Council condemned the ERA in its annual report. This report was then presented to the delegates at the beginning of the convention with a recommendation that it be approved. In the meantime, the NWP attempted to get the ERA condemnation statement removed from the report. With the assistance of Arnold Zander, International President of the American Federation of State, County,and Municipal Employees, the NWP succeeded in having the delegates approve a resolution recommending that the AF of L Executive Council make an in-depth study of the Amendment. One year later at the AFL-CIO Merger Convention, Matthew Woll of the AF of L informed Alice Paul that the ERA would not be considered because the two organizations were not in agreement on the subject. In spite of Woll's assurances, the convention delegates did adopt a resolution opposing the Amendment. This resolution ended the 1954 study recommendation, thus perpetuating labor's strong opposition to the ERA.

Progress was slow in the ERA campaign during the 1950s. At the beginning of the second session of the 81st Congress, the Senate scheduled a vote on the Amendment for the second time. Immediately before the vote was taken, Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona attached a rider amendment to the resolution stating that:

> "The provisions of this article shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits, or exemptions now or hereafter conferred by law upon persons of the female sex".

As later revealed, this rider was submitted to Hayden by the American Federation of Labor and several women's organizations opposed to the Amendment. Shortly after the rider was attached to the ERA, the NWP announced its opposition to the measure on the grounds that it would give constitutional support for the idea of protective legislation and prolong the unequal legal status of women in the United States. Despite the Party's opposition, the Senate passed the ERA with the Hayden Rider on January 25, 1950 by a vote of 63 to 19.

When the amended ERA was sent to the House, Rep. Katherine St. George of New York, the ERA's chief sponsor in the House, introduced a discharge petition for the purpose of taking the Amendment out of the Judiciary Committee for an immediate vote by the House. Unlike the Cannon

petition of the early 1940s, it appeared as if St. George would secure the 218 signatures needed for the petition. From the perspective of the NWP, such a development was not desirable since it meant that the ERA with the Hayden Rider could possibly be voted upon, passed, and then sent to the states for ratification. To prevent this situation from occurring, the NWP attempted to delay action on the Amendment. One of the delaying tactics utilized by the Party was a request for a hearing before the Judiciary Committee. While the committee considered this request, Alice Paul delayed the petition further by drafting a substitute for the Hayden Rider stating:

> "This article shall not be construed to impair any rights, benefits, exemptions or protection conferred upon men and women equally, or conferred upon one sex alone when inapplicable to both sexes."

(Paul also included another provision in the original draft stating, "or any special consideration given to women on the grounds of motherhood." This clause was removed at the suggestion of the National Council.) This substitute was submitted to the Judiciary Committee for its consideration. A few months later, the Judiciary Committee, under instruction from chairman Emanuel Celler, rejected the NWP request for a hearing, but promised to make a further study of Paul's substitute rider. In the meantime, St. George had removed the discharge petition from the Speaker's desk at the request of the NWP. Hence, by the end of the session, the NWP had succeeded in preventing the Senate version of the ERA from being considered by the House.

In the 82nd Congress, the ERA was introduced in the House on January 3, 1951 by Rep. St. George (H.J.Res. 52). During this session, the NWP was able to secure 103 co-sponsors of the Amendment in the House. The ERA was referred to the Judiciary Committee, but Celler prevented the measure from being considered. The NWP received another setback in the House during this session when Rep. William T. Byrne of New York, the Judiciary subcommittee chairman in charge of the ERA and a friend of the NWP, died in 1952. Byrne was replaced by Rep. Thomas J. Lane of Massachusetts, an ardent opponent of the ERA.

The ERA was introduced in the Senate on January 8, 1951 by Sen. Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland (S.J.Res. 3). Accompanying O'Conor in this introduction were 27 co-sponsors. The Amendment was favorably reported in the Senate Judiciary subcommittee in April 1951. One month later, the Judiciary Committee issued a favorable report on the ERA by a vote of 7 to 2. Before the vote, the Judiciary Committee added a new section to the Amendment stating that the ERA would become inoperative unless it had been ratified within seven years from the date of its submission to the states. The ERA was then sent to the Democratic Policy Committee for the purpose of arranging a date for the Senate vote. Unfortunately for the NWP, no further action was taken on the Amendment by this committee.

In the 83rd Congress, the ERA was again introduced in the House by Rep. St. George (H.J.Res. 74). During the session, St. George and the NWP were able to secure 123 co-sponsors of the Amendment. Despite this formidable bloc of support, no action was taken on the ERA during the session because Judiciary Committee chairman Celler strongly opposed the measure.

Over in the Senate, the ERA was introduced on February 25, 1953 by Sen. John Marshall Butler of Maryland (S.J.Res. 49). Accompanying Butler in this introduction were 23 co-sponsors. The ERA was referred to a Senate Judiciary subcommittee which quickly approved the measure and sent it to the full committee. Members of the Judiciary Committee considered the Amendment for several weeks and then issued a favorable report to the Senate on May 4, 1953. Following this committee report, Butler assured the NWP and other women's organizations supporting the ERA that he would postpone further action on the measure until the beginning of the second session so that enough votes could be secured for passage of the Amendment without the Hayden Rider. However, while the NWP began interviewing senators on their position regarding the ERA, Sen. William Knowland of California, the Majority Leader, scheduled the Amendment for a vote on July 16, 1953. Butler and the NWP leadership were stunned over this unexpected development. Although they attempted to seek a postponement, Knowland remained firm in his decision to have the Senate vote on the ERA. Just before the vote was taken, Sen. Hayden once again submitted his rider to the ERA without previous consideration by the Judiciary Committee. The Senate debated the measure for only a short time and then passed the Amendment with the Hayden Rider by a vote of 73 to 11. After the vote, the resolution was sent to the House but no further action was taken.

To complicate matters further for the NWP, another version of the ERA was submitted to the Senate following the Hayden Rider vote. This version (S.J.Res. 111) was introduced on August 3, 1953 by Sen. Lester C. Hunt of Wyoming at the request of Ethel Ernest Murrell and the American Women's Council. The main article of the amendment stated that,

> "Whenever in this Constitution the term 'person, persons, people', or any personal pronoun is used the same shall be taken to include both sexes".

In January 1954, this same resolution was introduced in the House by Rep. William H. Harrison of Wyoming (H.J.Res. 339). The NWP strongly objected to the Hunt-Harrison amendment on the grounds that it was too simplistic in form and totally inadequate as a constitutional remedy for legal discriminations against women. Despite the NWP's objections, the timing of the Hunt-Harrison amendment along with the Senate amended version and the House original version of the ERA created a confusing situation on Capitol Hill in terms of assessing the importance of one legislative item over another. The NWP attempted to resolve this dilemma in March 1954 by urging the Senate and the House to postpone further consideration of these resolutions indefinitely. Although several members of the House criticized the NWP for this action, the Senate and House leadership complied with the request and tabled the resolutions in their respective committees.

In the 84th Congress, the ERA was introduced in the House for the fourth time by Rep. St. George (H.J.Res. 82). During the session, St. George and the NWP were able to secure 227 co-sponsors of the Amendment. The ERA was referred to the Judiciary Committee, but Rep. Celler once again refused to permit the committee to consider the measure.

In the Senate, the ERA was introduced in February 1955, by Sen. Butler and 33 co-sponsors. The Amendment was immediately referred to a Judiciary subcommittee headed by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. However, due to pressures brought upon the subcommittee by organizations opposed to the Amendment, no further action was taken on the ERA during the first session. In the second session, a large number of labor organizations and other groups opposed to the Amendment urged the subcommittee to schedule a hearing on the ERA. The subcommittee complied with this request and scheduled a hearing for April 13, 1956. As in previous hearings, the NWP led the contingent of witnesses speaking in behalf of the ERA. Among those ERA proponents testifying at the hearing were Rep. St. George, Emma Guffey Miller, Dorothy Spinks, Ella Werner, Dr. Ella Andrews, Reverend Etta M. Gifford, Genevieve H. Oslund, Ida B. Als, Dr. Rosaline M. Bain, Loretta Hartley, Margaret Hopkins Warrell, Isabella Jones, James McCaskill, and Dr. Marie Timpona. Apparently persuaded by the arguments offered in favor of the Amendment, the subcommittee issued a favorable report on May 3. Eleven days later, the Judiciary Committee unanimously voted to report the ERA to the Senate with a recommendation that the measure be passed. At this point in the session, it seemed as if the ERA would be considered by the Senate before adjournment. Such prospects were further enhanced when Democratic leaders in the Senate assured the NWP that the ERA would be brought to a vote before the conclusion of the session. These assurances proved to be meaningless, however, as the impending vote was prevented when opponents of the ERA attempted to attach the Civil Rights bill, which had failed to be reported by the Judiciary Committee, to the Amendment.

As in the 83rd Congress, a new version of the ERA was introduced in the Senate on January 11, 1955 by Sen. Frank Barrett of Wyoming (S.J.Res. 15). Barrett's resolution was a modification of the Hunt-Harrison substitute amendment which stated,

> "That it is hereby declared to be the sense of Congress that whenever in the Constitution the term 'person', 'persons', or 'people', or any personal pronoun is used, it was intended to include both sexes..."

This particular version, which was introduced as a bill rather than a constitutional amendment, was submitted on behalf of Ethel Ernest Murrell and the American Woman's Council. Fortunately for the NWP, Barrett, a strong supporter of the original ERA, allowed the bill to be tabled in the Judiciary Committee.

In the 85th Congress, the ERA was introduced in the House by Rep. St. George for the fifth time (H.J.Res. 127). During this session, St. George and the NWP were also able to secure 242 co-sponsors of the Amendment. However, because of Emanuel Celler's opposition to the ERA in the Judiciary Committee, no further action was taken on the measure.

The ERA was introduced in the Senate on April 4, 1957 by Sen. Butler for the third time (S.J.Res. 80). Accompanying Butler in this introduction were 38 co-sponsors. The ERA was again referred to the Judiciary Committee headed by Sen. Kefauver. After a series of meetings on the Amendment, the subcommittee issued a favorable report to the Judiciary Committee on August 14, 1957. Two weeks later, the Judiciary Committee concurred with the actions of the subcommittee by issuing a favorable report on the Amendment to the Senate. No further action was taken on the ERA during the first session.

At the beginning of the second session, Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Majority Leader, informed a group of NWP members that a vote on the ERA would be scheduled before the end of February 1958. The NWP responded to this announcement by asking Johnson for a delay so that the Democratic Policy Committee could consider the Amendment and arrange a vote on the matter. Johnson agreed to the delay and thus promptly sent the ERA to the Democratic Policy Committee for further consideration. In June, the committee issued a report stating that the Amendment could be called for a vote at any time before Congress adjourned. Upon receiving this information, the NWP asked Johnson for a second delay so that the Party and other ERA-supporting organizations could secure enough votes for the Amendment and thereby prevent the Senate from adopting the Hayden Rider. Johnson again complied with this request. Finally, in late August, the NWP told Johnson that he could proceed with the vote. However, by the time the NWP had gathered enough support, the AFL-CIO and other labor organizations were able to persuade the Democratic leadership to postpone the ERA vote indefinitely. Hence, no further action was taken on the ERA during the second session.

In the first session of the 86th Congress, the ERA was again introduced in the House on January 7, 1959 by Rep. St. George (H.J.Res. 28). During this session, St. George and the NWP were able to secure 258 co-sponsors of the Amendment. Despite this vast amount of support, Rep. Celler still refused to allow the Judiciary Committee to consider the Amendment.

The ERA was introduced in the Senate on March 9, 1959 by Senators William Langer of North Dakota and Thomas Dodd of Connecticut (S.J.Res. 69). The Amendment was referred to a Judiciary subcommittee for study and consideration. On April 28, 1959, the subcommittee issued a favorable report on the ERA. Three weeks later, on May 19, the Judiciary Committee also submitted a favorable report to the Senate by a vote of 9 to 3. No further action was taken during this first session, although Johnson promised the NWP leaders that he would schedule a vote in the Senate as soon as the Party had secured enough votes for passage of the Amendment.

Besides the ERA, the NWP also took an active interest in other matters pertaining to women's rights in the 1950s. One of the pieces of legislation vital to the interests of the NWP was the Civil Rights bill of 1956 (H.R. 627). In July 1956, the NWP urged Rep. Gordon McDonough of California to include references to the word "sex" in the Civil Rights Bill. More specifically, the NWP asked McDonough to add the word "sex" to Section 103 of the bill which called for the establishment of a commission to investigate civil rights violations. As the legislation was originally worded, this section included references to color, race, religion, and national origin only. After McDonough introduced this amendment on July 17, the House debated the issue for three days. Speaking on behalf of the amendment were Representatives McDonough, Howard W. Smith of Virginia, Edward T. Miller of Maryland, Iris Blitch of Georgia, James Tumulty of New Jersey, Asher L. Burdick of North Dakota, and Katherine St. George of New York. As anticipated, Emanuel Celler led the opposition in this debate. Accompanying Celler in opposing this amendment were Representatives Kenneth Keating of New York, Charles Halleck of Indiana, and Edna Kelly of New York. On July 19, the debate ended and the House adopted the amendment by a vote of 115 to 83.

In an attempt to prevent discriminations against women employees, the NWP unsuccessfully campaigned for the inclusion of sex provisions within the regulations established by the President's Committee on Government Contracts in the mid-1950s. Established in April 1954, the President's Committee issued regulations for government contractors and subcontractors which prohibited discrimination against any employee or job applicant on the basis of race, religion, color or natural origin. The committee did not issue any regulations pertaining to sex discrimination. In fact, during the debate on the various regulations, the committee discussed the possibility of including the word "sex" in the regulations. It was decided, however, that the inclusion of sex provisions would make the enforcement of the other criteria extremely difficult. Consequently, the committee proceeded to issue three Executive Orders outlining the regulations for government contracts and government employment. The first order, No. 10557 for September 3, 1954, issued regulations pertaining to contractors and sub-contractors. The second order, No. 10577 for November 22, 1954, issued regulations prohibiting employment discrimination in the federal Civil Service. The last order, No. 10590 for January 18, 1955, established a "President's Committee on Government Employment Policy" for the purpose of administering programs to protect government employees from discriminatory actions.

In response to these Executive Orders, the NWP conducted a campaign to have employees working on government contracts as well as government employees protected against sex discrimination. In a series of meetings with congressmen and administrative officials, NWP members attacked the regulations for not being applicative to women. The NWP encouraged congressional supporters of the Eisenhower Administration to send letters to Vice President Richard Nixon, chairman of the contracts and employment committees, requesting that the regulations include provisions against sex discrimination. Party members also appealed to James P. Mitchell, Secretary of Labor, and Mary Leopold, Director of the

Women's Bureau, for consideration of the sex provision issue. All of these efforts, however, did not alter the Administration's position regarding the sex provisions. Not until the mid-1960s would an executive agency issue regulations prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in government employment or employment in government-related projects.

1960s and 1970s

With the emergence of the modern feminist movement in the 1960s and 1970s, the NWP became less influential in terms of formulating policy and directing the lobbying campaign for equal rights. Two major explanations can be offered for this recent development. First, as already stated, new women's organizations were established during this period which eventually assumed a dominant position in the woman's movement. Some of these new national groups included Women United, Women's Equity Action League, National Organization for Women, and the National Women's Political Caucus. Not only did these organizations bring large numbers of women into their ranks, but they advocated a variety of principles and political objectives beyond the NWP's goal of equal rights. Some of the issues dealt with by these organizations were family planning and birth control, abortion rights, equal employment opportunities, demands for a fair presentation of woman's image in the media and education, and the demand for alternative roles for women.

A second explanation for the NWP's decline in influence can be found within the Party itself. During this period, the NWP had a membership of only a few hundred members. Furthermore, the Party never conducted any membership drives during these years, thus causing additional decline in the Party ranks. Along with the membership problems was a lack of funds to carry on an intensive lobbying campaign for equal rights. Since there was also no active fund raising during this period, the NWP was forced to continue the ERA campaign and maintain the Belmont House on contributions from wealthy members and bequests from deceased members. Evidence of the Party's reliance upon bequests was revealed in its utilization of a $10,000 legacy given by J. Marjorie Cook. The NWP used this money to conduct its final campaign for the passage of the ERA. Nevertheless, one should realize that, despite this transition in the woman's movement and the decline of the NWP, the Party did play an important role in working for the passage of the ERA and other legislation affecting the status of women.

In the 1960s and 1970s, the NWP was led by four national chairmen, including Emma Guffey Miller (1960-1964), Mary E. Birckhead (1965-1969), Marjorie R. Longwell (1969-1971), and Elizabeth L. Chittick (1971-1975). It should be pointed out that Emma Guffey Miller and Elizabeth L. Chittick were elected president of the NWP during this period. Miller served as president from 1965 to 1970 and Chittick has been president since 1975. The Party also held three conventions during this period. The conventions occurred in January 1960, May 1965, and December 1969-January 1970. All of these conventions were held at the Belmont House.

After many years of vigorous lobbying, short-term successes, bitter frustrations, and endless disappointments, the ERA was finally adopted by Congress in 1972 without any protective or qualifying riders. This tremendous victory for the NWP and the woman's movement was achieved largely because of the widespread support given to the Amendment by the major political parties and women's organizations. From the standpoint of the political parties, the NWP was able to secure ERA planks in virtually all of the party platforms during this period. The only time in which the NWP was unable to secure an ERA plank was in the 1964 Democratic platform when a vague pledge for equality was attached to a specific endorsement of equal pay for women workers. The NWP was also successful in securing support for the Amendment from every Presidential candidate during this period.

The ERA was also supported by many women's organizations in the 1960s and 1970s. Not only did most of the new women's organizations work for the passage of the Amendment in Congress, but several long-term opponents of the NWP finally endorsed the ERA. Among the rival organizations which began to work for the passage of the ERA in the early 1970s were the American Association of University Women and the National League of Women Voters.

Despite such widespread support, organized labor, particularly the AFL-CIO, continued to oppose the Amendment throughout this period. The AFL-CIO still based its opposition on the grounds that the ERA would eliminate all protective labor laws for women. Other labor groups, however, disagreed with the AFL-CIO on this proposition and thus helped to end the perception that all major labor organizations were opposed to the Amendment. Two of the largest labor organizations which assisted in the lobbying campaign for the ERA were the United Automobile Workers and the American Federation of State, County, and Municipal Employees.

For most of the 1960s, the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department and the various Presidential commissions investigating the status of women joined many labor organizations in opposing the ERA. Historically, the Women's Bureau had waged a long and bitter fight against the ERA and the NWP. During the 1960s, Esther Peterson, the director of the Women's Bureau under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, continued this opposition on the grounds that the ERA would undermine many of the legislative achievements made in the interest of women and thus hinder the advancement of women in the United States. It is interesting to note that the Women's Bureau also opposed Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 which prohibited discrimination in employment on the basis of sex.

The President's Commission on the Status of Women also opposed the ERA during the 1960s. Established in December 1961 by President Kennedy, this commission was required to investigate the legal, social, economic, and political status of women and to offer recommendations to the President on ways in which women could become equal partners with men in American society. Immediately after the commission was formed, hearings were held on the ERA. Nina Horton Avery and Anita Pollitzer

represented the NWP at these hearings and testified, along with other organizations, in support of the Amendment. The commission used this testimony and its own research findings to develop a report on American women. The report, which was sent to President Kennedy in 1963, opposed the ERA on the grounds that it was not needed at that particular time in American history. Subsequent reports issued by the Citizens' Advisory Council on the Status of Women and the Interdepartmental Committee on the Status of Women in the 1960s repeated this opposition to the Amendment. The ERA was not endorsed by a Presidential commission until April 1970 when the Task Force on Women's Rights and Responsibilities endorsed the Amendment in its first report to President Nixon.

Although the ERA was supported by numerous organizations in the 1960s, congressional action on the Amendment during this decade was slow and virtually unproductive. From the second session of the 86th Congress in 1960 until the end of the 90th Congress in 1968, the ERA did not move out of the House Judiciary Committee because of Rep. Emanuel Celler's opposition to the measure. During this period, the ERA was introduced in the House by three principal sponsors, including Representatives Katherine St. George of New York (H.J.Res. 21 on January 3, 1961; H.J.Res. 54 on January 9, 1963), Catherine May of Washington (H.J.Res. 347 on February 24, 1965; H.J.Res. 163 on January 17, 1967), and Martha Griffiths of Michigan (H.J.Res. 216 on January 21, 1965; H.J.Res. 52 on January 10, 1967). With the assistance of the NWP, these sponsors were able to secure many co-sponsors of the Amendment during each session. Nevertheless, despite such support, Celler's authoritarian control over the Judiciary Committee prevented the ERA from being considered.

In the Senate, movement on the ERA was also sluggish although the Judiciary Committee did issue favorable reports during this period. On July 2, 1960, the fourth vote on the ERA was taken by the Senate. Before the roll was called for the vote, Sen. Carl Hayden of Arizona once again introduced his rider to the ERA. The Senate debated the rider for several hours and then passed the ERA with the rider by an overwhelming majority. Sensing the problems which had been created by the Hayden Rider in 1950 and 1953, Sen. John Marshall Butler of Maryland, the ERA's chief sponsor in the Senate, resubmitted the Amendment to the Judiciary Committee in order to prevent further action from being taken in the House before the end of the session. Fortunately for the NWP, the Judiciary Committee tabled the ERA for the remainder of the session.

From 1961 to 1968, the ERA was introduced in the Senate by two principal sponsors, Senators Gale W. McGee of Wyoming (S.J.Res. 142 on September 22, 1961; S.J.Res. 45 on February 18, 1963) and Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota (S.J.Res. 85 on May 24, 1965; S.J.Res. 54 on March 13, 1967). For each of these sessions, the sponsors and the NWP were able to secure numerous co-sponsors of the Amendment. Such support proved valuable in the Judiciary Committee which issued favorable

reports on the ERA in each session. In the Democratic Policy Committee and the Senate as a whole, however, the NWP failed to gather enough votes in these sessions to pass the ERA without the Hayden Rider. Hence, the Amendment remained in the Judiciary Committee with no additional action being taken.

In the 91st Congress, the ERA was jointly introduced in the House by Rep. Griffiths (H.J.Res. 264 on January 16, 1969) and Rep. May (H.J.Res. 51 on January 3, 1969) for the second time. During this session, the NWP and these sponsors were able to secure over 300 pledges of support for the Amendment. When the ERA was referred to the Judiciary Committee, the NWP and other women's organizations urged Celler to allow the measure to be considered by the committee. As expected, Celler again refused to comply with the women's wishes and so the ERA remained in the committee for the remainder of the first session and half of the second session.

Aggravated over Celler's delaying tactics, Griffiths finally introduced a discharge petition on June 11, 1970 in the hopes of allowing the House to consider the ERA without Judiciary Committee approval. By July 20, the petition had the necessary 218 signatures, thus enabling the House to begin its debate on the Amendment. During the debate, numerous riders and amendments to the ERA were introduced by opponents of the legislation, particularly Rep. Charles Wiggins of California. Each amendment and rider was rejected by the House during its deliberations. Finally, on August 10, the House passed the ERA without any riders by a vote of 350 to 15. The Amendment which was adopted by the House did not contain any seven-year time limit on the ratification process. The ERA did contain a section which stated that the Amendment would be implemented one year after ratification by the states.

In the Senate, the ERA was introduced by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota and Sen. John G. Tower of Texas (S.J.Res. 61 on February 28, 1969). The Amendment was referred to the Judiciary Committee whereupon Sen. James O. Eastland of Mississippi, the committee chairman, sent the measure to the Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments headed by Sen. Birch Bayh of Indiana. No further action was taken on the ERA by the subcommittee during the first session and the first four months of the second session. In May 1970, the subcommittee held hearings on the Amendment. Representing the NWP at these hearings were Butler Franklin and Margery Leonard. Two months later, the subcommittee issued a favorable report on the ERA to the Judiciary Committee.

Prior to the Judiciary Committee's consideration of the ERA in August, the House submitted its version of the Amendment to the Senate. Opponents of the ERA, fearing the possibility that the Amendment might be passed before the end of the session, urged Eastland to schedule committee hearings. Eastland reluctantly complied with this request and scheduled the hearings for September. The NWP members who testified at the hearings were Alice Paul and Caruthers Berger. Professor Herbert Alexander of the George Washington University Law School also testified on behalf of the Party. Following the hearings, the Judiciary Committee issued a favorable report on the ERA to the Senate.

Although a favorable report had been sent to the Senate, there was still disagreement among Judiciary Committee members and other senators as to the proper wording of the ERA. Evidence of this conflict over the wording was revealed in the large number of amendments introduced by various senators after the Judiciary Committee issued its report on the ERA. Some of the amendments were introduced in order to delay consideration of the ERA by the Senate. Prominent among the delaying amendments was the Ervin amendment upholding existing law which exempted women from the military draft and the Baker amendment guaranteeing the right of non-denominational prayer in public places. On October 14, Senators Birch Bayh of Indiana and Marlow Cook of Kentucky also proposed a substitute amendment which utilized the wording of the 14th Amendment. The NWP and other women's organizations opposed these amendments and asked that the Senate adopt the ERA in the form passed by the House in August. Despite the Party's lobbying on behalf of the House version, the Senate could not agree on the proper wording of the Amendment and thus no vote was taken before the end of the session.

At the beginning of the 92nd Congress, the ERA was introduced again in the House by Rep. Griffiths (H.J.Res. 208 on January 26, 1971). The wording of the ERA was changed slightly to accommodate a number of co-sponsors in the House and Senate and many of the national women's organizations. The main equality article of the Amendment was unchanged, but the seven-year ratification time limit and a two-year enactment clause were included in the Griffiths resolution. During the first session, Griffiths was able to secure over 300 co-sponsors of the ERA. Another Amendment was also introduced in the House by Rep. Tom Bevill of Alabama (H.J.Res. 35 on January 22, 1971). This particular version of the ERA had the same wording as the Griffiths resolution which was passed by the House in the 91st Congress. On February 19, 1971, the National Council of the NWP endorsed the Bevill resolution over the new Griffiths resolution.

These two major resolutions along with a multitude of other resolutions introduced by House co-sponsors were referred to the Judiciary Committee where it appeared as if Celler would again block any action on the ERA. On this occasion, however, the NWP and other women's organizations were able to persuade Celler to refer the ERA to a subcommmittee whose chairman was an Amendment supporter, Rep. Don Edwards of California. In late March and early April, the subcommittee scheduled hearings on the ERA. The NWP members testifying at these hearings were Margaret Ramey and Margery Leonard. Unlike the other witnesses at these hearings who supported the time limit compromises in the Griffiths resolution, Ramey and Leonard criticized the time limit provisions and asked that the subcommittee report the Bevill resolution to the Judiciary Committee. In May, the subcommittee rejected the NWP proposal and, instead, issued a favorable report on the Griffiths resolution.

The Judiciary Committee studied the ERA for several weeks. During this time, Celler attempted to prevent the committee from taking a vote on the ERA. When Griffiths and other representatives threatened to take the Amendment to the floor by way of the discharge petition, Celler reluctantly agreed to call for a committee vote. On June 22, the Judiciary

Committee issued a favorable report on the ERA by a vote of 32 to 3. Unfortunately for the NWP and other women's organizations, another protective rider was attached to the ERA in the committee report. This rider was submitted by Rep. Wiggins and it stated that:

> "This article shall not impair the validity of any law of the United States which exempts a person from compulsory military service or any other law of the United States or of any State which reasonably promotes the health and safety of the people."

Because of the Wiggins amendment, 14 members of the Judiciary Committee filed a separate minority report in favor of the Griffiths resolution as it was originally introduced. Another minority report opposing the ERA was filed by Representatives Celler, Edward Hutchinson of Michigan and David Dennis of Indiana.

The House did not begin its consideration of the Amendment until early October. During the debate, proponents of both the Griffiths resolution and the Wiggins amendment offered impressive arguments concerning the proper constitutional wording for the ERA. When the debate concluded on October 12, the House voted in favor of the Griffiths resolution without the Wiggins amendment. The House vote on the Amendment was 354 to 23.

In the Senate, the ERA was introduced by Senators Bayh (S.J.Res. 8 on January 25, 1971) and Cook (S.J.Res. 9 on January 25, 1971). These resolutions were similar to the Griffiths resolution which was introduced in the House. Another resolution based on the Bevill proposal in the House was introduced by Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana (S.J.Res. 79 on April 1, 1971). Like the Bevill resolution, the Hartke resolution received the support of the NWP's National Council. These three resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee whereupon Sen. Eastland again sent the measures to Bayh's Subcommittee on Constitutional Amendments. No action was taken by the subcommittee while the House was considering the Amendment. After the Griffiths resolution was approved by the House in October, the Judiciary subcommittee began its consideration of the ERA. The subcommittee studied several proposals, and on November 22, issued a favorable report on a substitute protective amendment submitted by Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina. The Ervin proposal, which passed the subcommittee by a narrow margin of 6 to 4, stated that neither the federal nor the state governments shall make any legal distinction between the rights and responsibilities of men and women except on the basis of "physiological or functional differences".

The subcommittee vote not only brought numerous protests from the NWP and other women's organizations, but it prompted Ervin and other senators to introduce additional protective amendments for consideration by the Judiciary Committee. As in the 91st Congress, many of these amendments were introduced as a way of delaying further action on the ERA. This strategy was not successful, however, as the Judiciary Committee quickly considered each proposal before taking a final vote on

the Amendment. On February 29, 1972, the Judiciary Committee rejected the Ervin amendments and, instead, issued a favorable report on the Griffiths resolution by a vote of 14 to 1. The ERA was then sent to the Senate for its consideration. After several weeks of debate, the Amendment was finally approved on March 22 by a vote of 84 to 8.

In other legislation affecting the status of women, the NWP was successful in securing sex provisions in Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The Party's work on the Civil Rights Act began in July 1963 after the bill was introduced in the House. On July 9, President Kennedy held a special meeting with 250 to 300 representatives of women's organizations to discuss the merits of the civil rights bill. Nina Horton Avery represented the NWP at this meeting. Kennedy described each provision of the bill in great detail, but he did not offer any explanation as to why there was no protection against sex discrimination in the legislation. Avery pointed this weakness out to the President and later to Lee C. White, Special Assistant Counsel to the President. Although Kennedy and White seemed receptive to the idea of including sex provisions within the civil rights bill, the White House did not take any action on the proposal.

Meanwhile in the House, Alice Paul and Caruthers Berger met with many representatives for the purpose of discussing the sex provision idea. Specifically, Paul and Berger wanted the word "sex" included in all of the titles to the civil rights bill, especially in Title VII which prohibited discrimination in employment. Of all the House members contacted by Paul and Berger, Rep. Howard W. Smith of Virginia seemed to be the most interested in introducing amendments to provide protection against sex discrimination. On February 8, 1964, Smith introduced the sex amendments during the debate on the civil rights bill in the House. Seventeen members of the House spoke in favor of the sex amendment, including Representatives John Dowdy of Texas, Frances P. Bolton of Ohio, and Martha Griffiths of Michigan. Opposing these amendments in the debate were six representatives, including Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York and Rep. Edith Green of Oregon. A vote was taken on all of the sex amendments on February 10. The House defeated every amendment except the sex provisions in Title VII which the NWP especially wanted adopted. The vote on the Title VII provision was 168 to 133 in favor of the amendment.

After the civil rights bill was sent to the Senate, Paul and Berger formed an emergency NWP committee to help maintain the Title VII provisions in the Senate version of the bill. Unlike the House, the Senate was considerably more responsive to the needs of the NWP. During the debate on the civil rights bill, five senators introduced amendments retaining the sex discrimination provision in Title VII. The Senators introducing these amendments were Jack Miller of Iowa, Mike Mansfield of Montana, Everett Dirksen of Illinois, Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, and Thomas Kuchel of California. Although the opposition lobbied vigorously against this proposal, the Senate eventually passed the Title VII provisions as part of the civil rights bill on July 2, 1964.

No sooner had the Civil Rights Act been enacted when opponents of the NWP attempted to repeal the Title VII provisions. On July 26, 1965, Rep. Augustus Hawkins of California introduced the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1965. This legislation was designed to repeal Title VII although the sex provisions established in the Civil Rights Act were to be maintained. Despite the fact that sex discrimination would be prohibited in the Hawkins bill, the NWP opposed the legislation on the grounds that this protection was not as strong as the protection guaranteed in Title VII. Nevertheless, the Hawkins bill was referred to the Education and Labor Committee under the chairmanship of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York. On August 3, the committee issued a favorable report on the bill to the House. The bill was then placed on the voting calendar, but no further action was taken during the first session of the 89th Congress. In April 1966, the Hawkins bill was finally brought to the floor of the House for a vote. Before the vote was taken, NWP members lobbied for the retention of Title VII in the Hawkins legislation. The Party's efforts were rewarded as the House approved the bill with Title VII remaining in the Civil Rights Act.

When the Hawkins bill was sent over to the Senate, opposition to Title VII was already quite prevalent. Evidence of this opposition was revealed in March 1966 when Sen. Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania introduced the same legislation that Hawkins had submitted to the House in the previous year. Nevertheless, despite such opposition, the NWP continued to lobby for the retention of Title VII in the Hawkins bill. Once again, the lobbying campaign proved successful as Title VII of the Civil Rights Act was retained in the Senate version of the Equal Employment Opportunity Act.

WORLD WOMAN'S PARTY

The World Woman's Party (WWP) was founded by Alice Paul in November 1938. The purpose of this organization, which served as the international counterpart to the NWP, was to advance the status of women throughout the world and to promote the recognition and establishment of equality without distinction as to sex. During its most active period from 1938 to 1953, the WWP attempted to raise the status of women around the world through its work with the International Labor Organization, Inter-American Commission of Women, and the United Nations. The WWP was led during this period by Alice Paul (chairman, 1938-1942, 1945-1949, honorary chairman and founder, 1949-1953), Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence (president, 1939-1951), and Louise C. A. Van Eeghen (chairman, 1950-1953). Like the NWP's state chapters, the WWP established national chapters in such countries as Australia, Austria, Chile, China, Colombia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Ireland, The Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Puerto Rico, Sweden, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia. The membership of the WWP was increased in 1940 when Equal Rights International merged with the Party. As a result of this merger, the organization was renamed the World Woman's Party for Equal Rights. Other women's organizations also supported the WWP's objective of international equality during the 1940s and early 1950s. Among these organizations were the Schoolwomen's Council of Los Angeles, United States; Women's Club of Winnipeg, Canada; Women's Economic Club, Cuba; the Women's Medical Association of New York, United States; The American Woman's Club of Calgary, Canada; Societe d'Estudes Africanes, France; Feministak Egyesulete, Hungary; The Six Point Group, England; Dolgazo Mok Clubja, Hungary; Polish Association of Women Lawyers, Poland; and the Entente Cardiale des Femmes, France.

The WWP's political program began in June 1939 when a deputation of WWP members met with John C. Winant, Director of the International Labor Organization, and Dr. Edmond Schulthess, President of the International Labor Conference, to discuss the possibility of having certain equality provisions included in the ILO constitution. Attending this meeting on behalf of the WWP were Alice Paul, Erica Butler Bowdon, Marie Lenoël, Louise C. A. Van Eeghen, Lydie Kretchmar, Dorothy Evans, Helene Romniciano, Eugenie Meller, Lenore Caspedes, and Henrietta Hart. The deputation urged Winant and Schulthess to have the ILO incorporate the following two provisions in its constitution: (1) a provision requiring all ILO conventions to be established on the basis of equal rights for men and women; and (2) a provision requiring all ILO delegations to have both men and women representatives. In response to this request, Winant and Schulthess stated their support for the provisions and promised to take action on them at the International Labor Conference.

Shortly after this meeting, the WWP received encouraging news when nine delegates and advisers to the International Labor Conference sent a letter to Schulthess reiterating the Party's demand for the two equality provisions. Schulthess promptly transmitted this letter to the Governing Board of the ILO, but no action was taken on the matter. In 1941, Alice Paul and Edna S. Capewell attempted to bring this proposal

to the attention of the International Labor Conference for the second time. Worker delegates from China and New Zealand introduced resolutions in support of the equality provisions, but no action was taken on the measures.

On August 18, 1939, the WWP was officially dedicated in a lavish ceremony at the Party's headquarters in Geneva. This festive occasion attracted many international feminists and representatives from the League of Nations and the ILO. The ceremony, which was carried to the United States over NBC Radio, opened with short speeches by Alice Paul, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Madame Wellington Koo, Rosalla Charrere, and Lida Augusta Heymann. One of the highlights of the dedication ceremony was a colorful pageant honoring the achievements of women and proclaiming the goal of universal equality for women. Directed by Marie Moore Forrest, this pageant included a parade of women from all nations, dressed in native costume and marching to folk songs from their respective countries. The ceremony concluded with special music by Grace Moore, an American opera star, and Madame Novello Davies of the Royal Welch Ladies' Choir of England.

During the first two years of World War II, the WWP had to put aside its political work for equal rights and assist European feminists and their families who had fled from the Nazis. The Party's headquarters in the Villa Bartholini at Geneva became a refugee center for numerous WWP members and other European women. The WWP was not only able to offer temporary shelter to these refugees, but they were able to assist the refugees in securing passports, guaranteeing safe passage to the United States, finding employment and permanent residence, and resolving many legal problems pertaining to citizenship status. While this refugee work had given practical expression to the WWP's belief in the importance of solidarity among women, the Party's efforts were plagued by many problems. Telephone and telegraph connections between Switzerland and other countries were suspended for many weeks due to Nazi interference. The WWP was unable to send letters out of Switzerland for several months because of the tight censorship laws being imposed by the Nazis. There were also numerous occasions when it was impossible for an NWP member from France, Belgium, or Holland to cross the Swiss border and attend Party functions. By the spring of 1941, these problems had become so immense that the WWP was forced to terminate its refugee operations and transfer its headquarters to Washington for the remainder of the war.

In April 1945, several members of the WWP joined an NWP delegation in campaigning for equal rights at the United Nations Conference in San Francisco. Attending the conference from the WWP and NWP were Nora Stanton Barney, Alice Morgan Wright, Edith Goode, Anita Pollitzer, Margaret C. Williams, and Perle Mesta. The purpose of this convention was to establish a set of principles and an organizational structure for the United Nations. At the conference, the WWP-NWP delegation sought to obtain consultant status for the various sessions and to secure numerous equality provisions in the United Nations Charter, such as equal political and civil rights for women, equal representation of men and women in all UN sub-organizations, equal representation in all delegations to the UN, and equal rights in all UN treaties and conventions.

Regarding the matter of obtaining consultant status at the conference, Alice Morgan Wright and Edith Goode sent a letter to Secretary of State Edward Stettinius on April 28 requesting consultant status for the WWP and NWP. In their letter, Wright and Goode pointed out that these two organizations deserved consultant status because of its leadership in the campaign for equal rights for women. When Stettinius failed to respond to this request, Wright and Goode sent another request to him on May 8. After receiving this second request, Stettinius refused to grant the WWP and NWP consultant status. Nevertheless, despite this rejection, it should be pointed out that the WWP and NWP were allowed to participate in certain consultant meetings throughout the conference.

The joint WWP-NWP delegation was much more successful in securing equal rights provisions in the United Nations Charter than in receiving consultant status. Immediately after the conference convened, the WWP-NWP delegation began an extensive lobbying campaign for the equality provisions. Party members held numerous meetings with various national delegations on the equal rights matter. In addition to these meetings, WWP and NWP members sent many letters and telegrams to leading officials at the conference stressing the need for equal rights in the proposed Charter. One major obstacle in the WWP-NWP lobbying campaign was Virginia Gildersleeve, a member of the United States delegation and a prominent figure in the American Association of University Women. On May 2, Gildersleeve, a staunch opponent of the ERA, informed several WWP-NWP members that she was not sympathetic with the equality campaign. Not to be completely defeated by this opposition, the WWP-NWP delegation decided to apply pressure upon Gildersleeve by having Dr. Bertha Lutz, a delegate from Brazil, and Minerva Bernardino, a delegate from the Dominican Republic, talk with the American delegate and persuade her to change her mind. The strategy worked perfectly as Gildersleeve announced on May 4 that she and the entire United States delegation would support the WWP-NWP equality campaign.

After receiving this encouraging endorsement from the American delegation, the WWP-NWP members began working with other women consultants and delegates on the drafting of the equality provisions for the United Nations Charter. On May 4, the women consultants and delegates to the conference met to establish a drafting committee for the purpose of incorporating the principle of equal rights in the Charter. The women chosen for the committee were Jessie Street of Australia, Dr. Bertha Lutz of Brazil, and Lafell Dickinson and Margaret Hickey of the United States. After several meetings, the drafting committee announced that equality provisions would be sought in four sections of the Charter pertaining to the purposes of the United Nations, representation in the United Nations, promotion of human rights, and the development of the trusteeship system. These equality provisions were then sent to the proper committees which were empowered to draft the Charter.

For several weeks in May and early June, the WWP-NWP delegation lobbied vigorously for the equality provisions with committee members and other United Nations officials. On June 15, the United Nations Charter was finally adopted with equal rights provisions being included in six different sections of the document. Equality provisions were included in the following

sections: (1) the Preamble, which affirmed the principle of equal rights as one of the fundamental human rights; (2) Chapter I, Article 1, Section 3, which promoted respect for rights without distinction as to sex; (3) Chapter III, Article 8, which guaranteed equal representation by men and women in the various United Nations organizations; (4) Chapter IV, Article 13, Section 1(b), which promoted international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational, and health fields without distinction as to sex; (5) Chapter IX, Article 55, Section (C), which promoted universal respect for human rights without distinction as to sex; and (6) Chapter XII, Article 76, Section (C), which stated that the basic objectives of the trusteeship system shall be the promotion of respect for human rights without distinction as to sex. From the perspective of the WWP and NWP, the inclusion of these equality provisions in the United Nations Charter was a tremendous victory. Alice Paul adequately expressed the feelings of the WWP and NWP regarding the Charter when she stated that:

> "This is indeed a day for rejoicing for all who are striving for a better position for women....We must now do all in our power to see that our own nation follows the leadership given at San Francisco and make equality of rights for men and women a living reality in our country."

Towards the end of the San Francisco Conference, the delegates discussed the need for various organizations to assist in the implementation of the United Nations Charter. During these meetings, the WWP urged Dr. Bertha Lutz of Brazil to introduce a motion calling for the establishment of a commission on the status of women. Lutz complied with this request and introduced the motion before the conference adjourned. Nearly all of the nations represented at the conference supported the Lutz resolution, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain. The American and British delegations felt that issues pertaining to women should be considered by the Human Rights Commission. Nevertheless, despite this opposition, the Lutz resolution was overwhelmingly approved by the conference delegates.

At the first United Nations' General Assembly in London in January 1946, the United States and Great Britain continued to oppose the women's commission on the grounds that women's issues should not be separated from the issues pertaining to human rights. During the Assembly session, the WWP attempted to counteract this opposition and help preserve the women's commission. Among those WWP members lobbying at the Assembly session were Amelia Himes Walker, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Betty Gram Swing, and Lady Lillian Pascoe-Rutter. On January 31, 1946, these WWP members met with Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar of India, President of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The purpose of this meeting was to persuade Mudaliar to support the women's commission during the Assembly session. Besides the WWP delegation, Mudaliar heard pleas on behalf of the women's commission from Mrs. Billington Greig, Monica Whately, and Dorothy Lapage, all of England. Mudaliar responded to the WWP requests by pledging his complete support for the commission on the status of women.

Mudaliar's support was not sufficient to preserve the women's commission as an independent organization under the jurisdiction of the Economic and Social Council. During the Assembly debates, Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic and Prime Minister Peter Fraser of New Zealand introduced resolutions which sought to preserve the women's commission as an independent organization. These resolutions were strongly opposed, however, by the British and American delegations, particularly Eleanor Roosevelt who was expected to become the chairman of the Human Rights Commission. After several days of intense debate and lobbying, the British and American delegations were successful in defeating the Bernardino-Fraser resolutions. As an alternative to these resolutions, the Assembly adopted another measure on February 16, 1946 which called for the establishment of a women's sub-commission under the jurisdiction of the Human Rights Commission.

Not to be completely defeated by this new development, the WWP continued to work for the creation of an independent women's commission at the first meeting of the Sub-Commission on the Status of Women. The sub-commission met at Hunter College in New York City from April 29, to May 13, 1946. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Bodil Begtrup of Denmark, the sub-commission met to discuss the fundamental principles of the organization, the scope of the work to be undertaken by the organization, and the composition of the organization. During the sub-commission sessions, Alice Paul lobbied vigorously in support of a full commission status for the organization. Apparently impressed with Paul's arguments on this subject and other issues relating to equal rights, the sub-commission proceeded to draft a strong report advocating the elevation of the sub-commission to a full commission and supporting a set of objectives which called for equal rights in political, civil, economic, and cultural activities. This report was then sent to the Human Rights Commission for its consideration.

The Human Rights Commission studied the sub-commission report for approximately two weeks. During the commission's deliberations, Eleanor Roosevelt, the commission chairman and an ardent opponent of the NWP and WWP, stated that the report should be returned to the sub-commission for further study because it was too ambitious in its request for full commission status and its objective of seeking equal rights for women. Realizing that Roosevelt's suggestion would delay the work of the sub-commission indefinitely, Mrs. Bodil Begtrup, the sub-commission chairman, took the report directly to the Economic and Social Council for its consideration on May 28, 1946. In this unprecedented move, Begtrup urged the Economic and Social Council to accept the sub-commission's report and raise the sub-commission to full commission status. The Economic and Social Council discussed the sub-commission report for several weeks. During this time, Alice Paul and other WWP members held numerous meetings with Economic and Social Council delegates from the United States and Great Britain. From the United States delegation, Paul received rather surprising assurances from John G. Winant that the United States would recommend acceptance of the sub-commission's report. Apparently, Winant had not been sufficiently persuaded by Roosevelt and her supporters to delay action on the report. From the British delegation, Nina Broderick

Price and Amelia Himes Walker received similar assurances that Great Britain would accept the sub-commission's report. On June 21, 1946, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar brought the sub-commission's report to the floor of the Economic and Social Council for a vote. As promised, the United States delegation asked that the Economic and Social Council accept the report and its recommendations. The Economic and Social Council complied with the American request and raised the sub-commission to full commission status.

In August 1946, the WWP sent Iris Rogers and her daughter to the Paris Peace Conference to ask that the conference be delayed until women were seated in the various national delegations. At the conference, Rogers delivered the WWP's request to Secretary of State James Byrnes and other leaders of the respective national delegations. Officers of the WWP who assisted in the drafting of this request were Rogers, Alice Paul, Maria C. Heldring Bye, Edith Goode, Katherine Boyle, Welthy Honsinger Fisher, Alice Morgan Wright, Nora Stanton Barney, and Dr. Anka Soubbotich. The conference delegates offered to study the proposal, but no definite action was taken on the matter.

In December 1946, several WWP members attended the second session of the United Nations' General Assembly in New York and attempted to secure a resolution calling upon all member nations to establish equal political rights for women. Among the WWP members working for this resolution were Alice Paul, Betty Gram Swing, Dr. Anka Soubbotich, and Maria C. Heldring Bye. The WWP persuaded Mr. Bogdil Begtrup, chairman of the United Nations' Commission on the Status of Women, to introduce the resolution through the Danish delegation. Begtrup's resolution stated that:

> "all Member States which have not already done so, adopt measures necessary to fulfill the purposes and ends of the Charter in this respect by granting women the same political rights as men..."

After the resolution was introduced, the General Assembly debated the measure for three days. Finally, on December 11, the Assembly adopted the resolution by an overwhelming majority.

One of the most important achievements in the history of the WWP was its work on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The idea for an international "bill of rights" was first presented to the United Nations' General Assembly in 1946 by the Panamanian delegation. Included within the Panamanian version of the bill of rights were references guaranteeing equal rights for women and prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex. The General Assembly decided to submit the Panamanian draft to the Human Rights Commission for its consideration.

The Human Rights Commission, under the leadership of Eleanor Roosevelt, began its deliberations on the international bill of rights in January 1947. At the opening session of the commission, Roosevelt suggested that all references pertaining to women be omitted from the bill of rights. Hansa Mehta, a commission member from India, disagreed with Roosevelt on this point. Mehta insisted that the proposed bill of rights should contain a guarantee of equal rights for women. After considerable

debate on the subject, the Human Rights Commission adopted a report on February 10, 1947 which stated that the Economic and Social Council should establish a drafting committee for the purpose of writing the international bill of rights.

The Economic and Social Council quickly complied with the commission's request and formed a drafting committee consisting of representatives from eight nations. The drafting committee met at Lake Success, New York in June 1947. Attending these sessions on behalf of the WWP were Amelia Himes Walker, Virginia Starr Freedom, Nina Broderick Price, and Mary Burt Messer. At the opening meeting of the committee, numerous drafts of the international bill of rights were submitted by the committee members. While the committee considered these drafts, the WWP lobbyists met with each committee member and discussed the need to include sex equality provisions within the document. On June 11, 1947, Alice Paul and Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence assisted the WWP lobbyists by sending a letter to the committee expressing the hope that equality of rights for women would be included in the bill of rights. The WWP's lobbying efforts at these sessions were finally rewarded as the committee drafted an international bill of rights which contained statements guaranteeing equal rights for women. The draft was then sent to the General Assembly for final consideration.

The General Assembly did not discuss the international bill of rights during its 1947 session. On December 10, 1948, however, the General Assembly approved the document, entitled the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, by an overwhelming majority. From a technical standpoint, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was not a binding treaty but rather an outline of the rights and benefits advocated by the various delegations to the United Nations. Nevertheless, despite this limitation, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights did contain the following provisions pertaining to women's equality: (1) the Preamble, which affirmed the principle of equal rights as one of the fundamental human rights; (2) Article 2, which stated that everyone is entitled to the rights and freedoms stated in the Declaration without distinction as to sex; (3) Article 6, which guaranteed the recognition of equal rights before the law; (4) Article 7, which guaranteed equal rights under the law without discrimination; and (5) Article 16, which guaranteed equal rights for married women.

After work was completed on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the WWP began assisting several United Nations delegates in writing a Draft Covenant on Human Rights. This document, unlike the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, was to be written in the form of an international treaty. Hence, the Draft Covenant could be binding upon any government which accepted its provisions. From the perspective of the WWP, the Draft Covenant was viewed as a legal instrument which could eliminate all sex discrimination and guarantee equal rights for women.

Work began on the Draft Covenant in the Human Rights Commission in the spring of 1950. During the commission's deliberations, Alice Paul and Mamie Sydney Mizen of the WWP met with each commission member and urged

them to introduce various articles guaranteeing women's equality. Fortunately for the WWP, two equality articles were adopted by the Human Rights Commission on May 19, 1950. One of these articles recognized equal rights under the law without distinction as to sex, while the other article stated that each state observing the covenant will protect an individual's rights without distinction as to sex. The WWP also attempted to have Charles Malik of Lebanon and Hansa Mehta of India introduce a resolution calling for the explicit recognition of equal rights in the Draft Covenant. Because of the rift in the Human Rights Commission between equal rights supporters and protective legislation advocates, Malik and Mehta decided not to introduce the equality resolution.

After the first 18 articles of the Draft Covenant were submitted to the General Assembly in the fall of 1950, the WWP again attempted to have its equality resolution introduced. On this occasion, however, Bedia Afnan of Iraq agreed to introduce the resolution in the General Assembly. After several hours of debate on the subject, the General Assembly adopted the resolution by an overwhelming majority. This resolution, which was approved on December 4, 1950, stated:

> "The General Assembly ... decides to include ... in the Draft Convention on Human Rights an explicit recognition of the equality of men and women."

In addition to this resolution, the General Assembly adopted other articles which guaranteed equal rights in employment, education, trade unions, and public office.

The WWP's accomplishments at the 1950 General Assembly session were further enhanced at the Human Rights Commission session in May 1951 when another article on the Draft Covenant was adopted which guaranteed equal rights for women in all economic, cultural, and social activities. With this achievement, the WWP sought to extend these rights to include political and civil activities as well. This objective was delayed, however, when the General Assembly resubmitted the first 18 articles of the Draft Covenant to the Human Rights Commission for further revisions in the fall of 1951. The situation became even more complicated in February 1952 when the General Assembly adopted a Lebanese resolution calling for the establishment of two separate Draft Covenants. Under this resolution, one of the Draft Covenants would contain articles dealing with civil and political rights while the other Draft Covenant would contain articles dealing with economic, cultural, and social rights.

Despite the problems created by the re-submission of the first 18 articles and the establishment of two separate Draft Covenants, the WWP continued to seek provisions guaranteeing full equal rights for women. At the Human Rights Commission meeting in May 1952, the WWP attempted to secure provisions guaranteeing equal rights for women in the Draft Covenant for social, economic, and cultural rights. Although Eleanor Roosevelt spoke against the WWP's proposal during the session, the commission members adopted the equal rights article by a vote of 10 to 3 with 5 abstentions. In 1953, the WWP was also successful in having the Human Rights Commission adopt equality provisions in the

Draft Covenant pertaining to civil and political rights. These two Draft Covenants were then submitted to the General Assembly for final consideration. The General Assembly, however, did not approve the Draft Covenants until 1966.

Besides its work for the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Draft Covenant on Human Rights, the WWP also campaigned vigorously for equal civil and political rights for women around the world. Evidence of the WWP's commitment to equal civil and political rights for women was revealed in 1948 when Amelia Himes Walker attended the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogota, Colombia, and worked for the adoption of two conventions granting equal political and civil rights to women in the Western Hemisphere. Before the conference began, the WWP attempted to secure the appointment of Muna Lee, the former director of national activities for the NWP, as a United States delegate to the conference. The WWP and other women's organizations held numerous meetings with State Department officials about the appointment. The Party also encouraged its members to send letters and telegrams to the State Department supporting the Lee appointment. These lobbying efforts were only partially successful as the State Department appointed Lee to serve as an official advisor to the United States delegation on subjects relating to women.

The Bogota Conference, as it was commonly known, was held between March 30 and May 2, 1948. At the beginning of the conference, Walker was able to persuade several women delegates, including Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic and Amalia Castillo Le Don of Mexico, to place the two conventions on the conference agenda. The conventions were immediately referred to the Fifth Commission of the conference for further consideration and study. Fortunately for the WWP, the Fifth Commission issued a favorable report on the conventions to the conference delegates on April 23. Following this report, the conference delegates debated the conventions for six days. On April 29, the delegates approved the conventions at the last plenary session of the conference. The first convention adopted by the conference delegates, known as the political rights convention, stated that "the right to vote and to hold national office shall not be denied or restricted on account of sex." The political rights convention was signed by 16 of the 21 nations represented at the conference. The second convention approved by the conference delegates, known as the civil rights convention, granted "to women the same civil rights which men enjoy." This convention was signed by all of the nations represented at the conference except the United States. The American delegation refused to sign the civil rights convention on the grounds that women in the United States had not been granted equal rights with men.

After the Bogota Conference adjourned, the two conventions were sent to the member nations of the Organization of American States for ratification. By October 1954, four nations had ratified the political rights convention (Brazil, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador) and ten nations had ratified the civil rights convention (Brazil, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Dominican Republic). In the United States, President Truman submitted the

two conventions to the Senate on January 13, 1949, with a recommendation that the documents be ratified. The conventions were then referred to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, but no action was ever taken on the matter.

The WWP continued to campaign for equal political rights in the United Nations. Like the Bogota Conference, the WWP wanted the United Nations to adopt a political rights treaty which would guarantee the universal right of women to vote and hold public office in their respective nations. The idea of a political rights treaty was first brought to the attention of the United Nations in 1949 when Amalia Le Don of Mexico introduced a resolution in the Commission on the Status of Women calling for a treaty similar to the one adopted at the Bogota Conference. Le Don's resolution was rejected by the commission after considerable debate. In 1950, another resolution was introduced in the Commission on the Status of Women calling for the drafting of a political rights treaty. On this occasion, the United States delegation, under the leadership of Olive Remington Goldman, led the opposition forces against the proposal. Despite this opposition, the commission voted to ask the Secretary-General to draft a treaty for possible consideration. The treaty was prepared in July 1950, and then sent to the Resolutions Committee for revisions. No further action was taken by the Committee during the year.

In the spring of 1951, the WWP persuaded Secretary-General Trgyve Lie to move the treaty out of the Resolutions Committee and back into the Commission on the Status of Women for further consideration. On May 10, 1951, the treaty was officially introduced in the commission by Hannah Sen of India. During the debate on the treaty, Olive Remington Goldman of the United States moved to substitute the Bogota political rights convention for the commission treaty. There was so much opposition to this proposal, however, that Goldman was later forced to withdraw the motion. The debate finally ended on May 14, 1951, when the commission approved the treaty by a wide margin.

Following the commission vote, the treaty was sent to the Economic and Social Council for further consideration. The Economic and Social Council did not take any action on the treaty during the year. In the spring of 1952, however, the Economic and Social Council approved the treaty and sent it on to the Third Committee of the General Assembly for its consideration. Debate on the treaty in the Third Committee began on December 12, 1952. As part of this debate, Alice Paul was asked by the State Department to prepare a statement on equal political rights for presentation by Eleanor Roosevelt and to work with the American delegation in moving the treaty through the General Assembly. Paul was astonished by this request because it was the first time in which the United States Government had ever recognized Paul's leadership in the fight for women's rights. In spite of this surprise, Paul complied with the request and campaigned vigorously for the treaty in the Third Committee. On December 19, 1952, the Third Committee adopted the treaty by a vote of 37 to 0. The treaty was then sent to the General Assembly for final consideration. On December 20, 1952, the General Assembly adopted the treaty by a vote of 46 to 0 with 11 abstentions.

The Treaty on the Political Rights of Women, as it was officially titled, was opened for formal signing by the member nations of the United Nations on March 31, 1953. By the end of 1953, more than 25 nations had signed the treaty. Unfortunately for the WWP, the United States refused to sign the treaty on the grounds that American women already had the right to vote and hold public office. Although the WWP attempted to have the United States sign the treaty, no official action was taken by the United States Government with regards to this matter.

In June, 1951, Louise C. A. Van Eeghen represented the WWP at the International Labor Conference in Geneva. Van Eeghen attended the conference for the purpose of working for a convention which called upon all member nations to promote and insure the application of equal pay for men and women workers. As part of the WWP lobbying campaign, Van Eeghen participated in an ad hoc committee, composed of representatives from various women's organizations, which were seeking the adoption of this convention. This committee not only persuaded several of the worker delegates to introduce the equal pay convention in the conference, but they also attended all of the sessions of the special ILO committee which was created to study the measure. On June 13, the ILO committee issued a favorable report on the convention to the conference delegates. For the next two weeks, the conference delegates debated the wording and the appropriateness of the equal pay convention. From Van Eeghen's perspective, it appeared as if all of the worker delegates and some of the government delegates would support the measure, while all of the employer delegates and the remaining government delegates would oppose the convention. On June 29, the conference delegates adopted the equal pay convention by a vote of 105 to 33. As expected, the convention was unanimously approved by the worker delegates and unanimously opposed by the employer delegates. Surprisingly, only one of the 32 government delegates, the Union of South Africa, opposed the convention. After the conference vote, the equal pay convention was sent to the ILO member nations for ratification. On May 23, 1953, the convention was enacted into law after the necessary number of nations had ratified the document.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE PAPERS

The National Woman's Party Papers, 1913 - 1974, are organized into seven series and an addendum as follows: Series I Correspondence, 1913 - 1974; Series II Minutes, 1917 - 1972; Series III Legal Papers, 1914 - 1971; Series IV Financial Records 1912 - 1966; Series V Printed Materials, 1850 - 1972; Series VI Photographs, 1912 - 1970; Series VII World Woman's Party Papers, 1938 - 1959; Addendum, 1912 - 1972. Each of these series including the addendum will be described in detail.

Series I. Correspondence 1913-1974

A. Alva Belmont Correspondence Scrapbook, 1909 - 1921
B. Biographical Sketches
C. Chronologies, 1924 - 1945
D. *Equal Rights* Indexes, 1935 - 1938, 1941
E. Essay Contest, 1933
F. Miscellaneous Items
G. Nationality Survey, 1932
H. Radio and Stage Plays, 1923 - 1955, nd
I. Resolutions, 1925 - 1928
J. Section 213 Survey, 1935 - 1936
K. Unpublished Manuscripts

The correspondence series includes both incoming and outgoing correspondence and eleven subject files. This correspondence is arranged chronologically by year, month, and day, with partially dated items located at the end of the month. Brackets were used by the editor for supplied dates. Many of the supplied dates will contain only month and year information. Brackets also indicate that the manuscript is a "sample" of correspondence sent, usually in mass mailings, from National Woman's Party headquarters to all Party members, Party officers, or members of Congress.

Enclosures are located on the microfilm following the letter of transmittal, with the exception of copyrighted printed matter which was not filmed. In some instances, enclosures have become separated from the letters of transmittal. In these situations it is probable that the enclosed material will follow the letter of transmittal or be found with the partially dated items at the end of each month.

The correspondence also includes items from the Estate of Alice Paul, Ridgefield, Connecticut. These items are integrated within this series by date and are distinguished from the other materials by a consecutive printed number in the lower right-hand corner of each manuscript page.

The correspondence in Series I constitutes more than half of the microfilm edition of the National Woman's Party Papers. The correspondence covering the years 1913 - 1919 is small in size (2 reels) and contains letters, telegrams, postcards, and field reports describing the militant suffrage campaign conducted by the National Woman's Party and its predecessor organization, the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. There are also several items which precede 1913, namely letters of Susan B. Anthony and members of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. While the bulk of the correspondence is confined to the years 1920 - 1939 (64 reels), the material covering the period 1940 - 1974 is sizable (46 reels) and does offer excellent information about the equal rights campaign in the post-World War II era.

Besides the incoming and outgoing correspondence and enclosures, this series also includes inner-office memoranda, radio addresses, telegrams, postcards, mimeographed fact sheets, poems, and songs; typescript copies of important incoming letters circulated to interested individuals; typescript delegate lists, programs, committee reports, and speeches from National Woman's Party (NWP) conventions and conferences; invitations to NWP parties, special events, conventions, and conferences; membership and officer lists; typescript programs, attendance lists, and other officer lists; typescript programs, attendance lists, and speeches given at numerous special NWP events, including the dedication of Party Headquarters in May 1922, numerous celebrations in honor of the birthdays of Susan B. Anthony and Lucretia Mott, dedication ceremony for the Susan B. Anthony stamp in 1936, memorial service for Alva E. Belmont in 1933, and the ceremony for the founding of the World Woman's Party in 1938; materials pertaining to the Women's Joint Legislative Committee; and drafts and completed texts of articles written for *Equal Rights* and other publications.

Materials pertaining to NWP activity with Congress and other federal government agencies include: reports on interviews with representatives and senators conducted by Party lobbyists; memoranda and briefs outlining arguments for the Equal Rights Amendment and other equality issues pertaining to the Party; drafts of the Equal Rights Amendment; lists of congressional supporters for the Equal Rights Amendment and women's organizations supporting the Amendment; pledge cards from congressional candidates regarding their position on the Equal Rights Amendment; testimony prepared by various Party members for congressional hearings on the Equal Rights Amendment and other legislative matters of importance to the organization; and typescript and mimeographed reports from various government agencies, particularly from the Women's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, League of Nations, and the International Labor Organization.

There is correspondence relating to the NWP's involvement with other women's organizations. This correspondence includes endorsements and resolutions supporting the Equal Rights Amendment from various women's organizations; and reports, speeches, and mimeographed fact sheets and letters from other women's organizations, including the National Women's Trade Union League, National Consumers' League, League of Women Voters, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, General Federation of Women's Clubs, National Association of Women Lawyers, National Organization for Women, Women's Equity Action League, Women's Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, Inter-American Commission of Women, International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Six-Point Group, and the Open Door Council (later, known as Open Door International).

The correspondence includes letters and associated materials from NWP officers and members; government officials, congressmen and Cabinet officers; representatives of international governmental organizations; and members of other national and international women's groups. Among the officers and members of the NWP, there is considerable correspondence from:

Adamson, Ethel McC.
Algeo, Sara M.
Allender, Nina
Armstrong, Florence A.
Avery, Edwina Austin
Avery, Nina Horton
Babcock, Caroline Lexow
Barney, Nora Stanton
Barringer, Dr. Emily Dunning
Beale, Olive
Bellamy, Ernestine Hale
Belmont, Alva E.
Berrien, Laura
Birckhead, Mary A.
Bitterman, Helen Robbins
Brown, Judge Helen E.
Brown, Mary Stockton
Broy, Cecil Norton
Burnside, Aurelle
Burton, Lillian A.
Capewell, Edna S.
Casey, Josephine
Colvin, Sarah T.
Conway, Edith Bartlett
Crawford, Dr. Mary Sinclair
Crump, Ella Phelps
Egan, Lavinia
Enders, Leila
Ferguson, Adda Lutz
Fisher, Katherine
Forbes, Elizabeth
Goode, Edith J.
Granger, Dorothy Shipley
Gray, Susan H.B.
Griswold, Mabel E.
Hill, Elsie M.
Hilles, Florence Bayard
Holden, Miriam Y.
Hooker, Edith Houghton
Hurlburt, Olive
Katzenstein, Caroline
Kennedy, Mary C.
Kent, Elizabeth
Kerr, Lillian H.
Kitchelt, Florence L.C.
Laughlin, Gail
Lee, Muna
Lewis, Dora (Mrs. Lawrence Lewis)
Lloyd, Lola Maverick
Lockwood, Marie T.
Longwell, Marjorie
McKibbin, Jennie
Marks, Dr. Jeanette
Matthews, Burnita Shelton
Mesta, Perle
Miller, Emma Guffey
Moss, Margaret C.
Munnecke, Phoebe C.
Murrell, Ethel Ernest
Newton, Emma E.
Ogle, Dora G.
Palmer, Mildred
Paul, Alice
Paul, Helen
Pell, Sarah Thompson
Philbrook, Mary
Pollitzer, Anita
Powell, Ernestine B.
Price, Nina Broderick
Putnam, Mabel Raef
Ransome, Amy C.
Riegel, Ella C.
Robbins, Gertrude
Rogers, Elizabeth Selden
Rotter, Anne Clement
Schnabel, Elizabeth H.
Sherwin, Ella M.
Smith, Jane Norman
Souder, Martha
Spencer, Dr. Caroline
Stevens, Doris
Swing, Betty Gram
Taylor, Mildred
Vernon, Mabel
Walker, Amelia Himes
Weed, Helena Hill
Wells, Dr. Agnes E.
West, Helen Hunt
White, Sue
Whittemore, Margaret
Whittic, Anne Harbottle
Wiley, Anna Kelton
Wiley, Lizabeth
Wilkinson, Alice (Mrs. John Dallas Wilkinson)
Williams, Margaret C.
Winkler, Lucy Rice
Winters, Valentine
Wold, Emma
Wolfe, Clara Snell
Wright, Alice Morgan
Younger, Maud

There is also important correspondence from prominent attorneys, legal scholars, and congressmen regarding the drafting of the Equal Rights Amendment. Some of these correspondents include Sen. Charles Curtis, William Draper Lewis, Felix Frankfurter, Roscoe Pound, Dean Acheson, Roger Baldwin, Frank Walsh, Shippen Lewis, Albert Levitt, and George Gordon Battle. There is considerable correspondence from congressmen regarding the ERA campaign in the House and the Senate, including letters from:

Senators

Barkley, Alben W.
Bayh, Birch
Burke, Edward
Butler, John Marshall
Capper, Arthur
Cook, Marlow W.
Curtis, Charles
Dodd, Thomas J.
Ervin, Samuel J., Jr.
Gillette, Guy M.
Goldwater, Barry
Hatch, Carl
Hayden, Carl
Hughes, James
Kefauver, Estes
Langer, William
McCarthy, Eugene
O'Conor, Herbert R.
O'Mahoney, Joseph C.
Townsend, John E.

Representatives

Abzug, Bella S.
Anthony, Daniel
Bolton, Frances P.
Byrne, William T.
Griffiths, Martha W.
Ludlow, Louis
May, Catherine
Robsion, John
St. George, Katherine
Sumners, Hatton W.

The correspondence also contains Presidential letters from Herbert Hoover, Harry S Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy, Lyndon Baines Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon.

Congressional activity dealing with other legislative matters of interest to the NWP (Section 213 of the Legislative Appropriations Act of 1932, equality provisions to the World Court resolutions, Fair Labor Standards Act, 1922 Cable Act and its revisions in 1930 and 1931, the Equal Nationality Treaty, Black-Connery Thirty-Hour Week Bill, resolutions against The Hague nationality covenants of 1930, Copeland-Dickstein Bill, Mandatory Joint Income Tax Return Bill, Biological Status Bills, legislation proposing the purchasing of the Belmont House, tax exemption legislation for the Party, Equal Pay Act of 1963, Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, etc.) can be found in the letters of Senators Joseph S. Clark, Royal Copeland, Simeon Fess, Hubert H. Humphrey, Scott Lucas, and Gerald Nye, and Representatives John L. Cable, Emanuel Celler, Samuel Dickstein, and Hamilton Fish.

There is correspondence from leaders of other regional and national women's organizations, such as Virginia R. Allen, Estelle Bjerg, Sue Brobst, Dolly Lee Butler, Rosa E. Cunningham, Alida H. Dyson, Victoria V. Gilbert, Olivia Johnson, Estelle Laughlin, Catherine A. McCarthy, Lena Madesin Phillips, Percilla Lawyer Randolph, May G.

Schaefer, and Martha R. Servis; from leaders of international women's organizations, such as Betty and Helen Archdale, Margery Corbett Ashby, Gertrude Baer, Dorothy Evans, Helene Granitsch, Chrystal MacMillan, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, and Jessie Street; and from opponents of the NWP and the Equal Rights Amendment, such as Mary Anderson, Andrew J. Biemiller, William Green, Florence Kelley, George Meany, Philip Murray, Frances Perkins, and Eleanor Roosevelt.

The remaining material in Series I is organized into eleven subject files: Alva Belmont Correspondence Scrapbook, 1909 - 1921; biographical sketches; chronologies, 1924 - 1945; *Equal Rights* indexes, 1935 - 1938, 1941; essay contest, 1933; miscellaneous items; nationality survey, 1932; radio and stage plays, 1923 - 1955, nd; resolutions, 1925 - 1928; Section 213 survey, 1935 - 1936; and unpublished manuscripts. Each of these subject files will be described in detail. A frame number was used throughout this portion of Series I for each subject file and items within each subject file, with the exception of the resolutions file. The frame number and citation for each item or group of items can be found in the complete reel list.

Part A. Alva Belmont Correspondence Scrapbook, 1909 - 1921

This scrapbook contains approximately 130 letters received by Alva Belmont during the years 1909 - 1921, with over 75 percent of the letters being written between 1909 and 1914. Only a few items in the scrapbook are outgoing correspondence. A sizable number of the letters were written by prominent social and political figures of the Progressive era, including Julia Ward Howe, William Howard Taft, Christabel Pankhurst, Emmeline Pankhurst, Alice Stone Blackwell, Arthur Brisbane, Alice Paul, Horace Traubel, Lincoln Steffens, Evangeline Booth, E. Slyvia Pankhurst, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Fritz Kreisler, and Theodore Roosevelt. These letters were filmed in the exact order in which they were placed in the scrapbook. All significant correspondence in the scrapbook is included in the index at the end of this guide.

Part B. Biographical Sketches

These biographical sketches of NWP members are arranged in alphabetical order by last name and include such women as Alice Paul, Alva Belmont, Katherine Devereux Blake, Harriot Stanton Blatch, Elsie M. Hill, Florence Bayard Hilles, Alma Lutz, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Emma Guffey Miller, Anita Pollitzer, Jane Norman Smith, Betty Gram Swing, Mabel Vernon, Anna Kelton Wiley, and Maud Younger. Most of the sketches are one-page accounts written between 1920 and 1945. Only a few of the sketches were written after 1945. In some instances, there is more than one sketch for an individual. Acknowledgement of multiple sketches is made with a number enclosed in parentheses after the person's name. The last three frame numbers in this part are group biographical sketches. Each name in these group sketches is listed in the complete reel list.

Part C. Chronologies, 1924 - 1945

This part consists of three chronologies pertaining to the affairs of the NWP. The first chronology describes the international events of the NWP for the period, 1924 - 1941. The second chronology deals with NWP events between 1943 and early 1945. The third chronology describes the various national headquarters occupied by the NWP during the suffrage and equal rights campaigns.

Part D. *Equal Rights* Indexes, 1935 - 1938, 1941

These five indexes were developed from the articles appearing in the NWP publication, *Equal Rights*. The indexes are arranged chronologically and are cited in the complete reel list.

Part E. Essay Contest, 1933

In 1933, the NWP sponsored an essay contest for college women on the topic of the ERA. The contest offered a $500 first prize, $200 second prize, and a banquet at the Belmont House in honor of the winner and first runner-up. These prizes were made available to the Party through a gift by Alva Belmont prior to her death in February 1933. There were five judges for the contest, including Fannie Hurst, Ruth Hale, Inez Haynes Irwin, Mrs. Fremont Older, and Judge Genevieve R. Cline. The winner of the essay contest was Elizabeth W. Higgins of Middlebury College in Middlebury, Vermont and the runner-up was Thyra R. Smith of MacMurray College in Jacksonville, Illinois.

The essays from this contest have been arranged in numerical sequence according to a number placed on each essay by the NWP. It should also be noted that most of these essays are accompanied by letters from university officials verifying the contestant's status as a university student. The essays have frame numbers, 1 - 35, but numbers 26 and 33 are missing from the collection. Unfortunately, the two winning essays are not included in this part. A full bibliographical listing of these essays is located in the complete reel list.

Part F. Miscellaneous Items

This part contains two undated items, an interview of an unknown member of the NWP and an original draft of "The Woman's Party Song" with lyrics written by Josephine Preston Peabody Marks.

Part G. Nationality Survey, 1932

A nationality survey was undertaken by the NWP's Committee on International Relations in 1932 for the purpose of analyzing instances in which women lost their native citizenship as a result of discriminatory nationality laws. Included in this part are surveys of 19 women, many of whom were citizens of European countries. Each survey not only asked for general biographical information, but it also sought detailed information

about the nationality discriminations experienced by the survey participants. These surveys are arranged in alphabetical order by the last name of the survey participant. The first page or pages of each survey is a translation of the information conveyed by the participant in her native language. The survey which was completed by the participant follows the translation. A list of the survey participants is located in the complete reel list.

Part H. Radio and Stage Plays, 1923 - 1955, nd

This part contains 20 radio and stage plays about various people and events of the modern feminist movement. The topics covered in these plays range from tributes to Susan B. Anthony and the quest for equal rights to the Section 213 controversy and the legality of marriage. Five of the plays were written by NWP members, including Mary Windsor, Marie M. Horton, Ethel McClintock Adamson, Amelia Himes Walker, and Hazel Smith. A few of the plays are either untitled or the author is unknown. The plays are arranged in chronological order with one undated play located at the end of this part. It should be noted that five of these plays were not filmed because they are copyrighted publications. Target sheets have been provided for these plays to locate their place on the microfilm. A full listing of these plays can be found in the complete reel list.

Part I. Resolutions, 1925 - 1928

There are five resolutions in this part which were drafted by members of the NWP. The resolutions are arranged in chronological order. The first resolution, written in 1925, urged the Interparliamentary Union of Women to work for the establishment of equal rights for women throughout the world. The second resolution was drafted during the Women's Bureau Conference on Women in Industry in January 1926. In this resolution, the NWP recommended that the Conference create a committee to investigate the employment conditions of women and to staff the committee with people representing both sides of the issue. The third resolution, also drafted in 1926, called for the establishment of a committee in the Women's Bureau to monitor the appropriations authorized for the "interest of women in industry". The fourth resolution, adopted on September 12, 1928, called upon NWP members to support the Republican Presidential ticket of Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis. Finally, the fifth resolution, written in late 1928, called upon President Hoover to see that the Hague Conference on the Codification of International Law would adopt equal nationality laws for women.

Part J. Section 213 Survey, 1935 - 1936

During the turmoil of the Section 213 controversy in the mid-1930s, the NWP and its Government Workers' Council conducted an extensive survey of former women employees and a few male employees victimized by the regulations prohibiting two or more members of the same family from working for the federal government. This part contains more than 600 questionnaires, statistical tables utilized for the preliminary survey report, and the final survey report. The questionnaires are arranged in numerical order with a number affixed by an NWP member on the upper right-hand corner of each questionnaire. The questionnaires are numbered

1-600 and 701-719 with a missing section between 600 and 701. Each questionnaire asks for general background information on the former employee, family circumstances, financial information, reasons for being dismissed, and consequences resulting from the dismissal. The statistical tables which were used for the preliminary survey report and the final survey report follow the questionnaires on the microfilm.

Part K. Unpublished Manuscripts

This part contains 14 unpublished book manuscripts and drafts of articles for periodicals. The manuscripts are arranged in alphabetical order by the last name of the author. In one case, an incomplete manuscript could not be identified by the author's name and thus was placed at the end of this part. The total number of pages have not been supplied for each manuscript because many of the items contain multiple or incomplete drafts. More than half of the manuscripts were written by Maud Younger. Although many of her works contained in this part deal with the Section 213 controversy and her participation in the ERA campaign, special attention should be given to the incomplete drafts of Younger's autobiography entitled *Along The Way*. This particular item is divided into seven books based on her childhood, labor experiences, and activities in the suffrage and equal rights campaigns. Besides the works of Maud Younger, there are unpublished manuscripts dealing with the suffrage movement in England and the United States, the ERA, and the legal discriminations against women serving on juries. A full listing of these items can be found in the complete reel list.

Series II. Minutes, 1917 - 1972

A. National Executive Committee, February 1917 - August 1921
B. National Advisory Council, January 1921
C. National Council, February 1921 - May 1972
D. Executive Council, November 1938 - February 1965
E. National Committees, November 1922 - January 1953
F. State Chapters, November 1922 - July 1943
G. Local Chapters, November 1922 - May 1947
H. Women's Joint Legislative Committee, June 1943 - February 1965
I. Eastern Regional Conference, May 1940 - July 1941
J. "Rump" National Woman's Party, October 1946 and January 1947
K. Miscellaneous Organizations, March 1926 - November 1972
L. Conference and Convention Proceedings, 1917 - 1953

The minutes in the National Woman's Party Papers are organized into twelve parts as listed above. The arrangement of these parts was made according to each part's relationship to and importance in the structure of the NWP. Hence, the national committees were filmed first, the state and local chapters second, special groups third, miscellaneous organizations fourth, and convention proceedings last. All of the minutes within these parts are arranged in chronological order. A frame number was given to each part and sub-part within Series II. In the convention proceedings, however, a frame number was given to each conference or convention of the NWP and the Eastern Regional Conference. This same numbering also applies to the minutes of the Investment and Endowment Committee in Part E of Series II. Each of these parts will be described in detail.

Part A. National Executive Committee, February 1917 - August 1921

The National Executive Committee served as the policy-making body of the NWP during the suffrage campaign. After the Party reorganized in 1921, the National Executive Committee was eventually replaced by the National Council. The minutes of the National Executive Committee offer the researcher a vast amount of information regarding the various policies implemented by the Party. Unfortunately, the film quality of these minutes is poor since the materials are badly deteriorated. For those minutes which are in extremely poor condition, typescripts of the original minutes have been provided by the editor. The typescript follows the original minutes on the microfilm.

Part B. National Advisory Council, January 1921

The National Advisory Council was established after the Party's reorganization convention in 1921. The purpose of the Council was to encourage prominent women in politics, entertainment, and education to become members of the NWP and allow them to advise the National Council on policy matters. Although the Council was disbanded and revitalized on

numerous occasions during the 1920s and 1930s, it did attract such notable women as Mary Pickford, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Ethel Barrymore, Ruth Hale, Dorothy Thompson, Pearl Buck, and Eva La Gallienne. The minutes of only one meeting of the National Advisory Council are included in this part. These minutes pertain to the National Advisory Council during the suffrage campaign.

Part C. National Council, February 1921 - May 1972

The National Council, like the National Advisory Council, was created after the reorganization convention in 1921 and became the policy-making body of the Party during the ERA campaign. The National Council minutes constitute the largest quantity of materials in Series II. This is undoubtedly the most complete set of National Council minutes in existence, although there are some minutes of meetings which are missing.

Part D. Executive Council, November 1938 - February 1965

During the NWP's biennial convention at Detroit in October 1938, an Executive Council was established to develop and implement major policies for the Party at those times when the National Council did not hold scheduled meetings. The minutes contained in this part are quite rich in resource material and serve as an essential supplement to the National Council minutes.

Part E. National Committees, November 1922 - January 1953

The minutes contained in this part pertain to 13 committees, some of which are the Congressional Committee, Government Workers' Council, International Relations Committee, Investment and Endowment Committee, and the Lawyer's Council. These committees are arranged alphabetically by committee name and the minutes chronologically within each committee. The largest quantity of minutes in this part belong to the Investment and Endowment Committee. The Investment and Endowment Committee minutes are divided into two sub-parts, the Finance Committee and the Investment and Endowment Fund Committee. Most of the other committees have minutes for only one or two meetings.

Part F. State Chapters, November 1922 - July 1943

There are minutes of meetings from six state chapters in this part, including Colorado, Connecticut, Indiana, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania. The minutes were arranged alphabetically by the name of the state and then chronologically within the state. The largest group of minutes in this part pertain to the Pennsylvania branch. The other five state branches have minutes for only one or two meetings.

Part G. Local Chapters, November 1922 - May 1947

There are only a few minutes in this part from Arlington County, Virginia; Baltimore, Maryland; and the District of Columbia. The Baltimore chapter minutes constitute the largest quantity of records in this

part. The last few minutes of meetings pertaining to the District of Columbia branch contains valuable information about the NWP trial in 1947.

Part H. Women's Joint Legislative Committee, June 1943 - February 1965

The Women's Joint Legislative Committee was established in 1943 and served as a policy-making and coordinating committee for various national women's organizations which supported the ERA. The committee consisted of representatives from the NWP and other women's organizations and its major purpose was to devise strategy for moving the ERA through Congress. The minutes in this part offer a detailed and interesting perspective upon the NWP's relationship with other women's groups. These minutes also serve as an essential supplement to the National Council and Executive Council minutes.

Part I. Eastern Regional Conference, May 1940 and July 1941

The Eastern Regional Conference was first convened in the mid-1930s as part of the Edith Houghton Hooker protest against the NWP. While initially attended by members of the Government Workers' Council, the Conference later attracted other NWP members residing along the Eastern seaboard in the early 1940s. There are minutes of only two meetings in this part.

Part J. "Rump" National Woman's Party, October 1946 - January 1947

The minutes included in this part of Series II pertain to five meetings which were held by the NWP "insurgents" prior to the NWP trial in 1947. The meetings were sponsored by the "National Council" and "National Executive Council" of the NWP insurgents during October 1946 and January 1947. The minutes convey valuable information regarding the early insurgent opinion about the Party's delay in calling for a biennial convention in 1947, the discontentment expressed about Alice Paul's apparent authoritarian dominance over Party issues, the selection of Party officers supposedly not duly elected by the entire membership, and the pre-trial strategy of the insurgents. It is recommended that these minutes be used in conjunction with the NWP biennial conference proceedings of December 1946 and the "Rump" convention proceedings of January 1947 located in Part L of Series II, the correspondence for 1945 - 1947 in Series I, the NWP Trial materials in Part K of Series III, and the Defense Fund records in Part A of Series IV.

Part K. Miscellaneous Organizations, March 1926 - November 1972

Minutes from eight national, local, and international women's organizations are contained in this part of Series II. These organizations include the Business Women's Legislative Council of California, Conference of Women's Organizations of the District of Columbia on the Status of Women, Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations, Equal Rights International, Indiana ERA Ratification Committee, Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations, Women's Bureau Advisory Committee, and the Women's Consultative Committee of the League of Nations.

The largest quantity of minutes in this part belong to the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations and the Women's Consultative Committee of the League of Nations. The organizations are arranged in alphabetical order and the minutes of each organizations are arranged in chronological order.

Part L. Conference and Convention Proceedings, 1917 - 1953

This part includes conference and convention proceedings of the NWP, Eastern Regional Conference, "Rump" NWP, and a summary of the women's conference held in December 1921. The NWP proceedings were filmed first, followed by the Eastern Regional Conference, "Rump" NWP convention, and the women's conference summary, with the proceedings for each arranged in chronological order. Two of the most interesting NWP proceedings in this part pertain to the reorganization convention of February 1921 and the pre-trial biennial conference held at Indianapolis in December 1946. The illegal, yet highly emotional, proceedings of the "Rump" NWP convention are also equally interesting and vital to the researcher's understanding of the NWP trial in 1947. The summary of the women's conference in December 1921 is one of the most fascinating items in Series II. The conference was held in Washington with Alice Paul, Florence Kelley, Maud Wood Park, and other woman's movement leaders attending the one-day session. The heated discussion over the proposed ERA and protective legislation at this conference led to the eventual split between the NWP's hard-core feminists and the social feminists of the National Consumers' League, National League of Women Voters, National Women's Trade Union League, and other women's groups.

Series III Legal Papers, 1914 - 1971

A. Incorporation Papers, September 1918 - January 1964, nd
B. Constitutions and By-Laws
C. Contracts, March 1922 - June 1953
D. Deeds, Leases, and Titles, June 1920 - March 1952
E. Wills, 1914 - 1962
F. Drafts of the Equal Rights Amendment, 1921 - 1971
G. Drafts of Federal Legislation, February 1914 - June 1963, nd
H. Drafts of State Legislation, 1921 - 1971, nd
I. Legal Digests, 1921 - 1949, nd
J. Legal Reports, 1919 - [1969]
K. National Woman's Party Trial Materials, 1945 - 1948, nd
L. Court Cases, October 1919 - May 1972
M. U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Special Reports, August 1922 - October 1971
N. U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, State Law Reports, [1944] - 1966
O. National Recovery Administration Papers, 1933, nd
P. International Legal Papers

This series in the National Woman's Party Papers is organized into sixteen parts as listed above. These parts are arranged according to different categories of importance. Legal papers relating to the internal affairs of the NWP (Parts A through E) were microfilmed first, drafts of legislation and legal reports prepared by the NWP (Parts F through J) were microfilmed second, NWP trial materials (Part K) were microfilmed third, legal papers pertaining to the federal government (Parts L through O) were microfilmed fourth, and the international legal papers (Part P) were microfilmed last. Frame numbers have been provided for each part and for most items within each part, with the exception of Parts C, D, and F. Page totals for each item in Parts I, J, L, M, N, O, and P have also been supplied in the complete reel list. Each of these parts in Series III will be described in detail.

Part A. Incorporation Papers, September 1918 - January 1964, nd

The papers contained in this part are arranged in chronological order with one undated item located at the end of the dated items. These papers pertain to the incorporation of the NWP, Woman's Research Foundation, Inez Milholland Memorial Committee, Maryland branch of the NWP, Margaret Brent Fellowship, and the Margaret Brent Hall of Honor for Women. A number enclosed in parentheses at the end of an entry in the complete reel list indicates multiple copies of a particular item.

Part B. Constitutions and By-Laws

The constitutions and by-laws are arranged into four categories: NWP, national committees, state chapters, and local chapters. The constitutions in the NWP section relate strictly to the operations of the national organization. The constitutions in the national committees' section pertain to the Alva Belmont House Historic Preservation Committee, Business and Professional Women's Council, Government Workers' Council, Inez Milholland Memorial Committee, and the Middle Atlantic Conference Committee. The state constitutions' section contains both model constitutions and constitutions from 16 states. The local constitutions' section includes model constitutions and constitutions from Baltimore, Delaware County, District of Columbia, Goucher College, Philadelphia, San Diego, and Southern California. A number enclosed in parentheses at the end of an entry in the complete reel list indicates multiple copies of a particular item.

Part C. Contracts, March 1922 - June 1953

The contracts in this part are arranged in chronological order. Of special interest in this part are papers relating to the purchase of the "Old Brick Capitol" in the early 1920s, the renovation of the Belmont House, the establishment of an NWP booth at the 1939 New York World's Fair, and the controversial management contract of July 1952, which served as one of the main factors causing Ethel Ernest Murrell to resign from the Party.

Part D. Deeds, Leases, and Titles, June 1920 - March 1952

The papers contained in this part are arranged in chronological order. The materials primarily relate to the Party's ownership of the property upon which the "Old Brick Capitol" and the Belmont House is located.

Part E. Wills, 1914 - 1962

The wills have been arranged in alphabetical order by the last name of the deceased. There are seven wills in this part, including those of Alva Belmont, Lilian A. Burton, Jessie Marjorie Cook, Kathryn L. Kendall, John Pries, M. Carey Thomas, and Margaret C. Williams. The papers belonging to Jessie Marjorie Cook include the will of Miss Cook and two court cases relating to the distribution of property stated in the will. Additional frame numbers have been provided for the Cook materials.

Part F. Drafts of the Equal Rights Amendment, 1921 - 1971

The drafts of the ERA in this part were written by Alice Paul, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Sue White, and Dorothy Ashby Moncure. The first ERA to be introduced in Congress in December 1923 and its subsequent revision in 1943 were drafted by Alice Paul with legal assistance from Albert Levitt, Shippen Lewis, and George Gordon Battle. The drafts

are arranged in chronological order. Many of these drafts were written prior to the first introduction of the Amendment in Congress. The wording of the first Amendment sent to Congress is followed in this part with a detailed report on certain legal definitions of terms stated in this Amendment, such as "place", "place subject to its jurisdiction", and "throughout the United States". The remaining materials in this part include the 1943 revisions to the Amendment, the clarifying clauses and revised drafts proposed by Dorothy Ashby Moncure in 1959 and 1960, and the proposed amendments offered as substitutes before the final congressional vote on the ERA in 1972.

Part G. Drafts of Federal Legislation, February 1914 - June 1963, nd

There are 19 drafts of federal legislation contained in this part which received the support of the Party. Some of the legislation was written by members of the NWP. The drafts are arranged in chronological order and include legislation concerning the regulation of employment conditions for women, equal descent and distribution laws, equal estate administration laws, equal nationality laws, and equal pay laws. These drafts are listed in the complete reel list by the title of the legislation. A number enclosed in parentheses at the end of an entry in the complete reel list indicates multiple copies of a particular item.

Part H. Drafts of State Legislation, 1921 - 1971, nd

Virtually all of the drafts of state legislation contained in this part were written by NWP members in the Legal Research Department and the Woman's Research Foundation. Most of these drafts were written during the 1920s when the Legal Research Department and the Woman's Research Foundation were most active. The legislation pertains to 40 states and is arranged in alphabetical order according to the name of the state. An attempt has been made to chronologically arrange the items within each state, but unfortunately many of the items are undated. The first material to be filmed in this part is the NWP's model legislation for the states. These model laws cover such areas as equal rights, adoption of a child, alimony, contracts between husband and wife, distribution of personal estate, divorce, domicile, dower, equal pay, guardianship, jury service, minimum wage, property, prostitution, support, and venereal disease. The state legislation following these model laws includes all of the legal topics mentioned above. Each state with legislation contained in this part is listed in the complete reel list. The number enclosed in parentheses at the end of each state's name in the complete reel list indicates the total number of legislative items for that particular state.

Part I. Legal Digests, 1921 - 1949, nd

One of the most fascinating parts of Series III are the legal digests of state laws written by NWP members in the Legal Research Department and the Woman's Research Foundation. This massive research project was conducted under the supervision of Burnita Shelton Matthews during the early and mid-1920s. A few reports were prepared in the 1930s

and 1940s at the request of the NWP's National Council. The digests, which pertain to the laws of the 48 continental states and the District of Columbia, are alphabetically arranged according to the name of the state and then chronologically arranged within the state. Three standard digests were prepared by the NWP for each state. The first standard digest was a report on the legal position of women. This report included a survey of such topics as administrators and executors, children, contracts, damages, debts, divorce, domicile, earnings, guardianship, inheritance, jury service, marriage, maternity, name, offenses, property, public office, suits, support, taxation, voters, and wills. The second standard digest was a report on the labor laws as they affected women employees. This report included a survey of such topics as conditions, hours, pensions, and wages. The third standard digest was a report on the state constitutional provisions as they pertained to women. Other reports are also contained in each state's papers. Some of these reports include revisions to the aforementioned digests, comparative studies of the political and civil rights of women, reports on legal discriminations against women, and special topic reports (rape, legal domicile, community property, child labor, jury service, employment, proposed legislation). A number enclosed in parentheses at the end of a digest entry in the complete reel list indicates multiple copies of a particular item.

Part J. Legal Reports, 1919 - [1969]

The papers contained in this part include reports, briefs, summaries, and surveys, most of which were written by members of the NWP. The reports are arranged in chronological order because most of the items cannot be identified by the author. There are 109 reports in this part covering such topics as woman suffrage, legal discriminations against women, jury service for women, community property, guardianship laws, labor laws, employment of women, divorce and alimony, Section 213, ERA, Fair Labor Standards Act, and the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Of special interest in this part is the November 1926 report of the New York state chapter of the NWP outlining industrial conditions for working women in New York, the reports on grounds for divorce and the disposition of property, and the 1927 report on the legal status of women under the federal law of the United States.

Part K. National Woman's Party Trial Materials, 1945 - 1948, nd

The NWP trial materials contain background and case materials for the two major court cases involving the Party in 1947. These papers are divided into four sections as follows: (1) materials pertaining to the 1945 Convention-by-Mail (list of voters, credentials, ballots, proposed resolutions) and chronologies describing events leading up to and including the lawsuits; (2) case materials relating to the first NWP lawsuit, National Woman's Party, a corporation vs. Anita Pollitzer, et al.; (3) the trial transcript for National Woman's Party, a corporation vs. Anita Pollitzer, et al.; and (4) case materials relating to the second Party lawsuit, Laura M. Berrien vs. Anita Pollitzer, et al., and the appeal of this case before the United States District Court of Appeals. With the exception of the trial transcript of the first NWP

lawsuit, the largest quantity of materials in this part relates to the 1945 Convention-by-Mail. The papers for the two lawsuits have been arranged in chronological order. A list of the items for this part can be found in the complete reel list.

Part L. Court Cases, October 1919 - May 1972

The papers in this part pertain to 29 court cases which were of direct or indirect interest to the internal affairs of the socio-political objectives of the NWP. Another case, an administrative matter brought before the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, is also included in this part. Five of the court cases in this part involved the NWP either as petitioners to the court (Genevieve Welosky vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Velma L. Mengelkoch, et al. vs. Industrial Welfare Commission, et al., Charles M. Dickson vs. Miriam A. Ferguson, et al.) or as parties in litigation (Ethelyndal McMullin vs. National Woman's Party, United States of America vs. Certain Land in Square 725 in the District of Columbia). The cases are arranged in chronological order and pertain to such issues as the constitutionality of the ratification of the Suffrage Amendment in Ohio, the right to use the maiden name after marriage, the right of women to serve on juries, the constitutionality of the Fair Labor Standards Act, and the right of women to share in equal employment opportunities. A list of all the court cases and related materials can be found in the complete reel list.

Part M. U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, Special Reports, August 1922 - October 1971

The reports contained in this part were mostly written by employees of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau. A few reports were written by employees of the Children's Bureau and the Division of Labor Standards. There are 33 reports in this part covering such subject areas as mothers' pension laws, a supplementary state wage and hour bill to the Fair Labor Standards Act, state minimum wage legislation, state laws for women, state equal pay laws, state labor laws for women, the ERA, and abortion laws. These reports are arranged in chronological order. A listing of these reports can be found in the complete reel list.

Part N. U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, State Law Reports, [1944] - 1966

The state law reports from the Women's Bureau of the Labor Department mostly pertain to labor laws affecting women in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. There are reports in this part describing the civil and political status of women and the employment situation for women workers. Of special interest in the state law reports of 1944 are the sections outlining reasons why the ERA would be harmful to a state's laws regarding women. The inclusion of these sections within an official report further documents the existence of an organized campaign waged by the Women's Bureau against the ERA and indirectly the NWP. The state law reports are alphabetically arranged according to the name of the states and then chronologically arranged within each state. Most of the

reports were written during the mid-1940s and mid-1960s, but there is a considerable number of reports which were written between these two periods. A list of the titles of these state reports can be found in the complete reel list.

Part O. National Recovery Administration Papers, 1933, nd

The National Recovery Administration (NRA) was established as part of the National Industrial Recovery Act at the outset of the Roosevelt Administration. The NRA was created for the purpose of helping to reduce unemployment and stimulate business by establishing fair-trade codes under government supervision. The papers contained in this part are divided into two sections: the codes of fair competition, and petitions and reports relating to these codes. The codes of fair competition are arranged in chronological order according to the date when the code was approved. The codes for automobile manufacturing and power piping are undated and thus have been placed at the end of this section. Although only a small percentage of the codes enacted by the Roosevelt Administration are listed in this part (codes from 52 industries with three revisions), these particular codes were part of a major NWP campaign to secure various equality provisions in the NRA regulations for women workers. Party members lobbied vigorously and, for the most, successfully for the adoption of equal pay and equal hour provisions within the codes. The second section of the NRA papers consists of petitions and reports from 28 industries requesting and receiving revisions in their codes. These reports are arranged in alphabetical order according to the name of the industry. A list of the materials in both sections of this part can be found in the complete reel list.

Part P. International Legal Papers

The international legal papers are arranged into four categories as follows: constitutions of nations with equal rights provisions for men and women; International Labour Conference conventions; nationality laws; and a report on the status of women in Great Britain. The constitutions section contains excerpts from national constitutions guaranteeing equal rights for men and women. The excerpts are arranged in alphabetical order and pertain to the constitutions of Austria, Burma, Republic of China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, and the Soviet Union. The second section contains four conventions from the International Labour Conference. The conventions are chronologically arranged and relate to such topics as the employment of women before and after childbirth, the use of white lead in paint, the employment of women at night, and the employment of women in mines. The third section consists of reports and excerpts of statutes pertaining to nationality law. The first item in this section is a report on the rights and obligations dependent upon nationality. Following this report are excerpts from nationality law statutes relating to Algeria, Argentina, Czechoslovakia, France, Morocco, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Tunisia, United States, and Venezuela. It should be pointed out that there are three reports concerning nationality laws in the United States part of this section. The last section contains a report, written in 1937, on the status of women in Great Britain and the principal legal differences in the Dominions. A list of the materials contained in this part can be found in the complete reel list.

Series IV. Financial Records, 1912 - 1966

A. Audits and Treasurer Reports, December 1912 - August 1966
B. Investment and Endowment Fund Committee Reports, March 1929 - December 1962
C. Proposed Budgets, 1923 - 1953
D. Membership Lists, 1913 - 1965
E. *Suffragist* Financial Statements, November 1913 - December 1920
F. *Equal Rights* Financial Statements, February 1923 - June 1953
G. Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act Reports, March 1947 - January 1951
H. Local Chapter Financial Records, May 1920 - February 1944
I. Inter-American Commission of Women Treasurer Reports, February 1929 - December 1939

The financial records of the National Woman's Party Papers are organized into nine parts as listed above. The parts are arranged according to three major categories: national records (Part A through G); local records (Part H); and international records (Part I). These records are arranged in chronological order within each part. A frame number has been provided for each part in Series IV. In the local chapter records, frame numbers have been given to each chapter. Each of these parts will be described in detail.

Part A. Audits and Treasurer Reports, December 1912 - August 1966

The largest quantity of materials contained in Series IV pertain to the NWP audits and treasurer reports. In general, these records offer information about receipts and expenditures for the various departments within the NWP. Some of the interesting financial items in this part include materials on the pre-Inaugural suffrage parade in March 1913; the Women Voters Convention in 1915; the pageant in honor of the woman suffrage pioneers in February 1921; the purchase of the "Old Brick Capitol" in 1922; the condemnation reports on the "Old Brick Capitol" in 1927; the NWP delegation to the International Woman Suffrage Alliance convention in Paris in May 1926; the remodeling of the Belmont House in 1929; the Alva Belmont memorial service and funeral in February 1933; and the NWP defense loans during the Pollitzer trial in 1947.

Part B. Investment and Endowment Fund Committee Reports, March 1929 - December 1962

The Investment and Endowment Fund Committee was responsible for the investment of NWP funds, the administration of the Alva Belmont legacy, and the distribution of monies resulting from bequests in the wills of NWP members. Since this part is the second largest unit of financial records in Series IV, it is recommended that the researcher utilize these records in conjunction with the audits and treasurer reports.

Part C. Proposed Budgets, 1923 - 1953

The proposed budgets outline the anticipated revenues and expenditures for the NWP. These budgets also contain information about various special events and programs sponsored by the NWP.

Part D. Membership Lists, 1913 - 1965

Because of Alice Paul's almost fanatical concern about keeping NWP financial and membership information totally secret, researchers of the NWP have been given adequate primary source materials to assess these important aspects of the organization's development. The materials contained in this part give the researcher, for the first time, valuable information about the size, composition, and geographical distribution of the NWP's membership. Among the items filmed in this part are detailed contribution lists from the suffrage period, lists of NWP founders and life members, and membership lists for the period, 1922 - 1965.

Part E. *Suffragist* Financial Statements, November 1913 - December 1920
Part F. *Equal Rights* Financial Statements, February 1923 - June 1953

The financial statements in these parts pertain to the two periodicals of the NWP, *The Suffragist* and *Equal Rights*. Information contained within these reports include printing costs for the publications, total subscriptions and their geographical distribution throughout the United States, and miscellaneous costs relating to special features within a particular issue. While there are reports missing from the two parts, it is believed that this is the most complete file on the financial status of the NWP publications in existence.

Part G. Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act Reports, March 1947 - January 1951

The materials contained in this part are copies of reports the NWP filed with the federal government for the purpose of maintaining their status as a legitimate lobbying organization. The reports offer general and financial information about the NWP. The items in this part are arranged in chronological order.

Part H. Local Chapter Financial Records, May 1920 - February 1944

The financial records in this part are arranged alphabetically by organization name and then chronologically within the organization. The papers pertain to the District of Columbia branch, the New York City Committee, and the Southern California branch. The largest quantity of records are contained in the New York City Committee file.

Part I. Inter-American Commission of Women Treasurer Reports, February 1929 - December 1939

The financial records in this part relate to the period when the Inter-American Commission of Women was largely influenced by the NWP, especially Doris Stevens who served as chairman of the commission from 1928 to 1938. These records are arranged in chronological order.

Series V. Printed Materials, 1850 - 1972

I. Government Documents, 1896 - 1972
II. National Woman's Party Documents, 1913 - 1974
III. Miscellaneous Printed Materials, 1850 - 1972
IV. Alva Belmont Newspaper Clipping Scrapbooks 1909 - 1926
V. Newspaper Clippings, 1907 - 1974, nd

The printed materials in the National Woman's Party Papers are organized into five major groups as listed above. Each of these groups will be discussed in detail. Target sheets were used throughout this series for each item or group of items. The numbers placed on the target sheets and a full bibliographical description for each item or group of items can be found in the complete reel list.

I. Government Documents, 1896 - 1972

The government documents have been organized into 17 parts as follows: congressional documents, Equal Rights Amendment, 1923 - 1972; congressional documents, women's legislation, 1896 - 1971; *Congressional Record* reprints, 1934 - 1972; executive departments documents, 1919 - 1971; executive departments press releases, 1921 - 1971; federal court records, 1911 - 1970; state records, 1913 - 1973, nd; state court records, 1923 - 1931; Inter-American Commission of Women, 1928 - 1970; Inter-American Commission of Women press releases, 1928 - 1941; International Labor Organization, 1928 - 1959; International Labor Organization press releases, June 1936; League of Nations, 1921 - 1939; League of Nations press releases, July 1931 - April 1938; United Nations, 1946 - 1967; United Nations publications, 1945 - 1968; and United Nations press releases, 1946 - 1958. Each of these parts will be discussed in detail.

A. Congressional Documents, Equal Rights Amendment, 1923 - 1972

This part includes both House and Senate bills, revised bills, reports, conference reports, minority reports, hearings, and acts pertaining to the ERA. These congressional documents have been arranged chronologically by congressional session number and then separated into House and Senate documents for each Congress. The House documents were filmed before the Senate documents for each session. With each legislative body, the papers are arranged chronologically. The only exception to this arrangement is that resolutions precede joint resolutions within the records of each legislative body. A full bibliographical listing of all congressional documents in this part is located in the complete reel list.

B. Congressional Documents, Women's Legislation, 1896 - 1971

The documents contained in this part pertain to federal legislation of direct interest to the NWP or of interest to women in general. Some of the documents included in this part relate to nationality, descent and distribution, Fair Labor Standards Act,

suffrage, Civil Rights Act of 1964, biological status, Section 213 repeal, uniform marriage and divorce, equal pay, jury service, regulation of female employment, NWP tax exemption and property acquisition, and equal employment opportunity. These congressional documents include House and Senate bills, revised bills, hearings, joint hearings, resolutions, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, acts, reports, conference reports, minority reports, and public laws. Like the ERA material, these documents have been arranged chronologically by congressional session number and then separated into House and Senate documents for each session. The House documents were filmed before the Senate documents for each session. The papers have been arranged chronologically within each legislative body. The only exception to this arrangement is that all acts, bills, and accompanying matter (hearings and reports) are microfilmed before joint and concurrent resolutions and their supplemental matter. A full bibliographical listing of each item in this part is located in the complete reel list.

C. *Congressional Record* Reprints, 1934 - 1972

The reprints contained in this part pertain to speeches, extended remarks, and debates inserted into the *Congressional Record.* The reprints are arranged in chronological order and include materials on the ERA, Fair Employment Practices Commission bill, Susan B. Anthony tributes, nationality laws, mandatory joint income tax returns, and tax exemption status for the NWP. A list of each item contained in this part is located in the complete reel list.

D. Executive Departments Documents, 1919 - 1971

The documents in this part have been organized into 13 separate units pertaining to the Civil Rights Commission, Civil Service Commission, Justice Department, Labor Department, State Department, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Office of War Information, and the President. These units have been arranged in alphabetical order according to the name of the department or office. Within all but one of these units, the items have been arranged in chronological order. The only exception to this arrangement are the Labor Department's legal status of women pamphlets which are arranged alphabetically by the name of the state and then chronologically within the state.

Materials of special interest in this part are the Labor Department and Presidential documents. The Labor Department documents consist of (1) pamphlets which were mostly written by Women's Bureau employees and (2) the legal status of women pamphlet series also originating from the Women's Bureau. Items contained in the first pamphlet category include reports on the state labor laws for women workers, black women workers, labor conditions during World War II, equal pay, jury service, and sex discrimination in employment practices. The legal status of women pamphlet series contains a state-by-state analysis of major laws affecting women. This pamphlet series

includes reports on all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and summaries of federal legislation. Incidentally, the Women's Bureau created the legal status of women pamphlet series in the late 1930s as a continuation of the large scale state reporting efforts begun by the NWP's Legal Research Department and Woman's Research Foundation in the early 1920s. Hence, it is recommended that these pamphlets be utilized in conjunction with the NWP legal digests located in Series III. The documents emanating from the office of the President include many of the yearly reports from the various commissions investigating the status of women in the United States during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon Administrations.

E. Executive Departments, Press Releases, 1921 - 1971

The press releases contained in this part are arranged alphabetically according to the name of the department or office and then chronologically within these departments. The executive departments included in this part are the Interior Department, Labor Department, State Department, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, Federal Works Agency, Office of Defense Transportation, Office of War Information, Post Office Department, and the President's Emergency Commission for Employment.

F. Federal Court Records, 1911 - 1970

The federal court records are organized into three categories pertaining to the Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, and District Court. The cases within each category have been arranged in chronological order. Located in the Supreme Court category are 33 cases pertaining to such legal issues as equal nationality rights, jury service for women, minimum wage laws, the constitutionality of the suffrage ratification vote in Ohio, and the constitutionality of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Landmark Supreme Court cases microfilmed in this part include Hawke vs. Smith, Adkins vs. The Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, Welosky vs. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and U. S. vs. F. W. Darby Lumber Company. The Court of Appeals category includes ten cases most of which pertain to nationality law. There is only one District Court case which pertains to a nationality matter. A listing of these cases and supplementary materials is located in the complete reel list.

G. State Records, 1913 - 1973, nd

The state records contain bills, acts, and reports from the legislatures and commissions of 37 states and the District of Columbia. These papers have been arranged alphabetically by the name of the state and then chronologically within the state. All legislative materials within a particular state were divided according to the legislative bodies. For example, legislation from the house of representatives or assembly was microfilmed before the legislation from the senate. The largest quantity of records in this part pertain to New York (345 items), Pennsylvania (67 items), and Maryland (65 items). Many of the legislative items were drafted by NWP members,

particularly during the 1920s, and relate to such subjects as jury service for women, equal pay and equal hours for women workers, equal guardianship laws, equal property and estate administration laws, equality in alimony settlements, and equal support laws. The list of these states in the complete reel list includes the name of the state, inclusive dates of the materials, and the quantity of items for each state.

H. State Court Records, 1923 - 1931

The three cases in this part are from Maryland, Massachusetts, and New York. The cases are arranged in alphabetical order by the name of the state. The most interesting case is Commonwealth vs. Genevieve Welosky in the Massachusetts category. The Welosky case in 1931 was concerned with the right of women to serve on juries. Although the NWP strongly supported Genevieve Welosky in this matter, the Massachusetts courts and later the United States Supreme Court ruled that women were not allowed to serve on juries. It is recommended that the researcher also utilize the United States Supreme Court materials on the Welosky case in the federal court records in Series V.

I. Inter-American Commission of Women, 1928 - 1970

The documents of the Inter-American Commission of Women (IACW) include conference reports, bulletins, pamphlets, conventions, and treaties. These 59 items are arranged in chronological order. Of special interest to the researcher in this category is Alice Paul's nationality report presented to the Seventh Conference of American Republics at Montevideo, Uruguay in 1933, the Equal Nationality Treaty signed at the Montevideo Conference, a history of the Equal Rights Treaty signed by four nations at the Montevideo Conference, the conventions on the granting of civil and political rights to women which were signed at the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogota, Columbia in 1948, and a series of reports on the Pan American Conferences and IACW involvement with the United Nations. A bibliographical listing for each item in this part is located in the complete reel list.

J. Inter-American Commission of Women, Press Releases, 1928 - 1941

These press releases, which span the period of the NWP's most active involvement with the IACW, are relatively few in number and are arranged in chronological order.

K. International Labor Organization, 1928 - 1959

The printed materials of the International Labor Organization (ILO) include provisional records, official bulletins, draft conventions, conventions, leaflets, flyers, and pamphlets. The 17 items included in this part are arranged in chronological order and relate to such topics as the employment of women in underground mines, night work for women, regulation of employment contracts for indigenous

workers, and the status of women in the ILO. A full listing of these items is located in the complete reel list.

L. International Labor Organization, Press Releases, June 1936

There is only one item in this part relating to the formation of an ILO study on the economic status of women workers and their position under labor legislation in various nations.

M. League of Nations, 1921 - 1939

The League of Nations materials consist of reports, final acts, conventions, proceedings, and statements. The 38 items in this part are arranged in chronological order. The most interesting items in this relatively small section include reports and final acts on the suppression of the traffic in women and children, the discussions on nationality held during the 1930 Conference on the Codification of International Law at The Hague, the final acts of the 1930 Codification Conference, a report on the formation of the Women's Consultative Committee, reports on the nationality of women, and reports and statements on the legal status of women. A listing of these items can be found in the complete reel list.

N. League of Nations, Press Releases, July 1931 - April 1938

The press releases in this part are arranged in chronological order and mostly pertain to the Women's Consultative Committee. This committee was established by the League of Nations in 1931 to report on the legal status of women throughout the world and to make recommendations to the League on numerous international issues relating to women. Several members of the NWP played an influential role in the operations of this committee, as witnessed in the committee's advocacy of the Equal Nationality Treaty, Equal Rights Treaty, and greater representation of women in the various League delegations and councils.

O. United Nations, 1946 - 1967

The United Nations documents constitutes one of the largest quantities of records in Series V. The papers include memorandas, resolutions, draft resolutions, reports, agendas, provisional agendas, and daily proceedings for the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The documents are first arranged in chronological order by year. Then, for each year, the papers are divided into two categories pertaining to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. Documents within these two categories are also arranged in chronological order. It should be pointed out that the General Assembly documents were filmed before the Economic and Social Council documents for each year. Most of the items contained in this part pertain to the Economic and Social Council and two of its principal commissions, the Commission on Human Rights and the Commission on the Status of Women. Some of the issues mentioned in these documents are equal pay for women workers, equality provisions

in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, political and civil rights of women, nationality and the problem of "statelessness", legal domicile, status of women in trust territories, and access of women to professional opportunities. A full bibliographical listing of each item in this part is located in the complete reel list.

P. United Nations, Publications, 1945 - 1968

The United Nations publications include pamphlets, conference reports, reprints from the *Bulletin*, and leaflets. The 25 items in this part are arranged in chronological order. Some items of special interest include the Charter of the United Nations, first drafts of the International Covenant and Declaration of Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, reports on the legal and political status of women, reports on the nationality rights of women, and the convention for the suppression of the traffic in persons. A bibliographical listing of each document in this part can be found in the complete reel list.

Q. United Nations, Press Releases, 1946 - 1958

The United Nations press releases constitutes the largest quantity of press releases in the government documents section of Series V. The papers are arranged in chronological order.

II. National Woman's Party Documents, 1913 - 1974

The National Woman's Party documents have been organized into nine categories as follows: pamphlets, 1915 - 1972; ephemera, 1913 - 1972; *The Suffragist*, 1913 - 1921; *Equal Rights*, 1923 - 1954; *Equal Rights, Weekly Bulletin of the National Woman's Party*, 26 July - 25 October 1922; *The National Woman's Party Bulletin*, 1965 - 1974; National Woman's Party press releases, 1915 - 1971; miscellaneous press releases, 1928 - 1953; and constitutions, 1914 - 1944. Each of these categories will be discussed in detail.

A. Pamphlets, 1915 - 1972

The pamphlets contained in this part are arranged in alphabetical order according to the author's last name or the title of the pamphlet. There are 79 pamphlets in this part relating to such subjects as the history and purpose of the NWP, the ERA, legal discriminations against women in various states, the Fair Employment Practices Commission, equal nationality laws, and Section 213. A number enclosed in parentheses at the end of an entry indicates multiple copies of a particular item. A bibliographical listing of each item can be found in the complete reel list.

B. Ephemera, 1913 - 1972

The ephemeral materials include songs, leaflets, flyers, circular letters, calls to conventions, convention programs, broadsides,

handbills, tickets, programs, publication reprints, and speeches pertaining to the NWP and its precessor, The Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage. These items are arranged in chronological order mostly by month and year or year only. Those few items which can only be identified by decade are placed at the end of the decade. Brackets were used by the editor when missing dates were supplied or when there was no appropriate title to the ephemeral item. Some of the more fascinating items pertaining to the NWP's equal rights campaign are the programs for the NWP conventions and special events, the Declaration of Principles of the NWP, leaflets on the various NWP headquarters, papers honoring Susan B. Anthony and other woman suffrage leaders, and the endorsements of the ERA from famous social and political figures. There is also considerable material pertaining to the suffrage campaign, including items attacking Democratic politicians and the Wilson Administration, tracts offering numerous arguments in support of woman suffrage, booklets outlining the Congressional Union and NWP suffrage strategy, and leaflets describing the mental and physical injuries suffered by the NWP pickets while in Occuquan Jail in 1917. A full bibliographical listing of each item in this part can be found in the complete reel list.

C. *The Suffragist*, 1913 - 1921

The Suffragist served as the major publication of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage and the NWP during the suffrage campaign. The periodical, with its strident editorials on woman's right to vote and the fascinating cartoon work of Nina Allender, is a most valuable resource for the study of the militant suffrage campaign waged by the Congressional Union and the NWP. The microfilmed copy of *The Suffragist* has been arranged in chronological order and is a complete file.

D. *Equal Rights*, 1923 - 1954

Equal Rights served as the major publication of the NWP during the first 30 years of the equal rights campaign. The periodical contains articles, speeches, editorials, and news notes on the NWP, legal discriminations against women, the ERA, and the international campaign for equal rights. This periodical has been arranged in chronological order and is a complete file. Reel 157 in this part contains two short-lived publications entitled *Equal Rights* and *Equal Rights: Independent Feminist Weekly*. These periodicals were edited by Edith Houghton Hooker during the Hooker-NWP controversy in the mid-1930s.

E. *Equal Rights, Weekly Bulletin of the National Woman's Party*, 26 July - 25 October 1922

Equal Rights, Weekly Bulletin of the National Woman's Party is a printed flyer published by the NWP prior to the publication of *Equal Rights*. This publication offers information about the state-by-state campaign for equal rights and the early developments on the ERA before it was introduced in Congress in 1923. The 14 bulletins contained in

this part are arranged in chronological order and are complete for the period covered in this series. A listing of these bulletins is located in the complete reel list.

F. *The National Woman's Party Bulletin*, 1965 - 1974

The National Woman's Party Bulletin was published in the late 1960s and early 1970s to keep Party members informed about NWP legislative and social activities and the final campaign for the passage of the ERA in Congress. There are 20 issues contained in this part. A listing of these bulletins can be found in the complete reel list. The bulletins are arranged in chronological order with a gap between the Second Quarter 1969 issue and the December 1973 issue. Although the editor cannot offer any explanations for this gap other than the speculation that the NWP simply ceased publishing the bulletin between these years, it is believed, nonetheless, that this series of bulletins is complete.

G. National Woman's Party Press Releases, 1915 - 1971

The NWP press releases constitute another large unit of papers within Series V. Arranged in chronological order, these press releases serve as an excellent resource for a detailed examination of Party conventions, special events, the ERA, and other legislative and legal matters of interest to the organization.

H. Miscellaneous Press Releases, 1928 - 1953

The miscellaneous press releases in this part have been organized into seven categories as follows: addresses of Jessie Dell, a United States Civil Service Commissioner; Democratic National Committee; New York State Bar Association; Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee; Republican National Committee; U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor; and the Washington Daily Mail Service. The addresses of Jessie Dell should be of special interest to researchers because of Dell's favorable attitude regarding equal rights and because of the NWP's lobbying campaign to have Dell appointed to the U. S. Civil Service Commission in the mid-1920s. These press releases have been arranged alphabetically by the title of the category and then chronologically within the category. A list of these categories can be found in the complete reel list.

I. Constitutions, 1914 - 1944

There are eight constitutions in this part relating to the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, NWP, WWP, and the Maryland chapter of the NWP. There are also two amended versions of the post-1921 NWP constitution and a proposed constitution for a state branch of the NWP in this part. The constitutions are arranged in chronological order. A listing of each item can be found in the complete reel list.

III. Miscellaneous Printed Materials, 1850 - 1972

The miscellaneous printed materials have been organized into six categories as follows: pamphlets (American), 1850 - 1971; pamphlets (international), 1871 - 1980; ephemera (American), 1876 - 1972; ephemera (international), 1909 - 1950; publications, 1920 - 1948; and press releases, 1921 - 1946. Each of these categories will be discussed in detail.

A. Pamphlets (American), 1850 - 1971

The pamphlets contained in this part are arranged in alphabetical order according to the author's last name or the title of the pamphlet. There are 183 pamphlets in this part relating to such subjects as woman suffrage, minimum wage and maximum hour laws, ERA, legal status of women, equal pay for women workers, economic status of women, mandatory joint income tax returns, citizenship of married women, jury service for women, birth control, and uniform divorce laws. Many of these pamphlets were published by the National American Woman Suffrage Association during the woman's suffrage campaign. Other organizations represented in this part include the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, National Women's Trade Union League, National League of Women Voters, National Consumers' League, Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A number of these pamphlets were written by such prominent figures as Jane Addams, Mary Anderson, Susan B. Anthony, Alice Stone Blackwell, Emily Newell Blair, Carrie Chapman Catt, George Creel, Daniel DeLeon, W.E.B. DuBois, Max Eastman, Ida Husted Harper, Florence Kelley, Ben Lindsey, John Stuart Mill, Lucretia Mott, Alice Paul, Lena Madesin Phillips, Annie G. Porritt, James Brown Scott, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and M. Carey Thomas. A bibliographical listing of each item can be found in the complete reel list.

B. Pamphlets (International), 1871 - 1970

The pamphlets contained in this part are arranged in alphabetical order according to the author's last name or the title of the pamphlet. There are 47 pamphlets in this part relating to woman suffrage in Great Britain, feminism in Egypt, international equal rights campaign, woman's right to work, Equal Rights Treaty, women in the League of Nations, women's war work in Great Britain during World War I, and the status of women in Finland. While a number of the suffrage pamphlets were published by the militant National Women's Social and Political Union of Great Britain, other items in this part were published by the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Open Door International, International Federation of University Women, Equal Rights International, Women's Freedom League of Great Britain, and the National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship of Great Britain. A full bibliographical listing of each item can be found in the complete reel list.

C. Ephemera (American), 1876 - 1972

The ephemeral materials in this part include leaflets, flyers, circular letters, calls to conventions, convention programs, broadsides, handbills, tickets, programs, publication reprints, and speeches from such organizations as the National American Woman Suffrage Association, the New York State Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, California Equal Suffrage Association, Connecticut Woman Suffrage Association, Equal Rights Association, National League of Women Voters, National Consumers' League, National Women Christian Temperance Union, National Women's Trade Union League, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the General Federation of Women's Clubs. More than half of the 309 items in this part relate to the woman suffrage campaign while much of the remaining ephemera pertains to the post-suffrage years, 1920 - 1959. These items are arranged in chronological order mostly by year and month or year only. Those few items which can only be identified by decade are placed at the end of the decade. Brackets were used by the editor when missing dates were supplied or when there was no appropriate title to the ephemeral item. Of special interest in this part is a suffrage address by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, the program of the first International Woman Suffrage Conference, numerous leaflets and flyers advocating and opposing woman suffrage, convention programs of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, foreign language flyers supporting woman suffrage, leaflets and flyers arguing the merits of the ERA, leaflets and flyers supporting protective legislation for women, and campaign literature encouraging women to vote for Henry Wallace in the 1948 Presidential election.

D. Ephemera (International), 1909 - 1950

The ephemeral materials in this part include programs, flyers, constitution and by-laws, draft reports, leaflets, calls to conventions, handbills, circular letters, and tickets from such organizations as the National Women's Social and Political Union of Great Britain, National Union of Societies for Equal Citizenship of Great Britain, International Woman Suffrage Alliance, Open Door International, Six Point Group, United Associations of Australia, and Equal Rights International. These 58 items are arranged in chronological order mostly by year and month or year only. Those few items which can only be identified by decade are placed at the end of the decade. Brackets were used by the editor when missing dates were supplied or when there was no appropriate title to the ephemeral item. Items of special interest include a flyer on the hardships endured by the suffragettes in English prisons, leaflets supporting equal suffrage in Great Britain, materials on the 1926 International Woman Suffrage Alliance convention whose delegates refused to admit the NWP into the organization, flyers and programs on the 1926 equal political rights demonstration in London, leaflets on equal pay and equal opportunity for women workers, and the constitution and by-laws of Equal Rights International. A full bibliographical listing of each item in this part can be found in the complete reel list.

E. Publications, 1920 - 1948

There are issues from five serial publications in this part including the Business Women's Legislative Council of California's *Bulletin* and *Hi-Lites on Equal Rights;* Equal Rights Association's *Equal Rights, in Industry, Business, the Professions and Politics* and *Industrial Equality;* and the *Los Angeles School Journal.* The organizations sponsoring these publications were sympathetic to the NWP's objective of equal rights for women and the NWP's leadership in the campaign for the passage of the ERA. The publications are arranged alphabetically by the name of the organization or periodical and then chronologically within the specific publication. It should be pointed out that these are only select issues which were found in the National Woman's Party Papers. Consequently, there are no complete files of the five publications in this part. A list of the issues within each publication can be found in the complete reel list.

F. Press Releases, 1921 - 1946

The press releases have been organized into three categories as follows: national women's organizations, December 1921 - October 1946; state and local women's organizations, December 1931 - October 1939; and international women's organizations, September 1930 - August 1933. Within the national women's organization category are press releases pertaining to the Congress of Women's Auxiliaries of the CIO, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Joint Conference Group of Women in the United States for a Women's Charter, National Association of Women Lawyers, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, National League of Women Voters, and the National Women's Trade Union League. The press releases in the state and local women's organization category pertain to the Business and Professional Women's Club of Anaheim, Business Women's Legislative Council of California, and the New York State Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The press releases in the international women's organization category pertain to Equal Rights International, International Women's Committee for Nationality, and the Open Door International. The press releases within each of the three categories have been arranged alphabetically by the name of the organization and then chronologically within the organization. A listing of these categories and the organizations included within each category can be found in the complete reel list.

IV. Alva Belmont Newspaper Clipping Scrapbooks, 1909 - 1926

The Alva Belmont newspaper clipping scrapbooks are some of the most valuable materials to be microfilmed in the National Woman's Party Papers. These scrapbooks were, for many years, the only items which the NWP leadership allowed select scholars to use in the preparation of various articles and books on the Party's role in the suffrage and early post-suffrage periods of the modern woman's movement. There are 39 scrapbooks filmed in this part of Series V. While most of the scrapbooks contain newspaper clippings compiled by Alva Belmont prior to and during her involvement with the NWP, there are also speeches and articles written by Belmont in these volumes. The

scrapbooks were organized into nine categories by Belmont, including such subject areas as personal news pertaining to Alva Belmont, woman suffrage, National Woman's Party, Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, National American Woman Suffrage Association, addresses and newspaper clippings by and about Alva Belmont, magazine articles written by Alva Belmont, Hempstead Hospital, Brockholt School of Agriculture, Department of Hygiene of the Political Equality Association, and a comic opera entitled "Melinda and Her Sisters" which was written by Alva Belmont. The scrapbooks have been filmed in their original order. Most of the clippings and miscellaneous items have been arranged in chronological order within each scrapbook, but sometimes this arrangement was not strictly observed. A list of these categories within the scrapbooks is located in the complete reel list.

V. Newspaper Clippings, 1907 - 1974, nd

The newspaper clippings pertain to many of the events and activities of the NWP, WWP, and the ERA campaign. While some of the more than 2000 clippings in this part describe the various aspects of the NWP's militant suffrage campaign, most of the items relate to the equal rights program of the Party after its reorganization convention in February 1921. The clippings are arranged in chronological order with undated items filmed at the end. The last section in this part contains approximately 100 newspaper clipping reprints relating to the ERA, Belmont House, equal nationality rights, exclusion of women in certain employment fields, women doctors in the armed forces, United Nations and the Commission on the Status of Women, and the NWP lawsuits of 1947. These reprints are arranged in chronological order.

Series VI. Photographs, 1912 - 1970

A. Individual Photographs
B. Group Photographs, 1912 - 1970

The photograph series contains 890 photographs pertaining to the suffrage and equal rights activities of the National Woman's Party and the World Woman's Party. The photographs are divided into two parts, individual and group arrangements. The individual portraits were microfilmed first and given frame numbers 1 - 512. These photographs are arranged alphabetically, by the last name of the sitter. They include not only many of the prominent figures in the National Woman's Party and the World Woman's Party, but other notable women such as Susan B. Anthony, Reverend Olympia Brown, Rheta Childe Dorr, Amelia Earhart, Mary Baker Eddy, Isabella Beecher Hooker, Julia Ward Howe, Fannie Hurst, Edna St. Vincent Millay, Lucretia Mott, Emmeline Pankhurst, Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence, Mary Pickford, Margaret Sanger, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Frances E. Willard.

The group photographs were given frame numbers 1 - 378. These photographs are arranged in chronological order. Of special interest in this section are the 130 photographs taken during the militant suffrage campaign of the National Woman's Party. It should also be noted that the first five photographs in this section precede 1912 and show some of the early woman suffrage leaders. The remaining 248 group photographs feature events in the early Equal Rights Amendment campaign, historic celebrations and anniversaries, and highlights in the international equal rights campaign in the League of Nations and the United Nations.

Although photographs do not always reproduce well in microfilm, the clarity of these photographs is excellent, thus giving the researcher accurate and stimulating visual source material. These photographs were only filmed on one side. However, full photograph captions including names of persons, places, and dates are supplied for each photograph in the complete reel list.

Series VII. World Woman's Party Papers, 1938 - 1958

A. Correspondence, March 1938 - February 1958
B. Minutes, December 1938 - March 1953
C. Legal Papers, November 1938 - October 1947
D. Financial Records, June 1946 - June 1947
E. Press Releases, April 1939 - December 1953
F. Chronology, 1939 - 1950

The World Woman's Party Papers are organized into six parts as listed above. Target sheets have been provided for each part in this series. Each of these parts will be discussed in detail.

Part A. Correspondence, March 1938 - February 1958

Virtually all of the World Woman's Party Papers consists of incoming and outgoing correspondence. The correspondence is arranged chronologically by year, month, and day, with partially dated items located at the end of each particular month. Brackets were used by the editor when missing dates were supplied. Many of the missing dates will, however, contain only month and year information. Brackets also indicate that the manuscript is a "sample" of correspondence sent, usually in mass mailings, from WWP headquarters to all Party officers and members.

Enclosures are filmed with the letter of transmittal, with the exception of copyrighted printed matter which was not filmed. In some instances, enclosures are separated from the letters of transmittal; in these situations it is likely that the enclosed material will follow the letter of transmittal or will be located with the partially dated items at the end of a particular month.

The correspondence also includes items from the Estate of Alice Paul in Ridgefield, Connecticut. These items were integrated within the correspondence and are distinguished from the other materials by a consecutive printed number in the lower right-hand corner of each manuscript page.

Besides the incoming and outgoing correspondence and enclosures, this part also includes inner-office memoranda, telegrams, radio addresses; circular letters, postcards, reports, mimeographed fact sheets; typescript copies of important letters circulated to Party members; invitations to WWP parties, special events, and World Council meetings; typescript programs, attendance lists, and officer lists; drafts and completed texts of articles written for *Equal Rights* and other publications; and United Nations newsletters reporting on the international status of women.

A variety of topics and events are discussed in the correspondence of the World Woman's Party Papers. The early correspondence for the years, 1938 - 1941, pertains to the opening ceremonies of the WWP in Geneva, the final work conducted by the League of Nations' Committee of Experts on the Status of Women, and the lobbying efforts against the discriminatory "Indigenous Workers" Treaty of the International Labor Organization. A sizable portion of the early correspondence also concerns the WWP's involvement

with numerous refugee cases during World War II. In many cases, the WWP distributed money to refugee families, offered the Party headquarters as a temporary shelter, guaranteed the safe passage of refugees out of war-torn Europe, and gave legal advice to those individuals and families with citizenship status, passport, or visa problems.

Much of the WWP correspondence relates to the organization's political involvement with the United Nations and the Ninth International Conference of American States in 1948. Regarding the WWP's relationship with the United Nations, there is correspondence and associated materials pertaining to the San Francisco Conference of 1945 and the joint NWP-WWP efforts to include equality provisions within the United Nations Charter; the formation of the Commission on the Status of Women; conflicts with Eleanor Roosevelt and other social feminists over various equal rights issues; WWP lobbying efforts to include equality provisions within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights; WWP attendance at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946 and its initiatives to improve the status of women at this conference; and WWP work towards the adoption of the Treaty on the Political Rights of Women in December 1952. The correspondence also contains information about the WWP's work towards the adoption of the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Civil Rights to Women and the Inter-American Convention on the Granting of Political Rights to Women at the Ninth International Conference of American States at Bogota in 1948.

Besides the correspondence dealing with the WWP's involvement in international political affairs, there is also some NWP correspondence in this part. These papers include letters of Caroline Katzenstein describing certain aspects of the NWP suffrage strategy which were later mentioned in her book, *Lifting The Curtain: The State and National Woman Suffrage Campaigns in Pennsylvania As I Saw Them;* papers relating to the Investment and Endowment Fund Committee and NWP finances; correspondence pertaining to the ERA campaign in the 1940s and early 1950s; and papers relating to Ethel Ernest Murrell's fund-raising contracts and her intentions to broaden the objectives of the NWP. It is recommended that the researcher utilize these items in conjunction with the correspondence in Series I.

The correspondence includes letters and associated materials from WWP officers and members; representatives of international governmental organizations; and members of other international women's groups. Significant correspondence in this part is listed in the index of important correspondence. There is considerable correspondence in the World Woman's Party Papers from the following individuals:

Babcock, Caroline Lexow
Bellamy, Ernestine
Boulnois, Helen Marie
Broy, Cecil Norton
Bye, Marie C. Heldring
Evans, Dorothy
Fisher, Welthy Honsinger
Forrest, Marie Moore
Goldman, Olive Remington
Goode, Edith
Grabinska, Wanda
Granitsch, Helene
Griswold, Mabel E.
Hansen, Helene
Heldring-Bye, Maria C.
Hill, Elsie M.
Katzenstein, Caroline
Kennedy, Mary C.
Lenoel, Marie

McLaughlin, Esther
Maitland, Elsie
Matsch, Lillian von
Miller, Emma Guffey
Monk, Beatrice
Murrell, Ethel Ernest
Nilsson, Anna T.
Palmer, Mildred
Pascoe-Rutter, Lillian
Paul, Alice
Pollitzer, Anita
Ransome, Amy C.
Soubbotich, Dr. Anka
Street, Jessie
Van Eeghen, Louise C. A.
Walker, Amelia Himes
Whately, Monica
Winkler, Lucy Ride
Wright, Alice Morgan

Part B. Minutes, December 1938 - March 1953

The minutes contained in this part relate to meetings of the World Council of the WWP, with the exception of the first minutes which were taken at a meeting of Equal Rights International in December 1938. Like the National Council of the NWP, the World Council served as the policy-making committee of the WWP. The minutes are arranged in chronological order. It should be pointed out that this is not a complete file of the World Council minutes. The minutes in this part pertain only to meetings which were held in 1942, 1946, 1952 and 1953.

Part C. Legal Papers, November 1938 - October 1947

The legal papers in this part are arranged in chronological order and include the WWP's certificate of incorporation, the lease for Villa Bartholini in Geneva, the by-laws, the first constitution in English and French, and an amended constitution.

Part D. Financial Records, June 1946 - June 1947

The one financial record in this part is a statement of cash receipts and disbursements for the period, June 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.

Part E. Press Releases, April 1939 - December 1953

The 25 press releases in this part are arranged in chronological order. These press releases contain important information about such WWP-related matters as the opening ceremonies in 1939, the effort to incorporate sex equality provisions within the constitution of the International Labor Organization in 1939, the sesquicentennial celebration of the birth of Lucretia Mott in 1943, the proposal to have more women seated in the various national delegations at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946, the favorable response to the United Nations' General Assembly resolution which called upon all member nations to establish equal political rights for women in 1946, and the successful work undertaken for the purpose of adopting and ratifying the United Nations' Treaty on the Political Rights of Women in 1952.

Part F. Chronology, 1939 - 1950

The four-page chronology in this part offers the researcher summarized information about such activities as the incorporation and opening ceremonies of the WWP, the use of the Geneva headquarters as a refugee center, the merger of Equal Rights International with the WWP, the transfer of the WWP headquarters to Washington, the work of WWP members at the San Francisco Conference, the work of the WWP in the United Nations' General Assembly and the Commission on the Status of Women, and the general educational work of the WWP.

ADDENDUM, 1912 - 1972

An addendum to the National Woman's Party Papers was created when additional materials were received late in the microfilming schedule from the Party's headquarters. The papers are arranged in chronological order and contain correspondence, statements, and minutes. The correspondence contained in the addendum is not included in the index of important correspondence.

The correspondence comprises the largest bulk of materials in the addendum. A sizable portion of the correspondence pertains to Florence Bayard Hilles and Nina Allender. The Hilles material is mostly incoming correspondence for the period, 1930 - 1945. Besides routine correspondence, this material includes information about the ERA, Eastern Regional Conference, creation of a library in the Belmont House, and the transfer of the NWP suffrage records to the Library of Congress. Principal correspondents in the Hilles papers are Anna Kelton Wiley, Helen Hunt West, Wendell L. Wilkie, Dora G. Ogle, Mabel Vernon, Rep. Hatton W. Sumners, Raymond Swing, Elizabeth Hatfield Schnabel, Alice Paul, Amy C. Ransome, Mildred Palmer, Mary Dewson, and Sen. James Hughes.

Other items of interest in the correspondence are letters of Dora G. Ogle and materials pertaining to the "Women For Congress" campaign in 1924. The "Women For Congress" papers primarily consist of correspondence from Burnita Shelton Matthews, Helen Gow, and the four congressional candidates supported by the NWP during the campaign.

The addendum also includes statements used as testimony in the September 1970 hearings on the ERA before the Senate Judiciary Committee. There are three statements in the addendum from Philip B. Kurland of the University of Chicago Law School, Katherine Ellickson of the National Consumers' League, and Leo Kanowitz of the University of New Mexico Law School. There are also several minutes of meetings in the addendum from the Pennsylvania and Minnesota branches of the NWP and the Eastern Regional Conference.

BRIEF REEL LIST

Reels 1 - 114	Series I	Correspondence, 1913 - 1974
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COMPLETE REEL LIST

SERIES I. CORRESPONDENCE, 1913 - 1974

Reel	1	February 1877 - 27 December 1916
Reel	2	3 January 1917 - April 1919
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Reel	4	May 1920 - September 1920
Reel	5	October 1920 - 21 January 1921
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Reel	10	8 September 1921 - October 1921
Reel	11	November 1921 - December 1921
Reel	12	January 1922 - 21 February 1922
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Reel	15	16 May 1922 - 21 June 1922
Reel	16	22 June 1922 - 7 August 1922
Reel	17	8 August 1922 - September 1922
Reel	18	October 1922
Reel	19	November 1922 - 21 December 1922
Reel	20	22 December 1922 - 21 February 1922
Reel	21	22 February 1922 - April 1923
Reel	22	May 1923 - 20 July 1923
Reel	23	21 July 1923 - 28 October 1923
Reel	24	29 October 1923 - 21 December 1923

Reel 25 22 December 1923 - February 1924

Reel 26 March 1924 - 15 May 1924

Reel 27 16 May 1924 - 15 August 1924

Reel 28 16 August 1924 - November 1924

Reel 29 December 1924 - June 1925

Reel 30 July 1925 - 15 December 1925

Reel 31 16 December 1925 - 15 March 1926

Reel 32 16 March 1925 - 15 May 1926

Reel 33 16 May 1926 - 15 August 1926

Reel 34 16 August 1926 - December 1926

Reel 35 2 January 1927 - April 1927

Reel 36 May 1927 - June 1927

Reel 37 July 1927 - November 1927

Reel 38 December 1927 - March 1928

Reel 39 April 1928 - September 1928

Reel 40 October 1928 - February 1929

Reel 41 March 1929 - June 1929

Reel 42 July 1929 - 15 November 1929

Reel 43 16 November 1929 - February 1930

Reel 44 March 1930 - December 1930

Reel 45 January 1931 - 15 May 1931

Reel 46 16 May 1931 - September 1931

Reel 47 October 1931 - 15 January 1932

Reel 48 16 January 1932 - 15 May 1932

Reel 49 16 May 1932 - October 1932

Reel 50 November 1932 - 15 April 1933

Reel 51 16 April 1933 - June 1933

Reel 52 July 1933 - 15 October 1933

Reel 53 16 October 1933 - April 1934

Reel 54 May 1934 - October 1934

Reel 55 November 1934 - March 1935

Reel 56 April 1935 - December 1935

Reel 57 January 1936 - May 1936

Reel 58 June 1936 - February 1937

Reel 59 March 1937 - October 1937

Reel 60 November 1937 - 15 March 1938

Reel 61 16 March 1938 - September 1938

Reel 62 October 1938 - December 1938

Reel 63 January 1939 - March 1939

Reel 64 April 1939 - June 1939

Reel 65 July 1939 - 15 November 1939

Reel 66 16 November 1939 - December 1939

Reel 67 2 January 1940 - 15 April 1940

Reel 68 16 April 1940 - July 1940

Reel 69 August 1940 - February 1941

Reel 70 March 1941 - 15 June 1941

Reel 71 16 June 1941 - October 1941

Reel 72 November 1941 - March 1942

Reel 73 April 1942 - August 1942

Reel 74 September 1942 - December 1942

Reel 75 January 1943 - 20 March 1943

Reel 76 21 March 1943 - 15 June 1943

Reel 77 16 June 1943 - 15 September 1943

Reel 78 16 September 1943 - 15 December 1943

Reel 79 16 December 1943 - 15 March 1944

Reel 80 16 March 1944 - 10 June 1944

Reel 81 11 June 1944 - 20 August 1944

Reel 82 21 August 1944 - 10 October 1944

Reel 83 11 October 1944 - 15 December 1944

Reel 84 16 December 1944 - February 1945

Reel 85 March 1945 - April 1945

Reel 86 May 1945 - June 1945

Reel 87 July 1945 - 15 October 1945

Reel 88 16 October 1945 - March 1946

Reel 89 April 1946 - 15 September 1946

Reel 90 16 September 1946 - February 1947

Reel 91 March 1947 - August 1947

Reel 92 September 1947 - March 1948

Reel 93 April 1948 - July 1948

Reel 94 August 1948 - February 1949

Reel 95 March 1949 - August 1949

Reel 96 September 1949 - June 1950

Reel 97 July 1950 - April 1951

Reel 98 May 1951 - June 1952

Reel 99 July 1952 - February 1954

Reel 100 March 1954 - December 1954

Reel 101 January 1955 - December 1955

Reel 102 January 1956 - July 1956

Reel 103 August 1956 - July 1957

Reel 104 August 1957 - August 1958

Reel 105 September 1958 - December 1959

Reel 106 January 1960 - May 1961

Reel 107 June 1961 - October 1962

Reel 108 November 1962 - March 1964

Reel 109 April 1964 - December 1965

Reel 110 January 1966 - January 1968

Reel 111 February 1968 - July 1970

Reel 112 August 1970 - October 1974

Reel 113 A. Alva Belmont Correspondence Scrapbook, 1909 - 1921

B. Biographical Sketches

1. Algeo, Sara M. (2)
2. Barney, Nora Stanton
3. Bellamy, Ernestine Hale
4. Belmont, Alva E.
5. Berger, Caruthers G.
6. Berrien, Laura
7. Bitterman, Helen Robbins
8. Blair, Lorraine L.
9. Blake, Katherine Devereux
10. Blatch, Harriot Stanton
11. Brannan, Eleanor D.
12. Broy, Cecil Norton
13. Burnside, Aurelle
14. Casey, Josephine
15. Crawford, Dr. Mary Sinclair (2)
16. Gilbert, Victoria V.
17. Gillette, Emma M.
18. Greathouse, Rebekah Scandrett
19. Hadley, Lucia Hanna
20. Hill, Elsie
21. Hilles, Florence Bayard
22. Hooker, Edith Houghton (2)
23. Kent, Elizabeth Thacher
24. Lloyd, Lola Maverick
25. Lutz, Alma
26. Matthews, Burnita Shelton
27. Mesta, Perle
28. Milholland, Inez
29. Miller, Emma Guffey
30. Miller, Izetta Jewel Kenney Brown
31. Morey, Agnes
32. Moss, Margaret C.
33. Murrell, Ethel Ernest (2)
34. Paul, Alice (3)
35. Pell, Sarah Thompson

36. Pollitzer, Anita
37. Smith, Jane Norman
38. Swing, Betty Gram
39. Thompson, Clara Louise
40. Vernon, Mabel
41. Walker, Amelia Himes
42. Weed, Helena Hill
43. Wells, Dr. Agnes Ermina
44. West, Helen Hunt
45. Whitcomb, Camilla G.
46. White, Grace Hoffman
47. Wiley, Anna Kelton
48. Williams, Margaret C.
49. Winkler, Lucy Rice
50. Winsor, Mary
51. Winters, Valentine (2)
52. Wold, Emma
53. Wright, Alice Morgan
54. Younger, Maud
55. Paul, Alice

Hill, Elsie
Hilles, Florence Bayard
Pollitzer, Anita
Smith, Jane Norman
Wells, Dr. Agnes E.
Murrell, Ethel Ernest
Miller, Emma Guffey
West, Helen Hunt
Swing, Betty Gram
Sayre, Mrs. Horace H.
Hooker, Edith
Huppman, Beatrice
McKinney, Ethel B.
Forbes, Elizabeth
Zetzer, Rose
Roebling, Mary G.
Avery, Nina Horton
Baer, Mabel Van Dyke
Barry, Joanna M.
Bellamy, Ernestine Hale
Boardman, Queen Walker
Brown, Judge Helen Elizabeth
Broy, Cecil Norton
Carter, Anne
Crawford, Dr. Mary Sinclair
Ferguson, Adda Lutz
Forrest, Marie Moore
Freedom, Virginia Starr
Greiner, Gladys Houston
Kennedy, Mary C.
Matthews, Judge Burnita Shelton
Mesta, Hon. Perle
Munnecke, Phoebe

Sheffer, Natalie Gray
Smith, Mrs. Sidney
Walker, Amelia Himes
Westermann, Alma
Williams, Margaret C.
Williamson, Mary

56. Phillips, Lena Madesin
Crawford, Dr. Mary Sinclair
Miller, Emma Guffey
Fisher, Welthy Honsinger
West, Helen Hunt
Miller, Izetta Jewel

57. Rector, Mrs. James M.
Hayden, Dr. Gillette
Marshall, Mrs. W. C.
Brandon, Mary

C. Chronologies, 1924 - 1945

1. Chronology of international events regarding the National Woman's Party, February 1924 - March 1941.
2. Chronology of events regarding the National Woman's Party, January 1943 - January 1945.
3. National Woman's Party headquarters, 21 July 1943.

D. *Equal Rights* Indexes, 1935 - 1938, 1941

1. 1935
2. 1936
3. 1937
4. 1938
5. 1941

E. Essay Contest, 1933

1. Welch, Marguerite E., "Does One Plus One Equal One?", 18 January 1933, 9pp.
2. Brady, Eleanor, "Equality Before the Law", 30 January 1933, 8pp.
3. French, Mildred, "Natural Law Amends the Constitution", 31 January 1933, 7 pp.
4. Horton, Eunice, "Women and the World", 2 February 1933, 7pp.
5. Branch, Frances Jane, "How Long Must Women Wait For Liberty?", 17 January 1933, 9pp.
6. Howell, Evelyn Byrd, "The Better Half", 1 February 1933, 4pp.
7. Abbott, Ina, "The Need for the Equal Rights Amendment", 27 January 1933 10pp.
8. Petsch, Margaret L., "Women's Rights and Feminism", nd, 7pp.
9. Denny, Louise Elizabeth, "Are Women People?", 31 January 1933, 10pp.
10. Comer, Theresa, "The Equal Woman", nd, 7pp.
11. Becknell, Georgie-Nell, "We Must Have Education for Equal Rights", 27 January 1933, 12pp.

12. Brown, Velda, "Equal Rights to a College Woman of 1933", 1 February 1933, 17pp.
13. Lord, Mildred, "Can a Woman Achieve a Career?", 1 February 1933, 6pp.
14. Still, Helen Patricia, "Equal Rights for Women", 30 January 1933, 7pp.
15. Murano, Louise, "Emancipation and its Relation to Women", 26 January 1933, 7pp.
16. Lippert, Lucile, "Progress with Equal Rights", 30 January 1933, 8pp.
17. Immer, Maxine, "What I Think of Women's Rights", nd, 17pp.
18. Johnson, Elaine Marsella, "The Wall", 20 January 1933, 9pp.
19. Ewen, Marguerite, "Essay on 'The Equal Rights Amendment'", nd, 10pp.
20. Friedman, Valerie, "The Effects of Equal Rights on Men and Women", 5 February 1933, 19pp.
21. Lyttle, Elizabeth, "Women Versus Men", 30 January 1933, 14pp.
22. Rosati, Lucy, "The Emancipation of Women", 5 January 1933, 14 pp.
23. Bergman, Marion, "Liberty and Justice for All", 31 January 1933, 10pp.
24. Tyler, Marie, "Woman's Right to Equality", 27 January 1933, 11pp.
25. Smith, Constance E., "On the Essential Justice of the Demand for the Lucretia Mott Amendment ", 31 January 1933, 8pp.
26. This essay is missing from the collection.
27. Taylor, Mary Elizabeth, "The Struggle for Women's Rights", nd, 5 pp.
28. McDowell, Virginia S., "Some National Aspects of the Proposed Equal Rights Amendment", 28 January 1933, 11pp.
29. Moseley, Emma Jean, "The Proposed Equal Rights Amendment as a Means to an End", nd, 15pp.
30. Draper, Mary Leslie, "Freedom For All -- Includes Women", nd, 7pp.
31. Chase, Winifred, "Égalité?", nd, 11pp.
32. Lund, Julia Farnsworth, "Equal Rights -- A Minimum of Justice", 27 January 1933, 8pp.
33. This essay is missing from the collection.
34. Gronemeier, Estelle, "Why Equal Rights", 1 February 1933, 12pp.
35. Hay, Flavia Valora, "The Equal Rights Amendment as it Pertains to Women in Industry", 30 January 1933, 11pp.

F. Miscellaneous Items

1. "An Interview", nd
2. "The Woman's Party Song", nd

G. Nationality Survey, 1932

1. Benoit, Sophie
2. Bertram, Franziska
3. Blum-Margolin, Maria
4. Golay, Grace-Marie
5. Ham, Maria van der
6. Hekimi, Marthe
7. Hintertroitner-Dobaly, Cacilia

Reel 113 (Cont.)

8. Hutter, Mathilde
9. Jona, Dorothee
10. Klein-Egghard, Sophie
11. Lynch, Anna
12. Mauerkofler, Hansi
13. Sanborn, Olga
14. Schultze-Brotow, Anni
15. Sponer-Kohlou, Marie
16. Steinschneider, Berta
17. Volinsky, Marguerite
18. Wolff, Lucy
19. Wyss-Becht, Carla

H. Radio and Stage Plays, 1923 - 1955, nd

1. Winsor, Mary, "Queen Vashti", 1923.
2. Higenbotham, Evelyn, "A Man's Right", 1925. This play was not filmed because of copyright restrictions.
3. Ford, Anne, "Is Marriage Legal?", February 1928.
4. Greathouse, Rebekah Scandrett, "It Might Have Been", 1931. This play was not filmed because of copyright restrictions.
5. Gerberding, Elizabeth, "Equal Rights", June 1933.
6. Nimkoff, Pauline, "Two Hundred Thirteen", 1936.
7. Horton, Marie Montabe, "The Wyoming Tea Party", 1936.
8. Untitled play, 1936.
9. Untitled play, 1937.
10. Adamson, Ethel McClintock, "Susan B. Anthony: The Woman Who Changed the Mind of a Nation", 15 February 1937.
11. Author unknown, "Susan, the Pioneer", 15 February 1940.
12. Author unknown, "Liberty's a Lady", 15 February 1942.
13. Rosten, Norman, "That They Might Live", 19 October 1942. This play was not filmed because of copyright restrictions.
14. Author unknown, "Toward a Farther Star", 2 November 1942. This play was not filmed because of copyright restrictions.
15. Laudin, Luella S., "The Story of Susan B. Anthony", 15 February 1945.
16. Author unknown, "Century of Progress", 1948.
17. Tallman, Robert, "No Doll was Abigail", 24 April 1951. This play was not filmed because of copyright restrictions.
18. Walker, Amelia Himes, "The Trial of Susan B. Anthony", February 1953.
19. Nickerson, Kate, "Susan B. Anthony is Tried for Voting", 23 January 1955.
20. Smith, Hazel, "The Pioneers Come to Life", nd.

I. Resolutions, 1925 - 1928

J. Section 213 Survey, 1935 - 1936

1. Section 213 Survey Questionnaires, No. 1 - 600, 701 - 719

Reel 114

2. Tables for Section 213 Preliminary Report, 23 September 1935
3. Section 213 Survey Report, January 1936

Reel 114 (Cont.)

K. Unpublished Manuscripts

1. Cousins, Margaret E., "Story of the Suffrage Struggle in Ireland and England", nd.
2. Morgan, David, Chapters 6 - 10 of a book on the American woman's suffrage movement, [1961 - 1962].
3. Preen, Mildred A., "A Study of Legislative and Judicial Discrimination Against Women on Juries", 26 August 1946.
4. _____, "A Study of the Equal Rights Amendment, June 1946.
5. Toll Ward, Sigrid von, "Organization and Functioning of the Division of Industrial Welfare of the State of California" (Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of California at Los Angeles), June 1938, incomplete.
6. Younger, Maud, *Along The Way*, Books 1 - 7, [April 1936], incomplete.
7. Younger, Maud, "Dear Congress", nd, incomplete.
8. Younger, Maud, "Here Comes the Dictator" (a play), nd.
9. Younger, Maud, "Our Government Penalizes Marriage", nd.
10. Younger, Maud, "Penalizing Marriage", nd.
11. Younger, Maud, "The Diary of a Lobbyist", nd.
12. Younger, Maud, "The Senator for Macaroni?: Are We Heading for an Industrial Congress?", nd.
13. Younger, Maud, "The Senator for Macaroni?: Congress and its Frankenstein?", nd.
14. _____, *Woman and the Law*, 1930, incomplete.

SERIES II. MINUTES, 1917 - 1972

A. National Executive Committee, February 1917 - August 1921

B. National Advisory Council, January 1921

C. National Council, February 1921 - December 1929

Reel 115 C. National Council, January 1930 - May 1972

D. Executive Council, November 1938 - February 1965

E. National Committees, November 1922 - January 1953

1. Business and Professional Women's Council, April 1942
2. Congressional Committee, June 1934 and May 1951
3. Credentials Committee, October 1936
4. Government Workers' Council, May 1935
5. House Committee, November 1938 - November 1939
6. Inez Milholland Memorial Committee, November 1923 and March 1924
7. International Relations Committee, June 1934
8. International Study Club, November-December 1931
9. Investment and Endowment Committee, October 1925 - January 1953

a. Finance Committee, October 1925 - January 1926
b. Investment and Endowment Fund Committee, January 1929 - January 1953

10. Lawyer's Council, November 1922
11. Poet's Council, April 1933
12. Remodeling and Refurnishing Committee, June 1929
13. Ways and Means Committee, January-April 1936

F. State Chapters, November 1922 - July 1943

1. Colorado, October 1926
2. Connecticut, July 1933 and July 1943
3. Indiana, March 1932
4. Minnesota, April 1924
5. New York, December 1931
6. Pennsylvania, November 1922 - October 1928

G. Local Chapters, November 1922 - May 1947

1. Arlington County, Virginia, November 1922
2. Baltimore, December 1943 - December 1946
3. District of Columbia, September 1928 - May 1947

H. Women's Joint Legislative Committee, June 1943 - February 1965

I. Eastern Regional Conference, May 1940 - July 1941

J. "Rump" National Woman's Party, October 1946 - January 1947

K. Miscellaneous Organizations, March 1926 - November 1972

1. Business Women's Legislative Council of California, January 1932 - January 1933
2. Conference of Women's Organizations of the District of Columbia on the Status of Women, May 1966
3. Consultative Committee of Women's Organizations, June 1927
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5. Indiana Equal Rights Amendment Ratification Committee, November 1972
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A. Incorporation Papers, September 1918 - January 1964, nd

1. Certificate of Incorporation, National Woman's Party, 19 September 1918 (2)
2. Certificate of Incorporation, Woman's Research Foundation, 28 July 1923
3. Charter for Inez Milholland Memorial Committee, [1924]
4. Articles of Incorporation, Maryland State Branch, Inc., [1962]
5. Certificate and Articles of Incorporation, Margaret Brent Fellowship, 16 January 1964
6. Certificate of Incorporation, Margaret Brent Hall of Honor for Women, nd

B. Constitutions and By-Laws

1. National Woman's Party Constitutions
2. National Committees
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C. Contracts, March 1922 - June 1953

D. Deeds, Leases, and Titles, June 1920 - March 1952

E. Wills, 1914 - 1962

1. Belmont, Alva E.
2. Burton, Lilian A.
3. Cook, Jessie Marjorie
   a. Last Will and Testament of Jessie Marjorie Cook
   b. Vernon Cook, Jr., et al. vs. Helen Elizabeth Brown, et al.
   c. National Woman's Party, Inc. vs. Vernon Cook, Jr., et al.
4. Kendall, Kathryn L.
5. Pries, John
6. Thomas, M. Carey
7. Williams, Margaret C.

F. Drafts of the Equal Rights Amendment, 1921 - 1971

G. Drafts of Federal Legislation, February 1914 - June 1963, nd

1. "An Act to Regulate the Hours of Employment and Safeguard the Health of Females Employed in the District of Columbia," 24 February 1914
2. "Regulation of Hours of Labor of Women," 13 December 1923
3. "Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States Relative to Minimum Wages for Women and Minors," [1926]
4. "To Amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia in Relation to Descent and Distribution," [1926]
5. "To Amend Section 1159 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia so that the Widower shall have the Same Share in the Real Estate of his Deceased Wife as is Given by Law to the Widow in her Deceased Husband's Estate," [1926]
6. "Joint Resolution to Stay Proceedings for the Condemnation of Squares 727 and 728 in the District of Columbia", 18 May 1939
7. "To Amend the Law Relative to the Citizenship and Naturalization of Married Women and for Other Purposes," April 1930
8. "To Amend the Immigration Act Relative to the Admission of Members of the Family of a Citizen of the United States," [1931]

9. "To Amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia in Relation to Descent and Distribution," [1931]
10. "To Amend the Law Relative to the Resumption of Citizenship by Women Who Lost Their United States Citizenship by Marriage," [1932]
11. "To Amend the Immigration Laws so as to Eliminate Distinctions Based on Sex," [1932]
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15. "To Amend the Law Relative to Citizenship and Naturalization, and for Other Purposes," nd (3)
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   d. Laws Compiled by Miss Sue White, [1923], 11pp.
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2. Arizona
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   e. Labor Laws Affecting Men and Women in Arizona, 1926, 29pp.
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3. Arkansas
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4. California
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   e. A Comparison of the Political and Civil Rights of Men and Women in California, [1940], 4pp.

5. Colorado
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   d. Facts on Connecticut Laws, [1927], 3pp.
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   f. A Comparison of the Political and Civil Rights of Men and Women in Connecticut, [1939], 2pp.

7. Delaware
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   e. Delaware Inequalities Removed by the National Woman's Party, [1946], 1p.

8. District of Columbia
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   c. Survey of Legal Discriminations Against Women in the District of Columbia, [1925], 9pp.
   d. Discrimination in Child Labor Law, District of Columbia, [1927], 2pp.

9. Florida
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19. Georgia
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   c. Constitutional Provisions, 1922, 3pp.
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15. Kansas
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    c. Some of the Most Important Discriminations Against Women in Mississippi, [1925], 1p.
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g. A Comparison of the Political and Civil Rights of Men and Women in the State of Ohio, [1940], 3pp.
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49. Wyoming
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2. Report on Legal Discriminations Against Women, February 1921, 5pp.
3. Extracts from U.S. Civil Service Commission Announcements, 1921, 14pp.
4. Report on Women's Status Regarding Jury Service, [1921], 6pp.
5. Report of Children's Code Commission, Maryland, January 1922, 5pp.
6. Report of Wisconsin Women's Committee on Study of Chapter 529, Wisconsin Laws 1921, Women's Equal Rights Law, 23 December 1922, 5pp.
7. Draft of a Single Short Bill to Abolish Discriminations Against Women and Memorandum upon the Subjects Included, [1922], 22pp.
8. Eligibility of Women for Jury Service in the United States, 1922, 13pp.
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28. Preliminary Survey of Grounds for Divorce in State Laws, [1924], 2pp.
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30. Equal Testamentary Guardianship Laws, [1925], 2pp.
31. Increasing Concentration of Prison Labor Competition in Women's Work, [1925], 2pp.
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35. The Status of Women, [1925], 7pp.
36. Domicile, January 1926, 1p.
37. Data Submitted by New York State Branch, National Woman's Party, to New York State Industrial Survey Commission, 8 November 1926, 55pp.

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38. Admission of Women to the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, [1926], 20pp.
39. Eight Hour Law for Women Workers, [1926], 15pp.
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43. The Hearing on the 48-Hour Law for Women before the State Industrial Survey Commission, 19 January 1927, 5pp.
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45. In Re: Rule That a Married Woman's Application for a Passport must be Signed in Her Husband's Family Name, Brief of the National Woman's Party Against the Rule, [1927], 12pp.
46. In Re: Ruling That Married Women Must Sign Husband's Name to Government Payrolls, Brief of National Woman's Party Against the Ruling, [1927], 4pp.
47. Night Work States, [1927], 15pp.
48. Some of the States Where Inheritance Rights are Unequal as Between Husband and Wife to the Advantage of the Husband, [1927], 1p.
49. State Constitutions: General Provisions as to Equal Rights, [1927], 3pp.
50. States Having Decisions Involving Tort Actions Concerning Property, Actions of Ejectment and Similar Actions Between Husband and Wife, [1927], 30pp.
51. States in Which the Woman Only is Punishable as a Prostitute, [1927], 1p.
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57. States Which Make Prostitution an Act of the Male as well as the Female, [1927], 1p.
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59. Statutes of States Which Seem To Have No Decisions Respecting Tort Actions Between Husband and Wife Relating to Property, [1927], 34pp.
60. The Legal Status of Women under the Federal Law of the United States, 1927, 62pp.
61. Statement of Facts Concerning the Equal Guardianship of Children Bill, [1928], 2pp.
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72. Remarriage After Divorce, [1929], 6pp.
73. Report on Women and Jury Service, [1929], 23pp.
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77. Suit Money, [1929], 9pp.
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79. When Divorce Decree Becomes Final and Effective, [1929], 6pp.
80. Equal and Unequal Exemptions from Jury Service, [1930], 3pp.
81. New Decedent Estate Law Passed in New York, [1930], 2pp.
82. Provisions for the Comfort and Convenience of Jurors, [1930], 2pp.
83. State Survey of Occupations Closed to Women, January 1931, 11pp.
84. Labor Legislation for Women: The Position of the Woman's Party, Comments With Particular Reference to Arkansas, [1931], 3pp.
85. Report of Legislative Activities, 1931, 2pp.
86. Congress vs. Marriage, [1933], 2pp.
87. Minimum Wage Legislation for Women, [1936], 2pp.
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89. Memorandum on Prt. 616 Int. 588, (1938], 2pp.
90. Support, [1938], 2pp.
91. Legal Discriminations Against Women, July 1940, 1p.
92. A Comparison of the Political and Civil Rights or Men and Women in the States of South Carolina and Pennsylvania, [1941], 5pp.
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94. Equal Rights Amendment, Designed to Remove Existing Discriminations in the Law Against Women: Outstanding Disabilities in State Laws, [1943], 4pp.
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H.J. Res. 339, joint resolution ..... 17 February 1971
H.J. Res. 344, joint resolution ..... 17 February 1971
H.J. Res. 346, joint resolution ..... 18 February 1971
H.J. Res. 357, joint resolution ..... 18 February 1971
H.J. Res. 360, joint resolution ..... 18 February 1971
H.J. Res. 363, joint resolution ..... 18 February 1971
H.J. Res. 381, joint resolution ..... 25 February 1971
H.J. Res. 382, joint resolution ..... 25 February 1971
H.J. Res. 383, joint resolution ..... 25 February 1971
H.J. Res. 389, joint resolution ..... 25 February 1971
H.J. Res. 395, joint resolution ..... 25 February 1971
H.J. Res. 398, joint resolution ..... 25 February 1971
H.J. Res. 411, joint resolution ..... 1 March 1971
H.J. Res. 429, joint resolution ..... 2 March 1971
H.J. Res. 445, joint resolution ..... 8 March 1971
H.J. Res. 455, joint resolution ..... 10 March 1971
H.J. Res. 460, joint resolution ..... 11 March 1971
H.J. Res. 461, joint resolution ..... 11 March 1971
H.J. Res. 487, joint resolution ..... 23 March 1971
H.J. Res. 488, joint resolution ..... 23 March 1971
H.J. Res. 489, joint resolution ..... 23 March 1971
H.J. Res. 497, joint resolution ..... 23 March 1971
H.J. Res. 500, joint resolution ..... 23 March 1971
H.J. Res. 502, joint resolution ..... 23 March 1971
H.J. Res. 35, 208, and related ..... 24, 25, 31 March 1971
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H.J. Res. 514, joint resolution ..... 29 March 1971
H.J. Res. 515, joint resolution ..... 29 March 1971
H.J. Res. 517, joint resolution ..... 29 March 1971
H.J. Res. 519, joint resolution ..... 29 March 1971
H.J. Res. 541, joint resolution ..... 6 April 1971
H.J. Res. 635, joint resolution ..... 12 May 1971
H.J. Res. 671, joint resolution ..... 1 June 1971
H.J. Res. 700, joint resolution ..... 10 June 1971
H.J. Res. 208, report ..... 14 July 1971
H.J. Res. 208, joint resolution ..... 14 July 1971
after committee report
H.J. Res. 208, report ..... 19 July 1971
H.J. Res. 791, joint resolution ..... 20 July 1971
H.J. Res. 799, joint resolution ..... 22 July 1971

Senate

S.J. Res. 8, joint resolution ..... 25 January 1971
S.J. Res. 9, joint resolution ..... 25 January 1971
S.J. Res. 79, joint resolution ..... 1 April 1971
S.J. Res. 150, joint resolution ..... 6 August 1971
H.J. Res. 208, joint resolution ..... 13 October 1971
after House vote
H.J. Res. 208, amendment no. 472 ..... 19 October 1971
H.J. Res. 208, amendment no. 473 ..... 19 October 1971
S.J. Res. 9, joint resolution ..... 1 December 1971
(committee print)

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H.J. Res. 208, joint resolution (committee print) ..... 1 December 1971

S.J. Res. 8, joint resolution (committee print) ..... 1 December 1971

S.J. Res. 8, 9 and H.J. Res. 208, report ..... 14 March 1972

H.J. Res. 208, joint resolution after committee report ..... 14 March 1972

H.J. Res. 208, amendment no. 1073 ..... 20 March 1972

H.J. Res. 208, joint resolution after passage by Senate ..... 23 March 1972

Reel 129 B. Congressional Documents, Women's Legislation, 1896 - 1971

54th Congress, 1895-1897

House

Hearing before the Committee on Woman Suffrage ..... 28 January 1896

61st Congress, 1909-1911

Senate

S.J. Res. 81, hearing ..... 19 April 1910

62nd Congress, 1911-1913

House

H.R. 9061, Public Law No. 199 ..... 19 June 1912

H.R. 26950, hearing ..... 31 January 1913

Hearings on Woman Suffrage, Committee on the Judiciary ..... 13 March 1912

Senate

Hearings on Woman Suffrage, Joint Committee of the Judiciary Committee and the Woman Suffrage Committee ..... 13 January 1912

Equal Suffrage in Colorado, speech by Hon. Edward T. Taylor .... 24 April 1912

Reports and Hearings relative to Woman Suffrage ..... 22 January 1913

63rd Congress, 1913-1915

House

H.J. Res. 1, joint resolution ..... 7 April 1913

Hearings on resolution establishing a committee on woman suffrage, Rules Committee .... 3, 4, 5 December 1913

Hearings on woman suffrage, Judiciary Committee ..... 3 March 1914

Senate

S. Res. 499, hearings (2 parts) ..... 6-17 March 1913

S.J. Res. 499, report on hearings and list of witnesses ..... 29 May 1913

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63rd Congress, cont.

S.J. Res. 1, hearings ..... 19, 21, 26 April 1913
S.J. Res. 1, report ..... 13 June 1913
Proceedings on the Woman Suffrage Amendment ..... 31 July 1913
Interference with the Suffrage Procession, letter from the president of the Board of Commissions of the District of Columbia ..... 7 March 1913
Address on Woman Suffrage ..... 2 June 1914

64th Congress, 1915-1917

House

H.J. Res. 1, report (Views of the Minority) ..... 10 January 1917

Senate

S.J. Res. 1 and S.J. Res. 2, hearings ..... 15, 16, 20 December 1915
S.J. Res. 1, report ..... 8 January 1916

65th Congress, 1917-1919

House

H.R. 12098, Public Law No. 215 ..... 19 September 1918
H. Res. 12, hearing ..... 18 May 1917
H. Res. 201, resolution ..... 17 December 1917
H.J. Res. 192, joint resolution ..... 15 December 1917
H.J. Res. 200, hearings ..... 3, 4, 5, 7 January 1918

Senate

S.J. Res. 2, hearing ..... 20 April 1917

66th Congress, 1919-1921

House

H.R. 14762, bill ..... 8 December 1920

Senate

H.J. Res. 1, joint resolution after House vote ..... 28 May 1919
H.J. Res. 1, joint resolution after ratification by the states ..... 26 August 1920

67th Congress, 1921-1923

House

H.R. 2921, bill ..... 12 April 1921
H.R. 8245, Public Law No. 98 ..... 23 November 1921
H.R. 11590, report ..... 8 June 1922
H.R. 12022, bill ..... 16 June 1922
H.R. 12022, report ..... 16 June 1922
H.R. 12022, bill after committee report ..... 16 June 1922
H.R. 12022, Public Law No. 346 ..... 22 September 1922
H.R. 13537, joint hearings ..... 8, 14, 15, 17, 19, 20 February 1923

67th Congress, cont.

H.R. 8928, Public Law No. 516 ..... 4 March 1923
H.J. Res. 426, joint resolution ..... 23 January 1923
Senate
H.R. 8245, amendment ..... 26 September 1921
S. 1039, Public Law No. 97 ..... 23 November 1921
S. 2828, bill ..... 12 December 1921
H.R. 8928, act after committee ..... 3 February 1922
report
S. 3403, bill ..... 5 April 1922
Letter from the Secretary of State .... 24 May 1922
to the Chairman of the Committee on
Immigration transmitting views relative
to the Curtis Bill, and other memoranda
bearing on the Curtis and Cable Bills,
Senate committee print
H.R. 12022, act after House vote ..... 21 June 1922
H.R. 12022, act after committee ..... 1 September 1922
report
S. 4394, bill ..... 23 January 1923
S.J. Res. 273, joint resolution ..... 23 January 1923

68th Congress, 1923-1925

House
H.R. 194, bill ..... 5 December 1923
H.R. 6073, bill ..... 23 January 1924
H.R. 7216, bill ..... 22 February 1924
H.R. 7492, bill ..... 3 March 1924
H.R. 9815, bill ..... 1 December 1924
H.R. 12158, bill ..... 4 February 1925
Senate
S. 92, bill ..... 6 December 1923
S. 2507, bill ..... 16 February 1924
S.J. Res. 5, hearing ..... 11 January 1924

69th Congress, 1925-1927

House
H.R. 4057, 6238, and 9825, ... 23 March 1926
hearings
H.R. 7975, bill after committee ..... 6 April 1926
report
S. 2730, report ..... 30 April 1926
H.R. 7975, report (Minority Views)..... 3 May 1926
S. 4663, act after Senate vote ..... 16 December 1926
H.R. 15546, bill ..... 21 December 1926
H.R. 16106, bill ..... 10 January 1927
United States Supreme Court site, ... 18 January 1927
communication from the President of
the United States
H.R. 16585, report ..... 27 January 1927
H.R. 16585, bill after committee ..... 27 January 1927
report
H.J. Res. 58, joint resolution ..... 10 December 1925
H.J. Res. 110, joint resolution ..... 8 January 1926

69th Congress, cont.

S. 1751, bill ..... 16 December 1925
S. 2969, bill ..... 1 February 1926
S. 2969, hearing ..... 24 March 1926
H.R. 6238, act after committee ..... 5 April 1926
report
H.R. 6238, amendment ..... 19 April 1926
H.R. 5823, act after House vote ..... 19 April 1926
S. 5557, bill ..... 1 February 1927
H.R. 16585, act after House vote ..... 1 March 1927

70th Congress, 1927-1929

House

H.R. 7010, bill ..... 12 December 1927
H.R. 7010, hearings ..... 30 April 1928
Hearings on the effect of marriage .... 19 May 1928
upon nationality
H.R. 12897, report ..... 12 December 1928

Senate

S. 753, bill ..... 1 December 1927
S. 716, Public Law No. 234 ..... 2 April 1928
S. 3892, bill ..... 4 April 1928
S. 753, hearing ..... 25 April 1928
S. 2370, Public Law No. 574 ..... 29 May 1928
H.R. 7010, act after House vote ..... 17 December 1928
S. 5203, bill ..... 5 January 1929
H.R. 7010, report ..... 17 January 1929
S.J. Res. 113, Public Resolution ..... 31 March 1928
No. 20
S.J. Res. 5, Public Resolution ..... 29 May 1928
No. 61

71st Congress, 1929-1931

House

H.R. 9405, bill ..... 1 February 1930
H.R. 10208, bill ..... 24 February 1930
H.R. 10960, bill ..... 20 March 1930
William C. Lawson-Ruth Bryan Owen ..... 24 March 1930
Election Case, report
H.R. 10960, report ..... 31 March 1930
S. 3691, report ..... 28 May 1930
H.R. 10668, Public Law No. 402 ..... 21 June 1930
H.R. 10960, Public Law No. 508 ..... 3 July 1930
H.R. 14684, bill ..... 8 December 1930
H.R. 14685, bill ..... 8 December 1930
H.R. 14684, 14685, 16303, hearings .... 17 December 1930
23 January 1931
H.R. 16245, bill ..... 16 January 1931
H.R. 16303, bill ..... 17 January 1931
H.R. 16975, report ..... 16 February 1931
H.R. 16975, bill after committee ..... 16 February 1931
report
H.R. 3394, Public Law No. 683 ..... 18 February 1931

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H.R. 16654, Public Law No. 691 ..... 20 February 1931
H.R. 9803, Public Law No. 712 ..... 21 February 1931
H.R. 3309, Public Law No. 774 ..... 2 March 1931
H.R. 10672, Public Law No. 829 ..... 3 March 1931
H.J. Res. 223, report ..... 27 January 1930
H.J. Res. 223, joint resolution ..... 27 January 1930
after committee report

Senate

S. 127, bill ..... 18 April 1929
S. 255, bill ..... 18 April 1929
S. 3691, report ..... 14 April 1930
H.R. 10960, act after House vote ..... 21 April 1930
H.R. 10960, report ..... 30 April 1930
H.R. 10960, act after committee ..... 30 April 1930
report
S. 2836, Public Law No. 348 ..... 13 June 1930
S. 4050, Public Law No. 397 ..... 19 June 1930
Executive A, Protocols concerning ..... 10 December 1930
Adherence of the United States to
the Court of International Justice
S. 3691, Public Law No. 499 ..... 3 July 1930
S. 5719, bill ..... 5 January 1931
H.R. 10672, report ..... 21 February 1931
H.J. Res. 331, joint resolution ..... 22 May 1930
after House vote
S.J. Res. 207, hearings ..... 15, 16, 18 December 1930

72nd Congress, 1931-1933

House

H.R. 171, bill ..... 8 December 1931
H.R. 304, bill ..... 8 December 1931
H.R. 5489, bill ..... 11 December 1931
H.R. 5869, bill ..... 15 December 1931
H.R. 5882, bill ..... 15 December 1931
H.R. 5869, 7614 and S. 2656, hearings.. 18 December 1931
14, 19, 28 January 1932
H.R. 5489, hearings ..... 7 January 1932
S. 2656, act after Senate vote ..... 26 January 1932
H.R. 8642, bill ..... 29 January 1932
H.R. 9549, bill ..... 19 February 1932
H.R. 9557, bill ..... 19 February 1932
H.R. 9640, bill ..... 23 February 1932
H.R. 9557, report ..... 19 May 1932
H.R. 9557, bill after committee ..... 19 May 1932
report
H.R. 6477, Public Law No. 149 ..... 25 May 1932
H.R. 11267, act after House and ..... 9 June 1932
Senate votes
H.R. 11267, Public Law No. 212 ..... 30 June 1932
H.R. 10600, Public Law No. 277 ..... 11 July 1932

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72nd Congress, cont.

H.J. Res. 147, Public Resolution No. 5 ..... 23 December 1931
H.J. Res. 378, joint resolution ..... 2 May 1932
H.J. Res. 378, hearings (3 parts)..... 6, 13, 24 May 1932
Senate
S. 2656, report ..... 20 January 1932
S. 4169, bill ..... 21 March 1932
Executive A, Protocols concerning adherence of the United States to the Court of International Justice, hearings ..... 6 April 1932 – 7 May 1932
H.R. 10600, act after House vote ..... 19 April 1932
Adherence to World Court reservation ..... 27 May 1932
Protocols relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, report ... 1 June 1932
H.R. 8174, report ..... 10 February 1933
H.R. 8174, act after committee report . 10 February 1933
S. 992, 2760, 3968, and 4169 hearing... 2 March 1933
Senate Executive Document No. 1, World Court ..... 16 December 1931

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73rd Congress, 1933-1935

House
H.R. 3673, bill ..... 16 March 1933
H.R. 3673 and 77, hearings ..... 28 March 1933
H.R. 3673, bill (confidential committee print)
H.R. 4741, bill ..... 6 April 1933
H.R. 3673, report ..... 15 May 1933
H.R. 3673, bill after committee report ..... 15 May 1933
H.R. 5389, Public Law No. 78 ..... 16 June 1933
H.R. 3673, hearings ..... 24 March 1934
H.R. 9240, bill ..... 19 April 1934
H.R. 3673. Public Law No. 250 ..... 24 May 1934
Senate
Adherence to World Court, reservation.. 30 March 1933
Protocols concerning the adherence of the United States to the Permanent Court of International Justice, hearing .....23 March 1934
S.3281, bill ..... 28 March 1934
H.R. 3673, act after House vote ..... 26 April 1934
H.R. 3673, act after committee report.. 26 April 1934
Executive J, Convention on the Nationality of Women ..... 12 May 1934

74th Congress, 1935-1937

House
H.R. 136, bill ..... 3 January 1935
H.R. 2746, bill ..... 3 January 1935

74th Congress, cont.

H.R. 3466, bill ..... 9 January 1935
H.R. 5051, bill ..... 30 January 1935
H.R. 5727, bill ..... 14 February 1935
H.R. 4354, report ..... 1 March 1935
H.R. 6863, bill ..... 20 March 1935
S. 405, act after Senate vote ..... 11 April 1935
H.R. 5051, hearings ..... 18, 19, 23, 24 April 1935
S. 405, report ..... 15 July 1935
H.R. 5051, report ..... 24 July 1935
H.R. 5051, bill after committee ..... 24 July 1935
report
H.R. 7260, Public Law No. 271 ..... 14 August 1935
S. 2912, act after committee ..... 27 February 1936
report
H.R. 12298, report ..... 17 April 1936
H.J. Res. 146, report ..... 4 March 1935
H.J. Res. 321, joint resolution ..... 12 June 1935
H.J. Res. 321, joint resolution ..... 24 July 1935
after committee report

Senate

Adherence to World Court, reservation.. 21 January 1935
S. 405, bill after committee report ... 13 March 1935
H.R. 4354, act after House vote..... 27 May 1935
S. 2912, bill ..... 27 May 1935
S. 2912, report ..... 10 June 1935
S. 2912, bill after committee report .. 10 June 1935
S. 3351, bill ..... 29 July 1935
S. 3363, bill ..... 29 July 1935
S. 4524, Public Law No. 749 ..... 22 June 1936
S.J. Res. 148, report ..... 21 June 1935
S.J. Res. 148, joint resolution ..... 21 June 1935
after committee report
World Court, Resolution of 1935
Adherence, Reservations and
Amendments to Reservations
Senate Document No. 270, A ..... 16 June 1936
Comparison of the Political and
Civil Rights of Men and Women in
the United States

75th Congress, 1937-1939

House

H.R. 3297, bill ..... 19 January 1937
H.R. 3408, bill ..... 21 January 1937
H.R. 3409, bill ..... 21 January 1937
H.R. 3692, bill ..... 26 January 1937
H.R. 4409, bill ..... 5 February 1937
H.R. 3408, bill after committee ..... 16 February 1937
report

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H.R. 3409, hearing ..... 3 March 1937
H.R. 6548, bill ..... 21 April 1937
H.R. 7200, bill ..... 24 May 1937
S. 2475, act after committee ..... August 1937
report (committee print)
S. 2475, act after committee ..... 6 August 1937
report
H.R. --, bill (committee print)..... December 1937
S. 2475, act after committee ..... 21 April 1938
report
H.R. 10462, hearing ..... 5 May 1938
H.R. 10462, report ..... 27 May 1938
H.J. Res. 301, joint resolution ..... 30 March 1937

SENATE

S. 2057, bill ..... 29 March 1937
H.R. 3471, act after House vote ..... 7 April 1937
S. 2121, bill ..... 9 April 1937
H.R. 3408, act after House vote ..... 6 July 1937
S. 2475, Public Law No. 718 ..... 25 June 1938

76th Congress, 1939-1941

House

H.R. 4185, bill ..... 15 February 1939
H.R. 5228, bill ..... 22 March 1939
H.R. 6199, bill ..... 5 May 1939
H.R. 4185, report ..... 20 June 1939
H.R. 4185, bill after committee ..... 20 June 1939
report
H.R. 9980, Public Law No. 853 ..... 14 October 1940

Senate

S. 791, bill ..... 17 January 1939
S. Res. 82, resolution ..... 20 February 1939
S.J. Res. 44, joint resolution ..... 17 January 1939
S.J. Res. 183, joint resolution ..... 4 August 1939

77th Congress, 1941-1943

House

H.R. 5072, bill ..... 16 June 1941
H.R. 5091, bill ..... 19 June 1941
H.R. 6806, bill ..... 18 March 1942
Revenue Revision of 1942, ... 25 March 1942
hearings (Part 15)

Senate

S. 1006, bill ..... 28 February 1941
H.R. 591, act after House vote ..... 4 March 1941
S. 1686, bill ..... 28 June 1941
H.R. 5554, act after House vote ..... 16 October 1941
S. 2751, Public Law No. 761 ..... 26 October 1941
H.R. 7447, report ..... 3 December 1942
H.R. 7447, act after committee ..... 3 December 1942
report

78th Congress, 1943-1945

House

H.R. 824 and H.R. 1857, hearings ..... 10, 11, 18 March 1943
H.R. 1857, report ..... 24 March 1943
H.R. 2892, bill ..... 7 June 1943
H.R. 3986, bill ..... 17 January 1944
H.R. 3986, bill after committee ..... 4 December 1944
report

Senate

H.R. 1857, report ..... 8 April 1943
S. 495, Public Law No. 110 ..... 1 July 1943
S. 2048, bill after committee ..... 20 September 1944
report
S. 2028, Public Law No. 441 ..... 27 September 1944

79th Congress, 1945-1947

House

H.R. 395, bill ..... 3 January 1945
H.R. 523, bill ..... 3 January 1945
H.R. 526, bill ..... 3 January 1945
H.R. 2232, report ..... 20 February 1945
H.R. 2232, bill after committee ..... 20 February 1945
report
H.R. 3719, bill ..... 6 July 1945
H.R. 3837, bill ..... 18 July 1945
H.R. 3914, bill ..... 5 September 1945
H.R. 5216, bill ..... 23 January 1946
H.R. 5221, bill ..... 23 January 1946
H.R. 5312, bill ..... 31 January 1946
H.J. Res. 255, joint resolution ..... 10 October 1945

Senate

S. 101, bill after committee report ... 24 May 1945
S. 1178, bill ..... 21 June 1945
S. 1349, bill ..... 1 August 1945
S.J. Res. 107, joint resolution ..... 5 October 1945
Nationality Act of 1940 with ..... 10 June 1946
amendments through 31 March 1946

80th Congress, 1947-1949

House

H.R. 1972, bill ..... 17 February 1947
H.R. 1996, bill ..... 17 February 1947
H.R. 2003, bill ..... 17 February 1947
H.R. 2007, bill ..... 17 February 1947
H.R. 2035, bill ..... 18 February 1947
H.R. 2323, bill ..... 28 February 1947
H.R. 3028, bill ..... 14 April 1947
H.R. 4273, bill ..... 18 July 1947
H.R. 4408, bill ..... 26 July 1947

Senate

S. 160, bill ..... 10 January 1947
S. 984, bill ..... 27 March 1947
H.R. 4838, report ..... 25 February 1948
H.R. 4838, act after House vote ..... 25 February 1948
S.J. Res. 67, joint resolution ..... 17 February 1947

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81st Congress, 1949-1951

House

H.R. 358, bill	3 January 1949
H.R. 789, bill	5 January 1949
H.R. 797, bill	5 January 1949
H.R. 955, bill	6 January 1949
H.R. 1584, bill	17 January 1949
H.R. 2396, bill	7 February 1949
H.R. 2438, bill	7 February 1949
H.R. 2670, bill	14 February 1949
H.R. 2693, bill	14 February 1949
H.R. 2754, bill	15 February 1949
H.R. 2840, bill	17 February 1949
H.R. 4384, bill after committee report	18 May 1949
H.R. 5856, conference report	17 October 1949
H.R. 5856, Public Law No. 393	26 October 1949
H.R. 6871, bill	19 January 1950
H.R. 1584 and H.R. 2438, hearings	17, 18, 19 May 1950

Senate

Executive D, Inter-American Convention on Granting of Political Rights to Women	13 January 1949
S. 1430, bill	28 March 1949
Reel 132 Nomination of Judge Marion J. Harron, hearings	14, 19 April 1949 12, 13, May 1949 23 June 1949
S. 1687, bill	25 April 1949
H.R. 1243, report	2 June 1949
H.R. 4384, act after House vote	7 June 1949
H.R. 4453, act after House vote	23 February 1950
S. 3328, bill	30 March 1950
S. 2861 and H.R. 6826, hearings	1, 5, 8 June 1950

82nd Congress, 1951-1953

House

H.R. 5491, bill	26 September 1951

Senate

S. 3368, report (2 parts)	3 July 1952

83rd Congress, 1953-1955

House

H.R. 192, bill	3 January 1953
H.R. 193, bill	3 January 1953
H.R. 306, bill	3 January 1953
H.R. 362, bill	3 January 1953
H.R. 1260, bill	7 January 1953
H.R. 2240, bill	29 January 1953
H.R. 7172, bill	14 January 1954
H.R. 7898, bill	16 February 1954

Senate

S. 176, bill	7 January 1953
S. 692, bill	29 January 1953
S. 3288, bill	9 April 1954
S. 692, bill after committee report	28 April 1954

84th Congress, 1955-1957

House

H.R. 508, bill ..... 5 January 1955
H.R. 3767, bill ..... 8 February 1955
H.R. 6503, bill ..... 26 May 1955
H.R. 7759, bill ..... 30 July 1955
H.R. 2559, Public Law No. 294 ..... 9 August 1955
H.R. 627, report ..... 21 May 1956
H.R. 627, bill after committee report ..... 21 May 1956

Senate

S. 1776, bill ..... 21 April 1955
S. 3704, bill ..... 24 April 1956
S. 3704, hearings ..... 21, 22 May 1956
S. 3704, report ..... 19 June 1956
S. 3704, bill after committee report ..... 19 June 1956

85th Congress, 1957-1959

House

H.R. 651, bill ..... 3 January 1957
H.R. 2858, bill ..... 14 January 1957
H.R. 6089, bill ..... 18 March 1957
H.R. 6307, bill ..... 25 March 1957
H.R. 6318, bill ..... 25 March 1957
H.R. 6127, report ..... 1 April 1957
H.R. 6127, Public Law No. 85-655 ..... 9 September 1957
S. 495, act after Senate vote ..... 24 June 1958
H.R. 5322, Public Law No. 85-655 ..... 14 August 1958

Senate

S. 728, bill ..... 17 January 1957
S. 495, report ..... 28 March 1957
S. 495, bill after committee report ... 28 March 1957
S. 728, bill after committee report ... 28 March 1957
S. 495, Public Law No. 85-591 ..... 14 August 1958

86th Congress, 1959-1961

House

H.R. 3866, bill ..... 2 February 1959
H.R. 3887, bill ..... 2 February 1959
H.R. 7996, bill ..... 26 June 1959
H.R. 8601, report ..... 20 August 1959
H.R. 8601, bill after committee report. 20 August 1959
H.R. 9110, bill ..... 4 September 1959
S. 2306, act after Senate vote ..... 12 April 1960
H.R. 12246, bill ..... 16 May 1960
H.J. Res. 7, joint resolution ..... 7 January 1959
Document No. 75, Civil Rights, Message from the President of the United States ..... 5 February 1959

86th Congress, cont.

Senate

S. 810, bill ..... 29 January 1959
S. 1277, bill ..... 5 March 1959
S. 2003, bill ..... 19 May 1959
S. 2306, bill ..... 30 June 1959
H.R. 8315, amendment (In the nature of a substitute) ... 24 February 1960
H.R. 8315, amendment ..... 8 March 1960
S. 3165, bill ..... 10 March 1960
H.R. 8601, act after House vote ..... 24 March 1960
S. 2306, report ..... 1 April 1960
S. 2306, Public Law No. 86-706 ..... 6 September 1960

87th Congress, 1961-1963

House

H.R. 165, bill ..... 3 January 1961
H.R. 217, bill ..... 3 January 1961
H.R. 236, bill ..... 3 January 1961
H.R. 364, bill ..... 3 January 1961
H.R. 571, bill ..... 3 January 1961
H.R. 766, bill ..... 3 January 1961
H.R. 834, bill ..... 3 January 1961
H.R. 2376, bill ..... 12 January 1961
H.R. 3796, bill ..... 2 February 1961
H.R. 3935, Public Law No. 87-30 ..... 5 May 1961
H.R. 8898, bill ..... 24 August 1961
H.R. 10226, bill ..... 15 February 1962
H.R. 10144, report ..... 21 February 1962
H.R. 10144, bill after committee report 21 February 1962
H.R. 10575, bill ..... 7 March 1962
H.R. 11677, bill ..... 9 May 1962
H.J. Res. 92, joint resolution ..... 4 January 1961

Senate

S. 1258, bill ..... 8 March 1961
S. 1819, bill ..... 8 May 1961
S. 2494, bill ..... 30 August 1961
S. 2494 and H.R. 11677, hearing ..... 1 August 1962
S.J. Res. 176, joint resolution ..... 27 March 1962

88th Congress, 1963-1965

House

H.R. 298, bill ..... 9 January 1963
H.R. 1151, bill ..... 9 January 1963
H.R. 1936, bill ..... 17 January 1963
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H.R. 6060, bill after committee report ..... 20 May 1963

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H.R. 7152, bill	20 June 1963
H.R. 405, report	22 July 1963
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H.R. 7152, report (2 parts)	20 November 1963
H.R. 7152, bill after committee report	20 November 1963
S. 745, act after Senate vote	28 January 1964
H.R. 7152, act after House vote (incomplete)	10 February 1964
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Senate

S. 882, and S. 910, hearings	2, 3, 16 April 1963
S. 1409, report	13 May 1963
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S. 1731, bill	19 June 1963
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H.R. 7152, act after House vote	26 February 1964
H.R. 7152, amendment no. 597	12 May 1964
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H.R. 9222, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9223, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9224, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9225, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9226, bill	21 June 1965
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H.R. 9229, bill	21 June 1965
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H.R. 9232, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9234, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9235, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9237, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9238, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9242, bill	21 June 1965
H.R. 9338, bill	22 June 1965
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report
H.R. 12807, bill ..... 14 February 1966
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H.R. 4909, bill ..... 6 February 1967
H.R. 5894, bill ..... 21 February 1967
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[Program of the Memorial Pageant on Equal Rights for Women, Garden of the Gods, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 23 September 1923.] 1p.

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[Invitation to an equal rights meeting with Anita Pollitzer and B. Loring Young as guest speakers, Boston, 8 February 1924.] 1p.

[Invitation to a meeting of the Illinois State Board, Chicago, February 1924.] 1p.

[Handbill advertising a National Woman's Party meeting on the problems of the woman government worker, Washington, 4 April 1924.] 1p.

[Program of the first Ohio conference of the National Woman's Party, Cleveland, 9-10 June 1924.] 3pp.

[Program of the National Conference of the National Woman's Party, Meadowmount, New York, 4-6 August 1924.] 1p.

[Program of the Woman's Party Election Conference, Westport on Lake Champlain, New York, 15-17 August 1924.] 1p.

[Handbill advertising the National Woman's Party's "Forward Into Light" Pageant, Meadowmount, New York, 17 August 1924.] 1p.

[Program of the "Forward Into Light" Pageant, Meadowmount, New York, 17 August 1924.] 1p.

[Announcement of a political meeting of the National Woman's Party, Rhode Island Branch, Providence, 1 October 1924.] 1p.

[Handbill supporting Jennie Rantz Dornblum in the Women for Congress campaign of the National Woman's Party, Third Congressional District, Pennsylvania, October 1924.] 1p.

[Handbill supporting Jennie Dornblum in the Women for Congress Campaign of the National Woman's Party, Third Congressional District, Pennsylvania, October 1924.] 1p.

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[Handbill listing meetings sponsored by the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party, January 1925.] 1p.

[Handbill listing meetings sponsored by the District of Columbia Branch of the National Woman's Party, February 1925.] 1p.

[Handbill listing meetings sponsored by the District of Columbia Branch of the National Women's Party, March 1925.] 1p.

[Invitation to a tea honoring Margery Corbett Ashby, President of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, National Woman's Party, Washington, 8 May 1925.] 4pp

[Flyer listing the events of the National Woman's Party's Midwestern Conference, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, 4-7 June 1925.] 1p.

[Program of the Midwestern Conference of the National Woman's Party, Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, 4-7 June 1925.] 40pp.

[Invitation to a meeting of the California Branch of the National Woman's Party featuring Lord and Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence as speakers, Los Angeles, 9 November 1925.] 1p.

[Admission ticket to a National Woman's Party card party held for the benefit of the Seneca Falls Room, 13 November 1925.]

[Flyer announcing Congressional hearings on the Equal Rights Amendment, Washington, 1925.] 1p.

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[Dinner menu aboard the T.S.S. Tuscania in honor of the National Woman's Party, May 1926.] 3pp.

[Program of the National Convention of the National Woman's Party, Baltimore, 10 and 11 May 1926.] 1p.

[Program of the National Convention of the National Woman's Party, Baltimore, 10 to 12 May 1926.] 8pp.

Speech Made By Lady Rhondda, President of the Six Point Group of Great Britain, at Woman's Party Luncheon in Paris, 2 June 1926 [a flyer]. np, 2 June 1926. 1p.

[Flyer supporting Alice Adams Fulton for Congress, First Congressional District, Colorado, September 1926.] 1p.

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[Admission ticket for the memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Emma M. Gillett, U.S. Capitol Crypt, Washington, 15 May 1927.]

[Invitation to the memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Emma M. Gillette, U.S. Capitol Crypt, Washington, 15 May 1927.]

[Invitation to a tea in honor of the National Woman's Party delegates en route to the National Convention in Colorado Springs, Colorado, 3 July 1927.]

[Invitation to a National Woman's Party dinner held at the Illinois Woman's Athletic Club, Chicago, 4 July 1927.]

[Delegates credentials at the National Woman's Party Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 7-10 July 1927.]

[Tentative program of the National Woman's Party Convention, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 7-10 July 1927.] 2pp.

[Call to the National Convention of the National Woman's Party, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 7-10 July 1927.] 4pp.

[Program of the National Convention of the National Woman's Party, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 7-10 July 1927.] 4pp.

[Call to the National Convention of the National Woman's Party, San Francisco, California, 19-22 July 1927. The Colorado Springs convention superceded this convention.] 2pp.

[Handbill advertising an open air meeting of the National Woman's Party with ex-Governor Dixon and Mary Caroline Taylor speaking on the Equal Rights Amendment, Missoula, Montana, 20 July 1927.] 1p.

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[Admission ticket to hear Mary Winsor speak at the YWCA Auditorium, 20 February 192-.]

Reel 149 (Cont.)

[Photograph of Lucretia Mott and inscription of the Equal Rights Amendment, 192-.] 1p.

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[Invitation to a meeting of the Rhode Island Branch of the National Woman's Party, 1 and 2 February 192-.] 1p.

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Reel 150

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[Program of the National Woman's Party Conference on Women in Industry, Philadelphia, 8 and 9 December 1930.] 4pp.

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[Flyer advertising the dedication of the Alva Belmont House, Washington, 4 January 1931.] 1p.

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[Invitation to the National Woman's Party Regional Conference on Unemployment as It Affects Women, Boston, 12 and 13 March 1931.] 4pp. + insert.

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[Program of the National Woman's Party Conference of Party Workers, Washington, 29-31 May 1931.] 4pp.

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[Flyer advertising an equal rights Meeting of the Philadelphia Branch of the National Woman's Party, 12 May 1933.] 1p.

[Invitation to a meeting of the New York City Committee of the National Woman's Party featuring Helen Alexander Archdale speaking on "International Feminism", 28 May 1933.]

[Invitation to a National Woman's Party memorial service for Mrs. Oliver H.P. Belmont, Washington Monument, 8 July 1933.]

[Program of the Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party, Wilmington, Delaware, 4-5 November 1933.] 4pp.

Souvenir of Biennial Convention of the National Women's Party [a leaflet]. Wilmington: Chamber of Commerce, [November 1933]. 21pp.

[Program of the National Woman's Party presentation of "Love's Labour's Lost", Belmont House, Washington, 1933]. 1p.

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[Flyer announcing the first Regional Convention of the National Woman's Party in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, 13 and 14 January 1934.] 1p.

[Invitation to a National Woman's Party dinner in honor of Doris Stevens, New York City, 29 January 1934.]

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[Flyer announcing an Equal Rights Dinner by the Pennsylvania Congressional Committee of the National Woman's Party, 25 October 1934.] 1p.

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[Circular letter announcing the Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party, 13-15 November 1934.] 1p.

[Circular Letter and Petition concerning the Equal Rights Amendment campaign of the National Woman's Party, 1934.] 3pp.

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[Program of the Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party, New York City, 13-15 November 1936.] 4pp.

[Postcard offering meal information for the Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party, New York City, 14 and 15 November 1936.]

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[Invitation to a ceremony honoring the 119th anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday, New York City, 15 February 1939.]

[Postcard announcing two meetings of the Industrial Council of the National Woman's Party, New York City, 21 April 1939.]

[Invitation to the inauguration of the World Woman's Party, Geneva, 18 August 1939. French.]

[Admission ticket to the inauguration of the World Woman's Party, Geneva, 18 August 1939.]

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[Photograph of the World Woman's Party headquarters, Geneva, 1939.]

[Photograph of the World Woman's Party headquarters, Geneva, 1939.]

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[Invitation to a tea honoring Helena Hill Weed at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, 21 September 1940.]

[Program of a meeting of the Illinois Division of the National Woman's Party, Chicago, 19 October 1940.] 4pp.

[Invitation to the unveiling ceremony of a portrait of Maud Younger by Inez Haynes Irwin, Belmont House, 6 December 1940.]

[Illinois call to the Biennial Convention of the National Woman's Party, Washington, D.C., 6-8 December 1940.] 1p.

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[Program for the play "Laughter" performed at The Laboratory Theatre, Mount Holyoke College, 21 May 1941.] 4pp.

[Admission ticket to the National Woman's Party dinner in honor of Alice Paul, Philadelphia, 17 June 1941.]

[Program of the Eastern Regional Conference and National Biennial Conference of the National Woman's Party, Wilmington, Delaware, 25-26 October 1941.] 1p.

[Invitation to the dedication of the Library of the National Woman's Party on the occasion of the 126th anniversary of the birthday of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Belmont House, 12 November 1941.]

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[Flyer outlining the membership plan for the National Woman's Party, March 1943.] 2pp.

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[Invitation to a Women's Joint Legislative Committee For Equal Rights Meeting in honor of the 128th anniversary of the birth of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 12 November 1943.]

Resolution Adopted Unanimously By A Group Of Over A Hundred Women Attending The Post War Women Program Presented By The Purcellville Woman's Club In The Library At Purcellville, Loudoun County, Virginia, Friday, 19 November 1943 [a flyer]. np, 19 November 1943. 1p.

[Invitation to a ceremony in which the National Woman's Party Library was named for Florence Bayard Hilles, Belmont House, 12 December 1943.]

[Postcard with inscriptions by Lucretia Mott and Alice Paul, 1943.]

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3. International Women's Organizations, September 1930-August 1933

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437. Thompson, Gene
438. Thompson, Rep. Ruth
439. Thompson, Sen. William H.
440. Todd, Helen
441. Ullrick, Elsie
442. Usher, Leila
443. Van Casteel, Mary
444. Van der Veer, Madame Nevada
445. Van Dyke, Mabel
446. Van Patten, Mrs. E.
447. Van Sickle, Elizabeth
448. Van Skite, Anita

449. Vergara, Marta
450. Vernon, Mabel
451. Villard, Mrs. Henry
452. Wainwright, Evelyn
453. Walker, Amelia Himes
454-455. Walker, Iris Calderhead
456. Wallace, Mrs. Henry C.
457. Wallace, Mother
458. Wallace, Mrs. Z. G.
459. Walsh, Frank P.
460. Walska, Ganna
461. Watson, Mrs. William N.
462-463. Weed, Helena Hill
464. Week, Cora
465. Wellborn, Mary Moss
466. Wescoat, Dorothy V.
467. West, Helen Hunt
468. Whately, Monica
469. Wheeler, Genevieve Thomas
470. White, Anna Stone
471. White, Mrs. Hugh L.
472. White, Mrs. John Jay
473. White, Sue
474. Whitehouse, Florence Brooks
475. Whitecomb, Camilla G.
476. Whiting, Dr. L. M.
477. Whitman, Mrs. Charles
478. Whitney, Charlotte Anita
479. Whittemore, Margaret
480. Whittemore, Mrs. Nelson
481. Wier, Louise
482. Wiley, Sen. Alexander
483. Wiley, Anna Kelton
484. Willard, Frances E.
485. Williams, C. O.
486. Williams, Margaret C.
487. Williams, Zina Young
488. Wilson, Jinnie
489-490. Winsor, Mary
491. Winslow, Rose
492. Winters, Valentine
493. Wintringham, Margaret
494. Withycombe, Gov. James
495. Wold, Clara
496. Wold, Emma
497. Wold, Jean
498-499. Wolfe, Clara Snell
500. Woodbridge, Mary A.
501. Woodson, Mrs. Fred Lee
502. Wright, Albirtie
503. Wright, Doris Haynes

504. Young, Alice
505-507. Young, Joy
508. Young, Matilda
509-510. Younger, Maud
511. Zeisler, Fannie Bloomfield
512. Zuger, Emma H.

B. Group Photographs, 1912-1970

1. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Susan B. Anthony, ca. 1870-1875

2. Elizabeth L. Comstock, left, and Laura S. Heaviland, ca. 1880.

3. Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, 1891.

4. Isabella Beecher Hooker and John Hooker, 1 May 1893.

5. Wilmington, Delaware suffrage delegation, ca. 1900-1905.

6. Lucy Burns, left, and Emmeline Pankhurst released from a hunger strike in prison, London, 1912.

7. National American Woman Suffrage Association Convention, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, center, presiding, ca. 1912. Alice Paul is on the stage seated, to the right, in the back row.

8. Suffrage dancers passing reviewing stand, Woman's Suffrage Procession, Washington, 3 March 1913.

9. Foreign nations contingent, Woman's Suffrage Procession, Washington, 3 March 1913.

10. Trained nurses contingent, Woman's Suffrage Procession, Washington, March 1913.

11. Sweden contingent, Woman's Suffrage Procession, Washington, 3 March 1913.

12. Crowds gathered for the Woman's Suffrage Procession, Washington, 3 March 1913.

13-20. Suffragette's Tableau, Woman's Suffrage Procession, Washington, 3 March 1913.

21. Women marchers awaiting the start of the New York City suffrage parade, New York, 1913.

22. Suffrage procession, Washington, 9 May 1914.

23. The Women's Political Union 90-day tour of New York to secure state suffrage, July-September 1914.
l-r: Carrie Welge, Harry Kemp, Ida Almquist, Elizabeth Worth Muller, Jack McGee, and Alfred Thompson.

24. A Women's Political Union delegation, New York, July-September 1914.

25. Poster for "The Dansant", Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 28 November 1914.

26. NWP presentation of suffrage petitions to Congress, U.S. Capitol, ca. 1914-1916.

27. Women Voters Convention, San Francisco, September 1915. Alva E. Belmont is seated second from the right.

28. Sara Bard Field speaking on the Suffrage Amendment at Salt Lake City, 4 October 1915. Gov. Spry of Utah and Mayor Park of Salt Lake City are in attendance.

29. NWP members demonstrating outside the U.S. Capitol, ca. 1915. l-r: Edith Ainge, Lucy Burns, Elsie Hill, Mary Windsor, and Maud Jamison.

30. Emily Pierson handing out leaflets in the New York state suffrage campaign, ca. 1915.

31. Suffragists making an automobile tour in support of the Suffrage Amendment, 1915.

32. Suffragist addressing a small group in Branford, New York, ca. 1915.

33. Suffragist seeking assistance from a grocer in Branford, New York, ca. 1915.

34. Florence B. Morill, left, and Ida M. Waters campaigning for the Suffrage Amendment, ca. 1915-1917.

35. NWP members lobbying a congressman on the U.S. Capitol steps, ca. 1915-1916. To the right of the unidentified congressman is Maud Younger and Abby Scott Baker.

36. A suffrage rally sponsored by the NWP, ca. 1915-1917.

37. Clara Ella Lang in the executive secretary's office, NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920.

38. Press room, NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920. l-r: Florence Brewer Boeckel, Miss Anderson, Eleanor Taylor Marsh, and Miss Davis.

39. Miss Anderson working in NWP offices, NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920.

40. Membership Department, NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920.

41. Mary Gertrude Fendall, left, and Mrs. Sheldon Jackson in Treasurer's office, NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920.

42. Mary Dubrow, back to camera, Miss Frega, and Miss Pool at NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920.

43. Miss O'Malley and Miss Smith in *The Suffragist* office, NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920.

44. *The Suffragist* office, NWP headquarters, Washington, ca. 1915-1920.

45. NWP members send off the "Suffrage Special" at Union Station, Washington, April 1916.

46. Mabel Vernon speaking at a suffrage rally, location unknown, May 1916.

47-52. NWP members demonstrating outside the Chicago Auditorium at the Democratic National Convention, Chicago, August 1916.

53. Alice Paul conferring with Rep. Melville C. Kelley, left, and unidentified congressman, U.S. Capitol, 1916.

54. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, left, unidentified woman, and Alice Paul, NWP headquarters, Washington, 1916.

55. Inez Milholland Boissevain, center, as she begins her last speaking tour for the NWP, Washington, 1916.

56. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis having lunch with Alice Paul, NWP headquarters, Washington, 1916. The secretary in the center is unidentified.

57. A controversial NWP suffrage banner in Tucson, Arizona, 1916. The backside of the photograph reads:

Tucson, Arizona
The "offending" banner-torn down-after hanging for 3 weeks-in meantime causing much excitement and many threats. Truth compels me to say it was torn down by a weak Republican (a banker) who was afraid the Democratic depositors would withdraw their funds from his bank.

58. Suffrage delegation meets with local political officials, location unknown, ca. 1916-1919.

59-62. NWP members from New York picketing the White House, 26 January 1917.

63. NWP members leaving Party headquarters for the daily White House picket patrol, February 1917.

64-69. NWP demonstration around the White House at President Wilson's second inauguration, 4 March 1917.

70. NWP members picketing the White House, July 1917.

71-74. Suffrage "riots" at the White House, August 1917.

75. Lucy Ewing, left, and Mary Winsor carrying a suffrage banner at the White House, August 1917.

76. NWP members picketing the White House, August 1917.

77. The NWP White House picket line, 10 November 1917.
l-r: Catherine Martinette, Elizabeth Kent, Mary B. Dixon, Mrs. C. T. Robertson, Cora Week, Amy Juengling, Hattie Kruger, Belle Sheinberg, and Julia Emory.

78. The NWP White House picket line, 10 November 1917.
l-r: Elizabeth Hamilton, Catharine Lincoln, Eva Decker, Mrs. J. H. Short, Genevieve Williams, Elizabeth McShane, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Paula Jakobi, Dorothy Day, and Mrs. L. H. Hornesby.

79. NWP members picketing the White House, November 1917.

80. Bertha Moller, left, and Bertha Arnold with suffrage banner which was held outside the U.S. Senate Office Building, ca. 1917.

81. Kate Heffelfinger following her release from Occuquan Prison, Washington, ca. 1917.

82. Spectator tears down NWP banner at the White House, ca. 1917.

83. Mary Dubrow speaking in Washington, ca. 1917.

84. NWP pickets at the White House, ca. 1917.

85. Anne Martin conferring with congressman on the Suffrage Amendment, U.S. Capitol, ca. 1917-1919.

86. Rep. Jeannette Rankin of Montana, left, reading *The Suffragist*, Washington, ca. 1917-1918.

87. Marie Moore Forrest, left, and Hazel MacKaye, Washington, ca. 1917-1920.

88. NWP members demonstrating against President Wilson's delay on the Suffrage Amendment, Lafayette Park, Washington, 6 August 1918.

89. Police arresting NWP members who were picketing outside the White House, August 1918.

90-91. Lucy Branham, left, and NWP contingent holding a suffrage demonstration, Lafayette Park, Washington, 16 September 1918.

92. Lucy Branham burning President Wilson's speeches, Lafayette Park, Washington, September 1918.

93. NWP suffragists demonstrating outside the U.S. Senate Office Building, October 1918.

94. Police arresting NWP demonstrators outside the U.S. Senate Office Building, October 1918.

95. Crowds surrounding the NWP demonstrators at the White House, ca. 1918.

96. David Starr Jordan conferring with two NWP pickets, ca. 1918.

97. NWP members going to the White House for picket duty, Washington, ca. 1918.

98. NWP deputation to Rep. Overmyer of Ohio, Washington, ca. 1918-1920.

99. NWP members confer with congressmen on the Suffrage Amendment, Washington, ca. 1918-1920. Anita Pollitzer is at the far right.

100-105. The NWP "Watchfires" demonstrations at the White House, January 1919.

106. Two NWP members holding a street meeting aboard the "Prison Special", San Francisco, February 1919.

107. Lucy Burns speaking aboard the "Prison Special" in New Orleans, February 1919.

108. Lucy Branham speaking aboard the "Prison Special" in Occuquan Prison garments, New Orleans, February 1919.

109. Colorado ratifies the Suffrage Amendment, Denver, 12 December 1919.

110. Alice Paul sewing another star onto the Suffrage Flag following a state ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, Washington, ca. 1919-1920. Mabel Vernon is seated at the far left and Anita Pollitzer is standing at the far right.

111. NWP banner which was exhibited at the Republican National Convention, Chicago, June 1920.

112. NWP members picketing the Republican National Convention, Chicago, June 1920.
l-r: Abby Scott Baker, Florence Taylor Marsh, Sue White, Elsie Hill, and Betty Gram.

113-114. NWP members picketing the Republican National Convention, Chicago, June 1920.

115. NWP banner decorating the auditorium balcony at the Republican National Convention, Chicago, June 1920.

116. NWP deputation to Sen. Warren G. Harding following his Presidential nomination at the Republican National Convention, U.S. Capitol, June 1920.

117. NWP members leaving Party headquarters for Sen. Warren G. Harding's home in Marion, Ohio, Washington, 20 July 1920.

118. NWP meeting with Sen. Warren G. Harding at his home in Marion, Ohio, 22 July 1920.

119. Gov. James Cox of Ohio, Democratic Presidential nominee, and Alice Paul with NWP contingent, Columbus, Ohio, July 1920.

120. NWP headquarters in Nashville, August 1920.
l-r: Rankin Smith, Jim F. Nicholson, W. C. Birthright, Anne Calvert Neely, W. M. Mitchell, Mabel Reber, Mrs. Walter C. Jackson, Florence Bayard Hilles, Parley P. Christensen, Sue White, W. M. Fox, Mary Windsor, Archie Craig, and Charles Sweeney.

121. l-r: St. Rep. John Houk, Anita Pollitzer, Mayor Neal of Knoxville, Tennessee, and St. Rep. Brooks, NWP headquarters, Nashville, August 1920.

122. l-r: Florence Bayard Hilles, Tennessee House Speaker Andrew L. Todd, unidentified woman, and Sue White, Nashville, August 1920.

123. Anita Pollitzer and former Sen. Newell Sanders of Tennessee, Nashville, August 1920.

124. Standing with members of the Tennessee state legislature are, left to right, Anita Pollitzer, Betty Gram, Doris Stevens, and Sue White, Nashville, August 1920.

125. l-r: Gov. Roberts of Tennessee, Sue White, and Sen. McKellar of Tennessee, Nashville, August 1920.

126. l-r: Anita Pollitzer, St. Sen. E. G. Patton, St. Rep. Charles Lynn, Sue White, Betty Gram, and St. Rep. John Houk, Nashville, August 1920.

127. Abby Scott Baker and Gov. James Cox of Ohio study the suffrage ratification situation in Tennessee, Columbus, Ohio, August 1920.

128. Sue White congratulating Gov. Roberts on Tennessee's ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, Nashville, August 1920.

129. Alice Paul displays Suffrage Flag to NWP members on Ratification Day, Washington, 26 August 1920.

130. Washington ratifies the Suffrage Amendment, Olympia, 1920.

131. l-r: Mme. Wicksell of Sweden, Dr. Bonnevie of Norway, and Mme. Forchhammer of Denmark at the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom Convention, location unknown, 1920.

132. Adelaide Johnson standing in front of the marble which was used for the Suffrage Monument, Italy, ca. 1920-1921.

133. NWP members working at Party headquarters, Washington, 27 January 1921. Mabel Vernon is at the far left.

134. The Suffrage Monument being moved into the U.S. Capitol, January 1921.

135. The Suffrage Monument before being placed in the U.S. Capitol Crypt, January 1921.
l-r: Adelaide Johnson, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, and Jane Addams.

136. Dedication of the Suffrage Monument in the U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1921.

137-138. Participants in the Women's Memorial Service at the new Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1921. Standing in front of the monument are, left to right, House Speaker Gillette, Jane Addams, and Sara Bard Field.

139. Adelaide Johnson, left, and Alice Paul at the unveiling of Johnson's Suffrage Monument in the U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1921.

140. President Harding meets with 50 NWP members who seek his support for the "Equal Rights" bill, White House, 16 April 1921.

141. NWP members arriving for the dedication ceremonies of the "Old Brick Capitol" as the new NWP headquarters, Washington, May 1922.
l-r: Ellen D. Megow, Ellen S. Adams, Lavinia Egan, and Mrs. M. K. Macarty.

142. NWP officers meet to complete plans for the NWP headquarters dedication at the "Old Brick Capitol", Washington, May 1922.
l-r: Alice Paul, Sue White, Florence Brewer Boeckel, Anita Pollitzer, Mary Winsor, Sophie Meredith, and Evelyn Wainwright.

143. Zona Gale, 1921 Pulitzer Prize winner, having tea with NWP members, "Old Brick Capitol", ca. 1922.
l-r, standing: Hazel MacKaye and Elsie M. Hill.
l-r, seated: Edith Ainge, Zona Gale, and Abby Scott Baker.

144. Rebecca Fulton of Georgia, seated with NWP members after becoming the first woman member of the U.S. Senate, Washington, 1922.

145. Young dancers who performed at the 75th anniversary of the first woman's rights convention, Seneca Falls, New York, July 1923.

146. Dancers depicting the progress of women at the 75th anniversary of the first women's rights convention, Seneca Falls, New York, July 1923.

147. Anita Pollitzer, left, and Alice Paul at the gravesite of Susan B. Anthony, Rochester, New York, July 1923.

148. NWP members in front of the temporary Party headquarters, Washington, ca. 1923.

149. NWP representatives presenting the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA) plank to the Women's Advisory Platform Committee of the Democratic National Committee, New York, 12 June 1924.
l-r: Frances M. Brandon, Mrs. Abraham J. Rose, Jane Norman Smith, Anna Hochfelder, Fred Lee Woodson, and Rebecca Hourwich.

150. National Council meeting, "Old Brick Capitol", 1924.
l-r: Dora Ogle, Mrs. John D. Wilkinson, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Lavinia Egan, Edith Ainge, Alice Paul, Martha Souder, Florence Brewer Boeckel, and Edith Houghton Hooker.

151. NWP delegation enroute to Paris to seek admission into the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, May 1926.

152. l-r: Mathilde Ammen, Mary Caroline Taylor, and Eva Ammen, Missoula, Montana, July 1927.

153. Alva Belmont, left, and Alice Paul, Washington, ca. 1927.

154. Announcing the formation of the Inter-American Commission of Women at the 6th Pan American Conference, Havana, Cuba, January 1928.

155. Doris Stevens, right, talking to Sra. Gonzales at the 6th Pan American Conference, Havana, January 1928.

156. NWP commemoration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1929. l-r: unidentified woman, Mary Moss Wellborn, Doris Stevens, Valentine Winters, Maud Younger, Jane Norman Smith, unidentified woman, Burnita Shelton Matthews unidentified woman, and Mabel Vernon.

157. Attorney General William D. Mitchell presenting a check of $299,200 to Burnita Shelton Matthews for payment on the "Old Brick Capitol", Washington, 16 March 1929.

158. NWP garden party, "Old Brick Capitol", 23 June 1929. l-r: Mrs. Soto-Hall, Laura Berrien, Dr. Maximo Soto-Hall of Argentina.

159. Feminists standing in front of the equal rights campaign office in Geneva, Switzerland, August 1930.

160. Standing outside the equal rights campaign office are, left to right, Ella Riegel, League delegate Mme. Cuirlionis of Lithuania, and Helen Archdale of Great Britain, Geneva, August 1930.

161. Standing in front of the equal rights campaign headquarters are, left to right, Helen Archdale of Great Britain, Hennie Forchhammer of Denmark, and Alice Paul, Geneva, August 1930.

162. Women's delegation leaving ILO Director Thomas'office, Geneva, 30 September 1930.
l-r, first row: Alice Paul, Flora Drummond of Great Britain, Marta Mundt of the ILO, Mme. Thibert of the ILO, Jessie Street of Australia, and Lillian von Metsch of Austria.
l-r, second row: Abby Scott Baker, Lucy Branham, Ella Riegel, Jessie Holmes of Great Britain, Miss Robertson of Scotland, Mme. Boskoff-Zoty of Rumania, Miss Flack of Australia, and Margaret Whittemore.
l-r, third row: Mrs. Austin of India, Miss Leece of Australia, Emily Smith, Helen Archdale of Great Britain, Mme. S. de Koss of Portugal, and Betty Archdale of Great Britain.

163. Feminists saying farewell to Mlle. Forchhammer of Denmark following her League of Nations' speech advocating equal nationality rights, Geneva, October 1930.
l-r: Ella Riegel, Dr. Kappis of Switzerland, unidentified woman, Mlle. Forchhammer of Denmark, Emily Smith, Helen H. Greeley, unidentified woman, Mme. L. Van der Schalk-Schuster of Holland, and Alice Paul.

164. Doris Stevens, left, and Delia Ducoing de Afrate of Chile, Belmont House, November 1930.

165. The new Ecuadorean representative of the Inter-American Commission of Women being greeted by the Pan American Union Director-General, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Washington, ca. 1930-1931.
l-r: Fanny Sévastos-Bunand, Dona Rosa Huerta de Viteri LaFronte, Dr. L. S. Rowe, Laura Berrien, and Muna Lee.

166. Doris Stevens working with the Women's Consultative Committee at the League of Nations, Geneva, ca. 1931. Alice Paul is standing behind Stevens in the center.

167. Women's Consultative Committee of the League of Nations, Geneva, ca. 1931. Alice Paul is seated to the far left and Doris Stevens is standing in the back row, second from the right.

168. Virgin Islands women seeking equal suffrage, location unknown, 1931.
l-r: Edith Williams, Anna Vissump, and Eulalie Stevens.

169. Members of the NWP Industrial Council, 1931.
l-r: Mollie Maloney, Kathryn Withrow, and Ella Sherwin.

170. Women's International League for Peace and Freedom deputation to M. Zuleta, Spanish delegate to the League of Nations Council, Geneva, 28 January 1932.

171. NWP members confer with Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota on the equality reservation to the World Court resolution, U.S. Capitol, January 1932.
l-r: Fanny Sévastos-Bunand, Sen. Gerald Nye of North Dakota, and Agnes Morey.

172. Alice Paul, seated with back to the camera, confers with Dorothy Evans of Great Britain, center, and Lola Maverick Lloyd, right, on the equal nationality campaign, Geneva, 12 August 1932.

173. Feminist deputation to League delegate W. M. Hughes of Australia, Geneva, September 1932.
l-r, seated: Dr. Ethel Osborne of Australia, W. M. Hughes, and Florence Barry of Great Britain.
l-r, standing: Anne Forsythe, Betty Archdale of Great Britain, Betty Gram Swing, and Phyliss Lovell.

174. Marta Vergara of Chile, left, and Lillian von Matsch of Austria discuss equality resolutions at the League of Nations, Geneva, 1932.

175. The First Commission of the League of Nations about to debate equal nationality for women, Geneva, 1932.

176. Maria de Pizano, left, and Marta Vergara of Chile, delegates to the First Commission of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1932.

177. League of Nations delegates conferring on equal nationality for women, Geneva, 1932.
l-r: Luis Quintanilla of Mexico, Armando Mencia of the League Legal Department, Marta Vergara of Chile, and Carlos de Armenderos of Cuba.

178. Marta Vergara of Chile conferring on equal nationality issue with League delegates Jorge Valdès Seville of Chile, center, and Hoo Chi-Tsai of China, right, Geneva, 1932.

179. Mme. Hainari of Finland, left, Jessie Street of Australia, center, and Mme. Muscil of Australia at the equal rights campaign headquarters, Geneva, 1932.

180. Women's delegation waiting to see League delegate Matsudaira of Japan on the equal nationality issue, Geneva, 1932.

181. Feminists conferring with League delegate Madgearu of Rumania, Geneva, 1932.
l-r: Ella Riegel, Marta Vergara of Chile, Elsie Maitland of Great Britain, Alice Paul, Mme. Boskoff-Zoty of Rumania, M. Madgearu, Margaret Whittemore, Mme. L. Van der Schalk-Schuster of Holland, Helene Romniciano of Rumania, and Jessie Street of Australia.

182. Women's delegation with League delegate Matsudaira of Japan, Geneva, 1932.
l-r: Eugenie Meller of Hungary, Mme. L. Van der Schalk-Schuster of Holland, Ella Riegel, Jessie Street of Australia, M. Matsudaira, Mme. Boskoff-Zoty of Rumania, Phyliss Lovell, and Margaret Whittemore.

183. Women's delegation with League delegate Costa du Rels of Bolivia, Geneva, 1932.
l-r: unidentified woman, Mme. L. Van der Schalk-Schuster of Holland, M. Costa du Rels, Marta Vergara of Chile, and Ella Riegel.

184. Deputation of women to League delegate Matos of Guatemala, Geneva, 1932.
l-r: Mme. L. Van der Schalk-Schuster of Holland, Ella Riegel, M. Matos, and Marta Vergara of Chile.

185. Feminists meeting with League delegate Frasheri of Albania, Geneva, 1932.
l-r: Betsy Reyneau, Ella Riegel, Marta Vergara of Chile, Mme. L. Van der Schalk-Schuster of Holland, Lucy Branham, M. Frasheri, Miss de Peganow of Lithuania, Mme. Andre Rieder of France, and Elsie Maitland of Great Britain.

186. Women's delegation meets with League delegate Rajamaitri of Siam, Geneva, 1932.
l-r: Ella Riegel, Marta Vergara of Chile, M. Rajamaitri, Margaret Whittemore, and Mme. L. Van der Schalk-Schuster of Holland.

187. Alva Belmont with French school children, Paris, ca. 1932.

188. NWP members meet with congressmen, U.S. Capitol, ca. 1932.
Maud Younger is standing fourth from the right.

189. NWP dinner, Belmont House, ca. 1932.
Anna Kelton Wiley is seated at the far left and Laura Berrien is seated fourth from the left.

190. NWP deputation to Congress, U.S. Capitol , ca. 1932-1933.
Beginning second from the left in the front row, left to right, are Anita Pollitzer, Florence Bayard Hilles, and Anna Kelton Wiley.

191-193. Alva Belmont Funeral. Scenes from the memorial service in St. Thomas Church, New York City, 12 February 1933.

194-200. Alva Belmont Funeral. Processional into St. Hubert's Chapel where Alva Belmont was buried, Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, 12 February 1933.

201-202. Alva Belmont Funeral. Members of the Belmont family leaving St. Hubert's Chapel following the burial service for Alva Belmont, Woodlawn Cemetery, New York City, 12 February 1933.

203. Sen. John Townsend of Delaware meets with NWP delegation prior to introducing the ERA in the 73rd Congress, U.S. Capitol, 9 March 1933.
l-r: Mrs. Dwight Clark, Adelaide Johnson, Mabel Griswold, Maud Younger, Elsie M. Hill, Mrs. Andrew Stewart, Mabel Law, Sen. Townsend, Mrs. Ashfield Stow, Rebekah Greathouse, Phyllis Lyle, and Grace Andrews.

204. Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana meets with NWP delegation prior to introducing the ERA in the 73rd Congress, U.S. Capitol, 9 March 1933.

205. NWP members socializing in the garden at the Belmont House prior to the Alva Belmont Memorial Service, Washington, 8 July 1933.
Carmella Ponselle is standing second from the left, Alice Paul is in the center, and Anita Pollitzer, Anna Kelton Wiley, and Maud Younger are at the far right.

206-208. Banners carried during the Alva Belmont Memorial Service, Belmont House, 8 July 1933.

209. Florence Bayard Hilles addressing the audience at the Alva Belmont Memorial Service, Washington Monument grounds, 8 July 1933.

210. Carmella Ponselle, third from the left, placing a wreath at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, July 1933.

211. NWP Student Essay Prize dinner, Belmont House, 8 September 1933.

212. Members of the NWP International Relations Committee, Geneva, 1935.
l-r: Grace Hoffman White, Lola Maverick Lloyd, and Eugénie Meller of Hungary.

213. Feminists holding an interview at the entrance to the League of Nations building, Geneva, ca. 1935-1936.
l-r: Abby Scott Baker, League delegate Kerstin Hesselgren of Sweden, and Princess Radziwill of the League Secretariat.

214. Alice Paul shaking hands with League delegate Sherwood of Great Britain, NWP headquarters, Geneva, 30 June 1936.

215. Clinton C. Eilenberger, Acting Postmaster General, meeting with NWP members and Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana on Susan B. Anthony Stamp Day, Washington, 26 August 1936.
In the front row, to the left of Eilenberger, is Ethel McClintock Adamson and, to the right, is Adelaide Johnson and Anna Kelton Wiley.

216. Dignitaries watch the first printing of the Susan B. Anthony Stamp, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 26 August 1936.
l-r: Alvin W. Hall, Rep. Louis Ludlow of Indiana, Ethel McClintock Adamson, and Clinton C. Eilenberger.

217. American and Argentine feminists meet at the opening session of the People's Conference for the Peace of America, Buenos Aires, 22 November 1936.
l-r: Sra. Zoroaida Villaruel, Carmen Barreda, Doris Stevens, Sra. Juana D. de Mercoli, Susana Larguia, and Jennie O. Berliner.

218. l-r: Anna Kelton Wiley, Harriot Stanton Blatch, and Burnita Shelton Matthews, Belmont House, November 1936.

219. Sarah Thompson Pell addressing members at an NWP convention, location unknown, ca. 1936-1938.

220. NWP presentation of a framed photograph of the Susan B. Anthony bust to Roy M. North, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, 15 February 1937. The bust was sculpted by Adelaide Johnson and served as the model for the Susan B. Anthony commemorative stamp.
l-r: Marie Moore Forrest, Sarah Thompson Pell, Helen Hunt West, Anne Clement Rotter, and Mr. North.

221. NWP presentation of a framed photograph of the Susan B. Anthony bust to Roy M. North, Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, 15 February 1937.
l-r, seated: Lois Babcock, Marie Moore Forrest, Sarah Thompson Pell, Anna Hendley, and Mrs. Lamar Rutherford Lipscomb.
l-r, standing: Mary Councell, Elsie M. Hill, Mr. Fellers, Helen Hunt West, Anne Clement Rotter, Mr. North, Mrs. D. W. Moran and daughter, and Marie Magee.

222. NWP members placing a wreath at the bust of Susan B. Anthony in commemoration of Miss Anthony's birthday, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, 15 February 1937.
l-r: Lydia Beehler, Charlotte Baillie, May Gross, Helen Forbes, Florence Heath, Gladys Whalley, Edwina Austin Avery, Vera Johnson, Gertrude Evans, Hilda Weinerth, and Page Kirk.

224. Maud Younger, center, and Helen Forbes talking with Rep. William P. Connery of Massachusetts, U.S. Capitol, ca. 1937.

225. Rep. Alfred J. Elliott of California addressing NWP members at the planting of a sequoia tree commemorating Susan B. Anthony's birthday, Belmont House, 15 February 1938.

226. Rep. Alfred J. Elliott of California, left, and Anita Pollitzer during the planting of a sequoia tree commemorating Susan B. Anthony's birthday, Belmont House, 15 February 1938.

227. Anita Pollitzer addressing delegates at the NWP biennial convention, Detroit, October 1938.
Alice Paul is seated at the far right.

228. Sarah Thompson Pell addressing delegates at the NWP biennial convention, Detroit, October 1938.
Perle Mesta is seated to the immediate right of Pell and Laura Berrien is seated to the right of Mesta.

229. Alice Paul signing the incorporation papers for the World Woman's Party, Belmont House, November 1938.
l-r: Laura Berrien, Alice Paul, Helena Hill Weed, and Sarah Thompson Pell.

230. NWP members assembled for the signing of the incorporation papers for the World Woman's Party, Belmont House, November 1938.

231. *Equal Rights* seal campaign, New York, 1938.
l-r: Alma Lutz, Helen Hunt West, Marie Moore Forrest, and Mary Pickford.

232. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, showing Tallulah Bankhead, center, and Betty Gram Swing offers of women to work without pay on mercy ships for European children, New York, 1938.

233. Sen. Key Pittman of Nevada addressing an NWP assemblage at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, February 1939.

234. Minerva Bernardino, Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women, places a floral display at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, February 1939.

235. NWP booth at the New York World's Fair, Flushing Meadows, New York, July-September 1939.
l-r: Martha Souder and Mildred Palmer.

236. Two women signing the register at the NWP booth, New York World's Fair, Flushing Meadows, New York, July-September 1939.
Martha Souder and Mildred Palmer are on the right.

237. Celebrating Christmas at the World Woman's Party headquarters, Villa Bartholini, Geneva, 25 December 1938.
l-r, seated: Anna Nilsson of Sweden, Emily Erickson, Marjory Hooper of Great Britain, Alice Paul, Erica Loewenstein of Austria, unidentified woman, Mathilde Rolli of Switzerland, unidentified woman, Helen Perrier of Switzerland, Helen Bischler of Switzerland, and two unidentified women.
l-r, standing: Otto Popper of Austria, Marjory Erickson, Lilly Jellenek of Austria, Dr. Mario Rossi of Italy, Helene Romniciano of Rumania, Madeleine Doty, Louise C. A. Van Eeghen of Holland, and Marie Lachenal of Switzerland.

238. Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas addressing the delegates at the NWP biennial conference dinner, Belmont House, December 1939.
l-r: Alice Paul, Sen. Carl Hatch of New Mexico, unidentified woman, and Sen. Capper.

239-241. NWP members gathered for the dedication of the Susan B. Anthony, Lucretia Mott, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton Pullman cars, Wilmington, Delaware, 30 April 1940.

242. NWP booth at the Golden Gate International Exposition, San Francisco, 1940.
Emily Rayburn Kniess is sitting at the desk.

243. Mrs. Boggs, left, and Amy C. Ransome, location unknown, ca. 1940-1941.

244. World Woman's Party Council meeting, Belmont House, ca. 1941.
Amy C. Ransome is seated second from the left.

245. NWP members leading a deputation to Congress to seek support for the ERA, Belmont House, 26 October 1942.
l-r: Phoebe Munnecke, Elizabeth Chevalier, and Dana Brennan.

246. NWP members attending the dedication of the Florence Bayard Hilles Library, Belmont House, 12 December 1943.
l-r: Muna Lee, Anita Pollitzer, and Dorothy Shipley Granger.

247. Anita Pollitzer speaking at the special NWP meeting at Mary Pickford's home, "Pickfair", Los Angeles, 28 October 1944.
Mary Pickford is standing to the right of Pollitzer.

248. Prominent figures attending the special NWP meeting at Mary Pickford's home, "Pickfair", Los Angeles, 28 October 1944.
l-r: Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Dame May Whitty, Mary Pickford, and Anita Pollitzer.

249. l-r: Acting Gov. Rennebohn of Wisconsin, Mabel Griswold, and Edna K. Lundy, Madison, ca. 1944.

250. NWP members celebrating the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1945.

251. Feminists celebrating the adoption of a resolution for women's rights at the Inter-American Conference on the Problems of War and Peace, Mexico City, 21 February-8 March 1945.
l-r: Hazel Moore, Amalia Castillo Ledon of Mexico, and Lena Gurydon of Guatemala.

252. Lady Emmeline Pethick-Lawrence of Great Britain presenting a resolution to Sir A. Ramaswami Mudeliar, president of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, asking for the creation of a commission on the status of women under the jurisdiction of the Economic and Social Council, London, 31 January 1946.

253. World Woman's Party member Iris Rogers and her daughter, Iris, leaving for the Paris Peace Conference, New York, June 1946.

254. The National Council of the NWP, Belmont House, 12 January 1947.
l-r, seated: Miriam Y. Holden, Mabel Griswold, Alice Paul, Marie Moore Forrest, Emma Guffey Miller, Anita Pollitzer, Clara Snell Wolfe, Margaret C. Williams, Gladys Greiner, and Lucia Hanna Hadley.
l-r, standing: Florence E. Kennard, Elizabeth Forbes, Mary E. Owens, Meta Grace Keebler, Helen Vanderberg, Cecil Norton Broy, and Mary A. Murray.

255. Conference on the ERA, U.S. Capitol, 3 March 1947.
l-r: Emma Guffey Miller, Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas, Rep. John M. Robsion of Kentucky, Cecil Norton Broy, and Anita Pollitzer.

256. Guests attending the NWP Garden Party, Belmont House, 16 July 1947.
l-r, seated: Lucia Hanna Hadley, Mary A. Murray, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas, Mrs. E. H. Hedrick, Cecil Norton Broy, and Anne Carter.
l-r, standing: Rep. Thomas Owens of Illinois, Mrs. Owens, Mrs. Hagen, Rep. Harold C. Hagen of Minnesota, Mrs. Della Vincenti, Rep. E. H. Hedrick of West Virginia, Virginia Starr Freedom, Mrs. Dawson, Rep. William A. Dawson of Utah, Alice Kachadourian, Amelia Himes Walker, and Elie C. Edson.

257. Guests attending the NWP Garden Party, Belmont House, 16 July 1947.
l-r, seated: Anita Pollitzer, Clara Snell Wolfe, Margaret C. Williams, and Mabel Griswold.
l-r, standing: Rep. William A. Dawson of Utah, Rep. E. T. Miller of Maryland, Nina Horton Avery, unidentified woman, Rep. Gordon L. McDonough of California, Alice Paul, Rep. John M. Robsion of Kentucky, and Gladys Greiner.

258. Attending the NWP Garden Party are, left to right, Sen. Arthur Capper of Kansas, Anita Pollitzer, and Rep. John M. Robsion of Kentucky, Belmont House, 16 July 1947.

259. Some of the NWP state representatives attending a celebration of the 27th anniversary of the Suffrage Amendment ratification, Belmont House, 26 August 1947.
l-r: Grace Haecock, Shirlianne McKenna, Galder Norton Kimell, Ernestine Breisch Powell, Evelyn Samras, and Mamie Mizen.

260. NWP officers attending a celebration of the 27th anniversary of the Suffrage Amendment ratification, Belmont House, 26 August 1947.
l-r: Mabel Van Dyke Baer, Gladys Greiner, Alice Paul, Anita Pollitzer, Lucia Hanna Hadley, and Cecil Norton Broy.

261. Reception in honor of World Woman's Party members Louise C. A. Van Eeghen of Holland, Wanda Grabinska of Poland, and Helene Hansen of Norway, Washington, 25 September 1947.

262-263. World Woman's Party reception, Belmont House, October 1947.

264. World Woman's Party members placing flowers at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 21 November 1947.

265. World Woman's Party members gathered around the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol, 21 November 1947.
Alice Paul is seated in the center and Anita Pollitzer is seated second from the right.

266. World Woman's Party Council meeting, Belmont House, 21 November 1947.

267. Alice Paul receiving an ornate necklace from an Indian member of the World Woman's Party, Belmont House, 21 November 1947.

268-270. World Woman's Party members attending a reception at the Belmont House, 21 November 1947.

271. The NWP insurgents sitting outside the home of Anna Kelton Wiley, Washington, ca. 1947.

272. Emma Guffey Miller, left, and Anita Pollitzer placing a floral display at the Suffrage Monument in honor of the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1948.

273. NWP meeting with Rep. Edward J. Devitt of Minnesota, U.S. House Office Building, 10 March 1948.
l-r: Meta Grace Keebler, Ann Goodbe, Rep. Devitt, Mabel Van Dyke Baer, Leslie Wright, and Burnita Shelton Matthews.

274. Burnita Shelton Matthews shaking hands with Rep. Edward J. Devitt of Minnesota, U.S. House Office Building, 10 March 1948.

275. Anita Pollitzer, left, and Elsie M. Hill, Belmont House, 1948.

276. l-r: Mollie Maloney, Anita Pollitzer, Dr. Frances Dickinson, and Elsie Hill, Belmont House, 1948.

277. Sen. George Radcliffe of Maryland addressing NWP members at a dinner honoring the 129th anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday, Belmont House, 15 February 1949.
Anita Pollitzer is seated at the far left.

278. Dr. Agnes E. Wells, right, being installed as NWP chairman by Dr. Annalee Stewart, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.

279. Dr. Annalee Stewart, far right, installing one of the NWP officers, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.

280. Anita Pollitzer, center, presenting the NWP gavel to Dr. Agnes E. Wells, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.
l-r: Dr. Annalee Stewart, Emma Guffey Miller, Anita Pollitzer, Dr. Agnes E. Wells, and Perle Mesta.

281. Some of the audience gathered for the installation of Dr. Agnes E. Wells as NWP chairman, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.

282. Women attending the installation of Dr. Agnes E. Wells as NWP chairman, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.
l-r: Anita Pollitzer, Mrs. Harry S Truman, Dr. Agnes E. Wells, and Emma Guffey Miller.

283. Women attending the installation of Dr. Agnes E. Wells as NWP chairman, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.
l-r: Barbara Wilkin, Alice Paul, Dr. Agnes E. Wells, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Anita Pollitzer, Perle Mesta, and Dr. Annalee Stewart.

284. Dr. Agnes E. Wells, left, talking with Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, center, and Anita Pollitzer, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.

285. Women attending the installation of Dr. Agnes E. Wells as NWP chairman, Belmont House, 3 May 1949.
l-r: unidentified woman, Dr. Agnes E. Wells, Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, Anita Pollitzer and Emma Guffey Miller.

286. Dr. Agnes E. Wells, left, meeting several NWP members from Ohio, Cleveland, 2 October 1949.
l-r: Dr. Agnes E. Wells, unidentified woman, Clara Snell Wolfe, unidentified woman, and St. Sen. Catherine R. Dobbs.

287. Perle Mesta, left, conferring with Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine and Sen. Guy M. Gillette of Iowa at an NWP social function, Belmont House, 1949.

288. Mary Philbrook, left, and Alice Park, location unknown, ca. 1949.

289. Visitors to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Lake Success, New York, 9 May 1950.
l-r: Cecilia de Reich of the UN Department of Public Information, Emma de Zalamea of Columbia, Uldarica Manas of Cuba, Violeta de Delp of the American Red Cross, and Molly Ferrari de Tower of the American Red Cross.

290. Delegates attending the Fourth Conference of International Non-Governmental Organizations of the United Nations, Geneva, 26 June 1950.

l-r: Dr. Hanna Rydh of the International Alliance of Women and Gertrude Baer of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

291. Eleanor Roosevelt and Edith S. Sampson, members of the United States delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, Flushing Meadows, New York, 21 September 1950.

292. NWP members and congressmen celebrating the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1951.
l-r, left side: Rep. Edward T. Miller of Maryland, Leslie B. Wright, Bertha Adkins, and Alicia Frusher.
l-r, right side: Rep. Katherine St. George of New York, Mamie Mizen, Sen. Herbert O'Conor of Maryland, and Marguerite Rawalt.

293. Delegates attending the Fifth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Lake Success, New York, 30 April 1951.
l-r: Marie-Hélène Lefaucheux of France, Chairman, and Angela Jurdak Khoury of Lebanon.

294. Ruth Crane's television show features "The Equal Rights Review" enacted by NWP members, Washington, 24 May 1951.
l-r: Mildred Palmer as Abigail Adams, Dora Ogle as Lucretia Mott, Ernestine Bellamy as herself, Queen Walker Boardman as the Woman of the West, Ruth Crane, and Amelia Himes Walker as the Suffragette.

295. Dr. Agnes E. Wells, left, presenting the NWP gavel to Ethel Ernest Murrell, Belmont House, May 1951.

296. NWP chairman Ethel Ernest Murrell, left, and Rep. Katherine St. George of New York, center, bid farewell to Dr. Agnes E. Wells, Belmont House, May 1951.

297. Feminists attending the Seneca Falls Day luncheon, Santa Monica, California, 19 July 1951.
l-r: Mrs. David Conrey, Dame Christabel Pankhurst, Priscilla Lawyer Randolph, and Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford.

298. Los Angeles Mayor Russell K. Hart, center, reading a proclamation honoring the 103rd anniversary of the Seneca Falls convention, Santa Monica, California, 19 July 1951.
l-r: Mrs. Wales Smith, Priscilla Lawyer Randolph, Mrs. David Conrey, Dame Christabel Pankhurst, Mayor Hart, Queen Walker Boardman, Edna Hoogner, Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, and Elsie M. Hill.

299. NWP members celebrating the 31st anniversary of the Suffrage Amendment ratification, Santa Monica, California, 26 August 1951.
l-r: Dr. Mary Sinclair Crawford, Elsie M. Hill, Mary C. Donnally, Edna Hoogner, and Jewell Fouch.

300. NWP members celebrating Virginia's ratification of the Suffrage Amendment, Belmont House, 10 March 1952.
l-r: Alma Westermann, Ethel Ernest Murrell, Mary E. Williamson, and Cecil Norton Broy.

301. Delegates discussing the progress of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Geneva, 24 March-5 April 1952.
l-r: Olive Remington Goldman of the United States, Ana Figueroa of Chile, and Louise C. A. Van Eeghen of Holland.

302. Women delegates attending the Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 28 October 1952.
l-r: Mrs. A. Marzuki of Indonesia, Dr. Maria Z. N. Witteveen of Holland, Bergum Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan, and Zena Harman of Israel.

303. Women delegates attending the Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, October 1952.
l-r: Badia Afnan of Iraq, Jeanette Driessen of Belgium, Begum Liaquat Ali Khan of Pakistan, Mrs. A. Marzuki of Indonesia, Bodil Begtrup of Denmark, Vuaya Lakshmi Pandit of India, Hon. Mrs. E. Emmet of Great Britain, Ulla Lindstrom of Sweden, Mrs. Trygve Lie, and Mrs. Louis Berger of Canada.

304. Women delegates attending the Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, October 1952.
l-r: Hon. Mrs. E. Emmet of Great Britain, Mrs. S. M. Speranskaia of the Soviet Union, and Eleanor Roosevelt of the United States.

305. Leah Jane Cohen of Australia, left, and Laila Rusad of Indonesia attending the Seventh Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, October 1952.

306. Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic opening the Seventh Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 16 March 1953.

307. Officers of the Seventh Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 16 March 1953.
l-r: Faina Novikova of Byelorussian SSR, Second Vice-Chairman; Begum Anwar Ahmed of Pakistan, Rapporteur; and Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic, Chairman.

308. Miss Pao Swen Tseng and Professor Beauson Tseng of China attending the Seventh Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 16 March 1953.

309. Sra. Isabel Sanchez du Urdaneta of Venezuela, left, and Mrs. Gabriela Mistral of Chile attending the Seventh Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 16 March 1953.

310. Uldarica Manas of Cuba, left, and Elizabeth Ribbius Peletier of Holland attending the Seventh Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 17 March 1953.

311. The Dominican Republic signs the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 31 March 1953.
l-r, seated: Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic and Constantin Stavropoulos of the UN Legal Department.
l-r, standing: Dr. Joaquin Salazar of the Dominican Republic and Mr. A. Leriche of the UN Legal Department.

312. Chile signs the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 31 March 1953.
l-r: Gabriela Mistral of Chile, unidentified woman, and Constantin Stavropoulos of the UN Legal Department.

313. France signs the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 31 March 1953.
l-r: Marie-Hélène Lefaucheux of France, Constantin Stavropoulos of the UN Legal Department, and Miss J. Boisseau of France.

314. China signs the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 9 June 1953.
l-r: Sophie Grinberg-Vinaver of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, Constantin Stavropoulos of the UN Legal Department, and Dr. C. L. Hsia of China.

315. Denmark signs the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 29 October 1953.
l-r: Constantin Stavropoulos of the UN Legal Department, Sophie Grinberg-Vinaver and Mary Tenison-Woods of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and William Broberg and Steffen Thorsen of Denmark.

316. Iceland signs the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, October 1953.

317. Women delegates attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly, New York, 5 November 1953.
l-r: Uldarica Manas of Cuba, Lina P. Tsaldaris of Greece, and Mrs. A. L. Caldwell of Canada.

318. Dominican Republic ratifies the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 11 December 1953.
l-r: Tulio Franco y Franco and Minerva Bernardino of the Dominican Republic, Mary Tenison-Woods and Sophie Grinberg-Vinaver of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, UN Secretary-General Dag Hammerskjöld, and Dr. Joaquin Salazar, Dr. Enrique de Marchena, Dr. Oscar Robles Toledano, and Dr. Luis Romanacce Chalas of the Dominican Republic.

319. China deposits the instrument of ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 21 December 1953.
l-r: Sophie Grinberg-Vinaver and Mary Tenison-Woods of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, William W. Cox of the UN Legal Department, and P. Y. Tsao and Dr. C. L. Hsia of China.

320. Greece deposits the instrument of ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 29 December 1953.
l-r: Alexis Kyrou of Greece and Constantin Stavropoulos of the UN Legal Department.

321. Gabriela Mistral of Chile, left, and Faina A. Novikova of Byelorussian SSR attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 22 March 1954.

322. Vera A. Fomina of the Soviet Union, left, and Agda Rössel of Sweden attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 22 March 1954.

323. Delegates attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 24 March 1954.
l-r: Vera A. Fomina of the Soviet Union, Agda Rössel of Sweden, and Zofia Dembinskia of Poland.

324. Delegates attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 24 March 1954.
l-r: Begum Anwar G. Ahmed of Pakistan, Laure Tabet of Lebanon, and Safiyeh Firouz of Iran.

325. Delegates attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 24 March 1954.
l-r: Safiyeh Firouz of Iran, Fortuna Augustin Guery of Haiti, and Marie-Hélène Lefaucheux of France.

326. Delegates attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 24 March 1954. l-r: Grace Yang of China, M. Gonzales of Chile, Faina A. Novikova of Byelorussian SSR, and Daw Ngwe Khin of Burma.

327. Delegates attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 25 March 1954. l-r: Mitra Mitrovic of Yugoslavia, Isabel S. de Urdaneta of Venezuela, and Lorena Hahn of the United States.

328. Delegates attending the Eighth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, New York, 25 March 1954. l-r: Isabel S. de Urdaneta of Venezuela, Lorena Hahn of the United States, and Mrs. John Warde of Great Britain.

329. Sweden deposits the instrument of ratification of the United Nations Convention on the Political Rights of Women, New York, 31 March 1954.
l-r: Oscar Thorsing of Sweden, Agda Rössel of Sweden, Mary Tenison-Woods of the UN Commission on the Status of Women, and William W. Cox of the UN Legal Department.

330. Meeting of the Women's Joint Legislative Committee, Belmont House, 1956.

331. Begum Anwar G. Ahmed of Pakistan, Chairman of the Twelfth Session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, Geneva, 17 March 1958.

332. Representatives of the United Nations General Assembly's Third (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural) Committee, New York, 21 October 1959.
l-r: Judith Imru of Ethiopia, Begum Shereen Aziz Ahmed of Pakistan, Paulette V. Larouche of Haiti, Emma Nyun Han of Burma, Helena Leflerova of Czechoslovakia, Amparo de Arenas of Guatemala, Mrs. L. I. Kukharenko of the Ukrainian SSR, Ida Gyulai of Hungary, Humaira Saljooki of Afghanistan, Mrs. Z. V. Mironova of the Soviet Union, Florence W. Addison of Ghana, Lufsa Elena Vera Barrios of Venezuela, and Mrs. V. A. Chernyavskaya of Byelorussian SSR.

333-337. Ceremonies honoring the unveiling of a photograph of Frances Willard and a painting of Elizabeth Cady Stanton at a meeting of the International Council of Women, Belmont House, 29 June 1963.

338. The unveiling of the sculpture of Sybil Ludington, Belmont House, 1963.

339. NWP members and guests attending the anniversary celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1965.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths of Michigan is in the center and Anna Kelton Wiley is to the right of Rep. Griffiths.

340. NWP members and guests attending the anniversary celebration of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1965.
l-r: Anna Kelton Wiley, Rep. Catherine May of Washington, Emerald Briscoe, and Mabel Vernon.

341. Emma Guffey Miller and guests celebrating the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1966.
l-r: Dorothy Bush, Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts, Emma Guffey Miller holding flowers sent by Lady Bird Johnson, and Rep. Catherine May of Washington.

342. Jean Jackson, left, and Ada C. Trigger celebrating the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol Crypt, 15 February 1967.

343. Rep. Silvio Conte of Massachusetts and Ada Trigger celebrating the anniversary of Susan B. Anthony's birthday at the Suffrage Monument, U.S. Capitol, 15 February 1970.

344. NWP members, Washington, nd.
l-r, seated: Sophie Meredith, unidentified woman, Evelyn Wainwright, Lavinia Egan, and Sarah Grogan.
l-r, standing: Alva Belmont, Florence Brewer Boeckel, Edith Houghton Hooker, Mrs. James Rector, Maud Younger, two unidentified women, Sue White, and Elsie Hill.

345. NWP members with Alice Paul and Alva Belmont, seated, at desk, location unknown, nd.

346. National Council meeting, "Old Brick Capitol", nd.
l-r: Anita Pollitzer, Florence Bayard Hilles, Margaret Whittemore, Dr. Caroline Spencer, Anna Kelton Wiley, Elizabeth Kent, Maud Younger, Mabel Vernon, Evelyn Wainwright, Alice Paul, and Edith Houghton Hooker.

347. Grace Hoffman White, left, holding the NWP Flag with Alice Paul, location unknown, nd.

348. NWP members writing letters during the early ERA campaign, Washington, nd.
Alice Paul is seated at the left.

349. NWP members seated in front of the "Old Brick Capitol", nd.

350. Actor Richard Bennett looks at *Equal Rights* with NWP members, location unknown, nd.
l-r, first row: Anita Pollitzer, Richard Bennett, and Wilma Henderson.
l-r, second row: Mrs. Everett Bray and Jessica D. Henderson.

351. Legal Research Department of the NWP, location unknown, nd. Burnita Shelton Matthews is in the bottom row at the far right.

352. Anna Kelton Wiley, left, and Valentine Winters, location unknown, nd.

353. The first headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, 1420 F Street N.W., Washington, 1913-1915.

354. The second headquarters of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage-National Woman's Party, Cameron House or "The Little White House", 21 Madison Place, Lafayette Square, Washington, 1915-1918.

355. The "Politician's Fireplace" inside "The Little White House", 21 Madison Place, Lafayette Square, Washington.

356. "The Little White House" showing the Cosmos Club, Belasco Theatre, and the U.S. Treasury Building in the background.

357. The third headquarters of the National Woman's Party, 14 Jackson Place, Lafayette Square, Washington, 1918-1921.

358-359. The fourth headquarters of the National Woman's Party, the "Old Brick Capitol", 21-25 First Street N.W., Washington, 1922-1929.

360. Interior view of the "Old Brick Capitol", 21-25 First Street N.W., Washington.

361-365. The fifth headquarters of the National Woman's Party, Belmont House, 144 B Street (later, 144 Constitution Ave.) N.W., Washington, 1929-present.

366. View of the garden area behind the Belmont House, 144 B Street (later, 144 Constitution Ave.) N.W., Washington.

367. The World Woman's Party headquarters, Villa Bartholini, Geneva, 1939-1941.

368-371. Interior views of the World Woman's Party headquarters, Villa Bartholini, Geneva.

372. The NWP Prison Pin.

373. The NWP emblem.

374. The Susan B. Anthony Memorial Sequoia Tree, Sequoia National Park, California.

Reel 173 (Cont.)

375. The entrance to the District of Columbia jail where NWP members served prison sentences during the 1917-1918 White House picket campaign.

376. The site of the first women's rights convention, Ford Garage, Seneca Falls, New York.

377. The Suffrage Monument in the Italian studio of sculptress Adelaide Johnson.

378. A bust of Susan B. Anthony by Adelaide Johnson, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

SERIES VII. WORLD WOMAN'S PARTY PAPERS, 1938-1958

A. Correspondence, March 1938-December 1940

Reel 174 A. Correspondence, January 1941-December 1945

Reel 175 A. Correspondence, January 1946-June 1948

Reel 176 A. Correspondence, July 1948-April 1951

Reel 177 A. Correspondence, May 1951-April 1952

Reel 178 A. Correspondence, May 1952-February 1958

B. Minutes, December 1938-March 1953

C. Legal Papers, November 1938-October 1947

D. Financial Records, June 1946-June 1947

E. Press Releases, April 1939-December 1953

F. Chronology, 1939-1950

Reel 179 Addendum, 1912-1972

DESCRIPTION OF THE INDEX OF IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE

The index of important correspondence includes the incoming and outgoing correspondence of the National Woman's Party, 1913 - 1974, and the incoming and outgoing correspondence of the World Woman's Party, 1938 - 1958. The Alva Belmont Correspondence Scrapbook, located in Series I, has also been indexed. Indexed correspondence from this scrapbook is identified by the parenthetical designation (I:A) after each entry. For the sake of clarity, items indexed from the World Woman's Party Papers were entered in the index after the National Woman's Party correspondence of a particular individual and labelled "WWP".

It is important to understand that this index includes only significant correspondence as selected by the editor. The term "significant correspondence" has been defined by the editor as meaning (1) letters disseminating important information and/or insights into the internal affairs of the National Woman's Party, the Equal Rights Amendment, and the movement to advance the status of women in the United States; (2) letters of importance pertaining to the suffrage campaign and the international movement for equality between the sexes; and (3) letters from famous personalities, including Presidents, members of Congress, woman's movement leaders, and noted entertainment and intellectual figures. While numerous letters were omitted from this index for editorial reasons, the correspondence entries included in this index offer the researcher a detailed picture of the people and events constituting the historical development of this feminist organization and its international counterpart.

The indexed correspondence is listed in most cases under the name of the writer. In some instances, the indexed correspondence is entered under the name of the recipient. There is no cross-indexing of individual items in this index. Indexed correspondence from Presidents, members of Congress, and other notable figures are listed under the individual's name. For each entry, the author/recipient, date, and direction of the letter is given. In most cases, the date of the letter is indicated by year, month, and day; a few letters are listed with only the month and year. If two or more dates appear on the item it is then indexed under the earliest date. Enclosures and copies of a letter are indicated with the abbreviated references, "encl", "encls", "(c.)", respectively. Occasionally, a writer sent more than one letter to the same person on a given date. These items are indicated by enclosing the number of letters in parentheses. Letters from a secretary of the writer are indicated with the abbreviated parenthetical reference, "(secy)". In some instances, an indexed item is a memorandum, form letter, or statement. Such items will be indicated with a proper notation ("(memo.)", "fl", "statement") following the date of the entry.

Correspondents have been identified, by use of abbreviations, as to employment, geographical location, organizational title, or political position. The information given below each name usually indicates the highest accomplishment or longest residency of that individual. Occasionally, a person will be identified by the title or place at the time of the letter. The marital status titles (Miss and Mrs.) have been omitted

except in those cases where the writer uses the title as a familiar part of the name. For example, correspondence of Dora Lewis has been listed under Mrs. Lawrence Lewis because she signed her letters in this manner and because people wrote to her by that name. In some instances, an unmarried woman was married during the course of her correspondence. Letters of this nature are filed under the married woman's name unless the woman retained the use of her maiden name after marriage.

Cross-references are provided only for women who experienced changes in their marital status, individuals who worked for organizations other than the National Woman's Party and the World Woman's Party, and women who used their own first name and their husband's surname but were also known by the husband's full name. (For example, Amelia Himes Walker was also known as Mrs. Robert Walker to other correspondents.) "See" entries have been provided for all cross-reference items.

A special word should be said about the correspondence of Alice Paul. Since there is considerable correspondence pertaining to Alice Paul in this collection, the editor has decided not to have an Alice Paul entry in the index. Instead, Alice Paul's correspondence will be entered under the name of the other correspondent whether it be the writer or recipient of the letter. Also, all entries typed in italics refer to correspondence belonging to the Estate of Alice Paul, Ridgefield, Connecticut.

Abbreviations Used In The
Index of Important Correspondence

AAUW - American Association of University Women
Ambass - ambassador
Assn - association
Atty - attorney
Br - branch
(c) - copy of original
Chrmn - chairman
Comm - committee, commission/or commissioner
Conf - conference
Dir - director
encl - enclosure
encls - enclosures
fl - form letter
fr - from
GFWC - General Federation of Women's Clubs
Govr - governor
GWC - Government Workers'Council
IACW - Inter-American Commission of Women
ILGWU - International Ladies Garment Workers Union
(inc) - incomplete
Mem - memorial
(memo) - memorandum
Natl - national
NFBPWC - National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
NWP - National Woman's Party
ODI - Open Door International
Pres - president
Reg - regional
Rep - representative
Repub - Republican
(secy) - secretary
St - state
Supt - superintendent
UAW - United Auto Workers
USHR - United States House of Representatives
USS - United States Senate
WCTU - National Women's Christian Temperance Union
WILPF - Women's International League for Peace and Freedom
WJLC - Women's Joint Legislative Committee
WTUL - National Women's Trade Union League
WWP - World Woman's Party Papers

National Woman's Party
Correspondent Abbreviation Guide

ACR - Amy C. Ransome
AEW - Dr. Agnes E. Wells
AHW - Amelia Himes Walker
AKW - Anna Kelton Wiley
AL - Alma Lutz
ALP - Anita L. Pollitzer
AP - Alice Paul
ASB - Abby Scott Baker
BGS - Betty Gram Swing
BS - Birsa Shepard
BSM - Burnita Shelton Matthews
CES - Dr. Caroline E. Spencer
CLB - Caroline Lexow Babcock
CNB - Cecil Norton Broy
CSW - Clara Snell Wolfe
DGO - Dora G. Ogle
DL - Mrs. Lawrence Lewis (Dora Lewis)
DS - Doris Stevens
EAA - Edwina Austin Avery
EEM - Ethel Ernest Murrell
EEN - Emma E. Newton
EGM - Emma Guffey Miller
EHH - Edith Houghton Hooker
EMH - Elsie M. Hill
ER - Elizabeth Selden Rogers
ESC - Edna S. Capewell
ETM - Eleanor Taylor Marsh
EW - Emma Wold
FAA - Florence A. Armstrong
FBB - Florence Brewer Boeckel
FBH - Florence Bayard Hilles
GL - Gail Laughlin
GWB - Gaeta Wold Boyer
HHS - Harriet Hyde Sheppard
HHW - Helen Hunt West
HRB - Helen Robbins Bitterman
HSB - Harriot Stanton Blatch
JNS - Jane Norman Smith
KF - Katherine Fisher
LB - Laura Berrien
LBL - Marianne Leslie Black
LRW - Lucy Rice Winkler
MAM - M. Alice Matthews
MCK - Mary C. Kennedy
MEG - Mabel E. Griswold
ML - Muna Lee
MMF - Marie Moore Forrest
MP - Mildred Palmer
MRL - Marjorie R. Longwell
MS - Martha Souder
MV - Mabel Vernon
MY - Maud Younger
NSB - Nora Stanton Barney
OB - Olive Beale
OBL - Olive B. Lacy
OHPB - Alva Belmont (Mrs. Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont)
PM - Perle Mesta
RSG - Rebekah Scandrett Greathouse
SP - Sarah Thompson Pell
SW - Sue White

ABZUG, Bella S
USHR, NY
1971 Mar 16 to Anne R Hall
Jul 13 fl

ACHESON, Dean
US Secy of State
1921 Jul 16 to AP
Jul 18 to AP
Jul to NWP

ACKERUND, G S
Usk, Wash
1930 Jan 30 to NWP

ACKLEY, Fannie
St Chrmn, Wash
1947 Mar 7 to ALP
Mar 12 fr OB
Mar 20 to OB encls
Mar 28 fr OB
Apr 10 to OB encl
Apr 23 fr EGM
May 10 fr OB
May 18 to OB encl
May 24 fr OB
May 30 to OB
Jun 13 fr OB
Jun 17 to OB encl
Jun 30 fr OB
Jul 25 fr OB
Jul 30 to OB
Aug 3 fr OB
Aug 8 to OB
1948 Feb 25 to Claire V Mish
Mar 9 to Claire V Mish
Mar 11 fr ALP(2)
Mar 25 to ALP
May 3 fr OB
May 5 to OB
May 18 fr OB
Jun 2 to MEG
Jun 20 to MEG encl
Jul 5 to MEG
Aug 5 to AP
Aug 11 fr AP
Aug 18 to AP
1949 Jan 5 to MEG
Feb 1 to ALP
Jun 16 to AEW encls
1950 *Jun 7 to AP*
Jun 9 fr AP
Aug 20 to AHW
Sep 10 to MP
Sep 19 to MP
Sep 29 fr MP
Dec 13 to MP
1951 Jan 30 to MP encls
Feb 7 fr MP
Feb 15 to MP encls
Feb 20 fr MP
Feb 6 to EEM
May 22 fr MP
Jun 6 fr MP
Jun 26 to MP
1953 Aug 31 to MP
Nov 20 to MP
Nov 29 to FAA

ACKLEY, Fannie (Cont.)
1954 Jan 18 to FAA
Jul 17 to AP
Aug 4 fr AP
1955 Nov 9 to NWP
Nov 14 fr AP

ADAMOWSKI, Benjamin S
St Rep, Ill
1940 May 16 to CLB

ADAMS, Sherman
Govr, NH
Chief of Staff, Pres Eisenhower
1949 Mar 15 to ALP
Aug 30 to AEW
Sep 14 fr FAA
Oct 6 to E H Bellamy
Oct 16 fr E H Bellamy
Nov 22 to E H Bellamy
1950 Feb 8 fr E H Bellamy
1956 Nov 2 to Nina B H Avery
1957 Feb 9 to NSB
Aug 29 to Frieda Liebman
Sep 12 to EEN
WWP
1953 Feb 15 fr E H Bellamy

ADAMSON, Ethel McClintock
Chrmn, Susan B Anthony Mem Comm
1926 Apr 3 to MV
1934 Nov 2 fr AP
1938 Jan 7 fr MS
Jan 26 to ALP & MS
Jan 31 fr MS
Feb 6 to MS
Feb 7 to MS
Mar 23 fr HHW
Mar 30 to MS
Apr 5 fr MS
Oct 29 fr HRB
Dec 22 to AP encl
1939 Jan 10 to MMF
Jan 16 fr CLB
May 22 to Anne H Whittic
May 27 to CLB
Jun 8 to HHW
Jul 15 fr CLB
Aug 11 fr CLB
Oct 5 fr R North
Oct 9 to R North
1940 Mar 1 to MP
Jun 21 fr CLB
Jul 7 fr CLB
1941 Aug 12 to F O Walker
Aug 12 to Ramsey S Black
Aug 20 fr F O Walker
Aug 22 to Ramsey S Black
Sep 28 to FBH
1942 *Feb 15 to F O Walker*
Nov 28 to F O Walker
Dec 5 fr Ramsey S Black
1943 Jan 1 to AP
Jan 7 fr AP
Mar 15 to AP
Apr 13 to AP
May 27 to AP
Jul 7 to AP

ADAMSON, Ethel McClintock (Cont.)
1943 Aug 24 fr AP
Aug 25 to AP
Aug 26 to AP
Dec 31 to GWB
1944 *Mar 18 to F O Walker*
Mar 27 fr K P Aldrich
1945 Apr 1 to Elizabeth Forbes
Jun 19 fr OB
1946 Jul 21 to AP & ALP encl
1947 Jul 29 fr ALP
Nov 11 to AP
1948 Mar 25 to AP, ALP & AL(c.)
Jun 13 to AP & ALP
Jun 17 fr MEG

ADDAMS, Jane
Hull House, Chicago
1920 Sep 23 fr DL
Oct 5 to HSB
Oct 11 to DL
1924 Oct 15 fr AP
1931 Oct 3 fr AKW

ADDONIZIO, Hugh J
USHR, NJ
1953 Feb 2 to Mary G Roebling encl
Feb 5 fr EEM

ADKINS, Bertha S
Vice-Chrmn, Repub Natl Comm
WWP
1953 Jan 21 fr LBL encl
Jan 25 fr AP
Jan 26 to LBL
Mar 25 to LBL

AGNEW, Spiro T
Vice-Pres, US
1968 Oct 24 to AP

AHLHEIM, Harry J
Atty, Washington DC
1947 Feb 13 to OBL
Feb 17 fr OBL
Feb 21 to OBL(c.)
Mar 17 to OBL
Mar 24 to OBL
Apr 15 to OBL
Aug 19 fr OBL

AIKEN, George
Govr & USS, Vt
1940 Oct 29 fr JNS
Nov 11 fr JNS
1946 Jul 19 to Edith Goode
Jul 22 fr Edith Goode

AINGE, Edith
Treasurer
1922 Jan 2 fr ALP
1923 Jan 16 to NSB
WWP
1942 *Jan 12 fr AP*
May 19 to AP
Jul 23 fr AP
Jul 31 to AP encl

ALBERT, Carl
USHR, OKLA
Speaker of the House
1964 Jan 17 to Pearl Sayre
1965 Feb 23 to EGM
Mar 13 fr EGM

ALCORN, Meade
Chrmn, Repub Natl Comm
1957 Mar 22 fr Nina B H Avery
Apr 29 fr LBL

ALDRICH, Richard S
USHR, RI
1927 Nov 10 to Sara M. Algeo

ALFARO, Capt. Colon Eloy
Ecuador Ambass to US
1939 Feb 3 fr HHW

ALFARO, Sr. Dr. Ricardo J
Panama Minister to US
1934 May 1 fr DS (c.)

ALGEO, Sara M
St Chrmn, RI
1923 Feb 4 to AP
Feb 22 to EW
Mar 13 to AP
Mar 15 to AP
May 9 to AP
Jun 12 to AP encl
Oct 25 to BSM
Nov 1 to AP
1924 Jan 4 to AP
Jan 10 fr BSM
Jan 14 fr BSM
Jan 14 to BSM
Jan 17 fr BSM
Jan 19 to BSM
Jan 23 fr BSM
Feb 6 to BSM
Feb 13 fr BSM encl
Feb 14 fr BSM
Feb 16 to BSM
Feb 20 to BSM
Feb 23 to BSM
Feb 25 fr BSM
Feb 26 fr BSM(2)
Mar 1 to BSM
Mar 22 to AP
Mar 29 to BSM
Apr 2 to BSM
May 31 to AP
1927 Feb 3 to MV
Feb 10 fr MV
Mar 21 to MV
Apr 23 fr MV
Nov 20 to BSM
1930 Feb 10 to BSM
1931 Apr 22 to BSM encls
1932 Jan 22 to AKW
Feb 1 fr AKW
1935 Nov 9 to AP
Nov 12 fr RSG
1937 Nov 13 to HHW

ALLAN, Virginia R
Pres, NFBPWC
1963 Oct 30 to AP

ALLEN, Ella Vollstedt
Calif Br
1942 Mar 22 to CLB
1944 Mar 11 to AP encls
1954 Sep 26 to AP
Oct 5 fr AP
Oct 9 to AP
Oct 12 fr AP
Nov 5 to AP
Nov 15 fr AP
Dec 8 to NWP
Dec 14 fr AP
1956 Mar 5 fr AP
Aug 4 fr AP

ALLEN, Florence E
Judge, 6th US Ct of Appeals
1956 Oct 24 to Nina B H Avery

ALLEN, Genevieve
Natl Council
1921 Apr 15 fr ALP
Aug 8 fr AP(2)
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 13 fr AP
Aug 18 to AP
Aug 18 fr AP
Aug 19 fr AP
Aug 25 fr AP
Aug 28 fr AP
Aug fr ALP
Nov 28 fr MY
Dec 15 fr MY
1923 Nov 21 fr MV
1925 Jan 9 to BSM
Jan 9 fr BSM
Jan 12 fr BSM
Mar 16 fr P F Dunne (c.)
Mar 16 fr L M Robbins (c.)
Mar 16 fr M E Harrison (c.)
Nov 3 to AP
Nov 4 fr AP
Nov 6 fr AP
Nov 14 fr MY
Nov 16 fr AP
Nov 17 to AP
Nov 17 to BSM
1928 Apr 4 fr JNS
1932 Jul 11 fr ML
Sep 29 fr RT

ALLEN, J Weston
Atty Gen, Mass
1921 Sep 13 fr AP

ALLENDER, Nina
Natl Council
1936 Sep 17 fr EHH (c.)
1939 *Apr 1 to ACR*
1944 Jun 24 to CLB
Jul 24 to CLB
Aug 28 to AP
1945 Apr 29 to AP encl
1946 Nov 30 fr MMF
Dec 4 fr ALP
Dec 6 fr ALP
Dec 11 fr ALP
Dec to ALP
1947 Jan 30 to ALP
Jul 10 to AP

ALLENDER, Nina (Cont.)
1947 Oct 9 fr OB
Oct 10 fr OB
Nov 15 to AP & ALP
Dec 10 fr AP
1948 Apr 1 fr MS
Jun 16 fr MEG
Jun 29 to MEG
1950 *Mar 9 fr AP*
Mar 19 to AP
Mar 22 fr AP
May 3 to AEW
Sep 15 to MP
Oct 30 fr MP
Nov 1 to MP encl
WWP
1948 May 1 to AP

ALLISON, Jean
Journalist, The Freeman
1921 Apr 18 fr ALP encl

ALLOTT, Gordon
USS, Colo
1957 Jan 15 to Eleanor Ware
Mar 26 to EEN
Aug 28 to EEN
1958 Mar 13 to AHW
1960 Jul 8 to EGM

ALLPORT, Dr. Floyd H
Prof, Syracuse
1930 Mar 20 to Anne H Whittic
Mar 27 to MV
Mar 28 fr Mary M Wellborn

AMBROSE, Alma Harrison
Chrmn, Eastern Regional Conference
1941 May 19 to CLB
1942 Jun 12 to CLB
1943 Apr 21 fr CLB
1944 Feb 3 to AP
Jun 1 fr CLB
1945 Jun 1 fr CLB
1947 Feb 25 to FBH

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN
See
MC HALE, Kathryn
MORRISS, Dr. Margaret S
NORGAARD, Margaret
POUND, Dr. Louise
RANKIN, Belle
SPEEK, Francis Valiant
WHITE, Helen C

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF SOROPTIMISTS CLUBS
See
DYSON, Alida H
O'HANRANAH, Inka
SCHAEFER, May G
SERVIS, Martha R
STEPHEN, Caroline
WERNER, Ella C

AMERICAN MEDICAL WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
See
BARRINGER, Dr. Emily Dunning
NEMIR, Dr. Rosa Lee
RATTERMAN, Dr. Helena T
WOOLEY, Dr. Alice Stone

AMMEN, Mathilde
Secy, Montana Br
1927 Apr 2 to MV encl
Aug 25 to MV
Nov 27 to MV encl
1928 Mar 22 to MV
1930 Oct 12 to ML
1931 Feb 15 to ML
Feb 21 fr ML
Mar 6 to ML
Mar 18 to ML
Mar 23 fr ML
May 17 to ML
Nov 28 to ML
Nov 28 to NWP
Nov 28 fr ML
Nov 29 to ML encl
1932 Jan 10 to ML encls
Apr 28 to ML encls
May 24 to ML
May 31 fr ML
1933 May 18 to RT encls
1936 Jan 29 to Mrs. A M Greene
Jan 31 to CSW (c.)

ANDERSON, Ellen M
St Paul, Minn
1931 Apr 23 to BSM encls

ANDERSON, Mary
Dir, US Dept of Labor,
Women's Bureau
1920 Nov 12 to HSB
Nov 29 fr AP
1921 Oct 20 to MY
Oct 26 to HSB
1922 Jul 26 to AP
Jul 28 fr AP
Aug 4 to AP
1926 Feb 3 to EHH
Feb 17 fr EHH
Feb 24 to AP
Mar 27 to AP encls
May 10 to AP
May 13 to AP encl
May 31 to AP
1934 Feb 28 to Grace Brewer
1940 Sep 17 to CLB
1943 Jul 19 fr Florence Kitchelt
1944 Jun 27 fr AKW

ANDERSON, Mary F
Bernardsville, NJ
1944 Sep 15 to GWB
Sep 20 fr GWB

ANDERSON, Mary F
Pres, Ind Soc For the ERA
1951 Jan 5 to MP
Feb 6 fr MP
1956 May 23 to Helen Paul
1957 Feb 19 to AP
Jun 14 fl encl
Aug 9 fr AP
1958 Mar 3 to AP encls
Jun 28 to AP
1961 Mar 24 to AP, et al. encls
Apr 19 fr EGM
1963 Jun 16 to AP
Sep 23 to AP

ANDREWS, Charles O
USS, Fla
1944 Aug 23 fr Marjorie Varner

ANDREWS, John B
Secy, Amer Assn for Labor
Legislation
1938 Nov 1 fr AP (c.)

ANTHONY, Daniel R
USHR, Kansas
1923 Dec 18 fr C Stein
1924 Apr 4 fr EW

ANTHONY, Mary B
Providence, RI
1941 Nov 26 to NWP
1945 May 8 fr CLB

ANTHONY, Susan B
Pres, Natl Amer Woman Suffrage
Assn
1889 Dec 25 to "My Dear, Dear
Friend"
1892 Feb 28 to "My Dear Friend"
See ALS Alberta C Benson to DGO,
Jan 17, 1951

ARCHDALE, Betty
London, England
1929 Sep 24 to DS
1935 Aug 7 fr ALP
Aug 17 to RSG

ARCHDALE, Helen A
Secy, The Six Point Group
Chrmn, Equal Rights Intl
1926 Jul 12 to MV
1927 Jun 18 to MV
1929 Jan 22 to MV
Mar 29 fr MV
Oct 7 to MV
1930 Jan 19 to MV
Apr 19 to AKW (c.)
Dec 27 fr OHPB
1932 Mar 24 to Dorothy Evans
1934 Aug 15 to AP

ARDSON, Manley O
Prof, Harvard Law School
1922 Jan 4 to EMH encl

ARMSTRONG, Florence A
Finance Chrmn, NWP
Vice-Chairman, WWP
1944 May 24 to AP
May 26 to AP
Jul 24 to AP
1945 Feb 25 to MCK
1948 May 3 to AP encl
1949 May 17 to AEW
Aug 30 to EGM
Oct 17 to BSM
1954 Jan 7 to LRW
May 4 to AP
May 24 to AP
May 25 fr AP

ARMSTRONG, Florence A (Cont.)
WWP
1950 Dec 11 to AP
1951 Jan 17 to AP
Jan 27 fr AP
Apr 3 fr AP
Apr 14 fr AP
Apr 19 fr AP
May 16 fr AP
May 19 to AP
May 22 fr AP
Jun 7 to AP
Aug 29 fr AP
Sep 6 fr AP
Dec 17 fr AP
Dec 22 fr AP
1952 Feb 29 to AP encl
May 13 fr AP
1953 Jan 7 to AP
Jan 28 to AP

ARNOLD, Thurman
US Asst Attorney General
1941 Oct 19 fr ESC

ASHLEY, Thomas L
USHR, Ohio
1955 Apr 26 to Sadie McKay (c.)

ASHURST, Henry F
USS, Ariz
1937 Mar 2 fr Lizabeth Wiley
1938 Jan 24 fr Percilla L
Randolph (c.)

AULD, Lucy C
Deputy Chrmn, Colo
1957 Mar 11 to EEN
Mar 15 fr EEN
Apr 13 fr EEN
1958 Apr 18 to AP encl

AUSTIN, Warren R
USS, VT
1941 Nov 16 fr PM
1942 Jun 13 to JNS (c.)
1943 Feb 17 to Sen. Van Nuys (c.)
1948 Feb 5 fr ALP (c.)

AVERY, Edwina Austin
Chrmn, Govt Workers Council
1932 Jun 25 to SW
Jul 23 to JNS
Oct 22 to JNS
Nov 18 to MP
1933 Jan 17 to EHH
Apr 21 to EHH
1935 Jan 10 to FBH
Jan 27 to FBH (c.)
1937 Mar 23 to EHH
Jul 20 to FBH
1938 Apr 4 to SP
Feb 2 fr Mrs. E M Valentine
Feb 20 to Mrs. E M Valentine
Mar 14 to SP

AVERY, Nina Belle Horton
Chrmn, WJLC
Natl Council
1939 Jul 20 fr HHW encl
1941 Feb 11 to CLB
1943 Oct 21 to AP
Oct 23 fr CLB
Nov 10 to AP encl
Dec 3 to AP
Dec 17 to AP encl
1944 Jan 29 to AP encls
Jun 30 to AP
1946 Mar 16 fr Dorothy M Spinks
Mar 19 to Dorothy M Spinks
Nov 19 fr AKW
1947 Jan 8 to ALP
Feb 2 to Dr. Katherine A Morris
Mar 27 to Dorothy M Spinks
Mar 29 fr ALP
Jun 21 fr ALP
Nov 4 fr ALP
1948 Jun 25 to Jane Todd
1950 *May 25 fr AP*
Jun 1 to AP
Jun 3 fr AP
1954 Jun 15 fr AP
Oct 17 fr Pluma B Batten
1955 Jan 1 fr AP
1956 Oct 17 fr Winifred G Helmes
1957 Mar 15 fr EEN
1958 Jan 21 to AP encls
1960 Jul 29 to AP
1963 Sep 11 to EGM
1967 Mar 30 to AP
Aug to AP, et al. (c.)
1968 *Jul 31 to AP & Mary A Birckhead*
Nov 19 to AP
1969 Jul 11 to AP, et al.
WWP
1946 Oct 17 fr Louis H Hyde, Jr
Oct 23 to Louis H Hyde, Jr

BABBAGE, John
Cong Candidate, Calif
1958 Oct 10 to MCK

BABCOCK, Caroline Lexow
Exec Secy
1938 Dec 21 to HSB
1939 Jan 13 to HRB
Mar 2 to PM
Mar 2 to DGO
Mar 3 to GL
Mar 7 to HRB
Mar 9 to DGO
Mar 10 to CSW
Mar 13 to ML
Mar 20 to SP
Mar 29 to JNS
Mar 30 to ML
Apr 1 to CSW
May 2 to EMH
May 23 to ACR
May 25 to ACR
Jun 2 to HRB
Jun 9 fr AP
Jun 28 to CSW

BABCOCK, Caroline Lexow (Cont.)
1939 Jul 11 to AP
Jul 11 fr AP
Jul 13 to FBH
Jul 25 to ALP
Jul 25 to LRW
Jul 26 to EGM
Jul 30 to NSB
Jul 31 fr AP
Aug 4 to EGM
Aug 10 to CSW
Aug 31 to NSB
Oct 5 to ACR
Oct 6 to PM
Oct 9 to CSW
Oct 14 to AP(2)
Oct 16 to PM
Oct 18 to ACR
Nov 9 fr AP(secy)
Nov 20 to AP
Nov 20 to DS
Nov 22 fr AP
Dec 6 to JNS
1940 Feb 5 to HRB
Feb 6 to DGO
Feb 23 to EHH
Feb 24 to HRB encl
Feb 26 to HRB
Mar 9 to DGO
Mar 12 fr AP
Mar 19 to DGO
Mar 26 to HHW
Apr 6 to HRB
Apr 24 to PM
May 2 to FBH
May 3 fr AP
May 7 to ACR
May 21 to AL
May 27 to FBH
Jun 7 to LB
Jun 7 to HHW
Jun 14 to HRB
Jun 29 fr AP
Jul 1 to FBH
Jul 1 to MMF
Jul 25 to ALP
Jul 26 to HRB
Jul 29 to CSW
Jul 29 to AKW
Jul 30 to ACR
Jul 31 to CSW
Jul 31 to PM
Aug 3 to PM(secy)
Aug 14 to AKW
Sep 6 to MP
Oct 27 to DGO
Nov 7 to FBH
Nov 15 to CSW
Nov 25 to CSW
Dec 3 fr "Betty"
Dec 9 to PM
1941 Jan 23 to CSW
Jan 25 to ALP
Feb 10 to AP
Feb 20 to ALP
Feb 24 to ALP
Feb 25 to EGM
Feb 26 to HRB
Feb 28 to CSW
Mar 10 to CSW

BABCOCK, Caroline Lexow (Cont.)
1941 Mar 19 to ACR
Mar 24 to MP
Apr 1 to JNS
Apr 1 to MP
Apr 1 to ALP
Apr 5 to MP
Apr 9 to CSW
Apr 14 to HRB
Apr 16 to MP
Apr 19 to "Dear Friend"
Apr 23 to ACR
Apr 24 to PM encls
Apr 24 to HHW
Apr 30 to MP
Apr 30 to ALP
Apr 30 to CSW
May 6 to AP
May 7 to ACR
May 13 to JNS
May 16 to EGM
May 31 to CSW
Jun 12 to CSW
Jun 17 to ACR
Jun 20 to JNS
Jun 23 to ACR
Jun 24 to MP
Jun 26 to HHW
Jun 26 to ACR(2)
Jun 30 to PM
Jun 30 to MP
Jun 30 to HHW
Jun to ESC
Jul 3 to ESC
Jul 10 to CSW
Jul 16 to CSW
Jul 18 to PM
Jul 18 to ACR
Jul 22 to CSW
Jul 28 to MP
Aug 1 to AP
Aug 1 to FBH
Aug 1 to ESC
Aug 5 to EGM
Aug 23 to PM
Aug 27 to CSW
Sep 25 to CSW
Oct 21 to MP
Oct 31 to ACR
Nov 19 to ALP
Nov 24 to ALP
Nov 24 to EEM
Nov 24 to HHW
Nov 28 to MP(2)
Dec 1 to PM
Dec 1 to HHW
Dec 2 to AP
1942 Jan 7 to ALP
Jan 8 to FBH
Jan 12 to ALP(2)
Jan 15 to ALP
Jan 16 to JNS
Jan 20 to JNS
Jan 23 to AP
Jan 27 to ESC
Jan 28 to ESC
Feb 2 to ALP
Feb 2 to EGM
Feb 5 to EEM
Feb 10 to AP

BABCOCK, Caroline Lexow (Cont.)
1942 Feb 11 to JNS
Mar 11 to JNS
Mar 11 to ACR
Apr 29 to CSW
Apr 29 to EEM
Jun 10 to JNS
Jun 19 to JNS
Jun 27 to AL
Jul 6 to ACR
Jul 14 to HHW
Jul 21 to FBH
Jul 29 to FBH
Jul 31 to EGM
Aug 17 to ALP
Aug 21 to EGM
Aug 24 to AL
Aug 26 to EGM
Aug 26 to LRW
Sep 26 to EGM
Oct 14 fr H J Fuchs
Oct 29 to FBH
Nov 18 to FBH
Nov 24 to ALP
Dec 19 to ALP
Dec 22 to ALP
1943 Jan 25 to EEM
Jan 26 to BGS
Jan 29 to FBH
Feb 6 to LRW
Feb 11 to ALP
Mar 15 to Mrs. A B Lyman
Mar 27 to EGM encl
Mar 28 to CSW
Apr 20 to NSB
May 5 to NSB
May 27 to AP
May 27 to M Watson
May 28 to AP
May 28 to MAM
Jun 3 to AP
Jun 6 to AP
Jun 24 to AP
Jun 27 to AP
Aug 21 to EGM
Sep 17 to AP
Oct 22 to AL
Oct 23 to EGM
Oct 23 to EEM
Oct 27 to CSW
Oct 28 to Jane Todd
Nov 2 to Jane Todd
Dec 15 to Mrs. J S Coleman
Dec 18 to CSW
Dec 22 to PM
1944 Jan 18 to MCK
Feb 17 to LRW
Feb 24 to Leona S Wells
Jun 7 to EGM
Jun 16 to HHW(2)
Jun 22 to EGM
Jun 26 to EGM
Jun 27 to EGM
Jun 29 to CSW
Jul 8 to MCK
Jul 10 to EGM
Jul 15 to EGM
Jul 28 to RSG
Aug 29 to EGM
Sep 1 to PM
Sep 13 to EEM

BABCOCK, Caroline Lexow (Cont.)
1944 Sep 13 to PM
Sep 28 to ALP
Sep 28 to EGM
Nov 18 to AL
Nov 30 to AP(2)
Dec 4 to AP
Dec 9 to AP
Dec 15 to AP
Dec 28 to MCK
1945 Jan 4 to HHW
Jan 6 to MCK
Jan 26 to ALP encls
Jan 31 to CSW
Feb 7 to LRW
Feb 7 to MCK
Feb 7 to CSW
Feb 20 to ALP
Feb 26 to MCK
Mar 14 to Mrs. F M Bonner
Apr 3 to AEW encl
Apr 5 to MCK
Apr 28 to MCK
May 4 to NSB
May 8 to EEM
May 12 to FBH
Jun 1 to ALP
Jun 5 to JNS
Jun 7 to MCK
Jun 8 to ALP(3)
Jun 19 to NSB
Jun 20 to EGM
Jun 25 to LRW
Jul 5 to EGM
Jul 7 to MCK
Aug 1 to ALP
Aug 5 to AP encl
Aug 8 to LBL encls
Sep 17 to AEW encl
Oct 1 to CSW
Oct 8 to EGM
Nov 29 to ESC
Dec 5 to ALP encl
Dec 14 to ESC
1946 Feb 26 to ESC
Mar 13 to ALP
Mar 16 to ALP
Apr 20 to ESC
May 17 to ALP
May 21 to AP
May 22 to ALP(2)
May 25 to CSW
May 25 to EEM
Jun 11 to FBH
Jun 27 to EGM
Aug 24 to EGM
Aug 26 to ALP
Aug 29 to ALP
Oct 21 to CSW
Oct 23 to ALP
Nov 4 to CSW

WWP
1939 Aug 15 to Lennox Lohr
Aug 15 fr Margaret Cuthbert
Aug 31 to ALP
Dec 20 to ALP
Dec 22 to ALP
1940 Nov 15 to AP
1941 Feb 17 to AP
Feb 28 to AP
Apr 30 to AP

BABCOCK, Caroline Lexow (Cont.)
1941 Apr 30 to AP encls
Apr 30 fr AP(4)
May 7 to AP
May 8 to AP
May 13 to AP

BABCOCK, E Claude
Natl Pres, Amer Fed of
Govt Employees
1935 Jul 8 to HHS

BABCOCK, Lois
Exec Secy, Govt Workers' Council
1936 Mar 9 to MP
1937 Apr 27 to Edna A Patterson
Jul 9 fr AP

BABER, Zonia
Pres, WILPF
1921 Apr 12 to EMH encl
Apr 23 fr EMH
1922 Mar 6 to EMH
Mar 10 fr DL
1926 May 24 to AP
Nov 26 to Margaret Lambie
Dec 25 to Margaret Lambie
1927 Feb 8 fr MV
1941 Jun 11 to CLB

BACHE, Louise Franklin
Exec Secy, NFBPWC
1943 May 10 to MAM

BACON, Elizabeth Grew
Member, Calif Br
1943 Mar 6 to AP
Apr 23 to AP
Apr 24 to AP
May 6 fr CLB
May 26 fr EEM encls
May 27 to AP
Jun 27 to AP
Oct 25 fr CLB
1945 Feb 19 to AP
Feb 26 fr AP

BACON, Walter W
Govr, Delaware
1944 Apr 27 to FBH

BAER, Gertrude
Jt Intl Chrmn, WILPF
2nd Vice-Chrmn, Equal Rights Intl
1921 Feb 2 to FBB
1934 Dec 13 to AP
1935 Jan 15 to AP
Mar 9 fr AP
1945 Feb 10 fr AKW

BAER, Mabel Van Dyke
Natl Council
1947 Aug 12 to AKW (c.)
Aug 18 fr AKW (c.)

BAKER, Abby Scott
Chrmn, Intl Relations Comm
Natl Council
1920 Jul 1 fr AP
Jul 2 fr AP
Aug 4 fr AP

BAKER, Abby Scott (Cont.)
1920 Aug 10 fr AP
1935 Sep 7 to AP (c.)
Sep 27 to AP (c.)
Oct 4 to AP (c.)
WWP
1940 Feb 20 fr AP encls

BAKER, Charlotte A
Rosedale, Kansas
1937 Nov 11 to EAA

BAKER, HOWARD H
USS, Tenn
1968 Jan 23 to Mr. & Mrs. Wm M McNeill

BALCH, Emily Greene
Prof, Wellesley College
Hon Pres, WILDF
WWP
1944 Oct 30 to AP
Nov 1 fr OB

BALDWIN, John F
USHR, Calif
1961 Feb 22 to MRL

BALDWIN, Joseph Clark
USHR, NY
1942 Jan 26 fr ESC

BALDWIN, Roger N
Dir, ACLU
1921 Apr 27 to AP
May 2 fr AP
May 4 to AP
1945 Jan 6 fr Dr. Jeannette Marks (c.)
Jan 8 to Dr. Jeannette Marks (c.)
Feb 16 fr Dr. Jeannette Marks (c.)
Mar 1 fr CLB
Sep 13 to Florence E Kennard encl

BALFOUR, Arthur James
Foreign Minister, Great Britain
1917 Apr 24 fr OHPB(I:A)
Apr 25 to OHPB(I:A)

Ball, Joseph H
USS, Minn
1946 Apr 27 to AKW (c.)

BANCROFT, Emma C
1927 May 28 to MV
Jun 16 fr MV
Jun 24 to MV

BARKLEY, Alben W
USS, Ky
1937 Apr 3 to EGM
1944 Sep 16 to Margaret A Hickey (c.)
Sep 25 fr AKW
Oct 2 fr Lena Madesin Phillips
1946 Apr 12 fr Nina B H Avery
Jun 7 to Nina B H Avery
Jul 29 fr EGM
1948 May 17 to Mary E Nye

BARNEY, Nora Stanton
Chrmn, Natl Advisory Council
1923 Jan 3 to AP
Jan 12 fr AP
Jan 17 fr J Forrer
Jan 20 to AP
Jan 24 fr AP
Jan 29 fr T C Frega
1943 Jan 29 to CLB
Mar 1 to N Y Herald Tribune
1944 Jan 3 fr Ruth Nichols
Feb 12 to CLB
Mar 7 to A Wicks
Apr 5 to ESR
Aug 29 to Editor, N Y Times
Aug 31 to Editor, N Y Times
Sep 4 to Editors, N Y Times & N Y Herald Tribune
Sep 19 to AP
Dec 11 to AP encls
Dec 11 to Editor, N Y Times
Dec 12 to CLB encls
1945 Jan 4 to AP
Jan 17 to AP
Feb 9 to AP encls
Feb 28 to AP
Mar 12 to AP encl
May 5 to AP
May 7 to AP encl
May 10 to AP encls
May 10 fr AP
May 11 fr AP
May 21 to AP
Jun 16 to AP
Jun 18 to Editor, N Y Herald Tribune
Jun 26 to EGM (c.)
Jun 26 to J R Walsh (c.)
Aug 20 to AP
Aug 30 to AP
Oct 11 to AP encl
Oct 17 fr AP
Oct to AP encl
Nov 1 fr AP
Nov 14 fr AP
Nov 27 to AP
1946 Jul 1 to AP encl
1947 Apr 11 to MEG (c.)
Jun 2 to EMH
1948 Apr 5 to EGM
Aug 1 to AP encl
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug to AP
1954 Nov 17 to MP
1955 Feb 24 to AP
1956 May 7 fr AP

BARR, Joseph M
Mayor, Pittsburgh
1960 Jun 20 fr Christine W Ammon (c.)

BARRETT, Frank A
USS, Wyoming
1943 Feb 9 to CLB
1953 Feb 12 to EEM
1956 Apr 6 to Mrs. Edward F Bennett (c.)
Apr 17 to Marie Horton

BARRETT, John
Chicago, Ill
1915 Jan 27 to OHPB(I:A)
Jan 29 fr OHPB(I:A)

BARRINGER, Dr. Emily Dunning
Natl Council
Pres, Amer Medical Women's Assn
1943 Sep 21 fr ALP
Nov 3 fr AP
1944 Sep 11 fr NSB
1945 Jan 30 to AP
Feb 13 to AP
Mar 5 fr CLB
Mar 22 to CLB
Apr 25 fr AP
Jul 10 to AP
1946 Dec 10 to ALP
Dec 11 fr ALP
1947 Aug 29 to AP
Nov 11 to Mathilda Fenberg
1948 Jul 8 to EGM
Aug 9 fr AP
1950 *Jun 14 fr AP*
1955 Feb 17 fr AP
Apr 20 fr AP
Nov 19 fr Ap
WWP
1951 May 15 fr LBL

BARTON, Clara
Civil War Nurse
1888 May 24 to Mrs. Spofford

BATES, Dr. Rosalind Goodrich
Pres, Intl Fed of Women Lawyers
1951 Feb 15 to Dr. Filomena Quintana
Apr 27 to Maria C Heldring Bye
Sep 6 to AP encls
Sep 12 fr AP

BATES, William H
USHR, Mass
1961 May 24 to AL encl

BATTELLE, Annie Norton
See
Battelle, Mrs. John Gordon

BATTELLE, Mrs. John Gordon
Natl Council
1920 Jul 12 fr AP
1921 Oct 3 to AP
Oct 10 fr AP
1922 Jan 8 fr ALP

BATTLE, George Gordon
Atty, New York City
1921 Dec 1 to AP encl
Dec 15 to Ethel Smith (c.)
Dec 16 to Ethel Smith (c.)
Dec 17 to AP encls
1922 Nov 13 to AP
Nov 20 fr AP
1923 Feb 22 to DS (c.)
Dec 24 fr AP
1924 May 29 fr AP
1926 *Mar 29 to BSM*
1937 Apr 3 to FBH (c.)
1941 Mar 1 fr AKW
Mar 7 fr AKW

BATTLE, George Gordon (Cont.)
1941 Mar 24 to AKW encls (c.)
Mar 31 fr AKW (c.)
Aug 8 fr AKW
Nov 12 fr AKW
1942 Jan 10 fr ALP
Feb 2 to ALP (c.)
Aug 26 to G M Morris (c.)
1943 Jun 10 to ALP
Oct 13 to ALP
1944 Jul 14 to Resolutions Comm, Democratic Party

BAYH, Birch
USS, Ind
1962 Oct 8 fr MCK
1968 Jul 17 statement
1970 *Apr 27 fr L A Conrad encl*
Oct 12 fl
Oct 23 fr Winona McGuire

BEALE, Olive
Personal Secy, Alice Paul
1944 Feb 11 to MCK
Feb 16 to Lavinia Dock
Feb 24 to EEM
Jun 10 to JNS
Dec 5 to CLB
Dec 5 to ALP encl
1945 Mar 10 to JNS
Apr 21 to EEM
Jun 7 to LRW
Jun 7 to ALP
Jul 16 to EGM
1946 Jan 26 to AHW
Jan 28 to ALP
1947 Feb 27 to MEG
Mar 7 to AEW
Mar 8 to MCK
May 6 to Helen Paul
May 8 to Helen Paul
May 12 to LRW
May 21 to MEG
May 24 to Helen Paul
May 26 to MEG
May 28 to ALP
Jun 13 to CSW
Jun 24 to MEG
Jun 24 to AEW
Aug 19 to BGS
Aug 21 to ESR
Sep 22 to MEG
Nov 19 to HHW
Dec 18 to MEG
Dec 22 to MEG
1948 May 10 to BGS
Jul 9 to NSB encl
WWP
1939 Sep 22 to ACR
Sep 26 to ACR encl
Oct 8 to ACR
Oct 10 to ML
Oct 31 to HHW
Dec 1 to ALP
1951 May 22 fr AP
Sep 13 fr AP
1953 Jun 2 to AP

BEALL, J Glenn
USS, Maryland
1958 Mar 6 to Reba Peck encl
1960 Jul 15 to Nina B H Avery

BEARD, Charles
Historian
1916 Aug 5 to Carrie C Catt

BEARD, Mary R
Historian
Natl Council
1921 Jul 19 to EMH
1937 Jan 5 to FBH
Jan 29 to AL encl(c.)
Jan 31 to FBH encl
1938 Nov 11 to HRB

BEARDSLEY, Mrs. A M
Loomis, Calif
1923 Jan 4 to NWP encl
Jan 10 fr AP

BEARDSLEY, William S
Govr, Iowa
1949 Aug 18 to AEW

BECKER, Ellarie
Corres Secy, NFBPWC
1939 Sep 18 to HHW

BEDELL, David
Dir of Legislation,
United Auto Workers
1970 May 2 fr Mary G Newell

BELLAMY, Ernestine Hale
Natl Council
St Chrmn, N H Br
1950 Feb 27 to MCK
Mar 1 fr ALP
Mar 3 fr ALP
Mar 3 to Lillian H Kerr
Mar 9 fr ALP
Mar 14 fr ALP
Mar 31 to Lillian A Burton encl
Dec 15 to AEW
1951 Mar 1 fr ALP
Jun 20 fr EEM
Aug 8 to EEM encls
Aug 24 fr EEM
Oct 8 to EEM encls
1952 Mar 26 fr EEM
Apr 8 to AEW encl
Jul 11 fr MP
Dec 29 fr EEM
1953 May 24 to EEM (c.)
1954 Mar 11 to AP
Mar 19 to AP
1956 Mar 8 fr EEN encl
May 1 fr AP
May 5 to AP
May 8 fr AP
Aug 16 fr AP
Oct 6 fr AP
1958 *Oct 12 to AP*

BELLAMY, Erenstine Hale (Cont.)
1960 Feb 10 to AHW
1968 May 21 to AP
1970 *Oct 12 to AP encls*
WWP
1951 Mar 19 to AP encl
Mar 20 fr AP
Mar to AP
Apr 3 to AP
Apr 9 to NWP(c.)
Apr 13 to ALP
May 22 fr AP
1952 Feb 26 to CSW
Feb 26 to EEM
Mar 17 fr BGS
Mar 24 to Lillian A Burton
Apr 1 to AEW

BELL-BIELSKI, Ruth
Pres. Citizen Wives Organization
New York City
1923 Oct 13 to BSM
1931 Sep 29 fr BSM

BELMONT, Alva E
Pres, NWP
Pres, Political Equality Assn
1911 Aug 10 fr Harriet M Mills et al.(I:A)
1913 Feb 15 to John L Coburg(I:A)
1914 Jan 27 fr AP (I:A)
Mar 2 to Editor, N Y Sun (I:A)
1926 *Jan 29 fr AP*
1927 Feb 4 fr AP
1928 Aug 29 to AP(c.)
Aug 31 to AP
Nov 24 to JNS(c.)
1929 Feb 4 to JNS
Feb 5 to AP (extracts)
Mar to AP(c.)
May 15 to DS
May 27 to JNS
Jun 4 to MY(c.)
Jun 25 to JNS
Sep 9 to Mr. Boissevain
Oct 9 to FBH
Nov 21 to DS
Nov 25 to JNS
Nov 29 to DS encl(c.)
1930 Apr 5 to David Miller
Jul 2 to AKW
Jul 4 to AKW
Jul 7 to AKW
Sep 8 to DS
Sep 18 to AKW
Oct 14 to AKW
1931 Jan 14 to AKW
Feb 25 to DS
Apr 11 to MY
May 27 to AKW
Jun 4 to ML
Jun 23 to AKW(c.)
Jul 17 to ML
Aug 31 to ML

BENDER, George H
USS, Ohio
1956 Aug 9 to Marion Sayward

BENJAMIN, R N
Exec Secy, Pa Farm Bureau Cooperative Assn
1942 Feb 17 to CLB

BENNETT, Charles E
USHR, Fla
1956 Oct 31 to WJLC
1957 Jan 20 to AHW
1959 *Aug 24 to Leila Holt encls*
1960 Apr 25 to NWP encl
Apr 27 to NWP encls
1966 *Jan 21 to Anne R Hall*

BENNETT, Emily
Women's Reform League of New South Wales, Australia
1922 Jan 28 to ETM encl

BENNETT, Estelle Balfour
St Chrmn, Mo Br
1925 Aug 21 fr AP
1926 Jan 25 to AP
Feb 1 fr AP
Feb 22 to MY
Mar 15 to MY
1927 Jan 31 to MV
Feb 5 fr MV
Mar 21 to MV
1928 May 21 fr E J White

BENNETT, Joan
Actress, Hollywood, Calif
1939 Oct 27 to "Pres" NWP encl

BENNETT, Mary
Chicago, Ill
1933 Jun 3 to H N White encl
Jun 23 to EAA
Jun 24 fr EAA
Jul 14 to EAA encl
Jul 15 fr EAA
Jul 18 to EAA

BENNETT, Wallace F
USS, Utah
1957 Mar 15 to Reba Peck
1965 Jun 3 to Louise Gore

BENSON, Alberta C
Colorado Springs, Colo
1951 Jan 17 to DGO encl

BENTON, Mrs. Carl
Hamlet, NC
1931 Jan 13 to AKW
Mar 5 to NWP
Apr 30 fr ML
May 1 to ML
May 5 fr ML
Aug 3 to NWP
Aug 6 fr BSM
Nov 2 fr BSM
Nov 2 to BSM
Dec 10 to NWP

BENTON, J Lewis
Asst to the Pres, Natl Assn of Manufacturers
1926 Jul 19 to AP
Jul 26 fr AP
Sep 1 to AP
Sep 3 fr AP

BENTSEN, Lloyd M
USHR, Texas
1949 May 2 to Mrs. Louis Neuendorf

BERE, Phyllis A
NOW Member, Chicago, Ill
1969 Jun 12 to AP

BERG, Franciska
WWP Member, Oslo, Norway
1933 Jul 4 to AP
Jul 17 fr AP
Sep 15 to AP encls

BERLINER, Cora
Natl Council
1935 Sep 10 fr FBH
1938 Oct 4 fr MS

BERRIEN, Laura
Treasurer
Natl Council
1929 Aug 1 to JNS
1932 Apr 7 fr AP(c.)
1934 *Oct 13 to AP*
Dec 3 fr Bessie I Koehl
Dec 11 to AP
1935 Jan 4 to ALP
1938 Feb 2 to FBH
Feb 18 to SP
Feb 25 to FBH
1940 Jul 2 to FBH encl
Jul 24 to CLB
Jul 31 to CLB
Aug 14 to CLB
Aug 16 to CLB
Aug 21 to CLB
Aug 23 to CLB
Aug 31 to CLB
Sep 5 to CLB
Sep 9 to CLB
Sep 12 to CLB
Sep 18 to CLB encl
Oct 4 to CLB
Oct 8 to MP
Oct 8 to CLB
Oct 11 to HHW
Oct 25 to CLB
1942 Oct 16 to CLB
1944 Jul 29 to ALP
1946 Oct 28 to ALP(c.)
Dec 2 to AP & ALP(c.)
Dec 12 to EGM, et al.
Dec 22 to AP
Dec 30 fr AP
1947 Jan 1 to AP(c.)
Jan 6 fr AP
Jan 7 fr AP(c.)
Apr 29 to AP
Jul 1 Bulletin
Jul 30 Bulletin
Aug 21 to ALP
1948 May 13 to JNS(c.)

BETHUNE, Mary McLeod
Pres, Bethune-Cookman College
Founder, Natl Council of Negro Women
1945 Nov 2 to ALP

BETTERLEY, Vina M
St Chrmn, Fla Br
1945 Mar 15 fr AP

BIBLE, Alan
USS, Nevada
1958 Mar 11 to AHW

BIEMILLER, Andrew J
USHR, Pa
Dir, Dept of Legislation, AFL-CIO
1949 Feb 1 fr Mary Graham
Feb 16 to Mary Graham
1957 Feb 14 fl
1958 Jan 27 fl
1959 Jan 12 fl

BIGELOW, W F
Editor, Good Housekeeping
1924 Mar 3 fr MV
Mar 7 to MV

BILBO, Theodore G
Govr, Miss
1928 Feb 16 fr Ella P Crump

BILLIKOPF, Ruth M
St Chrmn, Pa Br
1925 Nov 2 to ALP
Nov 21 fr AP
1927 May 24 fr Margaret Whittemore
Nov 4 fr MV

BINDER, Dorothy Walton
Highland Park, Ill
1924 Sep 2 to AP encls

BINGHAM, Hiram
USS, Conn
1930 Dec 24 fr VSK Houston(c.)
1932 Dec 1 fr EAA
Dec 9 fr H M Forbes
Dec 14 to H M Forbes
1933 Jan 24 fr EAA
Feb 9 to EAA
Feb 17 fr EAA

BINKLEY, Faith
Membership Chrmn, Young Woman's Council
1929 Jun 15 to NWP encls

BIRCKHEAD, Mary A
Natl Chrmn
1958 Apr 13 fr AP encl
1959 *Apr 17 to AP*
1960 May 17 to EGM
1965 Aug 26 fr EGM
Sep 1 fl encl
1966 Sep 13 fr EGM
Nov 14 fr EGM
1969 Feb 14 to Director, Office of Federal Contract Compliance

BISHOP, Mrs. T Emma
St Chrmn, W Va Br
1931 Apr 22 to BSM

BITTERMAN, Helen Robbins
Chrmn, 12th Dist Cong Comm, Ohio
1935 Oct 14 to FBH
Dec 10 to HHW
Dec 10 to BGS
1936 Jan 6 to BGS
Jan 18 to BGS
Jan 24 to BGS
Jan 24 to RSG
Feb 20 to BGS
Feb 24 to BGS
Mar 24 to BGS encl
Apr 2 to BGS
Apr 9 to BGS
May 5 to BGS
May 15 fr BGS & FBH
Jul 21 to HHW
1937 Jan 11 fr HHW
Jan 13 fr HHW
Jan 14 to HHW
Jan 18 fr HHW
May 7 fr Mary Anderson (c.)
May 22 to ALP
Sep 21 to HHW
Oct 24 to HHW
Dec 17 to ALP
1938 Feb 12 to EAA
Mar 24 to EAA
Oct 28 to AP
Oct 29 fr AP
Oct 31 to AP
Dec to HHW encl
1939 Jan 1 to CLB
Jan 3 to CLB
Jan 19 to SP
Jan 19 to CLB
Mar 10 to CLB
Mar 20 to CLB
Jun 7 to CLB
1940 Feb 21 to CLB encl
Feb 22 to Mary Philbrook
Feb to CLB
Mar 7 to CLB
Jul 15 to CLB
1941 Jan 24 to CLB
Feb 27 to CLB
May 2 to CLB(2)
1964 Feb 22 fr EGM

BJERG, Estelle
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ariz Br
Pres, NFBPWC, Ariz Br
1937 Dec 21 fr ALP
1938 Jan 13 to ALP
Feb 2 to ALP
Feb 3 fr ALP
Aug 3 fr HHW
Sep 23 to HHW
Sep 27 fr HHW
Oct 8 to HHW
1939 Jul 10 to HHW
Aug 2 fr HHW
Aug 10 to HHW
1940 Jan 17 to HHW
Jan 20 fr HHW
Jul 7 fr CLB
Jul 10 to CLB
1941 Feb 7 fr CLB
Feb 9 to CLB

BJERG, Estelle (Cont.)
1941 Feb 11 fr CLB
Feb 19 to CLB
Mar 3 fr CLB
Mar 28 to CLB
Apr 29 fr CLB
Apr 30 to CLB
May 5 to CLB
May 6 to CLB
May 7 fr CLB
Jun 7 fr ESC
Jun 17 to ESC
Oct 24 to CLB
1943 Apr 24 fr CLB
Oct 28 to CLB
1945 Jan 25 fr CLB
Oct 9 to EGM
1946 Jun 28 to ALP
Jul 12 fr CLB
Dec 2 to ALP
1947 Mar 5 to ALP
1948 Mar 3 fr OB
1950 Jan 24 to ALP
Feb 9 fr ALP
Jun 21 fr AP
Aug 31 fr MP
Dec 21 fr MP
1951 Oct 26 fr MP
1955 Jan 25 fr ALP
Jan 28 to ALP
Feb 4 fr AP
Mar 10 to AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Jun 22 fr AP
1958 Mar 12 to ALP
Apr 21 to AP
Apr 23 fr AP

BLACK, Marianne Leslie
Secy-Treasurer, NWP & WWP
1942 Jul 3 to CLB
Sep 3 to CLB
1944 Oct 31 to GWB
1952 Jun 5 to MP encls
1953 Feb 10 to LRW
Mar 25 to CSW
May 5 to Elizabeth Forbes
1954 *Jan 30 to LRW*
1955 Jan 20 fr AP
Apr 26 to AP
1956 Feb 14 to AP encls
Apr 14 fr Sara G Shriner
May 29 fr AP
1957 Feb 11 to AP
1958 Oct 17 to EEN
1960 Jun 15 to MCK
WWP
1952 Jun 2 to AHW
Jun 7 to EGM
Nov 14 to EEM
1953 Jan 12 to HHW
Feb 3 to JNS
Feb 13 to FAA
Feb 15 to Dr. Mary S Crawford et al.
Feb 24 to MEG
Mar 25 to CSW
Apr 3 to MEG
Apr 29 to CSW
Jun 1 to MEG
1954 Nov 19 to AP

BLACK, Ruby A
Asso Editor, Equal Rights
1928 Feb 18 fr MV
Oct 29 to JNS & MV

BLACKWELL, Alice Stone
Editor, The Woman's Journal
1913 Nov 13 to OHPB(I:A)

BLAINE, John J
Govr, Wis
1922 Jan 26 to AP encl

BLAIR, Lorraine L
St Chrmn, Ill Br
1940 Oct 24 fr LB
1941 Jan 21 fr CLB
Mar 21 fr CLB
Mar 24 fr CLB
Jun 12 fr CLB
Jun to CLB
Jul 21 fr CLB
1945 Feb 16 fr CLB

BLAIR, Madeleine
Tijunga, Calif
1924 Jan 5 to AP

BLAKE, Katherine Devereux
Chrmn, Educ Comm
Member, WILPF
1929 Feb 23 to MV encl
Mar 29 fr MV
1931 May 18 to AKW
Nov 18 to AKW encl
Nov 30 fr BSM
1941 May 7 to CLB
1943 Dec 10 to CLB
Dec 15 fr CLB
1944 Jan 3 fr AP
Jan 19 to CLB
Jun 15 to AP
Sep 28 to CLB
Dec 13 to CLB

BLAND, S O
USHR, Va
1924 Sep 27 to Sophie Meredith

BLATCH, Harriot Stanton
Dir, Pol Dept, Cong Union
Pres, Women's Political Union
1913 Jan 28 to Lucy Burns
Jan 31 to AP
Feb 19 to AP
Mar 14 to AP
Mar 25 fr AP
Apr 3 to AP
Aug 6 to AP
Aug 8 fr AP
Aug 26 to AP
Sep 26 to AP encl
1914 Jan 22 fr AP
Feb 20 to AP
Feb 27 to Lucy Burns
Mar 9 to OHPB(I:A)
Mar 17 to Lucy Burns
Apr 20 to Lucy Burns
Jun 26 to AP
Sep 1 to AP
Sep 3 fr AP

BLATCH, Harriot Stanton (Cont.)
Dir, Pol Dept, Cong Union
Pres, Women's Political Union
1914 Oct 5 to AP
Oct 8 fr AP
Oct 13 to AP
Oct 14 fr AP
Oct 19 fr AP
Oct 22 to AP
Dec 23 to Mary Beard
Dec 24 to AP
1915 Jan 18 to Mrs. Gilson Gardner
Jan 18 to EMH
Jan 19 to AP
Jan 21 fr AP
Jan 22 to AP
Feb 1 to AP
Feb 4 fr AP
Nov 22 to AP
Nov 24 fr AP
Dec 28 to AP
Dec 31 to AP
1916 Jan 5 to Lucy Burns
Jan 22 to Lucy Burns
Feb 24 fr AP
Feb 25 to AP encl
Mar 1 to AP
Mar 2 fr AP
Mar 7 to AP
Mar 11 to AP
Mar 15 to AP
Jul 7 fr AP
Jul 9 to AP
Jul 18 to AP
Jul 21 fr AP
Jul 28 to AP
Aug 22 to AP
Aug 27 to Anne Martin
Sep 14 to AP
Sep 14 fr AP
Sep 16 to AP encl
Sep to AP
Oct 2 fr AP
Oct 15 to AP
1917 Jan 21 fr AP
Jan 24 to AP
Jan 27 to AP
Jan to Women's Political Union
1919 Jan 6 fr AP
Dec 29 to AP
1920 Feb 3 to FBB
Feb 25 to FBB
Mar 9 to FBB
Mar 9 to FBB encl
Jun 4 to AP
Aug 15 fr AP
Aug 23 to AP
Sep 29 to AP
Oct 1 to AP
Oct 29 to AP
Nov 5 to AP
Nov 6 to AP
Nov 6 fr AP
Nov 7 to AP
Nov 10 fr AP
Nov 11 fr AP(c.)
Nov 11 to DL
Nov 11 to Inez H Irwin
Nov 13 to AP
Nov 15 fr AP

BLATCH, Harrion Stanton (Cont.)
1920 Nov 16 to DL(c.)
Nov 28 fr AP
Nov 30 to DL
Dec 20 to AP encl
1921 Feb 9 to DL
Mar 21 to EMH
Mar 22 to EMH
Mar 29 to AP
Apr 5 fr AP
Apr 8 to EMH
Apr 22 to EMH
May 9 to EMH
May 13 to EMH
Jul 23 to EMH
1922 Dec 18 to AP encls
1932 Jul 17 to ALP
1933 Mar 31 to AP
Apr 5 to EMH
Apr 7 to AP
Jul 20 to AP
Dec to NWP
1938 Dec 16 to AP
Dec 30 to CLB
1939 Jun 1 to CLB

BLAUVELT, Edele P
St Chrmn, NY Br
1920 Mar 17 fr AP
1921 Jul 24 to AP encl
Dec 12 to ESR
1922 May 27 to AP
Sep 12 to AP
Sep 21 fr ALP
Dec 31 to Mrs. M Marks

BLIVEN, Bruce
Editor, The New Republic
1923 Aug 21 to AP encl
Aug 30 fr Carol A Rehfisch encl

BODZIAK, Marguerite Dugan
Atty, Wilmington, Del
1934 Aug 14 to FBH encl
1941 May 20 to CLB encls

BOECKEL, Florence Brewer
Editor, The Suffragist
1920 Jan 30 to HSB
Feb 21 to HSB
Mar to HSB
Aug 6 to KF
Aug 12 to KF
Aug 17 to KF
Sep 13 to KF
Sep 14 to KF
Sep 16 to KF
Sep 22 to HSB
Oct 12 to KF
Nov 12 to KF
1922 Jun 6 to EMH
1945 Sep 16 to AP

BOLTON, Frances P
USHR, Ohio
1940 Apr 5 to Selene Corlett
1942 Nov 9 fr AP & E Pethick-Lawrence
Nov 27 to CSW(c.)
Nov 26 to Hilda A Kratsch(c.)
Dec 8 to Rep L Ludlow(c.)

BOLTON, Frances P (Cont.)
1943 Sep 24 fr Gertrude J Robey encl
1945 May 10 fr Helena H Weed
1956 Feb 21 fr AP
May 21 to Rep Francis Case
Aug 22 to AP
Aug 22 fr AP(c.)
Aug 23 fr AP
1959 Jun 29 fr Marie Prendergast encl(c.)
1963 Dec 6 to Butler Franklin
1965 Jan 28 to EGM
1967 Mar 3 to EGM

BOMPAS, Katherine
Hdqtrs Secy, Intl Alliance of Women
1932 Dec 23 to AP(c.)

BONNER, John W
Govr, Montana
1949 Aug 23 to AEW

BOOTH, Evangeline
Commander, The Salvation Army
1914 Jan 29 to OHPB(I:A)
1918 Dec 16 to OHPB(I:A)

BOOTH, Percy N
Atty, Louisville, Ky
1921 Sep 26 to MY
Sep 27 fr AP

BORAH, William E
USS, Idaho
1932 Apr 8 fr Gertrude J Robey
Apr 19 fr A Hermine Stauber
1938 Feb 12 fr Eva Ammen
Apr 22 fr Valentine Winters

BORCHARD, Edwin M
Prof, Yale Law School
1922 Feb 22 to AP

BORGLUM, Gutzon
Sculptor
1921 Jul 5 to EMH
Jul 14 fr EMH
Jul 19 to EMH

BOULNOIS, Helen Mary
Chaplain, WWP
WWP
1943 *Jun 1 to AP*
Aug 15 to AP encl
Sep 26 to AP
Oct 23 to AP
Dec 4 to AP
Dec 4 to Welthy Honsinger Fisher
1944 *Feb 20 to AP*
Mar 18 to AP
1945 *Dec 11 to AP*

BOYD, Nathan
Writer, Washington, DC
1924 Apr 7 to AP

BOYKIN, Frank W
USHR, Ala
1949 Feb 7 fr Mary Anderson(c.)
1961 Aug 7 to Gov. John Patterson(c.)

BOWEN, Julia
Greenville, SC
1926 Jan 18 to OHPB

BOWLES, Chester W
USHR, Conn
1960 Aug 14 fr Nancy J Cross

BOWMAN, Geline Mac Donald
Pres, NFBPWC
1934 Jan 25 to ALP
Dec 29 fr Mrs. A Owen
1935 Mar 1 to FBH
May 31 to AP encl

BOYER, Gaeta Wold
Press Director
1924 Aug 26 fr AP
Aug 26 to AP
1944 Jan 17 to AL
Jan 21 to EEM
Jan 31 to EEM
Feb 8 to MCK
Mar 15 to EEM
Mar 30 to AL encl
Apr 4 to EEM
Apr 10 fr George F Addes
Apr 26 to ALP
May 22 to MCK
Jun 29 to AP
Aug 4 to AP

BRADEMAS, John
USHR, Indiana
1956 Oct 15 to Dorothy Spinks
1958 Oct 13 to MCK

BRADFORD, Mrs. Hugh
Pres Natl Congress of Parents & Teachers
1933 Sep 19 fr AKW

BRANDAGEE, Frank B
USS, Conn
1924 Mar 7 fr CES

BRANDON, Miss Mary
Vice-Chrmn
1923 Jan 29 to MV
1924 May 15 fr EW
1946 Dec 14 to ALP
1956 Feb 29 fr AP
Jul 7 to AP
Jul 19 fr AP
Aug 20 fr AP
1963 Sep 7 fr AP

BRANHAM, Lucy
Natl Organizer
1924 Jul fr AP

BRANHAM, Lucy Gwynne
Member, Cong Comm, Dela Br
1959 Jan 31 to MCK
Feb 6 to Mary E Owens
Feb 23 5o Margaret C Moss
Apr 1 to CSW
Apr 4 fr CSW
Oct 20 to AHW

BRANNON, Eleanor
Natl Organizer
Chrmn, American League for Peace & Democracy
1922 Dec 9 fr AP
Dec 9 fr BSM
Dec 27 fr AP
1938 May 2 to MS encl
1939 Jun 9 to CLB
Dec 30 to CLB

BRANNAN, Elizabeth
Hdqtrs Secy
1921 Feb 28 to DL
Mar 9 fr DL

BRANNAN, Eunice Dana
Natl Council
Exec Comm, New York City
1915 *Jun 16 fl*
1921 Jan 12 to AP
1922 Feb 25 to Elizabeth Forbes
Feb 25 to Rebecca Hourwich
Mar 10 to Mabel R Putnam
Mar 11 to Mabel R Putnam
Mar 14 to Mary G Hamlin
Apr 22 to Mary G Hamlin
Jun 2 to EMH encls
Jun 16 to Elizabeth Smithdeal
Jun 26 to Dr. H C R Norriss
Jun 30 to Bertha C Moller
Jul 3 to Ella M Lucas
Jul 10 to Lucille Jeanette
Jul 20 to Lavinia Egan
Jul 20 to W W Chase
Jul 25 to CES
Jul 26 to Eleanor Calnan
Jul 27 to Bertha C Moller
Aug 12 to Ella Harrison
Aug 18 to Lavinia Egan
Aug 18 to Anne C Rotter
Aug 28 to Ella B P Phelps
Sep 1 to Anna L Lytle
Sep 4 to Rachel Crowdy
Sep 6 to Ella M Lucas
Sep 12 fr HSB
Sep 21 to Marcella Clark
Sep 25 to Marcella Clark
Oct 19 to Margaret L Lawson
Oct 23 to A V Dalrymple
Oct 23 to Edith Spruance
Oct 24 to Lavinia Egan
Oct 24 to Richard Lloyd-Jones(2)
Oct 26 to Maude Paden
Nov 2 to Willie Forbus
Nov 3 to George M Veile

BRANNAN, Eunice Dana (Cont.)
1922 Nov 11 to Kate C Havens
Nov 11 to Mabel R Putnam
Nov 13 to Edith E Smith
Nov 14 to Edith B Newman
Nov 14 to Ella B P Crump
Nov 19 to ALP
Nov 20 to Arthur E Morgan
Nov 21 to Mrs. Horace Putnam
Nov 23 to Izetta J Miller
1923 Jan 12 to Adelaide Stedman

BRANNON, Mrs. John Winters
See
BRANNON, Eunice Dana

BRECKINRIDGE, Desha
Pres, Ky Equal Rights Assn
1914 Jan 5 to OHPB(I:A)

BREES, Orlo M
St Assemblyman, NY
1945 Aug 3 to AP encl
Aug 16 fr AP
Sep 3 to AP

BRESKY, Eleanor H
Atty, Minneapolis, Minn
1924 Feb 14 to MV encl

BRICKER, John W
Govr & USS, Ohio
1955 Jan 29 fr Dr. Helena T Ratterman
1956 Jun 18 fr Mary Brandon, et al.
Jun to Lillian L Chessman(c.)
Jul 8 fr Mary Brandon
Jul 9 to Marion Sayward
1957 Mar 15 to Reba Peck

BRIDGES, Styles
USS, NH
1957 Mar 4 to EH Bellamy
1958 Feb 5 to Nina B Price(c.)
Aug 11 fr Nina B H Avery
1960 Oct 24 to MCK encl
1961 Jul 6 to EGM

BRIGHT, Emily H
Minneapolis, Minn
1927 Dec 9 to MV
1928 Jul 29 to EW
Aug 9 fr EW
Aug 10 fr EW
Aug 28 to EW
Sep 27 to EW
1938 Feb 2 to SP

BRISBANE, Arthur
Editor, The NY Evening Journal
1914 Feb 3 to OHPB(I:A)
1915 Nov 3 to OHPB(I:A)

BRITE, Mary Day
Cincinnati, Ohio
1921 Apr 27 fr EMH

BRITTAIN, Vera
Executive Comm, Six Point Group
1926 Jul 29 to AP
1927 May 8 to MV
1937 Dec 13 to HHW

BROBST, Sue
Pres, Business Women's Legislative Council of Calif
1931 *May 19 to JNS encl*
May 19 to JNS
Sep 14 to ML
Sep 14 to JNS & ML
Sep 18 fr ML
Nov 10 fr ML
1932 Feb 4 fr EMH
Apr fr ML
May 14 to MY & ML encls
Jun 1 to ML
Aug 30 to ML encls
1933 Mar 6 fr FBH
Mar 24 to FBH encls
1934 Jul 24 to HHW encl
1935 Feb 16 to ALP
Feb 28 fr ALP
Jun 19 to AP encls
Jul 2 fr ALP
Jul 5 to ALP
1938 Apr 6 fr EAA
Aug 5 fr HHW
Aug 12 to HHW
1939 Jul 1 fr HHW
1940 Feb 16 to CLB
Apr 17 to CLB encls
Jul 28 fr CLB
Jul 31 to CLB

BRONSON, Leslie
Member, Dem Natl Comm
1958 Jan 31 to NWP(c.)
Feb 18 fr AP

BROOKE, Edward W
USS, Mass
1968 Feb 21 to Lucy Stoltz(c.)
1970 Dec 14 to Winona McGuire
1972 *Mar 20 to NWP*

BROUN, Heywood
Columnist, New York World
1924 Aug 25 fr AP

BROWN, Judge Helen Elizabeth
Natl Council
1946 Aug 5 to CLB
1948 Jul 27 to AP encl
1949 *Nov 3 to FAA*
1950 May 10 to DGO encl
Jun 17 fr AP
1954 May 4 to AP encl
1956 Feb 24 to AP
1965 Oct 29 fr Mary G Newell
1967 Dec 14 to EGM
WWP
1950 Oct 20 to AP encl
Dec 19 fr AP

BROWN, Izetta Jewel
See
MILLER, Izetta Jewel

BROWN, Katherine Kennedy
Chrmn, Resolutions Comm
Natl Fed of Repub Women's Clubs
1956 Sep 8 fr AP
Sep 10 to AP
Sep 28 fr AP

BROWN, Mary Stockton
Natl Council
Chrmn, Eastern Region
1942 Apr 27 to CLB
Aug 23 to CLB
1944 May 21 to AP
Jun 19 to AP
Sep 26 to AP
Dec 30 to AP
1945 Mar 8 to CLB
Mar 29 to CLB
Jun 8 to CLB encls
Jul 2 to CLB
Jul 30 to CLB
Oct 22 to AP
Nov 5 to AP encl
1946 Jan 31 to CLB
Feb 1 to CLB
Feb 1 to ALP
Apr 6 to CLB encl
Apr 10 fr CLB
1947 Jan 8 fr ALP
Aug 23 fr DS
Sep 12 to ALP
1948 Sep 12 to ALP

BROWN, Rev. Olympia
Natl Advisory Council
1921 Feb 28 to AP
Mar 8 fr AP
Mar 20 fr AP

BROWN, Mrs. William Gay
See
MILLER, Izetta Jewel

BROWNELL, Herbert
Attorney General of US
1956 Jan 31 fr AP

BROWNING, Gordon
USHR, Tenn
1926 Apr 13 to S R Woodall

BROY, Cecil Norton
Vice-Chrmn
Natl Council
1943 Feb 27 to H Combs
Jun 23 to MCK
Jul 10 to MCK
1952 Mar 27 fr AP
Mar fr AP
1953 *Apr 2 fr EEM(c.)*
1966 Jan 14 fr AP
WWP
1950 Dec 5 fr AP
Jan 7 fr AP
Mar 10 to AP
Mar 24 to AP
Mar 28 to AP

BROY, Cecil Norton (Cont.)
1950 May 15 to AP
Jun 13 to AP
1952 Feb 20 to AP
Feb 25 fr AP
Mar 4 to AP
Mar 26 to AP
Mar 27 fr AP(2)
Apr 2 to E H Bellamy
Apr 3 to AP
Jul 11 to AP
Dec 18 to AP
1953 Jan 29 fr AP
Apr 19 fr AP

BRUCE, William Cabell
USS, Md
1927 Dec 23 to Florence E Kennard

BRUNNER, W F
USHR, NY
1933 Nov 26 to JNS(c.)

BRUTTON, H S
Public Relations Dept, Proctor & Gamble Co
1936 Apr 7 to EAA
Apr 10 fr EAA

BRUYERE, Helen Buchanan
Member, Ohio Br
1939 Mar 28 fr EMH
1940 Apr 15 to CLB
Apr 29 to CLB
May 13 to CLB encl
1941 Apr 18 to CLB
Oct 24 to CLB
1943 Jan 4 to CLB
1944 Mar 28 to CLB encl
Mar 31 fr GWB
Dec 7 to AP
1948 Aug 5 to AP

BUCK, Pearl S
Author
1940 Mar 22 to AL(c.)
1943 Mar 22 to NSB
1948 Oct 28 fr Clifford Forster(c.)
1960 Feb 13 to Patrick Malin(c.)

BUCK, Roger M
Editor, The New Majority
1923 Feb 24 to ALP
Mar 21 fr E M Smith
Mar 30 to E M Smith

BUENZLI, Louis
Natl Council
1933 Aug 14 to EAA
Aug 22 fr EAA
Aug 24 to ALP
Dec 28 to ALP
1934 Feb 2 to ALP
Sep 13 to FBH encls
1935 Jan 7 to ALP
Jan 19 to FBH
Feb 25 to ALP
Mar 12 to ALP
Jun 12 to MS

BUENZLI, Lois (Cont.)
1935 Jul 17 to ALP
1941 Mar 21 fr CLB
Jun 30 fr CLB
Nov 7 fr CLB
1943 Jun 23 fr CNB
Oct 7 fr CLB
Oct 19 to CLB
Oct 21 to AP
Oct 25 fr CLB

BUNTING, Mary I
Pres, Radcliffe College
1963 Feb 5 fr EGM
Feb 9 to EGM encl

BURCH, Mimi B
Washington Bureau,
Prentice-Hall, Inc
1929 Nov 6 to BMS
Nov 8 fr BSM

BURKE, Edward R
USS, Neb
1938 Jan 31 fr LB
Feb 2 fr Anne H Whittie(c.)
Mar 6 fr Dr. James B Scott
1939 Feb 1 to Cordell Hull
1940 Apr 12 fr AKW

BURNETT, Mary M
Atty, Washington, DC
1967 Feb 7 to AP encl

BURNHAM, Mary
Philadelphia, Pa
1921 Feb 9 to AP
Feb 12 fr EW

BURNS, Lucy
Vice-Chrmn, Cong Union & NWP
1913 Dec 24 to HSB
1914 Mar 2 to HSB
Mar 12 to HSB
Mar 19 to HSB
Apr 13 to HSB
1921 Jan 14 fr EW encl

BURNSIDE, Aurelle
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ark Br
1927 Mar 15 to MV
Apr 12 to MV
Apr 18 fr MV
1944 Mar 11 to CLB
Sep 4 to AP
1945 Jan 5 to CLB
Jan 21 to AP
Feb 11 to CLB
Mar 7 fr CLB
Mar 9 to CLB
Mar 10 to AP
Mar 12 fr CLB
May 30 to AEW
Sep 18 to AP
Nov 14 to AP
1946 Jan 11 to ALP
Feb 8 to CLB
May 22 fr CLB
May 29 fr CLB
Jul 15 to CLB
Jul 16 to CLB encls
Nov 30 to CLB

BURNSIDE, Aurelle (Cont.)
1947 May 24 fr OB
May 28 to OBL
Jul 22 to AP
1948 May 1 to AP
May 3 fr ALP
May 7 to ALP
May 31 to MEG
Jun 2 fr MEG
Jun 5 to ALP
Jun 15 to AP
1949 Feb 9 fr ALP
1950 Jan 28 to AEW
Feb 26 to AEW
Apr 10 to AP
May 29 fr AP
1951 *Mar 27 to AEW*
Oct 19 to EEM
1954 Jun 28 to AP
Sep 26 to AP
Sep 30 to AP
1955 Mar 1 fr AP
1956 Jan 4 fr AP
Jan 16 fr AP
Mar 5 to AP
May 15 fr AP
1957 Jan 17 fr AP
Feb 14 to AP
Mar 23 fr AP
Jul 20 to AP
Aug 2 fr AP
Aug 7 fr AP
Sep 6 fr AP
1961 Feb 8 to AP(c.)
1964 Mar 11 fr EGM
Aug 5 to AP(c.)
1967 *Feb 18 fr AP*
WWP
1952 Jun 12 to LBL

BURTON, Harold H
USS, Ohio
Asso Justice, US Supreme Ct
1941 Jan 8 to AKW
Nov 11 fr AKW
1942 Mar 16 to AKW(c.)
May 14 fr HRB

BURTON, Lilian A
Chrmn, NY City Comm
1946 Jul 25 to ALP & AP
1947 Apr 3 to ALP encls
Jul 17 to AP
Aug 16 to ALP encl
Aug 18 to ALP
Aug 20 fr AP
Aug 21 to OB
Aug 23 to AP
Sep 3 to Grace Kurz
Sep 9 fr AP
1948 Feb 14 to AP
Feb 15 to ALP
Jun 11 to ALP
Nov 20 fl
1949 Mar 15 to MEG
May 14 fr AEW
May 17 to LRW
Jun 21 to Helen Paul encl
1953 Aug 12 fr MP
Aug 17 to MP
Aug 18 fr MP
1954 *Mar 2 to E B Powell*
Apr 1 to E B Powell

BURTON, Lilian A (Cont.)
1954 Jun 4 fr AP
Jun 13 to AP
Jun 15 fr AP
Sep 29 to AP
Oct 15 to AP
Nov 17 fr AP
Dec 10 to AP
WWP
1952 Mar 21 to E H Bellamy
1953 May 18 fl

BURTON, Theodore E
USHR & USS, Ohio
1927 Nov 3 to JNS

BURWELL, Lucretia Hayden
See
Hayden, M Lucretia

BUSH, Prescott
USS, Conn
1953 Mar 9 to Clara Hill
1956 May 18 to AP encl
Aug 22 fr AP(c.)

BUTLER, Dolly Lee
Taxation Comm
1957 Mar 15 fr Reba Peck
1960 Jan 21 fr AP
1965 Mar 8 to AP
Mar 23 fr EGM

BUTLER, Gracie
Acting Chrmn, Ga Br
1922 Jul 13 fr W V Harris
Jul 13 fr W M Bell
Jul 13 fr F Park

BUTLER, John Marshall
USS, Md
1952 May 7 to EEM
Dec 4 to Mrs. Chas M Janne
Dec 29 to LRW
1954 Jan 5 to MP
Mar 4 fr AP
Mar 10 to AP
Jan 27 to Helen Irwin
Dec 27 fr MP
1955 Jul 30 fr George H E Smith(c.)
Dec 16 to AP
1956 Jan 20 to Helen E Brown
Feb 2 fr AP
Feb 9 to AP
May 10 fr Victoria V Gilbert
May 16 to Victoria V Gilbert
Jun 26 to Mrs. Thomas S Cullen
Jul 9 fr Helen E Brown(c.)
Jul 30 to AHW
1957 Jan 3 fr Reba Peck
Jan 8 to Reba Peck
Jan 17 fl
Apr 6 fr Reba Peck
Apr 17 to Reba Peck
Aug 28 fr EGM & AP
1958 *Jan 7 to Frances Kline*
Mar 6 fr AHW
Mar 25 fr EEN

BUTLER, John Marshall (Cont.)
1958 Mar 31 to Frances Kline(c.)
Apr 3 to EEN
Jul 23 fr Dorothy A Moncure
1960 Jul 5 to EGM
1961 Oct 24 to EGM

BUTLER, Wm. Morgan
USS, Mass
1926 Mar 19 fr AP

BUTLER-BOWDON, Erica
Treasurer, WWP
Hon Treasurer, Open Door Intl
1936 Jul 27 to AP
WWP
1938 Aug 9 to AP(c.)

BYE, Maria C Heldring (Mietza)
Hon Secy, WWP
Cong Aide, NY Br
WWP
1941 *Oct 25 to AP*
Nov 9 to AP
1942 *Jan 22 fr AP*
Apr 29 to AP
May 1 fr ACR
May 17 to AP
May 23 to AP encls
May 25 to ACR encl
Sep 10 to AP encl
Dec 16 to AP
Dec 17 fr AP
1945 *Sep 14 to AP*
1946 Apr 28 to AP
1947 *Apr 25 to AP*
Apr 28 fr OB
Apr 15 to OB
Apr 29 fr OB
May 21 fr OB
May 28 fr OB
Jul 21 to AP
Oct 9 to AP
1950 *Jun 5 fr AP*
Jun 8 to AP
1951 *Apr 26 to EMH*

BYRD, Harry F
USS, Va
1957 Apr 6 to Mary G Newell
1959 Jan 24 fr AKW
Jul 20 fr AKW

BYRNE, William T
USHR, NY
1943 Feb 8 to CLB
Mar 10 to CLB encl
Oct 2 fr Charles J Tobin(c.)
Oct 20 fr Mrs. George H Brown(c.)
1944 Nov 2 fr Alice M Wright
1945 Mar 29 fr Alice M Wright
1948 Mar 4 to Marie Lockwood
May 18 to Alice M Wright
1950 Mar 18 to DGO

BYRNES, James F
US Secy of State
WWP
1946 Aug 20 fr AP & Maria C Bye

BYRNES, John W
USHR, Wis
1949 Feb 1 fr Mary Graham
Feb 16 to Mary Graham(c.)

BYRNS, Elinor
Atty, New York City
1942 May 6 to CLB
May 7 fr CLB
1945 Mar to CLB

CABLE, John L
USHR, Ohio
1930 Jul 21 fr AKW
1931 Jan 7 to BSM
Jan 8 fr BSM
Feb 17 to MY
Dec 11 fr BSM encl
1932 Sep 3 to BSM encl
1939 Feb 11 fr HHW

CAIN, Harry P
USS, Wash
1948 Mar 9 to Fannie Ackley
1951 Oct 12 to EEM

CAIN, Myrtle A
State Rep, Minn
St Chrmn, Minn Br
1923 Dec 3 fr ALP
Dec 11 to ALP
1924 Jan 13 to ALP
Jan 23 fr MY
Mar 1 fr MV
1926 Jan 2 to AP
Jan 6 to AP
1943 Nov 21 to DGO
Nov 24 fr DGO
1951 Jan 11 to AP
Jan 12 fr AP
1956 Jun 11 fr AP
1958 Mar 20 to AP
Mar 27 to AP
Apr 6 fr AP
Apr 7 fr AP
Aug 7 to AP
1960 May 9 to AP

CAINE, Hall
Author & Journalist,
London, England
1914 Oct 13 to OHPB(I:A)(2)

CALDWELL, Millard F
Govr & USHR, Fla
1937 Jan 27 to HHW
1945 Jun 14 fr Katherine Boyles
Jun 18 to Marjorie Varner
Jul 11 to Katherine Boyles(c.)

CALHOUN, Mathilda
Ann Arbor, Mich
1926 Jun 3 to NWP

CALNAN, Eleanor
Member, Mass Br
1922 Jun 19 fr B L Young
Jun 21 to B L Young
1929 Feb 25 to BSM encl
Feb 27 fr BSM
1933 Mar 9 to AP encl
Apr 11 to EMH encl

CAMERON, W G.
Editor, The Biographical Cyclopedia of American Women
1921 Apr 21 to AP encl

CAMPBELL, Agnes F
Short Hills, NJ
1924 Jan 24 fr MV

CAMPBELL, Dorcas
New York City
1945 Jan 17 to Dr. Bella V Dodd(c.)
Jun 19 to AP(c.)
Jun 28 fr NSB
Jul 2 fr AP

CAMPBELL, Dr. Eleanor A
Greenwich, Conn
1924 Oct 22 to NWP

CAMPBELL, Joseph
US Comptroller-General
1955 *Oct 16 fr EEN*
Dec 28 to EEN encl

CANHAM, Erwin D
Editor, The Christian Science Monitor
WWP
1946 Oct 26 fr Marion May

CANNON, Pat
USHR, Nevada
1944 Jan 3 fr GWB
Apr 16 to AP

CANYES, Manuel
Chief, Div of Legal Affairs,
Organization of American States
WWP
1950 Jan 10 to AP
Jan 15 fr AP
Jan 24 to AP(c.)
Mar 15 to AP encl
1951 *Mar 2 to AP*

CAPEHART, Homer
USS, Ind
1052 Jan 28 to AEW
1958 Feb 17 fr Rose M Curzan
1960 Jul 13 to Nina B H Avery

CAPEWELL, Edna S
St Chrmn, NY Br
1941 Feb 4 to Anne H Whittic
May 6 to CLB
May 7 to CLB(4)
May 10 to CLB
May 25 to CLB
May 27 to CLB
May 29 to CLB
Jun 9 to CLB
Jun 10 to Rev. John P Delaney
Jun 28 to CLB
Jun to MP
Jul to CLB encls
Aug 5 to CLB
Aug 9 to MP
Aug 10 to CLB

CAPEWELL, Edna S (Cont.)
1941 Aug 24 to EGM
Sep 1 to CLB encl
Sep 1 to AKW encl
Sep 2 to Mrs. C W Weis, Jr
Sep 4 to CLB
Sep 19 to ACR encl
Sep 22 to CLB
Oct 19 to CLB
Nov 28 to AKW
Nov 29 to CLB
Dec 2 to ACR et al.
Dec 12 to AP et al.
Dec 16 to CLB
1942 Jan 23 to CLB encl
Jan 27 to Col. A V McDermott
Jan to CLB(2)
Feb 18 to CLB
Feb 20 to CLB
Mar 3 to CLB
Mar 7 to AP encls
Mar 16 to CLB
May 31 to AKW encl
Aug 2 to CLB encl
Aug 30 to CLB(2)
Aug 31 to CLB
1943 Jan 31 to Editor, Westchester Cty Publisher
Apr 16 to AP & CLB
Apr 18 to AP & CLB encl
May 9 to AP et al. encl
Jun 26 to AP
Jul 24 to AP et al.
Aug 8 to CLB
Sep 12 to CLB encl
Oct 3 to AP
Oct 17 to AP
Oct 24 to R T Thomas encl
Nov 22 to Jeanette Marks
Dec 12 to AP
1944 Jan 16 to CLB
Jan 30 to AP
Feb 27 to AP
Feb 28 to AP encl
Mar 12 to AP encls
Mar 27 to AP
Jul 23 to AP encls
Jul 23 to CLB
Aug 20 to AP
Sep 18 to CLB
Oct 29 to AP
Nov 23 to AP & NSB
Nov 28 to AP
1945 Jan 20 to AP
Jan 24 fr AP
May 17 to Editor, NY World-Telegram
May 23 to AP encls
Jun 30 to Editor, NY World-Telegram
Aug 5 to CLB
Sep 6 to CLB
Oct 8 to CLB encl
Nov 24 to AP encl
Nov to EGM
Dec 7 to CLB
Dec 18 to CLB(2)
1946 Feb 1 to CLB
Feb 4 to CLB
Feb 17 to CLB

CAPEWELL, Edna S. (Cont.)
1946 Feb 18 to CLB encl
Feb 24 to CLB
Mar 10 to CLB
Apr 18 to CLB
May 27 to CLB
Jul 12 to CLB

CAPPER, Arthur
USS, Kansas
1923 Jan 25 fr AP encls
Jan 26 to AP
1927 Nov 4 to JNS
1928 May 19 fr Anne C Rotter
1935 Jan 28 to Lola M Lloyd
1937 May 11 to E Kirk
Nov 1 to HHW
1939 *Feb 28 fr Ella A Boole(c.)*
Mar 2 to JNS
Apr 12 to Elizabeth T Kent
Apr 12 to Hon. Frances Perkins(c.)
May 4 to AP(c.) encl
1940 May 27 to NWP encl
Jul 23 fr ALP
1941 Apr 3 fr George W Pepper(c.)
Oct 24 to FBH
1944 Dec 8 to GS Gates
Dec 14 fr ALP
1945 Sep 19 to ALP(c.)
1946 Jun 28 to ALP
1947 Aug 11 to ALP
1948 Apr 21 to ALP encl
Aug 11 to ALP (c.)
Aug 16 to ALP
1949 Nov 11 fr FAA
Nov 15 to FAA

CARAWAY, Thaddeus H
USS, Ark
1921 Aug 15 to MY encl

CARDIFF, Ira D
Yakima, Washington
WWP
1949 May 23 to AP encls

CARLSON, Frank
Govr, Kansas
1949 Mar 16 to ALP

CARM, Donald
Pres, Avondale Mills of Birmingham, Ala
1930 Oct 14 to JNS(c.)

CARPENTER, Elizabeth
Spec Asst, Pres. Johnson
1964 Jan 16 fr EGM
Jan 22 to EGM
Feb 4 fr AP

CARR, Wilbur J
US Asst Secy of State
1933 Feb 10 to Rep. Samuel Dickstein encl

CARTER, Anne
Natl Secy
1933 Apr to AP
May 2 fr ALP
May 3 to AP
May 5 to AP
May 19 to EMH
May 21 fr EMH
May 25 to AP
May 27 fr AP
Jun 6 to AP
Jul 13 to JNS
Jul 18 to JNS
1954 *Sep 2 to MEG*
Oct 9 to MCK
WWP
1950 Dec 7 to AP

CARTER, Elliott T
Natl Organizer
1928 Jan 17 to MV
Jan 18 to MV
Jan 19 to MV
Jan 23 to MV
Jan 28 to MV encl
Feb 1 to MV

CARVILLE, E P
USS, Nevada
1946 Apr 16 to FBH

CASE, Clifford P
USH & USS, NJ
1948 Mar 23 to Louise M Curtis(c.)
1951 Feb 1 to AEW
1954 Jun 1 to Gussie Vickers(c.)
Oct 12 to Nina B H Avery
1956 Jun 15 to CLB
1958 Mar 28 to AHW
Apr 11 fr AP
Aug 15 to Susanna & Beulah Parry
1961 Sep 7 to EGM
1967 Oct 19 to Dorothy T Weiss
Dec 1 to Inka I O'Hanrahan

CASE, Lucy M
Seattle, Wash
1924 Aug 9 to MV
Aug 9 to EHH encls
Aug 11 to MV

CASEY, Josephine
Natl Organizer
1927 Jun 10 fr BSM
Jun to BSM
1931 Feb 25 fr ML
Apr 9 to ML
Apr 16 to ML
Apr 20 to ML
Apr 24 fr ML
Apr 30 to ML
Apr to ML(2)
May 12 to ML
May 13 to ML
May 14 to ML
May 15 to ML
May 16 fr ML
May 18 to ML
May 21 to ML
May 22 to ML

CASEY, Josephine (Cont.)

1931 May 23 to ML
May 25 to ML
May 27 to ML
Jun 1 fr BSM
Jun 4 to BSM
Jun 12 to ML
Jun 18 to ML
Jun 26 to ML
Jun 29 to Matthew Woll
Jun to ML
Jun to ML encl
Jul 3 to ML
Jul 12 to ML
Jul 15 to ML
Jul 16 to ML
Jul 20 to ML
Jul to ML(3)
Aug 3 to ML
Aug 5 to ML(c.)
Aug 8 to ML(2)
Aug 14 to ML
Aug 14 fr ML
Aug to Editor, Danville Register encl
Sep 26 fr ML
Oct 2 fr ML
Oct 3 to ML
Oct 8 to ML
Oct 13 to ML
Oct 14 to ML(2)
Oct 15 to ML
Oct 16 to ML encl
Oct 17 to ML
Oct 21 to ML
Oct 22 to ML
Oct 26 to ML
Oct 27 to ML
Oct to ML
Nov 7 to ML
Nov 24 to ML
Nov 27 to ML
Nov 29 to ML
Nov to ML(2)
Dec 17 to ML
Dec to ML
1932 Jan 8 to ML
Jan 13 to ML
Jan 14 to ML
Jan 16 fr EMH
Jan 19 fr EMH
Jan to ML(5)
Jan to EMH(2)
Feb 10 to EMH
Feb 13 fr EMH
Feb to BSM
Feb to EMH
Mar 19 fr ML
Mar to AKW
Mar to ML
Apr 22 to ML encl
Apr to LB
May 12 to ML
May to ML
Jun 7 fr ML
Jun to ML(2)
Oct to RT
1933 Jan to RT
1940 Sep to LB
1941 Nov to CLB

CASEY, Josephine (Cont.)

1942 Aug 27 to CLB
Aug 28 to CLB
Aug 29 to CLB
Aug 31 to CLB
Aug to CLB(12)
Sep 2 to CLB
Oct to ESC
1943 Jan 6 to AP
May 2 fr ESC encl
1946 Mar 21 to CLB
Mar 21 fr CLB
Mar 25 to CLB
Mar 29 to CLB
Jul 23 to ALP
Jul 30 fr CLB

CASKILL, J L
Natl Education Assn
1954 Oct 1 to Nina B H Avery (c.)

CATT, Adela Stanton
Hon Treasurer, Intl Woman's Suffrage Alliance
1915 Jul 1 to OHPB(I:A)

CATT, Carrie Chapman
Pres, Natl Amer Woman Suffrage Assn
1915 *Apr 12 to AP(c.)*
Apr 15 fr AP(c.)
Apr 19 to Harriet Upton(c.)
Apr to AP(c.)
May 26 to AP et al.(c.)
Jun 24 fr AP(c.)
1921 Jan 3 fr EMH
Jan 14 fr AP
Jan 17 to AP
1936 May 19 fr BGS
1941 Mar 18 fr AKW

CELLER, Emanuel
USHR, NY
1937 Mar 22 to EGM
1942 Jul 12 fr LRW(c.)
1945 Jun 5 fr NSB
1950 Nov 28 fr Helen E Brown
1955 Jun 6 fr Philip Young(c.)
1961 Jul 26 fr Dorothy A Moncure(c.)
Aug 9 fr Mary F Anderson(c.)
1971 Oct 9 fl

CHADWICK, E Wallace
USHR, Pa
1948 Feb 25 to Mary Winsor
Apr 16 to Grace Heacock(c.)
May 19 to Caroline Katzenstein

CHALLIS, Frank H
Journalist, Manchester Daily Mirror, NH
1920 Nov 10 to FBB

CHAMBERLIN, Helen
Denver, Colo
1923 Nov 6 to OHPB encl

CHANDLER, Walter
USHR, Tenn
1940 Jan 15 to HHW

CHASE, Agnes
Washington, DC
1921 Apr 2 to EMH
Apr 11 fr EMH
Apr 13 to EMH

CHASE, Jackson B
USHR, Neb
1956 *Oct 26 to MRL*

CHASE, W W
Wakefield, RI
1922 Mar 20 to AP
Apr 5 to ALP
May 18 to ALP
Aug 12 to OHPB

CHASSELBERRY, Horace
New York City
1921 Oct 19 to AP encl

CHAVEZ, Dennis
USS, NM
1957 Apr 9 to Annalee Stewart(c.)
1958 Mar 14 to Mrs. Jackson

CHENEY, Mrs. Guy
Pres, NY St FWC
1941 Nov 9 fr ESC

CHIARA, Hannah Shields Collins de
Anacapri, Italy
1929 Apr 8 to EW
Aug 13 fr EW

CHILD, Elizabeth Scott
Boston Equal Suffrage Assn
1914 Jan 27 to OHPB(I:A)

CHISHOLM, Shirley
USHR, NY
1969 Apr 28 fr AP

CHITTICK, Elizabeth L
Natl Chrmn & Pres
1971 Jun 2 fr AP encls
1972 *Mar 4 fl*
1973 *Jul 24 to James G Banks encls*
Aug 16 to AP

CHOATE, Ernestine Bellamy
See Bellamy, Ernestine Hale

CHRISTIAN, Mrs. Wilson Y
Exec Secy, GFWC
1958 Feb 19 to AP

CHRISTMAN, Elizabeth
Secy-Treasurer, WTUL
1922 May 23 fr KF
Oct 2 fr AP

CHUMLEY, Mabel Fain
Treasurer, Amer Woman's Party
1938 May 27 fr ALP

CHURCH, Frank
USS, Idaho
1956 Oct 11 to Dorothy Spinks & MCK
1957 Nov 19 to EEN
1958 Jun 13 to A Olivia Nicoll

CHURCH, Marguerite Stitt
USHR, Ill
1951 Feb 3 to AEW
1954 May 18 to MEG(c.)
1961 Mar 15 to EGM

CLARK, Arabel W
Dir, Eastern Regional Conference
1934 May 7 to FBH
May 24 fr FBH
May 26 fr AP(c.)
May 27 to FBH
1936 Mar 8 fr Emily Deotsch
1938 Apr 25 to EAA
Sep 24 to EAA
1942 Jun 23 to CLB
Nov 24 fr CSW
Dec 7 to CSW
Dec 9 fr AP(sec.)
Dec 12 fr AP
1943 Jan 30 fr AP(sec.)

CLARK, Bennett Champ
USS, Mo
1941 Sep 4 to AKW

CLARK, Mrs. Dwight
Natl Advisory Council
1922 Feb 13 fr B G Humphreys(c.)
Feb 14 fr P R Quin (c.)
Feb 18 fr B G Lowrey(c.)

CLARK, Joseph S
USS, Pa
1957 Mar 6 to Caroline Katzenstein(c.)
Apr 12 to EGM
Apr 22 fr EGM(c.)
Aug 1 to Anna M Mintzer
1958 Feb 1 fr EGM
Feb 11 fr Caroline Katzenstein(c.)
Mar 24 to Caroline Katzenstein(c.)
Apr 3 fr EGM(c.)
Apr 28 to AHW
Apr 29 fr AP
1962 Mar 13 fr EGM
Oct 20 fr EGM
Oct 30 fr EGM
1964 Mar 10 to EGM
May 1 to Mary M Burnett(c.)
Aug 18 fr AP(c.)

CLARK, Lilla B
Pres, Business Woman's Legislative Council
1942 Aug 13 fr CLB

CLARK, Marcella
Treasurer, Oregon Equal Suffrage Assn
1920 Jul 30 to EW encl
1921 Jan 4 to AP
Apr 22 to EMH
May 10 to EMH
May 12 fr EMH
Sep 15 to AP
Sep 17 fr AP

CLARK, Marcella (Cont.)
1922 Sep 2 to Isabelle K Gill
Sep 14 to AP
Sep 16 to AP
Sep 18 to AP encl

CLARK, Sophie L W
Pres, Women's Legislative Council of Wash
1920 Jun 9 fr EW
Sep 14 to EW
Nov 15 to AP encl
1921 May 24 fr EMH
Jun 1 to EMH
Jun 9 fr EMH
1925 Apr 10 to BSM encl
May 14 fr BSM
1929 Mar 12 to EHH
1930 Dec 23 to BSM
1931 Jan 2 fr BSM
Apr 21 to BSM encl
1932 May 12 to EAA
Nov 22 fr EAA
1935 Mar 9 to Emily Perry

CLARK, Walter
Chief Justice, NC Supreme Ct
1921 Feb 16 to AP
Jul 17 fr EMH
Aug 22 to ALP

CLARK, William A
USS, Mont
1913 Apr 3 fr OHPB(I:A)
Apr 7 to OHPB(I:A)
Apr 10 fr OHPB(I:A)

CLARKE, Ida Clyde
Author, New York City
1926 Jul 12 fr AP

CLARKE, Thomas B
New York City
1909 Nov 17 to OHPB(I:A)

CLAY, Laura
Vice-Pres At-Large, Southern States Woman Suffrage Conference
1914 Apr 11 to OHPB(I:A)
Apr 15 fr OHPB(I:A)

CLEMENTS, Earl C
USS, Ky
1955 Nov 4 to Nina B Price(c.)

CLEMENTS, Lilla ML
Washington, DC
1924 Jun 16 to AP
Jun 18 fr Marguerite Raef

CLOWARD, Donald B
Exec Secy, Council on Christian Social Progress
1945 Sep 17 to FAA

COBB, Florence E
St Chrmn, Okla
1922 Oct 13 to Sarah P Grogan
Nov 23 to AP
Dec 15 to NWP encl
1923 Jan 8 to NWP
Feb 7 to AP
Feb 10 to NWP
Feb 17 to NWP encl
Mar 13 to NWP
Mar 23 to NWP
Apr 2 to NWP
Apr 8 to NWP
Apr 10 to NWP encl
Apr 12 fr ALP
1924 Jan 20 to MV
Aug 7 fr AP
Aug 8 to AP
1925 Feb 1 to EW
Jun 13 to G Short(c.)
Jun 16 to NWP encls
Dec 19 fr MV
1926 Jul 27 fr AP
1927 Mar 29 to MV encl
1928 Mar 19 to MV
1935 Apr 18 to NWP

COCHRAN, John J
USHR, Mo
1933 Jan 9 fr EAS encls
Jan 10 to EAA
Jan 16 to EAA
1934 Oct fr EAA

COCOLI, Anastasia
Pres, Ladies Benevolent Assn of Thrace
1920 Apr 14 to AP
Sep 29 fr EW

COGEN, Charles
Pres, NY Teachers Guild
1957 Feb 4 to Dr. Edmund J Gannon

COHELAN, Jerry
USHR, Calif
1960 Aug 25 to MRL

COHN, Bernard R
Atty, Philadelphia, Pa
1945 Nov 20 to AP encl

COLLETT, Jessie L
Cong Candidate, Pa
1924 Jul 21 to AP
Jul 28 fr AP
1928 Mar 31 to AP
Apr 6 fr JNS
May 27 to JNS

COLLINS, Ross A
Atty General, Miss
1918 Feb 9 to DS

COLOMO, Rosalmira
IACW Delegate, Brazil
1929 May 2 to OHPB encls

COLVIN, Sarah T
Natl Chrmn
Natl Council
1923 Jan 19 fr EW
Dec 10 fr ALP
1933 Aug 28 to AP
Oct 27 to AKW
Nov to ALP
Dec 2 fr ALP
Dec 7 to ALP(2)
Dec 11 to FBH
1934 Jan 10 to FBH
Jan 19 to ALP
Feb 10 fr AP
Feb 16 to ALP
Feb 27 fr ALP
Mar 7 to FBH
May 27 to ALP(2)
Jun 5 to FBH encls
Jul 26 to FBH(c.)
Sep 11 to FBH
Oct 1 to FBH
Oct 6 to ALP
1935 Mar 7 to ALP
Apr 1 fr ALP

CONDON, George M
St Senator, Mich
1923 Feb 22 fr B M Harrison

CONLEY, Florence G
Editorial Dept, Fortune Magazine
1935 Feb 28 fr EAA

CONNALLY, John B
Govr, Texas
1962 Nov 5 to CNB

CONNALLY, Tom
USS, Texas
1941 Sep 14 to AKW(c.)
Sep 23 fr AKW
Sep 24 fr AKW
Nov 30 to Gertrude J Robey
1943 Apr 13 fr Fannie Ratchford(c.)
Apr 26 fr Fannie Ratchford
1946 Feb 21 fr NSB(c.)

CONNERY, William P
USHR, Mass
1933 Apr 29 fr Alberta G Lynch
1935 May 8 fr Eleanor Calnan

CONTE, Silvio O
USHR, Mass
1965 *Sep 15 to AL*

CONWAY, Edith Bartlett
National Council
St Chrmn, Mass Br
1938 Apr 20 to HHW
Aug 10 to Mrs. R Wade
Sep 24 fr MS
Sep 30 to MS
Nov 3 to HRB
Nov 24 fr HHW
Nov 28 to HHW
1939 May 31 fr CLB
1940 Mar 11 to CLB
May 2 fr CLB

CONWAY, Edith Bartlett (Cont.)
1942 Apr 26 to LB
1943 Jan 16 to AP encl
Feb 12 to CLB
Dec 10 to AP
1944 Jan to AP
Feb 17 fr CLB encl
Jun 12 to CLB encl
Jul 6 fr AP
Jul 9 to AP
Aug 8 fr CLB
Sep 13 fr CLB
Nov 11 fr AP
1945 Mar 24 to CLB
Apr 13 to CLB
Jun 12 to CLB
Oct 3 fr CLB
Oct 5 to AP
1946 Oct 14 fr CLB
1947 Mar 5 to "Dear..."
Apr 16 to MEG
1948 Jan 27 to Miss Daniels
WWP
1941 Apr 14 fr CLB

CONYERS, John
USHR, Mich
1965 Sep 29 to EGM

COOK, Helen T
Pres, DC Br, WCTU
1957 Sep 16 to AP(c.)

COOK, J Marjorie
St Chrmn Md Br
1945 Jul 20 to AP
Jul 29 fr AP
Aug 3 to AP
Aug 8 fr AP
Aug 26 to AP
1948 Apr 17 to ALP encls
1949 Feb 25 to EGM
Mar 4 to ALP
Mar 5 fr ALP
Mar 6 fr EGM
1960 *Mar 13 to AP encl*
WWP
1952 *Mar 16 to AP*
Apr 1 to LBL

COOK, Marlow W
USS, Ky
1970 Sep 18 to Georgia Lloyd
Oct 12 fl

COOLIDGE, Calvin
US President
1925 May 29 fr AKW
Aug 4 fr AP
Aug 13 fr AP(c.)
Aug 15 fr AP(c.)
Sep 18 fr AP
Sep 18 fr JNS
Sep 18 to AP(secy)
1926 Jul 26 fr AP
Aug 9 fr MMF
1927 Oct 12 fr Mrs. Ramos Casellas

COOMBES, Ethel Russell
Pres, Mechanization, Inc
1952 May 5 fr EEM encl
Jul 23 fr EEM
Nov 24 to AP(2)
Nov 25 to AP
Dec 1 fr AP
Dec 4 fr AP
Dec 8 to AP
Dec 9 fr AP
Dec 21 fr AP
Dec 24 to AP
1953 Jan 28 fr AP

COONLEY, Queene Ferry
Treasurer, Investment & Endowment Comm
1924 Mar 11 fr EMH
1935 Apr 5 fr JNS

COOPER, Henry Allen
USS, Wis
1922 Jan 31 to ALP

COOPER, John Sherman
USS, Ky
1948 Jun 16 to Mrs. W Carlisle Cooper
1958 Feb 25 to AP
Apr 21 to Mrs. W Carlisle Cooper

COPELAND, Royal S
USS, NY
1928 May 19 fr JNS
1937 Jan 6 to Annalee Stewart

CORBETT-ASHBY, Margery
Pres, Intl Woman's Suffrage Alliance
1925 Dec 15 to AP(c.)
1926 Feb 27 to OHPB
May 29 to DS encl
May 30 to DS
May 30 fr Lady Rhondda
May 30 fr ALP encl

CORLETT, Selene
Pres, Susan B Anthony Club of Greater Cleveland
1940 Apr 1 to CLB
Apr 8 to CLB

COSTIGAN, Edward P
Comm, US Tariff Comm
USS, Colo
1921 Dec 20 to BSM
1933 Dec 1 to Lillian H Kerr

COTTLE, Marion Weston
Atty, Boston, Mass
1922 Jan 8, to B L Young
1923 Jan 17 to Isabelle K Gill
Jan 19 fr AP

COTTON, Norris
USS, NH
1958 Mar 13 to AHW
1966 Oct 4 to Mrs. Donald J Norris

COUELL, Christine
Kenmore, NY
1932 May 19 to NWP encl

COUSINS, Margaret E
Hon Co-Chairman, WWP
WWP
1941 *Dec 15 fr AP*
1942 Mar 17 to AP
Jul 25 fr AP
1943 *Jan 13 to AP encl*

COUZENS, James
USS, Mich
1932 May 24 fr EAA
May 26 to EAA
Jun 28 to EAA

COX, James M
Govr, Ohio
1920 Aug 18 fr EW
Aug 26 fr SW
1922 Mar 4 fr Mary W Johnson

CRAIG, May
News Correspondent
Washington, DC
1961 Nov 9 fr AP
Nov 10 to AP
1964 Feb 5 to Jane Grant(c.)

CRAMER, Laura F
Cong Chrmn, Mich
1924 Jan 2 to MY
1925 Sep 20 to AP
Sep 21 fr BSM
Oct 26 fr ALP(2)
Nov 9 fr AP
Nov 9 to AP
Nov 12 fr AP
Nov 21 to MY

CRANSTON, Mrs. C E
Brookings, SD
1929 Nov 8 fr BSM

CRAVENS, Fadjo
USHR, Ark
1945 Mar 30 fr Zaio Woodford

CRAWFORD, Dr. Mary Sinclair
Natl Council
Chrmn, Western Region
1945 Mar 9 to CLB
Jul 15 to AEW(c.)
Sep 13 to AP
Nov 28 to CLB
Dec 3 fr CLB
Dec 7 fr CLB
1946 Aug 13 fr Wm C Ring(c.)
Oct 21 to ALP
Nov 3 to Dr. Margaret Sebree(c.)
Nov 3 to ALP(c.)
Nov 27 fr ALP
Dec 26 to Gertrude L Crocker
1947 Jan 4 to Dr. Margaret Sebree(c.)
Jan 10 fr AKW(c.)
Jan 27 to ALP(c.)

CRAWFORD, Dr. Mary Sinclair (Cont.)
1947 Apr 7 to ALP encl
Jun 9 to AP encl
1948 Mar 16 fr ALP
Sep 13 to OBL
Nov 19 to AP
Feb 26 fr ALP
1949 May 18 fr AEW encl
Jun 13 to AEW
Jul 6 fr AEW
1950 Sep 1 fr AEW
Oct 13 fr MP
Nov 22 to MP
Dec 1 fr MP
Dec 30 to AEW
1951 Jan 3 fr AEW
May 6 to AEW
Jul 31 to MP encls
Sep 20 to MP
Oct 26 to MP
1954 *Jan 18 to AP encl*
Nov 26 fr MP
Dec 9 to AP
1955 Jan 28 fr AP
Mar 1 to MP
May 22 to AP
May 29 to AP
1956 Jun 27 to AP
Jul 11 to AP
Jul 15 to AP
Jul 20 fr AP
Jul 31 fr AP
Aug 1 to AP
1957 Mar 23 fr AP
1961 Jun 1 fr EGM
Jun 10 to EGM
1962 Jan 18 to EGM
1963 Apr 8 fr EGM
WWP
1951 *Feb 17 fr AP*
Apr 26 to AP
May 16 fr AP
Sep 20 to AP
Oct 1 fr AP
Nov 2 to AP
Nov 5 fr AP
Nov 18 to Dirs, Ford Foundation
Nov 21 to AP
Nov 29 fr AP
1952 Mar 10 to AP
Mar 26 fr Gertrude W Fairbanks
Jun 4 fr LBL
Jun 10 to AP
Nov 20 fr LBL
Dec 8 fr AP
Dec 23 fr LBL
1953 Feb 5 fr AP
Feb 8 to AP encls
Feb 10 fr LBL
Mar 2 to AP

CROCKER, Gertrude L
Convention Chrmn,
NWP "Insurgents"
1946 Nov 8 to AEW(c.)
Nov 8 to Dr. Mary S Crawford
Dec 26 fr AL(c.)
Dec 28 to ALP
Dec 30 fr ALP, et al.(c.)

CROCKER, Gertrude L (Cont.)
1946 Dec 30 fr ALP
Dec 30 fr EGM(c.)
Dec 30 fr JNS(c.)
1947 Jan 6 to CSW

CROSS, Dr. Nancy Jewell
Stanford, Calif
1955 *Feb 11 to NWP encl*
1957 Aug 17 to Demo Policy Comm
Aug 29 fr EEN
1959 Sep 13 to Marion Sayward
1960 Aug 28 to MRL

CROWDY, Rachel
League of Nations
1922 Aug 11 to NWP

CRUMP, Mrs. Ellen B
Natl Advisory Council
St Chrmn, Miss Br
1921 Apr 18 fr ALP
Aug 6 to EMH
Aug 18 fr AP
Aug 19 to EMH
Aug 22 fr AP
Sep 2 fr AP
Sep 11 to AP
Sep 22 to MY
Oct 1 to AP
Oct 6 fr AP
Oct 29 to AP encl
Nov 15 to AP
Nov 16 to AP encl
Nov 28 to AP encls
Dec 16 to AP
Dec 27 fr AP
1922 Jan 6 fr BSM
Jan 23 to AP
Jan 24 to AP
Feb 8 to AP
Feb 9 fr ALP
Aug 26 to EHH
Sep 1 fr BSM
Sep 11 to "Sir"
Oct 6 to AP
Oct 10 to AP
Oct 10 to BSM
Nov 1 to AP
Dec 5 to BSM
1923 Jan 23 to AP encl
Jan 30 fr BSM
May 8 to AP
May 23 to AP
Jun 2 to Lavinia Egan
Aug 10 to AP
Sep 3 to AP encls
1924 Mar 29 to MY
Jan 5 to BSM
Jun 9 fr BSM
Jun 10 to MS encls
Jul 7 to AP
1925 Aug 30 to AP
Oct 11 to AP
Dec 15 fr BSM
Dec 17 fr MV
1926 Mar 8 to AP
Apr 5 fr BSM
Apr 21 to AP
Jun 8 to Mary G Fendall encls

CRUMP, Mrs. Ellen B (Cont.)
1926 Jul 18 to AP
Jul 27 fr BSM
Aug 31 to SW
Sep 12 to AP
Sep 17 fr BSM
Nov 24 to AP
Nov 27 fr BSM
Dec 8 to AP
1927 Sep 14 to BSM
Oct 3 to Margaret Whittemore
Dec 1 to BSM
1928 Jul 9 to MV
1929 Feb 17 to MY
1931 Jul 24 to ML
Jul 27 fr ML
1939 Jul 14 to "Equal Rights" encls
1944 Nov 18 to AP

CRUMPACKER, S J
USHR, Ind
1955 Apr 22 to Mary F Anderson

CULBERTSON, Elizabeth
Corres Secy, WCTU
Crawford Cty, Pa Br
1924 Sep 2 to MS

CUMMINGS, Fred
USHR, Colo
1934 Dec 19 to Lucia H Hadley

CUMMINGS, Sara B
St Chrmn, Pa Br
1933 Mar 31 fr FBH
Apr 22 fr RT
May 13 to RT
Jun 19 to FBH
Jun 23 fr FBH
Dec 14 to FBH
Dec 19 to ALP
1934 Mar 29 to FBH
Aug 25 to FBH encls
Oct 7 to FBH
Oct 8 fr FBH
Nov 29 to FBH
Dec 25 to FBH
1936 May 31 to BGS

CUNNINGHAM, Rosa E
Legislation Chrmn, NFBPWC
1934 Nov 21 to Sarah T Colvin
1937 Nov 4 to HHW
1938 Jan 18 to ALP
Jan 19 fr MS
Feb 8 fr AP(c.)
Mar 2 to ALP
1939 Mar 31 fr HHW
Jul 1 to HHW
1940 Jul to CLB
Sep 22 to CLB
1941 Mar 24 fr CLB
Mar 30 to CLB
May 27 fr CLB
Jun 5 fr CLB
Jul 24 fr CLB
Dec 3 fr CLB

CURRY, Mabel Dunlap
Terre Haute, Ind
1921 Feb 6 to AP
Feb 10 fr EW

CURTIS, Charles
US Vice-President
USS, Kansas
1919 Dec 29 to T N Rosland
1920 Mar 22 to J F Allee
1921 Dec 16 to MY encl
Dec 20 fr MY
1924 Apr 4 fr EW
Apr 4 to EW
1926 Jan 20 fr W M Jardine
1930 Feb 7 fr AKW
Feb 8 to AKW
1931 Jan 31 fr MY encls

CURTIS, Thomas B
USHR, Mo
1953 Feb 19 to EEM
1959 Feb 17 to Eva F Long encl

CUSHING, His Eminence Richard Cardinal
Boston, Mass
1960 Jul 25 fr MCK

CUTHBERT, Gertrude
La Jolla, Calif
1916 Aug 2 to AP
Aug 23 fr AP
1918 Sep 11 to AP
Sep 21 fr AP

DAHL, Dr. Petra M
Pres, The Vigilance Forum of Chicago, Ill
1933 May 26 to NWP

DALRYMPLE, A V
Atty, Ft Worth, Texas
1922 Oct 17 to AP

DANAHER, John
USS, Conn
1939 Oct 19 fr NSB
1943 *Jan 2 to Elizabeth Fain*
Mar 19 to Elizabeth Fain
1944 Sep 22 to Elizabeth Fain(c.)

DANIELS, Josephus
US Secy of the Navy
1920 Mar 12 to AP

DANIELS, L J C
Grafton, Vermont
1923 Dec 5 to AP
Dec 10 fr BSM
1924 Aug 25 fr AP encls

DARDEN, Colgate W
Govr, Va
1944 May 1 to Nina B H Avery(c.)
1945 Jun 18 to CLB

DARRELL, Iva A
Member, NFBPWC
1932 Sep 16 to RT
Sep 19 fr RT
Sep 24 to RT

DAS, Mary K
New York City
1925 Jul 10 to EW
1926 Aug 2 to AP encl
Aug 7 fr AP
Aug 16 to AP
Aug 18 fr AP
Aug 30 to AP
Sep 2 fr AP
Sep 4 to AP

DAS, Tarakrath
Berlin, Germany
1925 May to AP encl

DASGUPTA, Probba B
Berlin, Germany
1924 Jan 14 to MV
Jan 24 fr MV

DAUGHERTY, Harry M
US Atty General
1920 Jul 23 to AP
1921 Aug 8 to Bertha Fowler
Aug 11 to Agnes H Morey
Aug 18 to Rep. Julius Kahn
Aug 23 to Elizabeth Kelley

DAVIS, Caroline
Dir, Women's Dept, UAW
Secy-Treasurer, NOW
1959 Aug 24 to NWP encl
1967 Jan 10 fr LRW

DAVIS, James J
US Secy of Labor
USS, Pa
1926 Feb 15 fr MV
1943 Jun 19 to Lavinia Dock(c.)
Jun fr Elizabeth H Schnabel
1944 Aug 18 to Elizabeth H Schnabel(c.)

DAVIS, Serena Foley
Natl Council
1942 Dec 21 fr CLB

DAWSON, John B
Gen Secy, Organized Charities Assn
1922 Jul 17 fr AP
Jul 26 to AP
Jul 27 fr AP
Oct 31 to AP
Nov 1 fr AP
Nov 8 fr AP

DAYLEY, Anna G W
Atty, Poughkeepsie, NY
1924 Oct 21 to AP encl
Nov 1 fr MS

DEAL, Joseph T
USHR, Va
1924 Oct 1 to Sophie Meredith

DEAN, Mrs. John M
Providence, RI
1924 Dec 17 to AP

DE BUSK, Edith
St Chrmn, Texas Br
1950 Jun 15 to AP(c.)
Jun 25 fr AP

DEETER, Dr. Ruth A
Harrisburg, Pa
1935 Aug 6 to ALP encl

DEGENER, Irma
Acting Vice-Chrmn
Pan-Pacific Women's Assn
1931 Aug 30 to ML
Sep fr ML

DELANO, Frederic A
Chrmn, Park & Planning Comm
Washington, DC
1931 Jan 26 to AKW

DELIN, Bertha Moller
See
Moller, Bertha C

DELL, Jessie
Comm, US Civil Service Comm
Chrmn, Govt Workers' Council
1925 Sep 21 to AP
Oct 14 fr AP
1932 Apr 26 to DS encls
1933 Mar 31 to FBH
Mar 31 to EAA

DELL, S D
Miami, Fla
1926 May 1 fr MY

DENNETT, Mary Ware
Dir, Voluntary Parenthood
League
1923 Apr 26 to NWP

DENTON, Winfield K
USHR, Ind
1950 May 18 to EGM

DESMOND, Thomas C
St Senator, NY
1937 Jan 21 to FBH encl

DEWEY, John
Professor, Columbia U
Chrmn, League for
Independent Political Action
1931 Dec 15 fl
1932 Feb 6 fl(c.)
Feb 8 fr EMH
Apr 19 to EMH
Apr 20 fr EMH

DEWEY, Thomas E
Govr, NY
1943 Nov 12 to ALP
1945 Jan 30 fr ESC
Jun 25 fr NSB
Jul 17 to Ethel
Mc C Adamson(c.)
1948 Jun 28 fr Alice M Wright(c.)

DEWSON, Mary
Vice-Chrmn, Demo Natl Comm
1937 Apr 27 fr Lois Babcock

DICKINSON, Dr. Frances
St Chrmn, Ill
1923 Oct 23 fr AP
1924 Apr 30 fr Marguerite Raef
1925 Jan 8 fr BSM encls

DICKINSON, Lucy J
Pres, GFWC
1944 Jun 16 fr AKW
Aug 18 fr AKW encl
Sep 10 fr AKW
1946 Apr 1 to ALP(c.)

DICKSTEIN, Samuel
USHR, NY
1932 Jan 7 fr W C Hushing(c.)
Jan 30 fr BSM
Feb 3 fr BSM
1936 Feb 26 fr EW

DINGELL, John D
USHR, Mich
1950 Apr 20 to EGM

DIRKSEN, Everett McKinley
USS, Ill
1956 May 16 to AP
1957 *May 23 to ALP(c.)*
Jun 17 to ALP(c.)
Jun 22 fr ALP
Aug 27 fr EGM & AP(c.)
1958 Mar 11 to AHW
Dec 2 fr ALP
1960 Mar 15 fr AKW
1964 Dec 19 fr ALP
1968 Jul 18 fr Nina B H Avery

DIX, Dorothy
Columnist
1933 Dec 19 fr EAA

DOAK, William N
US Secy of Labor
1931 *May 15 fr JNS*
May 16 fr Sue Brobst
May 20 fr Sue Brobst
1933 Feb 5 to EAA

DOBBS, Catherine R
Chrmn, Young Adult Comm
St Rep, Ohio
1946 Oct 11 fr Dr. Anka Soubbotich
1950 Feb 13 to AEW

DOCK, Lavinia
Chrmn, Nurses Council
1922 Sep 29 to Isabelle K Gill
Oct 30 to AP
Oct fr AP
Nov 9 to Kate C Havens
Dec 20 fr MS encl
1924 Mar 3 fr MV
Mar to MV
1937 Jan 19 to NWP
1938 *Feb 25 to EMH*
1943 May 27 to CLB
1944 Feb 19 to OB encl
Mar 3 to NWP

DOCK, Lavinia (Cont.)
1944 Mar 3 to OB
Mar 30 to AP
Mar to OB encl
Apr 11 to AP
Sep 13 to NWP
1945 Mar 1 to AP
Apr 19 to AP
May 9 to AP
1947 Feb 26 to AP
Jun 12 fr AKW
Jul 22 to OBL
Sep 1 fr ALP
Oct 15 fr OB
1950 *May 27 fr AP*
May 31 to AP

DODD, Thomas V
USHR & USS, Conn
1953 Apr 15 to Clara Hill
1959 May 13 to Helen Paul
1960 Jan 5 to AHW
Jul 27 to Helen Paul
1961 Jan 17 fr EGM encl
Jul 24 to EGM
Sep 8 fr EGM
Dec 20 to EGM
1962 Sep 7 to EGM(c.)
Oct 18 to Jane Grant(c.)

DOERING, Grace B
Pres, Natl Assn of Women
Lawyers
1958 Apr 6 fr AP
Apr 17 to AP

DOMINICK, Peter H
USS, Colo
1970 Sep 21 to Georgia Lloyd

DONNELLY, Margaret
Wilmington, Del
1969 Aug 13 to AP

DONOVAN, Agnes M
New York City
1937 Feb 5 to Lois Babcock encls
Feb 13 fr L E George

DONOVAN, Thomas J
Pres, Central Citizens Assn
Washington, DC
1922 May 17 to OHPB

DORFMAN, Henry D
Repub Cong Cand, NY
1954 Oct 14 fr Nina B H Avery

DORR, Rheta Childe
Journalist & Author
1920 Mar 17 to FBB
1926 Jan 21 to AP
Jan 22 fr CES
Apr 17 to Mary G Fendall
1928 Mar 27 to MV
Apr 6 fr MV
May 1 to MV
May 16 fr EW

DOTY, Madeleine
Secy, Woman's Consultative Comm
League of Nations
1935 *Mar 26 fr L Bennett*

DOUGHERTY, Cardinal
Philadelphia, Pa
1943 Oct 11 to Marjorie Varner
Oct 13 fr EEM
Oct 18 to EEM
Oct 21 fr EEM
Dec 17 to EEM(c.)
1945 Feb 26 fr EEM
Mar 5 to EEM(c.)
Sep 22 to CNB & Dr. Mary S Crawford
Sep 25 fr EEM(c.)

DOUGLAS, Helen Gahagan
USHR, Calif
1945 Jul 3 fr Helena H Weed
1949 Mar 30 fr LRW
Apr 28 to Mrs. Natalie G Scheffer(c.)
Jun 17 to EMH

DOUGLAS, Judith Haymes
Atty, New Orleans, La
1921 Jun 22 to MY encl
Aug 5 fr MY
Aug 18 fr MY
Aug 21 to MY
Aug 23 to MY

DOUGLAS, Paul H
USS, Ill
1957 Jan 14 to Ethel S Bugbee(c.)
Sep 30 to Ethel S Bugbee(c.)
1958 Apr 3 fl

DOWNEY, Sheridan
USS, Calif
1944 May 18 to Jennie S Griffiths(c.)
1948 May 26 to Mrs. Geo A Miller
Jul 10 to EGM
1949 Apr 4 to Dr. Mary S Crawford encl

DRESBACH, Winifred W
Palo Alto, Calif
1922 Oct 10 to Isabelle K Gill
Oct 18 fr Isabelle K Gill

DREXEL, Constance
Journalist, Philadelphia Public Ledger
1930 Mar 18 fr FBB
Mar 31 fr FBB
May 16 to FBB
May 24 to FBB
Jul 10 to FBB
Jul 14 fr FBB
Sep 6 to FBB
Sep 7 fr ETM
Sep 27 fr FBB
1922 Oct 12 fr AP

DRUMMOND, Flora
Exec Comm, ERI
1932 Mar 16 fr AP(c.)

DUBINSKY, David
Pres, ILGWU
1954 Sep 17 fr Anna M Kross(c.)

DUBROW, Mary
Natl Organizer
1920 Mar 1 fr ALP
1921 Nov 21 fr ALP
1923 Nov 1 to AP
Nov 24 fr MV
Dec 11 fr MV
1924 Jan 5 to AP
Mar to AP
1945 Jun 19 to AP
Jun 23 fr NSB
Jul 6 fr CLB

DUFFY, James P B
USHR, NY
1936 Feb 13 to Mary A Murray(c.)

DUGAN, Mildred B H
Natl Organizer
1931 Sep 19 to ML
Nov 2 to ML
Dec to ML
1932 Jan 26 fr EMH
Apr 5 to ML
May 18 to ML

DULLES, John Foster
US Secy of State
WWP
1952 Dec 5 fr AP

DURKIN, Martin P
US Secy of Labor
1953 Jul 23 fr E B Powell

DURNO, George E
United News Service
New York City
1922 Nov 10 to ETM encls

DWYER, Florence P
USHR, NJ
1970 *Mar 30 to AP encls*

DYE, Jeanette M
St Rep, Pa
1947 Apr 25 fr OB
Jun 26 to OB
Jun 30 fr OB

DYSON, Alida H
Chrmn, Comm on Legislation, Amer Fed of Soroptimists Clubs
1943 Aug 12 to AP
1944 May 3 to CSW
Sep 18 fr CLB
Oct 11 to CLB
Oct 18 to CLB
Nov 8 fr CLB
Nov 9 fr CLB
Dec 18 to FAA
1945 Jan 20 fr FAA
Mar 6 fr CLB
1946 Feb 3 to CLB
Mar 4 fr CLB
May 17 fr Elsie M Fenton
Jun 27 fr ALP

EARHART, Amelia
Aviatrix
1933 Jul 31 to ALP
Aug 8 fr ALP
Oct 28 fr ALP
1935 Feb 7 fr AKW encl
1936 May 18 fr BGS

EARL, Louise S
Vice-Chrmn, Mass Br
1941 May 23 to CLB
Aug 10 to CLB
Aug 12 to PM
Aug 17 to CLB
Aug 29 to CLB
Sep 29 to CLB
1943 Sep 3 to CLB

EASTLAND, James O
USS, Miss
1956 May 24 to Victoria Gilbert
Jun 9 fr Esther C Marting(c.)
1957 Aug 24 fr EEN
Aug 27 fr EGM & AP(c.)
Sep 3 fr Frieda Liebman
1965 *Aug 7 fr Catherine Edmondson*

EASTMAN, Crystal
Natl Advisory Council
1921 Mar 25 fr EMH
Mar to EMH
Jul 17 to EMH
Jul 21 fr EMH
1923 Apr 27 to AP
May 8 to AP encls
May 12 fr AP
1925 Nov 10 to AP
Dec 14 fr AP
1926 Mar 8 to AP(2)
Apr 27 to Mary G Fendall

EDELMAN, Ruth Nelson
St Chrmn, Wyo
1945 Jun 28 fr CLB
Jun 28 to CLB
1947 Feb 13 to CSW
1948 Jul 31 fr AP

EDEN, W J
Pres, Phoenix Central Labor Council
1944 Jan 22 fr Alice M Birdsall(c.)
Nov 30 to Estelle Bjerg(c.)

EDGE, Walter E
USS, NJ
1928 Dec 8 to Leila Enders

EDWARDS, Don
USHR, Calif
1971 Jul 8 fl encl

EDWARDS, India
Vice-Chrmn, Demo Natl Comm
WWP
1950 Jan 12 fr AP
1952 Feb 18 fr AP
Feb 19 fr AP encl(c.)

EGAN, Lavinia
Natl Council
1921 Jul 9 to Mrs. J D Wilkinson
Jul 20 to Mrs. Bankston
Jul 24 to Lillian H Kerr
Aug 17 to Willie Forbus
Aug 27 to Mrs. J D Wilkinson
Sep 3 to Mrs. J D Wilkinson
Oct 13 to AP
Oct 17 fr J M Parker
Oct 20 to J M Parker
Oct 22 to AP
Oct 26 to AP
Oct 26 fr AP(2)
Oct 27 to AP
Oct 28 fr AP
Oct 29 to AP
1922 Jan 7 to ALP
Jan 18 fr ALP
Jan 29 to ALP
Jan 29 to AP
Feb 2 fr ALP
Feb 6 to AP
Feb 10 fr ALP
Feb 14 fr ALP
Feb 15 to ALP
Feb 24 to ALP
Feb 28 to AP
Mar 4 fr ALP
Mar 5 to AP
Mar 25 to AP encls
Mar 27 to ALP
Mar 31 fr BSM
Apr 1 to AP
Apr 6 fr ALP
Apr 23 to AP
Jun 6 to Dr. H C R Norriss
Jun 6 to Frank Putnam
Jun 28 to AP
Jun 29 to Eunice D Brannan
Jul 1 fr AP
Jul 1 to AP
Jul 3 to AP
Jul 8 fr BSM
Jul 10 fr AP
Jul 11 fr AP
Jul 13 to AP
Jul 17 fr AP
Jul 18 to AP(2)
Jul 19 to AP
Jul 19 to AP(2)
Jul 20 to AP
Jul 20 fr AP
Jul 20 to BSM encl
Jul 21 fr BSM
Jul 22 fr AP
Aug 4 to AP
Aug 4 fr AP
Aug 5 fr AP
Aug 7 to AP
Aug 11 to Joan Grayson
Aug 16 fr AP
Aug 16 to AP
Aug 28 to AP
Aug to AP
Aug to Eunice D Brannan
Sep 3 to Sara P Grogan
Sep 10 fr AP
Sep 11 to AP(2)
Sep 12 fr AP
Sep 29 to AP

EGAN, Lavinia (Cont.)
1922 Oct 20 to AP
1923 Jan 21 to AP
Feb 20 to AP
Feb 22 to AP
Jun 17 to Mary Winsor
Jun 27 to John Jacobs
Sep 29 to Mary L Smith
Nov 4 to AP

EGGERT, Mrs. Oscar E
Philadelphia, Pa
1932 May 19 to NWP
May 22 fr RT

EISENHOWER, Dwight D
US President
1953 *Feb 3 fr EEM(c.)*
Feb 5 fr EEM(c.)
Aug 13 fr E B Powell
Aug 25 to E B Powell
1954 Sep fr Dr. Mary S Crawford(c.)
1955 Sep 22 fr Victoria Gilbert
Dec 11 fr AP(c.)
Dec 30 fr Catharine Macfarlane
1956 Aug fr Mary F Anderson(c.)
Oct 24 fr Nina B H Avery(c.)
Nov 3 fr AP
Dec 30 fr AP
1957 Jan 17 fr AP
Mar 9 fr Mary Markajani
Aug 8 fr Frieda Liebman
Aug 30 fr EEN
Sep 23 fr EEN
Nov fr Margaret C Moss
Dec 2 fr Nina B H Avery
Dec 2 fr Nina B Price(c.)
1958 Oct 31 fr Nina B H Avery(c.)
1959 Feb 21 fr Rose A Powell
1960 Jan 6 fr Hazel Palmer
Jun 27 fr EMH
Sep 6 fr EGM

EISENMENGER-HOHBERG, Anna
Millstatt, Austria
1925 Jul 27 to "Madam"

EKERN, Hermal L
Atty General, Wis
1923 Mar 6 to AP

ELLENDER, Allen J
USS, La
1956 Feb 18 fr AP
Feb 27 to AP
1958 Mar 25 to AHW
1960 Jul 5 to Nina B H Avery
1961 Jul 17 to EGM

ELLESOE, Neda Zorn
Toronto, Canada
1930 Feb 2 to EW
Feb 19 fr EW

ELY, Joseph Buell
Govr, Mass
1933 Jul 16 fr MY

ENDERS, Leila
St Chrmn, NJ
1924 Dec 26 fr BSM encls
1925 Jan 7 fr BSM encls
Jan 10 to BSM
Jan 12 fr BSM
Feb 25 fr BSM
Mar 12 fr BSM
Sep 15 to BSM
1926 Jan 29 to BSM
Jan 30 fr BSM
Apr 2 to AP
Apr 20 to BSM
Oct 23 fr MV
1927 Nov 4 fr BSM
Nov 7 to BSM encl
Nov 14 fr BSM
Nov 27 to BSM
Dec 21 fr BSM encl
1928 Jan 14 fr BSM
Jan 17 fr BSM
Jan to BSM
Feb 1 to BSM encl
Feb 9 fr BSM
Feb 10 to BSM encls
Jul 18 fr MV
Sep 11 to MV
Dec 4 to MV encl
Dec fr M S Karr
1929 Jan 28 to BSM
Jan 30 fr BSM
Mar 50 BSM encl
May 22 fr MV
Nov 27 to MV
1930 May 2 fr ML
Jun 25 fr ML
Oct 23 fr ML
Oct to ML
Oct to ML
Oct to ML encl
Nov 19 fr ML
Dec 9 fr C F W Johnson
1932 Feb 17 to JNS
Feb 19 to BSM
Feb 24 to BSM
1934 *May 21 fr AP*
May 27 to FBH
1936 Jan 10 fr BGS
Jan 18 to BGS
1939 May 2 fr CLB

ENGLE, Clair
USHR, Calif
1957 Jan 31 to Ella V Allen
1960 Jun 10 fr Dolly L Butler

ENRIGHT, Adelaide
St Paul, Minn
1933 Aug 11 fr ALP
Sep 7 to ALP

EQUAL RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL
See
ARCHDALE, Betty
ARCHDALE, Helen
BAER, Gertrude
DRUMMOND, Flora
EVANS, Dorothy
GRANITSCH, Helene
MAYO, Winifred
NILSSON, Anna T
STREET, Jessie

ERNST, Richard Pretlow
USS, Ky
1924 Feb 5 fr Harriet T Upton

ERVIN, Samuel J
USS, NC
1955 Jun 20 to Mabel L Pollitzer
1957 Apr 29 to Reba Peck
Sep 17 fr AP
Sep 19 to AP(c.)
1958 Mar 11 to Inez Williams
Aug 16 fr EGM
1960 Jul 9 fr Mary G Newell
1961 Jul 17 to EGM
Aug 31 fr EGM
1965 Sep 15 fr Laura Roberts(c.)
Sep 23 to Laura Roberts
1968 Feb 29 fr EGM et al.

ESAREY, Mary L
1st Vice-Pres, Fla Fed of BPWC
1936 Jan 21 to HHW
1937 Jul 3 to HHW
Aug 10 to HHW
1939 Aug 10 to HHW
Sep 5 to HHW
Sep 14 fr HHW

ESTIMAUVILLE, Jeanne d'
Member, NWP & NWP
Oslo, Norway
1937 Jun 22 to MS
Jul 24 fr MS

EVANS, Dorothy
Exec Comm, Six Point Group
1932 Jul 29 to Winifred Mayo(c.)
Dec 15 to AP
1933 Jan 10 fr AP
Jan 27 to AP
Feb 13 to AP
Feb 28 to AP encls
Mar 22 to AP
Apr 7 to AP
Apr 22 fr AP
May 19 to AP
May 23 fr AP
Jun 24 fr AP
1934 Feb 23 to AP(c.)
Mar 18 fr AP(c.)
Nov 22 fr AP
1935 Oct 4 to AP
1937 Nov 2 to SP(c.)
Nov to SP encl(c.)
1938 Dec 22 to AP encl
1939 Jan 19 fr CLB
Feb 3 to CLB
WWP
1939 Sep 29 to Emily M Smith(c.)
1942 Jan 30 to AP
Nov 24 to AP encl
Dec 3 to AP
Dec fr AP
1943 Dec 14 to AP
Dec 16 to Mr. Goodrich
1944 Feb 2 fr AP
Mar 1 to OB

EVANS, Ernestine
Journalist, Christian Science Monitor
1920 Jan 3 to FBB
Feb 20 fr FBB
May 3 to FFB
May 7 fr FBB

EVANS, Ernestine (Cont.)
1920 May 11 fr FBB
May 11 to FBB
May 20 to FBB
Jun 4 fr FBB
Jun 8 to FBB(2)
Jun 21 to FBB
Jun 24 to FBB
Jul 12 to FBB
Jul 14 fr FBB
Jul 14 to FBB
Jul 24 to FBB
Aug 2 to FBB
Aug 10 fr FBB
Aug 28 fr FBB
Sep 6 to FBB
Sep 7 to FBB
Sep 7 to FBB encl
Oct 7 to FBB encl
Oct 7 fr FBB
Oct 29 to FBB
Nov 2 to FBB
Nov 4 fr FBB
Nov 29 fr FBB
Dec 29 fr FBB
Dec to FBB
1922 Jan 9 to AP

EVANS, Jean Smith
Editor, Women Lawyer's Journal
1941 Aug 16 fr G H Harte(c.)

EVANS, John Gary
Chrmn, SC St Demo Comm
1919 Nov 25 fr ALP

FANNIN, Paul
Govr, Ariz
1964 Oct 15 to Mary Birckhead

FARIS, Mrs. E P
Kanopolis, Kansas
1933 Nov 2 to FBH encls
1934 Jan 6 fr ALP

FARLEY, James A
US Postmaster General
Campaign Mgr, Pres F D Roosevelt
1933 Apr 18 fr Dr. A W Hochfelder encls
1934 Jun 22 fr Ethel McC Adamson
Nov 1 fr Ethel McC Adamson
Nov 5 fr Lena M Phillips
Nov 6 fr FBH
1935 Dec 6 fr RSG
1936 *May 19 fr Ethel McC Adamson(2)*
Jul 23 fr Ethel McC Adamson
Jul 24 to Ethel McC Adamson(c.)
Aug 26 fr Ethel McC Adamson
Sep 9 to Ethel McC Adamson(c.)
Dec 9 fr Ethel McC Adamson
1937 Apr 23 fr EGM
Dec 7 fr Ethel McC Adamson
1939 *Sep 23 fr Ethel McC Adamson encls*
1940 Apr 15 fr AKW
Jul 14 fr AKW(c.)
1945 May 4 to ALP

FARROW, Tiera
St Chrmn, MO
1945 May 7 to CLB
May 17 fr CLB
Jun 23 to CLB encls
1946 May 21 to CLB

FARROW, Tiera (Cont.)
1946 May 25 fr CLB
May 27 fr FAA
Aug 10 to ALP
1947 Jan 13 to ALP
1956 Mar 19 to NWP
Apr 4 to AP
Apr 6 fr AP
1957 Mar 31 fr EEN

FELLOWS, Frank
USHR, Me
1943 Sep 14 fr GL

FELTON, Rebecca
USS, Ga
1922 Oct 3 fr AP
Oct 3 fr Sara P Grogan
Oct 9 fr AP
Dec 13 to NWP

FENBERG, Matilda
St Chrmn, Ill Br
1942 Aug to LB encl
1949 Feb 11 to ALP
Feb 25 fr ALP
Mar 26 fr Stella Twomey
Apr 11 to AEW
Jun 2 to AEW
Jun 9 fr AEW
Jun 16 to AEW
Aug 2 fr AEW
1950 Feb 15 to AEW
Oct 13 to MP
1954 Jan 16 to E B Powell or FAA encls
1955 Oct 26 to NWP
1956 Jan 24 fr AP encl

FENDALL, Mary Gertrude
Hdqtrs Secy
1924 Aug 4 to AP
1926 Jun 9 to Mathilda Calhoun
1930 Mar 13 to Julius Kespohl

FENNER, Florence
Providence, RI
1923 Mar 5 to AP encl
Mar 7 to BSM

FERGUSON, Adda Lutz
St Chrmn, Pa Br
1948 Apr 23 to AP
Apr 30 fr AP
1949 Feb 10 to ALP
Jun 1 to AEW
1950 Jan 11 to AEW
Jan 17 to ALP
Apr 12 to EGM
May 24 to AEW encl
Jun 16 to AP
Jun 17 fr AP
1951 Jan 11 to AEW encls
Jan 17 to AEW
1952 Jul 7 to MP
1955 *Mar 2 to AP*
WWP
1953 Jun 26 fr AP

FERGUSON, Homer
USS, Mich
1948 Apr 6 to Pashia B Unterreiner
Apr 30 to EGM
May 1 fr ALP

FERGUSON, Homer (Cont.)
1948 Jun 4 fr ALP
1949 Feb 16 fr AEW
1951 Jan 25 to AEW
1952 Jan 28 to AEW

FERRIS, Scott
USHR, Okla
Chrmn, Demo Natl Cong Comm
1919 Aug 23 to H Jones
1920 Feb 10 to E L Coblentz
Feb 23 fr ALP
Feb 24 fr ALP

FESS, Simeon D
USHR & USS, Ohio
1920 Mar 13 to E Bradford
Mar 22 to H Scott
Mar 22 to F Barrow
Mar 22 to C R Layton
Mar 23 to A I DuPont
Aug 14 to ALP
Sep 10 to ALP
1921 Mar 23 fr AP
1922 Mar 15 to ALP(secy)
Mar 18 to ALP(secy)
Mar 31 to ALP(secy)encl
Apr 11 to ALP(sec)
May 10 to ALP(secy)
May 13 to Mrs. John G Battelle
May 29 fr EMH
Nov 15 to ALP
Nov fr ALP
1926 Nov 15 to ALP(c.)
1930 May 22 fr Anne C Rotter
1933 Dec 14 to Cordell Hull

FIELD, Pauline O
Atty, New York City
1920 Nov 15 fr Margaret C Jones
Nov 17 to Margaret C Jones
Nov 19 fr Margaret C Jones
1921 Jan 3 to Margaret C Jones
Jan 14 fr Margaret C Jones

FINE, John S
Govr, Pa
1953 Aug 24 to MMF

FISH, Hamilton
USHR, NY
1932 May 16 fr AKW
1933 Dec 16 to Cordell Hull

FISHER, Dorothy Canfield
Author
1941 Apr 17 fr CLB
Apr 21 fr CLB
Apr 24 to CLB(c.)
May 3 to CLB (c.)
1943 Feb 26 to NSB
1944 Nov 29 to Laura Kendall

FISHER, Katherine
Nat Council
Author & Poet
1920 Feb 14 to FBB encls
Jul 20 to FBB
Jul 22 to FBB encl
Aug 4 to FBB
Aug 5 to FBB

FISHER, Katherine (Cont.)
1920 Aug 9 to FBB
Aug 14 to FBB
Sep 3 to FBB
Sep 7 to FBB
Sep 16 to FBB
Sep 21 to FBB
Nov 8 to AP
Nov 8 to FBB
Nov 10 to FBB
Dec to FBB
1921 Feb 3 to MV
Feb 12 to MV encl
Feb 13 to AP
Mar 6 to EMH encl
Mar 7 to EMH
Jun 3 to EMH
Aug 26 to ALP
Sep 10 fr AP
Sep 14 to AP
Sep to EMH
Oct 29 to AP
Nov 1 fr AP
Nov 8 to AP
Nov 17 fr AP
Dec 18 to AP
1922 Mar 3 to AP
Mar 9 fr AP
Mar 27 to CES
Apr 10 fr AP
Apr 15 to AP
Apr 22 to AP
May 1 to ALP
May 10 to ALP
May 10 to CES
May 30 to CES
Jun 4 to CES
Nov 2 to AP
1923 Jan 21 to AP
Jan 24 fr AP
Feb 2 to AP
May 26 fr AP
1924 Mar 14 to EMH
Jun 8 to AP
Jun 13 to MV
Aug 25 to AP
Aug 30 fr AP
Sep 12 to ALP
Sep 12 to D W Banks
Sep 12 to S Porter
Nov 22 to AP
1927 Jul 2 to CES encl
Oct 29 to BSM
Dec 20 to JNS
Dec 22 to JNS
Dec 28 to JNS
Dec 29 to JNS
1928 Jan 6 to JNS
Mar 22 to MV
Oct 28 fr M Lee
Nov 1 to MV
1945 Jul 21 to CLB
Jul 27 to CLB
Aug 2 to CLB
Aug 5 to CLB
Aug 27 to CLB
1946 Mar 24 to CLB
May 31 to CLB

FISHER, Welthy Honsinger
Chaplain, WWP
WWP
1942 Feb 8 to AP

FITZGIBBON, Catherine S
Asst Dir, Amer Woman's Assn
1936 Feb 20 to HHS
Feb 22 fr HHS
Feb 23 fr HHS encl
Feb 25 to HHS
Feb 25 fr HHS
Feb 27 to HHS
Mar 31 fr HHS

FLATMAN, S Ada
British Comm for Relief
in Poland
1921 Jun 15 to AP
Jul 6 fr AP
Nov 13 to AP

FLETCHER, Arthur A
US Asst Secy of Labor
1969 *Jun 2 to Georgiana Sellers*

FLOYD, William
Editor, The Arbitrator
1930 Sep 3 to NWP
Sep 10 fr Louise Weir

FLYNN, Elizabeth Gurley
Columnist, The Daily Worker
Member, Communist Party USA
1944 Jun 18 to Lavinia Dock

FORBES, Elizabeth
Treasurer
Natl Council
1922 Mar 1 fr O E Weller
1943 Mar to AP
Jun 17 to AP
1944 Jul 14 fr AKW encl
1945 Mar 4 fr CSW
Apr 9 fr DS(c.)
Jun 16 to AP
Aug 12 fr CSW
Sep 22 to Dr. Jeannette Marks(c.)
Oct to AP encl
1947 Apr 18 to ALP
1949 *Nov 26 to AEW*
Dec 19 fr AP
1950 *Mar 5 fr AP*
Mar 15 fr AP
Mar 17 fr AP
Mar 18 to AP
Mar 18 to AEW
Mar 22 fr AP
Mar 26 to AP
Mar 29 to AP
Mar 30 fr AP
Apr 10 fr AP
May 2 fr AEW
Jun to AP
1951 Jan 18 fr ALP
1952 *Aug to AP*
Nov to AP
Dec 11 to AP
1953 Feb 28 to MEG

FORBES, Elizabeth (Cont.)
1953 *Apr to AP*
Aug to AP
Sep 10 to AP encl
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 6 fr AP(2)
Oct 7 fr AP
Oct 10 to AP
Oct to AP(2)
Nov 18 to AP(2)
Nov to AP
Dec 10 fr AP
1954 *Jan 7 to EEM*
Jan 22 to EEM
Jan 23 to AP
Oct 23 to Donaldson Brown
1955 Mar 14 to Norma A Lindsay
1958 Apr 5 fr EEN
1960 Oct 18 fl
WWP
1950 Aug 2 to AP
1951 Sep 24 to AP
Dec 21 to AP
1952 Jan 6 to AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Apr to AP
Aug 4 fr EEM(c.)
Aug 9 to AP
1953 Apr 27 fr LBL encl
Apr 28 fr AP
Apr 29 to AP encl

FORBES, Mrs. Theodore
See
FORBES, Elizabeth

FORBUS, Willie
Atty, Seattle, Wash
1921 Jul 14 to EMH
Nov 18 to EMH
Nov 30 fr AP
Dec 9 to AP encl
Dec 19 fr AP encl
1922 Jan 24 to EMH
1935 Apr 11 to ALP

FORBUSH, A R
Chief, Corres Div,
Natl Recovery Admin
1934 Jan 3 to Miss Wright(c.)

FORD, Ethel
Secy
1961 Jul 23 fr Marion S Davidson encl
Aug 15 fr EGM
Oct 25 to EGM

FORD, Gerald R
US President
USHR, Mich
1950 Feb 27 to Mrs. Stapleton Pelletier
Mar 8 to AEW
1953 Jul 16 to EB Powell

FORREST, Marie Moore
Natl Council
Chrmn, DC Br
1926 Jul 29 fr AP
1940 May 20 fr Dr M Stiassny encl

FORREST, Marie Moore (Cont.)
1940 May 25 to AP
Jun 3 to EAA
1944 Dec 9 to MCK
1946 Nov 30 to Gertrude Crocker
1947 Jan 9 fl
WWP
1939 Nov 17 fr AP(c.)
1940 Jan 18 to ALP
Jan 18 to AP
1940 Jun 24 fr AP
1942 Mar 18 to AP encl

FOUNTAIN, L H
USHR, NC
1956 Oct 16 to Dorothy Spinks
1965 Sep 28 to Laura Roberts

FOWLER, Bertha
St Chrmn, Colo
1922 Jan 25 to CES
1926 Mar 22 fr ASB
1927 Feb 9 to BSM
Mar 23 fr MV
May 21 to MV
May 23 fr MV
Jun 3 to MV
Jun 8 fr MV
1928 Jan 28 to MV
Feb 4 fr MV
Dec 6 to MV encl
1935 Jan 19 to FBH

FOX, Emma A
Parliamentarian
Pres, Mich Br, GFWC
1934 Oct 31 fr ALP
1944 Sep 5 fr CLB
Oct 12 fr CLB
Nov 18 fr CLB

FOX, Harry W
Pres, Wyom St Fed of Labor
1920 Mar 4 to ALP
Mar 18 fr ALP

FRAIM, Mary C
Chrmn, Legislation Dept, GFWC
1930 Oct to AKW(c.)
Nov 3 fr AKW(c.)

FRANCE, Joseph I
USS, Md
1922 Feb 25 to ALP
Aug 18 fr AP

FRANKFURTER, Felix
Prof, Harvard Law School
Asso Justice, US Supreme Ct
1921 Jun 7 to EMH
Jun 9 fr EMH
Jun 29 fr AP
Jun 29 fr AP encls
Jun 30 to AP
Jun fr AP
Jul 21 Memo to NWP
Sep 8 to Ethel M Smith
1922 Dec 21 to Editor, New York Times(c.)

FRANKLIN, Butler
2nd Vice-Chrmn, Va Comm for Passage of the ERA
1964 *Jan 29 to AP encl*
Feb 22 fr EGM
Feb 27 to AP
1966 May 20 to AP encls
Dec 6 fr Wm L Scott
1970 *Jun 21 to AP encl*
Aug 24 to AP encl

FRAZIER, James B
USHR, Tenn
1956 Feb 21 fr AP
Feb 29 to Nina B H Avery(c.)
Mar 10 fr Nina B H Avery

FREAR, J Allen
USS, Dela
1957 Nov 9 fr Lillian V Hulse-Hanf
1959 Sep 10 to Mrs. Harry C Boden

FREEDOM, Virginia Starr
Natl Council
Chrmn, Equal Rights Comm
1950 Apr 25 to AP
1958 May 14 to "Dear Senator"
WWP
1951 Jan 25 to AP

FRICK, George Arnold
St Senator, Md
1923 Mar fr S Rudow(c.)

FRIEDAN, Betty
Pres, NOW
Author
1966 *Nov 9 fl encls*
Dec 5 fl encl

FROST, Susan Pringle
Natl Council
St Chrmn, SC Br
1920 Oct 4 to ALP
1947 Aug 25 to ALP

FULBRIGHT, J William
USS, Ark
1948 May 17 to Mrs. Edmond Kelly
1951 Feb 1 to AEW
Oct 14 to Aurelle Burnside
1955 Feb 7 fr Aurelle Burnside
1957 Mar 13 to Anne F Carter
1958 Mar 14 to AHW
1961 Jul 3 to EGM(c.)
Oct 9 fr EGM(c.)
WWP
1952 Feb 23 fr AP

FULLER, Edna G
Chrmn, Legislation Dept,
Fla Br, GFWC
1944 Sep 3 to EEM(c.)
Sep 7 to AKW
Sep 9 to EEM
Sep 19 to AKW
Sep 20 fr OB

FULLER, Raymond G
Agent, Natl Child Labor Comm
1920 Nov 23 to Anne T Renshaw
Nov 29 fr FBB
Dec 4 to FBB
Dec 6 to FBB encl
Dec 6 fr ETM

FULTON, Alice Adams
Cong Candidate, Colo
1926 Apr 21 fr C D Graves(c.)
Apr 23 to C D Graves encl
May 1 to Susan H B Gray encl
May 10 to MV
May 17 fr CES

GAGE-COLBY, Ruth
Natl Council
Dir UN Research Comm
1964 Jan 20 to AP
May 5 to AP
1965 *Nov 6 to Anne Draper*
1968 Apr 1 to Edith Goode
1969 May 5 to AP
1970 Mar 13 to AP
Apr 4 to AP

GALE, Zona
Natl Council
Author
1922 Mar 28 to ALP
Mar 29 fr ALP encl
May 12 to EMH & ALP
Jun 9 fr ALP

GARDNER, Harold Ward
St Senator, Colo
1945 Jul 18 to CLB

GARVEY, Dan E
Govr, Ariz
1949 Aug 26 to AEW

GARVIN, Florence
Arden, Dela
1922 May 4 to AP
May 11 to NWP
May 13 fr ALP
Nov 10 to NWP encls
1924 Sep 15 to NWP
Sep 22 to AP
Sep 23 to AP
Sep 25 to AP
Sep 26 fr AP
Sep 29 to AP encl
1927 Feb 24 to MV(2)
Mar 22 to EHH(c.)
Apr 8 to EHH(c.)
1928 May 25 to MV

GATES, Mrs. Tom
St Rep, W Va
1923 Feb 27 fr EW
Mar 2 to EW

GEARE, Mildred
Reporter, Baltimore News Post
WWP
1951 Feb 7 fr AP
1952 Dec 9 fr AP

GEHRMANN, Susan Lawrence
Legislative Chrmn, Ill Br
1923 Mar 14 fr BSM
Apr 2 to ALP
Apr 14 to ALP
May 8 fr BSM
Jun 2 to AP
Jun 2 fr BSM
Jun 18 to BSM encls
Jun 20 to BSM
Jun 25 fr BSM
Jul 19 to ALP
1925 Jan 8 fr BSM encls

GENERAL FECERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS
See
CHRISTIAN, Mrs. Wilson Y
DICKINSON, Lucy J
FOX, Emma A
FRAIM, Mary C
FULLER, Edna G
JOHN, Frances Dewitt
LUCAS, Ella Mayne
PLATT, Mrs. E M
SPORBORG, Constance
WHITE, Mrs. Edward Franklin
WILEY, Anna Kelton
WINTER, Alice Anna
ZUGER, Emma A

GEORGE, Gertrude I
Founder, Women's Service Dept
Los Angeles, Calif
1942 Apr 2 to FBH
Apr 21 to FBH

GEORGE, Walter F
USS, Ga
1937 Jan 2 to Mildred Seydell
1951 Apr 22 fr LRW
WWP
1952 Feb 28 to AP
Mar 11 fr AP

GEORGE, W L
The Natl Arts Club
New York City
1920 Aug 26 fr FBB
Sep 20 to FBB
Sep 25 fr FBB
Oct 1 fr FBB
Oct 16 to FBB
Oct 18 fr FBB

GERLAT, Elda S
Vice-Chrmn Wis Society
for the ERA
1955 Feb 4 to NWP
Feb 10 to AP
Feb 12 fr AP
Feb 14 to NWP
Feb 20 to AP encl
Feb 24 to AP encls
Feb 28 fr AP
Mar 1 fr AP
Mar 11 fr AP
Mar 16 fr AP
May 12 to AP encl
May 19 fr AP
Jun 3 to AP
1956 Mar 17 to AP
1958 Jan 2 to AP
Mar 8 to NWP

GIBBS, W Frank
Secy, Atty Gen. Harry Daugherty
1921 Aug 15 to Agnes Morey

GIBSON, Lydia
New York City
1924 Aug 19 to NWP

GIDDINGS, Dr. Helen Marshal
Pres, American Women's
Osteopathic Assn
1935 Jul 6 fr ALP

GILBERT, Victoria V
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ky Br
Pres, Natl Assn of Women Lawyers
1955 Jul 17 fr AP
1956 Feb 1 to AP
Feb 3 fr AP
Feb 7 fr AP
Feb 7 to Mamie S Mizen encl
Feb 22 to AP
Mar 20 to AP encl
Apr 30 to AP encl
May 11 to AP encls
Jun 29 to AP
Jul 9 fr AP
Aug 13 to AP encl
Aug 16 fr AP
Sep 11 fr AP
Sep 27 to AP
1960 May 18 to AP encls
Sep 13 to AP encl
Sep 13 to EGM
Oct 3 to Betty Runyan
1961 Feb 14 to AP
Feb 17 to EGM encl
Mar 27 to EGM encls
Apr 5 to EGM encls
Apr 26 to EGM
Jul 19 to EGM encl
Sep 27 to EGM
Sep 29 to AP
Sep 29 Memorandum encl
Oct 9 to EGM
Oct 11 to AP
Nov 1 to EGM
1962 Feb 15 to AP & EGM encls
Sep 28 to EGM & AP
1962 Jun 12 to AP
1964 Apr 28 to EGM
1970 Feb to AP encls

GILBRETH, Lillian M
President's Emergency Comm
for Employment
1930 Nov 8 to ALP

GILCHRIST, Fred C
USHR, Iowa
1938 Oct 4 to HHW
1939 Dec 19 to HHW

GILDERSLEEVE, Virginia
Member, US Delegation
to UN-San Fran Conf
WWP
1945 May 10 to EGM(c.)
May 12 fr EGM

GILL, Isabelle Kendig
Membership Secy
Exec Secy, Pol Council
1922 Feb 15 to AP
Feb 19 to AP
Feb 22 to AP
Feb 24 to ALP
Feb to AP
Mar 5 to AP
Mar 5 to ALP encls
Mar 8 fr AP
Mar 11 fr AP
Mar 11 to AP
Mar 12 to AP encl
Mar 14 to AP
Mar 18 to AP
Mar 22 to AP encls
Mar 22 to AP
Jul 24 to Sarah B Steck
Sep 20 to Sarah B Steck
Sep 23 to Marcella Clark
Oct 2 to Ruth K Henderson
Oct 23 to Adelaide Stedman(2)
Dec 19 to Anne C Rotter
1925 Mar 7 to DGO

GILLETT, Emma M
Chrmn, Lawyer's Council
Dean, Washington College of Law
1923 Mar 10 to Isabelle K Gill encl

GILLETTE, Guy M
USS, Iowa
1941 Aug 5 to Sen. Arthur Capper(c.)
1943 Apr 29 to Sen. Van Nuys(c.)
May 15 fr A J Hagerman & E N Smith
1944 Sep 9 fr EEM
Sep 17 fr EGM
1949 Jan 5 fr Nina B H Avery
Jan 6 to Sen. John J Sparkman(c.)
Jan 7 fr ALP
Aug 3 fr AEW
Aug 9 to AEW
Aug 13 fr AEW
Aug 25 to Arabelle P Hanna(c.)
1950 Jan 20 to Maria Chabot
Jan 30 to AEW
Feb 8 to AEW
1952 Jan 29 to AEW
1953 Dec 30 to Gertrude W Fairbanks
1954 Jan 5 to LRW
WWP
1949 Mar 22 fr ALP
1952 Mar 13 to AP

GILLIS, Marjorie A
Natl Organizer
1929 Mar 20 fr MV
Apr 9 to MV
Apr 16 fr MV
1932 Aug 1 to ML encls

GILMAN, Charlotte Perkins
Author
1920 Jun 7 fr EW
Dec 4 to HSB
Dec 10 fr AP

GLASS, Carter
USS, Va
1924 Oct 6 to Sophie Meredith
1944 Sep 9 to Marie M Gasch

GLENN, Mrs. J C
Kansas City, MO
1930 Jul 4 to AKW
Jul 14 fr AKW

GOELET, Mrs. Robert
New York City
1923 Mar 14 to EHH

GOLDBERG, Arthur J
US Secy of Labor
1961 May 4 to MRL(c.)
Jun 1 fr EGM
Jun 13 fr Ernestine H Bellamy
Jun 13 to Grace M Sloan(c.)
Jun 24 fr Caroline Katzenstein
Aug 9 fr Mary F Anderson(c.)

GOLDMAN, Olive Remington
US Rep, UN Comm on the Status of Women
WWP
1951 Sep 7 to AP
Dec 11 fr AP
1952 Jan 2 to AP
Feb 19 fr AP
Mar 5 fr AP

GOLDSBOROUGH, T Alan
USHR, Md
1924 Oct 15 to DGO

GOLDSMITH, Lide M
Ellenville, NY
1921 Mar 31 fr EMH
Apr 11 to EMH
Apr 15 fr ALP
Jun 9 fr ALP

GOLDWATER, Barry
USS, Arizona
1956 Aug 26 to MRL
1957 Mar 7 to Reba Peck
1958 Apr 23 to AHW(c.)
Apr 23 to Sen. John M Butler(c.)
1963 Oct 10 to Hazel H Quaid
Oct 25 fr AHW(c.)
Nov 13 to AHW(c.)
1964 Oct 26 fr NWP
Nov 2 fr AP

GONZALEZ, Elena Mederos de
Property Registrar, Havanah, Cuba
1930 Sep 7 to LB
Oct 30 fr BSM

GOODE, Edith J
Natl Council
1942 Mar 26 to CLB encl
May 22 fr CLB
1943 Jun 15 to AP
Jun 24 to CLB
1944 Mar 11 fr CLB
Mar 29 to AP encl
May 1 to AP encl
Sep 2 fr AP
Sep 7 to AP encls
Sep 11 fr AP
Sep 13 to AP
Sep 13 to CLB encls
Sep 15 fr AP
Sep 23 to AP
1945 May 4 fr AP
May 7 fr AP
May 17 to AP encl
May 17 fr AP
May 19 fr AP
May 22 to AP
Jun 22 to CLB
Jul 4 to AP encl
Jul 11 to CLB
Jul 13 fr CLB
Nov 5 to AP
1946 Mar 30 to Ella Sherwin
Apr 24 to Mrs. Charles Bank
May 21 to ALP
Aug 6 to AP encl
Dec 5 fr ALP
Dec 9 fr ALP
1947 Feb 26 to ALP
1948 Aug 4 to AP
1950 Apr 16 to AP
Jun 1 fr AP
1967 Mar 22 to Jacques V Sichel
WWP
1945 Apr 28 to AP encl
May 2 to AP
May 4 to AP
May 8 to AP
May 9 fr AP
May 10 fr AP
May 11 to AP
May 12 to AP encl
May 17 to AP
May 18 to AP
May 23 to Laura E W Kendall
May 24 to Dennis P Myers
May 28 to AP
Jun 1 fr CLB
1946 Apr 1 to AP encls
Apr 18 to Alice M Wright
May 4 to AP
Jun 27 to AP
Aug 21 to AP encls
Aug 27 to AP encls

GOODE, Edith J (Cont.)
1946 Aug 31 fr AP
Sep 14 to AP encl
Sep 21 to AP
Sep 24 fr OB

GOODRICH, Annie W
Dean, Yale School of Nursing
1924 May 21 to Miss Perkins
May 31 fr MV
1929 Nov 16 to Mary M Wellborn
1943 Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 20 to AP

GORDEN, Spencer
Atty, NWP "Insurgents"
1947 Mar 25 to OBL(c.)
Dec 5 to Judge James M Proctor(c.)
1948 Jan 13 to Justice Edward M Curran(c.)

GORDON, Kate M
Pres, Southern States Woman Suffrage Conf
1914 Mar 12 fr OHPB(I:A)
Mar 20 to OHPB(I:A)(2)
Apr 6 to OHPB(I:A)(2)
Nov 16 fr OHPB(I:A)

GORP, Albert
USS, Tenn
1967 Apr 21 to EGM

GRABINSKA, Wanda
World Council, WWP
WWP
1942 *Feb to AP*
Oct to AP
Nov 3 fr AP
1947 Oct 11 to AP
Oct 16 fr OB

GRACE, Lucille May
Gubernatorial Cand, La
1951 Aug 2 to MP

GRAHAM, Frank
USS, NC
1950 Jan 24 to EGM

GRAHAM, Katharine
Publisher, Washington Post Co
1970 Jun 19 fr CNB
Jul 6 to CNB

GRAHAM, Mary
Membership Chrmn, Wis Br
Legislation Chrmn, Wis Fed of BPWC
1944 Apr 22 to GWB
Apr 27 fr GWB
Jun 15 to GWB
Jun 21 fr GWB
Jul 6 to GWB encl
1948 Apr 21 to Dorothy M Spinks
Jun 14 to MEG encl
1949 Feb 26 to ALP encls

GRAHAM, Richard A
Comm Equal Employment Opportunity Comm
1964 Dec 1 to Ruth Gage-Colby encl

GRAM, Betty
See
SWING, Betty Gram

GRANGER, Dorothy Shipley
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Md Br
Chrmn, St Joan Society
1941 Nov 29 to CLB
1942 Feb 4 to CLB
May 3 to CLB
1943 Mar 17 to AP
May 9 to "Lady"
May 14 fr CLB
Aug 20 to AP encl
Nov 23 fl
Nov 30 to CLB
Dec 1 fl
Dec 2 to CLB
Dec 15 to CLB
Dec 29 fr CLB
1944 Jan 11 to CLB
Feb 18 to CLB
Jun 9 to CLB
Jul 17 to Thomas D'Alesandro(c.)
Jul 25 to AP
Sep 29 fr CLB
1945 Jan 11 fr CLB
Feb 2 to CLB
Mar 20 to CLB
May 14 to CLB
Dec 8 to ALP encl
1946 Jan 25 to CLB
Jan 26 fr CLB
Feb 11 to CLB
Mar 19 to CLB
May 11 to CLB
May 29 fr CLB
Jun 4 to CLB
Nov 1 to CLB
Nov 4 fr CLB

GRANITSCH, Helene
World Council, WWP
Pres, Woman's Party, Austria
Exec Comm, ERI
1938 Jul 26 to AP(c.)
Aug 16 fr AP(c.)
Oct 18 to AP(c.)
1939 Jan 3 to AP(c.)
1944 Oct 20 to AP
WWP
1938 Sep 29 to ACR(c.)
1939 Feb 20 to AP encl
Feb 22 to ACR encl
Jul 15 to ACR
1942 Jan 17 to AP(c.)
Jan 19 to ACR encls
1943 Apr 28 to Maria Heldring Bye
May 7 fr MAM encl

GRANITSCH, Helene (Cont.)
1943 Jun 14 to AP
Jul 21 to AP
Aug 30 to AP
Sep 4 fr CLB
1944 Feb 5 to AP
Nov 2 to Lucy Branham
Nov 4 fr Lucy Branham
1945 *Feb 4 to AP*
Jun 17 to AP
Sep 12 to AP
1946 *Jan 4 to AP*
1951 Jan 15 fr AP
Jan 26 to AP
Feb 9 fr AP
Feb 16 to AP
Apr 10 to AP
Sep 13 fr AP
1953 Feb 17 fr LBL
Mar 25 fr LBL
See
CARDIFF, Ira D

GRANT, Jane
Member NWP
Secy, Lucy Stone League
1923 Feb 2 to AP
Feb 7 fr AP
1944 Feb 7 to AP
1945 Apr 1 to Elizabeth Forbes
1947 Mar 6 to Miriam Y Holden(c.)
1960 Jun 30 to EGM encl
Jul to EGM
Aug 18 to EGM encls
Aug 25 to EGM encls
1963 Nov 21 to EGM

GRAVES, Rowena Dashwood
Colo Sprgs, Colo
1926 Nov 10 to AP
Nov 24 to AP encl
Nov 24 fr AP
1929 Feb 8 to MV

GRAY, Susan H B
Treasurer, Colo Br
Acting Chrmn, Colo Br
1924 Aug 27 to CES
1928 Apr 23 to MV
May 3 fr MV
Oct 11 to MV encl
1929 Jan 7 to MV encl
Nov 30 fr EW
1930 Feb 19 to MV
Sep 29 fr ML

GRAYSON, Joan
Natl Organizer
1922 Jun 8 to AP
Jun 10 fr EMH
Jun 11 to EMH
Aug 18 to EMH

GREATHOUSE, Rebekah Scandrett
Natl Council
Chrmn, Lawyer's Council
1933 Sep 30 to FBH
Dec 16 to EHH

GREATHOUSE, Rebekah Scandrett (Cont.)
1934 Jan 23 to SP
1935 Aug 24 5o AP
Nov 25 to JNS
1936 Mar 25 to MP
Apr 8 to AP
1941 Jun 4 to CLB encl
1942 May to CLB

GREEN, Dwight H
Govr, Ill
1944 Sep 30 to GWB
Nov 11 to Gertrude Robbins

GREEN, Edith
USHR, Ore
Member, Pres Comm on the Status of Women
1962 Aug 11 to EGM
1963 Jan 10 fr EGM

GREEN, Elizabeth
Editor, Pacific Affairs
1931 Jul 1 to ML

GREEN, Rena Maverick
San Antonio, Texas
1920 Mar 17 fr AP

GREEN, William
Pres, Amer Fed of Labor
1938 Feb 1 to Sen Henry Ashurst
1946 Mar 11 fl

GREEN, William J, Jr.
USHR, Pa
1960 Dec 14 fr EGM
1963 Feb 1 fr EGM

GREENBIE, Marjorie Barstow
St Chrmn, Me
1950 May 15 to ALP
May 29 fr AP
May 30 fr AP
Jun 16 to AP
Jun 21 to AP
Jun 22 fr AP

GREENE, Mrs. A M
St Chrmn, NM Br
1935 Nov to CSW

GREENEWALT, Mary H
Philadelphia, Pa
1920 Dec 13 to EW
Dec 20 fr EW
1921 Jan 21 fr EW
Jan 21 to AP

GREINER, Gladys Houston
Natl Treasurer
1946 Nov 14 to Dr. Margaret Sebree(c.)

GRICE, Mary V
Philadelphia, Pa
1922 Jan 16 fr AP
Feb 6 to ALP encl
Feb 10 fr AP
Mar 3 fr AS Buell encl
Mar 9 fr AP

GRIFFIN, Edward G
Deputy Atty General, NY
1922 Aug 7 to Eunice D Brannan encls

GRIFFITHS, Jennie Scott
Secy-Treasurer, Calif Br
1944 Nov 9 to AP
1945 Mar 22 to AP
1946 Feb 16 to ALP
1947 Oct 23 fr OB

GRIFFITHS, Martha W
USHR, Mich
1955 Jun 30 to Dr. Marie H Timpona
1964 Jan 20 fr EGM(c.)
1965 Feb 2 fr EGM
Feb 5 to EGM
1970 11 to AP
Aug 12 to AP

GRIGGS, Sutton E
Author
Pres, Natl Public Welfare League
1921 Mar 7 to SW

GRISWOLD, Mabel E
Natl Secy
St Chrmn, Wis Br
1946 Dec 6 to ALP
1947 Jan 22 to DS
Feb 3 to LRW
Mar 31 to ESR
Apr 8 to LB(c.)
Apr 10 to Mary E Downey(c.)
Apr 13 to ALP
Apr 14 fr Mary E Downey
Apr 16 to ALP
Apr 17 fr Mary D McCain
Apr 18 fr Elsie M Graff
Apr 18 to AP
Apr 23 to AP
May 7 to CSW
May 13 to LRW
May 28 to AP encl
May 30 to AHW
Jun 5 to OB
Jun 18 fr AP
Jul 19 to JNS(c.)
Aug 16 fr AP
Aug 22 fr AP
Aug 24 to AP
Aug 25 to ALP
Sep 11 to AP
Sep 13 fr AP
Sep 16 to ALP
Sep 17 fr Christabel F Dodge encls
Oct 16 to ALP
Nov 22 to AP
Dec 5 to ALP
Dec 15 to OB
Dec 17 to AP
1948 Jan 7 to OB encl
Jan 21 to ALP
Mar 4 to ALP
Mar 31 to AP & ALP
Apr 23 fr AP
May 21 to CSW
May 21 to MCK
May 24 to LRW

GRISWOLD, Mabel E
1948 May 27 to HHW
Jun 26 to EGM
Jul 10 to LRW
Jul 15 fr Thalia S Woods
Jul 17 to CSW
Aug 15 to EEM
Sep 8 to EGM
Sep 12 to AP
Sep 30 to AP
Oct 20 to AP
Dec 18 to CSW
1949 Feb 8 to AP
Feb 8 to DGO
Apr 19 to AEW
Jun 18 to AP
Jul 25 to AEW
Aug 5 to AEW
1950 Apr 23 to AP
May 28 fr AP
Jun 6 to AP
1951 Jan 1 to AEW
Jan 18 to AEW
1952 Feb 18 to EEM
Jun 10 to EEM encl.
Oct 1 fr AP(c.)
1953 Sep 15 to FAA
Nov 25 fr C C O'Day(c.)
Dec 31 to AP
1954 Jan 23 to AP
Feb 27 to AP
Jun 7 fr AP
Jun 9 to AP
Jun 16 fr AP
Jun fr AP
Aug 15 to AP
Aug 17 to Anne Carter
Aug 18 to AP
Aug 25 to AP
Aug 30 to AP
Sep 1 fr AP
Sep 2 fr AP
Sep 16 to Anne Carter
Sep 20 to AP
Sep 22 to AP
Sep 22 fr AP
Oct 1 fr AP
Oct 8 to AP
Oct 11 to AP
Oct 16 to AP
Oct 18 fr AP
Oct 31 to AP
Nov 2 to AP
Nov 17 fr AP
Nov 22 fr AP
Nov 24 fr AP
Dec 5 to AP
Dec 26 fr AP

WWP
1950 Oct 11 to AP
Dec 5 fr AP
1951 Mar 13 to AP
Mar 23 to AP encl
Apr 3 fr AP
1952 Mar 25 fr AP
Apr 10 to AP
Apr 17 fr AP
Nov 18 fr AP
Nov 23 to AP encl
Dec 7 fr AP
Dec 9 to Esther B McLaughlin

GRISWOLD, Mabel E
1952 Dec 12 fr AP
Dec 14 to AP
Dec 27 to AP
1953 Apr 16 fr AP
Apr 17 fr AP
Apr 22 to AP
May 18 to AP encl
May 22 to MEG
May 27 to AP encl

GROGAN, Sara P
Natl Council
Chrmn, District of Columbia Br
1922 Feb 9 fr ALP
Feb 21 to AP
Aug 19 fl encls
Aug 24 to AP
Sep 8 to Lavinia Egan
Sep 26 to Edith B Newman
Oct 2 to Edith B Newman

GROVES, Ernest R
Dir, Institute for Research
in Social Sciences,
U of NC
1943 Jul 27 to AKW

GUFFEY, Joseph F
USS, Pa
1943 May 19 to Margaret T
Lynch(c.)
1944 Jul 4 fr EGM
1945 Jun 5 fr Anna L Strauss,
et al.
Jun 13 to Mrs. Thos
McAllister(c.)
Nov 16 fr Salley Rubinstein
1946 Apr 25 fr Judge Dorothy
Kenyon(c.)
May 13 to Judge Dorothy
Kenyon(c.)
Aug 15 to Genevieve M Fuller

GUIGNET, Loretta E
Paris, France
1929 May 15 to OHPB
Jul 12 fr JFN Caruso
Aug 13 fr EW
Sep 17 to EW
1930 Feb 10 fr EW

GUYER, U S
USHR, Kan
1942 Dec 2 to Rep. Edith N
Rogers(c.)

GWYNNE, John W
USHR, Iowa
1943 Oct 21 fr Mrs. R E Hayden
Oct 26 to Mrs. R E Hayden(c.)

HADLEY, Mrs. Lucia Hanna
Natl Council
Chrmn, District of Columbia Br
1934 Dec 17 to FBH encl
1938 *Feb 23 to AP*
Mar 28 to AP
Sep 7 to NWP
Sep to NWP
1949 Jun 8 fr Elizabeth A Judge
WWP
1947 Oct 24 to Helene Hansen

HAGAN, Sarah
San Francisco Labor Council
1922 Jan 26 fr MY

HAGEN, Harlan
USHR, Calif
1954 Jan 12 to LRW

HALE, Frederick
USS, Me
1921 Aug 19 to Agnes Morey

HALE, Robert
USHR, Me
1956 Jun 4 to Ethel M
Johnson(c.)

HALE, Ruth
Journalist
Chrmn, Journalists Council
1922 May 11 to ALP
1925 Apr 22 fr BSM
Apr 25 to BSM
1927 Apr 2 to BSM
1930 Nov 26 to BSM
Dec 4 to BSM
Dec 23 fr BSM

HALE, Susan Buell
Woman's City Club
Washington, DC
1920 Oct 5 to AP encl
Oct 12 fr AP

HALLECK, Charles A
USHR, Ind
1944 Jan 13 to MCK
1950 *Mar 4 to MCK*
1954 Jun 29 fr MCK
1956 Feb 24 fr Mary F Anderson

HALLINAN, Hazel Hunkins
Hon Secy, Six Point Group
WWP
1952 Feb 20 to AP
Feb 27 fr AP
Mar 9 to AP
Mar 18 fr AP
May 14 to Dr. Mary S Crawford
Nov 17 fr LBL
1954 *Mar 15 to AP*

HALSEY, Mrs. George
See
HALSEY, Jane

HALSEY, Jane
Vice-Pres, Md Bd
1940 Jun 1 to CLB
Jun to CLB
1941 Feb 18 to DGO

HAMILTON, Alice
Prof, Harvard School of
Public Health
1922 Sep 27 to Dr. M O'Malley
Dec 15 fr Isabelle K Gill
Dec 21 to Isabelle K Gill
1926 May 7 to AP encl
Jun 18 fr EW
Jul 2 to EW
1961 May 3 to AP

HAMILTON, John
Chrmn, Repub Natl Comm
1940 Apr 22 fr AKW

HAMILTON, Lee H
USHR, Ind
1971 Feb 10 to MCK

HAMILTON, S H
Greenville, Mich
1922 Apr 10 to AP encl

HAMLIN, Mary Gates
Harrison, Ark
1922 Mar 6 to NWP
Apr 17 to Eunice D Brannon
Jun 24 to NWP
Jul 3 fr AP

HAMMITT, Jane G
Home Economist,
Wilmington, Dela
1923 May 16 to AP
Dec 7 to EHH

HAMPSHIRE, Margaret
Corres Secy, Mich Br
1940 Apr 29 to CLB encl

HAMPTON, Ruth
Asst Dir Div of Territories &
Island Possessions
US Dept of Interior
1936 Nov 25 to RSG encl
Dec 3 fr AKW

HANCOCK, Clarence E
USHR, NY
1937 Mar fr Anne H Whittic
1943 Nov 22 to Anne H Whittic(c.)
Dec 3 fr Anne H Whittic

HANCOCK, John M
White House Asst
1943 Sep 24 fr ESC

HANLON, Mary Dennen
Writer, Century Magazine
1924 Feb 19 to AP

HANNA, Wm W
Atty, New York City
1924 Oct 23 to AP

HANNEGAN, Robert E
Chrmn, Demo Natl Comm
1946 May 5 fr EGM

HANSEN, Helene
Vice-Chrmn, WWP
World Council
WWP
1951 Feb 21 to AP
Sep 5 fr AP
Nov 27 to AP
Nov 29 fr AP
Dec 9 to AP
1952 Feb 2 to AP encl

HANSEN, Julia B
USHR, Wash
1968 Sep 24 fr EGM & AP

HANSEN, Mrs. W H
St Chrmn, Ky Br
1946 Aug 30 fr CLB

HARDING, Warren G
US President
USS, Ohio
1920 Jul 29 fr Winifred Jones
Aug 18 fr EW
1921 Jan 18 fr Harriet W R Strong
Feb 24 fr R J Caldwell
Dec 15 fr NWP
1922 May 20 to Mrs John G Battelle

HARPER, Ida Husted
Author
Chrmn, Leslie Woman Suffrace Comm
1914 Feb 6 to OHPB(I:A)
1920 Dec 28 to Mrs. A Ramsay
1921 Feb 14 to Mrs. A Ramsay
Mar 21 to AP
Mar 22 fr AP
Jul 19 to EMH
Jul 25 fr EMH
Jul 28 to AP
Aug 8 fr Lavinia Egan
Dec 28 to AP
1922 Jan 7 fr AP
Mar 16 to AP
Mar 20 fr Eunice D Brannan

HARRIMAN, Vivian
Membership Secy
Calif Business Women's Legis Council
1933 May 26 to RT

HARRIMAN, W Averell
Govr, NY
US Ambassador to USSR
1952 Jun 6 to EEM

HARRINGTON, Katherine
Secy Intl Brotherhood of Bookbinders
1933 May 1 to MY encl
Jun 26 fr ALP
Jun 29 to ALP encl
Jun 30 fr ALP

HARRIS, Lucy Jones
Morganifeld, Ky
1941 Mar 12 to AKW

HARRISON, Ella
Chrmn Repub Woman's Comm
Jasper Cty, Mo
1922 Feb 19 to EMH
Aug 5 to Eunice D Brannan
Aug 18 to Eunice D Brannan encl
Sep 17 to Eunice D Brannan
1923 May 8 to EW

HARRISON, Pat
USS, Miss
1922 Feb 18 to ALP encl

HARRISON, William Henry
USHR, Wyom
1954 *Jan 20 to Norma A Lindsay(c.)*
Jan 22 to Lizabeth Wiley
Feb 22 to Lizabeth Wiley(c.)
Mar 4 fr AP

HART, George I
Secy, Va Repub Comm
1919 Aug 6 fr ALP

HART, Philip A
USS, Mich
1960 May 12 to Dr. Marie Timpona
Jun 30 to EGM
1964 Feb 24 to Elsie Gilmore

HARTER, Dow W.
USHR, Ohio
1941 May 1 fr Margaret C Moss

HARTER, J Francis
USHR, NY
1939 Dec 28 to HHW

HARTKE, Vance
USS, Ind
1957 Dec 11 to MCK
1958 Oct 25 to Mary C Wedel
1964 Mar 19 to MCK
Jun 24 to MCK
1971 Apr 6 fl

HARVEY, Paul
Radio News Commentator
1945 Feb 16 to CLB encls

HASTIE, William H
Dean, Howard Law School
1945 Oct 29 to AP

HATCH, Carl A
USS, NM
1938 Mar 19 fr ALP
1941 *Oct 31 fr AKW encl*
1945 Mar 24 fr Phoebe Munnecke(c.)
May 29 fr NSB
Jun 13 to EGM(c.)
Sep 26 fr ESC
Sep 26 fr Rabbi Jacob S Raisin
Sep 28 fr Beverly E Boyd
1948 Jun 10 to EGM

HATFIELD, Henry D
USS, W Va
1932 May 16 fr AKW

HAVEMEYER, Mrs. H O
New York City
1921 Dec 10 fr DL

HAVENS, Kate C
Miami, Fla
1922 Nov 6 to Lavinia Dock encls
Nov 29 to AP
Dec 4 fr AP encl

HAWKINS, Augustus F
USHR, Calif
1963 Dec 12 to MRL
1966 Feb 18 fr Bertha Slaughter
Mar 4 to Bertha Slaughter encl

HAWKINS, Roma N
Exec Secy, Mass Br
1931 Feb 6 to BSM
May 4 fr BSM

HAYDEN, Carl
USS, Ariz
1945 Mar 29 to Francis W Munds(c.)
1948 May 6 fr Mrs. Ralph A Young encls
1950 Dec 9 to Fannie Ackley
1957 Mar 18 to Reba Peck
1958 May 2 to HHW
Jun 24 fr AP
1959 *Aug 22 fr Margaret C Moss*
1960 Feb 29 fr EGM
Oct 20 fr EGM
1961 Jul 14 to EGM
Aug 31 fr EGM
1963 Oct 17 to AP encls
Oct 30 fr AP
Nov 8 to AP(c.)
1964 Mar 18 to EGM

HAYDEN, Dr. Gillette
2nd Vice-Chrmn
St Chrmn, Ohio Br
1920 Mar 9 to DL
Mar 11 to DL
Apr 12 to Anne C Neely
Apr 26 to AP
Jul 3 fr AP
Jul 12 fr AP
Jul 13 fr AP
1921 Jan 11 to AP
Aug 2 fr AP
1922 Dec 28 to EW
1923 Feb 5 to EW
Mar 2 to AP
Mar 12 to AP
Mar 24 to AP encl
Apr 9 to AP
Apr 26 fr AP
May 23 to AP
1924 Aug 5 fr AP
1926 Jan 12 to AP
1928 Dec 14 to EW

HAYDEN, M Lucretia
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Iowa Br
1944 Feb 29 to OB
Mar 3 fr OB
Mar 11 to AP
Apr 23 to AP encl
Aug 25 to FAA encl
Sep 11 to AP encl
Sep 13 fr GWB
1945 Mar 12 fr AP
Mar 19 fr AP
May 29 fr DGO
1946 Oct 14 fr ALP
1947 Jul 16 to AP(c.)
Oct 4 fr AP

HAYES, Alfred
Atty, New York City
1931 Mar 11 to BSM
Mar 14 fr BSM

HAYES, Helen
Actress
1944 Jul 11 to Eleanor Roosevelt(c.)

HAYES, Peggy A
Resolutions Chrmn
Natl Assn of Railway Business Women
1967 May 19 to AP

HAYS, Arthur Garfield
Dir, ACLU
1923 Feb 26 to DS(c.)

HAYS, Brooks
USHR, Ark
1954 Jul 7 to Norma Lindsay(c.)

HAYS, Mrs. Glenn G
Natl Pres, WCTU
1956 Aug 17 fr AP
Sep 24 fr Nina B H Avery
1957 Sep 14 fr AP(c.)
1958 Aug 23 fr AP

HAYS, Wayne L
USHR, Ohio
1952 Feb 7 to AEW

HEACOCK, Grace H
Secy
WWP
1951 Sep 27 to AP

HEARD, Mrs. Dwight B
Phoenix, Ariz
1922 Apr 1 fr ALP
Apr 7 to ALP

HEARST, William Randolph
Newspaper Publisher
1943 Dec 2 fr FBH
WWP
1947 Jun 2 fr AP
Jun fr AP

HELVEY, Frank E
Mgr, Helvey News Bureau
Lincoln, Neb
1922 Nov 10 to AP

HENDERSON, David H
USHR, NC
1965 Sep 22 to Laura Roberts

HENDERSON, Ruth King
35th District Chrmn, NY Br
1922 Aug 24 to Eunice D Brannan
Oct 2 to Isabelle K Gill
Oct 2 to AP

HENDERSON, Mrs. W B
Boston, Mass
1920 Apr 3 fr ALP

HENDRICKS, Nordine
Williamston, Mass
1926 Sep 20 to OHPB

HENDRICKSON, Dr. Dora
Membership Chrmn, Ill Br
1923 Jun 11 to ALP
Jun 13 fr AP
1933 Jun 26 to EHH
Jul 18 fr ALP
1934 Jan 27 to ALP
Feb 1 fr ALP
Feb 2 to ALP
Feb 20 fr ALP
Feb 23 fr ALP
Dec 27 to ALP encls
1935 Jul 11 to ALP
Aug 17 fr ALP
1939 Apr 24 fr CLB
May 5 to CLB
1940 Jan 29 to CLB
Feb 23 fr CLB
Apr 24 fr CLB
May 22 fr CLB
Jun 30 to CLB

HENKLE, Alice
Cherokee Lodge
Coronada, Calif
1927 May 2 fr MV

HENRY, Alice
Journalist
Chrmn, Education Dept, WTUL
1920 Oct 11 to SW
Oct 17 fr AP
Dec 10 to Margaret C Jones
Dec 27 fr Margaret C Jones
1922 Jan 26 fr EMH
Jul 26 to AP encl
1932 Apr 11 to BSM
May 26 fr BSM

HENRY, Mrs. Loren L
Grand Rapids, Mich
1926 Jan 16 to AP encls

HEPBURN, Katherine Houghton
Natl Exec Comm
Pres, Conn Woman Suffrage Assn
1914 Aug 11 to OHPB(I:A)

HERGERT, Lillian V
Luna Pier, Mich
1966 Jun 20 to E W Lampson(c.)
Aug 15 fr Kenneth F Holbert
Aug 30 fr Kenneth F Holbert
1967 Jan 5 to AP encls
1969 Mar 27 fr Robert L Randolph encls
May 15 fr Sara G Shriner encl

HERGERT, Lillian V (Cont.)
1969 Jun 6 fr Robert W Goette encls
Jun 9 to E B Powell
Jun 20 to A P encl
Jul 14 to Robert L Randolph
Jul fr Caruthers G Berger encls
Aug 22 Complaint form

HERR, Ruth
Dayton, Ohio
1932 Sep 23 fr RT
Sep to RT

HERTER, Christian A
US Secy of State
USHR, Mass
1950 Feb 28 to Pearl M Sayre

HIBBEN, Dr. John Grier
Pres, Princeton University
1931 Jan 20 fr AKW
Jan 22 to AKW

HICKENLOOPER, Bourke B
Gour, Iowa
1944 Mar 17 to M Lucretia Hayden
Jun 14 to Lucy J Dickinson(c.)

HICKEY, Margaret A
Pres, NFBPWC
1944 Nov 13 to AP
1945 Mar 10 to AP encl

HIGGINS, H H
Prof, U of Wyoming
1923 Dec 12 to MV
Dec 24 fr MV

HILL, Elsie M
Natl Chrmn
1919 Dec 24 to AP
1920 Feb 25 to AP
Mar 8 to AP
1921 Jan 1 fr AP
Apr 10 to HSB
Apr 29 to HSB
Jun 2 to CES
Jun 9 fr AP(2)
Jul 31 fr AP
Aug 2 fr AP(4)
Aug 25 to Mrs. John D Wilkinson
Sep 2 to GL
Oct 13 fr AP
Oct 20 fr E J Northrup
Oct 21 to OHPB
Oct 21 to Lavinia Egan
Oct 22 to AP
Oct 28 to AP
Nov 13 fr AP
Nov 14 to AP
Nov 17 to AP
Nov 26 fr AP
Nov 30 to AP

HILL, Elsie M (Cont.)
1921 Nov to AP
1922 Jan 14 to AP
Jan 27 to DGO
Feb 28 fr AP(2)
Feb to AP(2)
Mar 6 fr T C Beigla
Apr 24 fr AP
Apr to AP(2)
Jul 10 fr AP
1924 Mar 11 to KF
1926 Jan 21 to MV
Mar 18 to Mary G Fendall
1927 Mar 6 to MV
1932 Jan 15 to MP
Jan 18 to SP
Jan 20 to RT
Jan 29 to GL
Feb 1 to MS
Mar 7 to JNS
Sep 22 to NWP
1933 Mar 27 to ML
Jul 29 to ALP
Oct 21 to FBH
1934 Jan 29 to MP
1936 Dec 1 to CSW
1937 Aug 5 to EAA
1944 Apr 13 to AP
Apr 19 to AP
1945 Jul 12 to ALP
1946 Dec 26 to Dr. Margaret Sebree(c.)
1947 Feb to AP
Jun 8 to AP
Jun 10 fr AP encl
Jul 25 fr AP
Jul 28 to AP
Aug 9 fr AP(2)
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug to AP
1950 Jan 18 to AEW
Jul 5 fr Helen Levecki
Jul 29 to AP(c.)
Aug 2 fr AP
1951 Jan 11 to AEW
May 27 to DGO
Aug 8 to AP encl
Aug 19 fr AP
Sep 5 fr AP
Oct 2 to EEM
1952 *Dec 2 to EEM(c.)*
1958 *Oct 8 fr Clare B Williams*
1960 Jun 25 fr Babette Rasohoff
1965 *Jul 2 fr Patrick E Gorman*
WWP
1949 *Jan 15 fr AP*
1951 Jan 7 to AP
Jan 16 to AP
Jan 29 to AP
Feb 19 to AP
Feb 25 to AP encl
Apr 27 fr AP
May 14 to AP encl
May 16 fr AP
Jun 21 to AP
Oct 9 to AP
Oct 17 to AP
Nov 22 to AP
1952 Jan 1 to AP
Jan 8 to AP encl
Feb 18 to AP
Apr 2 to AP

HILL, Lister
USS, Ala
1958 Feb 3 to Mr. & Mrs. W F Laraway
1960 Jun 16 to EGM
1963 Feb 9 to EGM

HILLES, Florence Bayard
Natl Chrmn
1920 Mar 8 to C Dupont
1921 Dec 13 fr R H Richards
Dec 16 fr H Ridgely
1923 Feb 16 to AP
Mar 14 to AP
1924 Jul 15 fr AP
Jul 16 fr G H Hallett, Jr
1926 Feb 7 to ALP
May 6 to Mary G Fendall
Jun 24 fr AP
Jun 26 to AP
Jun 28 fr AP
Jul 2 to AP
Aug 4 fr AP
Sep 26 to AP
Sep 30 fr AP
Oct 21 to AP
1928 Aug to MV
Sep 12 to MV
Oct 21 to EHH
Oct 31 to MV
1929 Jan 21 to MV
Feb 16 to MV
Feb 19 to MV
Feb 19 to BSM(c.)
Mar 1 fr R H Richards (extract-Mar 9 to MV)
Oct 26 to OHPB
1930 Oct 20 to Dr R L Kelley
Nov 15 to ML
Nov 16 to ML
1931 May 3 to ML
Aug 20 to ML
1932 May 11 to ML
May 27 to ML
1933 Jan 20 to ALP encl
Jan 23 to AP
Feb 4 to EAA
Feb 20 to AP
Mar 3 to JNS
Apr 11 to AP encl
Apr to North Amer Newspaper Alliance
May 17 to JNS
Jun 28 to ALP
Jul 17 to ALP
Jul 19 to ALP
Nov 2 fr AP encl
Nov 14 to ALP
Dec 8 to ALP
1934 Mar 16 fr AP
Mar 19 fr AP
Mar 28 fr AP
Mar fr AP
Apr 1 fr AP
Apr 14 fr AP
Jul 28 fr AP
Aug 15 fr AP
Aug 20 fr AP
Aug 28 fr AP
Sep 28 to ALP
Oct 27 fr AP encl

HILLES, Florence Bayard (Cont.)
1934 Oct to AP
Nov 23 fr Bessie I Koehl
Dec 5 to EHH
Dec 10 fr AP encl
Dec 17 to BSM
1935 Jan 5 to EHH encl
Jan 11 to ALP encls
Jan 11 to EHH
Jan 16 to EHH
Jan 19 fr AP
Feb 27 fr AP
Mar 6 to EHH
Mar 9 to Postmaster, Baltimore
Mar 16 to EHH
Mar 20 fr AP
Mar 22 fr AP encl
Mar 23 to AKW
Mar 24 to AP
Mar to EHH
Oct 5 to HRB
Oct 23 to HHW
Dec 8 to HHW
1936 Feb 18 fr AP
Feb 22 to BGS
Feb to BGS
Mar 8 to BGS
Mar 10 to BGS
Mar 13 to BGS
Mar 19 fr AP
Apr 8 to BGS
Dec 9 to EHH
Dec 15 to HHW
1937 Feb 21 to SP
Jun 27 to HHW
Jul 3 to EAA
Aug 3 to HHW
Aug 13 to HHW
Sep 7 to HHW
Oct 6 to Mrs. G Putnam
Oct 29 fr Mrs. G Putnam
Dec 4 to HHW
Dec 24 to AL
1938 Jan 18 to HHW
Jan 20 to SP
Feb 17 to HHW
Apr 8 to HHW
May 5 to HHW
Jun 9 fr AP
Sep 10 to HHW
Nov 29 to HHW
Dec 2 to HHW
1939 Feb 6 to HHW
Feb 26 to DS(c.)
Apr 2 fr AP
Apr 5 to HHW
Jul 16 to CLB
Oct 17 to HHW encl
Oct 24 fr AP
Oct 26 to HHW
Oct to HHW
1940 Apr 16 to HHW
May 23 to HHW
May 30 fr Dr. Stiassny
Jun 13 fr AP encl
Jun 27 to CLB
Jul 13 to CLB
Sep 30 to HHW
Sep to HHW
1941 Feb 18 to CLB
Apr 30 to CLB encl

HILLES, Florence Bayard (Cont.)
1941 Jul 24 to CLB
Aug 4 to CLB encl
1942 May 1 to CLB
May 16 to CLB encl
Jun 13 to DGO
Jul 12 to CLB
Sep 9 to CLB
Sep 22 to CLB
Sep to CLB
Oct 24 fr Philip A Traynor, Inc
Nov 1 to CLB encls
Dec 4 to AP
Dec 5 fr AP
Dec 7 to AP
Dec 24 to AP
1943 Jan 24 to AP
Feb 25 to DGO
Mar 13 to AP
Mar 20 to AP
Jul 28 to DGO
Sep 22 to AP
Oct 6 to AP
1944 Jan 1 to AP
Mar 14 to DGO
1945 May 11 to CLB
May 12 fr AP
1946 Jun 8 to CLB encl
Dec 11 to CSW
1949 May 8 to AEW
Jun 29 to AEW encl
1950 *Aug to AEW*

HILLMAN, Sidney
Founder, CIO
Chrmn, Natl Citizens Pol Action Comm
1944 Sep 18 fr EGM
1954 Dec 7 fr Anna M Kross(c.)

HILLS, Janet
St Organizer, Ohio Br
1924 May 25 to AP
May 27 fr AP
Jul 7 to AP encl
Dec 30 fr EW
1925 Jan 14 to EW
Feb 1 to BSM
Feb 23 to BSM

HINE, Elizabeth M
Albany Cty Chrmn, NY Br
1945 May 8 to AEW(c.)
Sep 14 to AKW(c.)
Oct 23 to CLB encls
1946 Mar 30 to CLB
Apr 9 fr CLB
1947 Jun 18 to DGO
Jul 27 fr ALP
1948 Jan 27 to ALP
Feb 11 to ALP
1949 Oct 12 to AEW

HINES, Walker D
Chrmn, Cotton-Textile Industries, Inc
1930 Oct 20 to AKW

HOAGLAND, Merica E
Secy, NFBPWC
1926 May 19 to AP
May 26 fr EW
Jun 1 fr EW
Jun 5 to EW encl
Jun 9 fr AP
Jun 15 to AP
Jul 23 to AP encls
Aug 6 to AP encls
1927 Jun 29 to MV encls

HOBBS, Sam
USHR, Ala
1943 Mar 22 to C Wilson
Jun 21 to BSM(c.)

HOCHFELDER, Dr. Anna W
Pres, Amer Alliance of Civil Service Women
1934 Oct 1 to ALP encl

HOCHSTEIN, Irma
Legis Reference Bureau, Wis Free Library Comm
1921 Sep 21 to AP encls
Oct 8 fr AP
1922 Sep 16 to Eunice D Brannan

HOFFSTEAD, Willmette
Secy, Amer Red Cross
Des Moines, Iowa
1923 Mar 26 to ALP encl

HOLDEN, Mrs. Arthur C
See
HOLDEN, Miriam Y

HOLDEN, Miriam Y
Natl Council
1943 Oct 23 to ALP
Nov 4 to AP
1944 Jan 9 to AP encls
Mar 3 to AP encl
Mar 5 to AP
Mar 12 to AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Mar 20 to AP
Mar 29 to AP
Apr 4 to AP
1945 Jan 28 to AP encl
Feb 15 to AP encl
Feb 19 to AP encl
Mar 22 to CLB
1946 Nov 22 to Dr. Margaret Sebree(c.)
Dec 29 to Gertrude L Crocker(c.)
Dec 29 to AKW
Dec 29 to Jeannette Marks(c.)
Dec 30 fr ALP
1947 Feb 7 to JNS(c.)
Mar 2 to OBL
Mar 12 to ALP
Apr 6 to OBL
Apr 15 to OBL
Apr 17 to OBL
May 1 to OBL
Jul 7 to ALP

HOLDEN, Miriam Y (Cont.)
1949 May 2 to MEG
May 17 to AEW
1958 Apr 21 to AP encl
Apr 30 to AP
May 3 fr AP
Sep 18 fr AP
1959 *Oct 22 to AP*
Oct 24 to AP
1960 Feb 2 fr Eleanor French(c.)
1963 Feb 16 to ALP encls
Nov 15 fr AP
Nov 30 fr AP
1964 Mar 14 to EGM
Apr 8 to AP encls
Apr 11 to AP encls
1965 Oct 16 to AP

HOLLAND, Spessard L
Govr, Fla
USS, Fla
1944 Feb 16 to EEM
1950 Apr 12 to EEM
1953 Feb 17 to EEM
1955 *Jul 27 to Anna K McLeod*
1957 Nov 20 to George Peck(c.)
1960 Jun 27 to Mrs. Frank J Conway
1961 Jul 13 to EGM
1967 Apr 20 to EGM

HOLT, Joe
USHR, Calif
1957 Jan 30 to Ella V Allen

HOOKER, Mrs. Donald R
See
HOOKER, Edith Houghton

HOOKER, Edith Houghton
Natl Chrmn
Editor, Equal Rights
1922 Jan 12 to AP
1923 Oct 15 fr AP
Oct 18 to AP
1927 Mar 1 to MV encl
Apr 12 to MV
1929 Nov 3 to FBH
1930 Oct 21 to ML
1931 Jun 5 to ML
Dec 1 to BSM
1932 Mar 29 fr AP(c.)
Apr 28 to ML(2)
Jun 7 to ML
Nov 8 to BSM
Nov 8 to MY
Dec 15 to BSM
1933 Jan 12 to RT
Jan 14 fr E A Shaw
Mar 9 to AP encl
Mar 10 to EAA
Mar 10 to FBH
Mar 12 to JNS
Apr 25 to EAA
Apr 26 to AP
May 22 to Mrs. A Owen
Jun 8 to AP
Jun 26 to AP
Aug 15 to FBH
Sep 19 to FBH
Sep 30 to FBH

HOOKER, Edith Houghton (Cont.)
1933 Oct 2 to EAA
Dec 4 to ALP
Dec 10 to ALP encl
Dec 12 to FBH
1934 Feb 8 to ALP
May 23 to FBH
May 26 to FBH encl
Jul 5 to FBH
Oct 2 to EAA
Oct 7 fr Mrs. G Brewer
Oct 13 to FBH
Dec 15 to FBH
Dec 22 to FBH(inc)
1935 Jan 8 to FBH
Jan 9 to FBH encl
Mar 11 to FBH
Mar 12 to EAA
Mar 16 to FBH
Mar 18 to EAA encl
Nov 12 to EAA
1936 Apr 7 to BSM encl
Sep 14 to FBH
Oct 30 to FBH encl
Nov 17 to ALP
Nov 17 to FBH
Dec 2 to FBH
Dec 11 to AL
1937 Jan 18 to HHW
Feb 3 to FBH
Apr 22 to EAA encl
Jun 10 to EAA encl
Jun 25 to FBH
Jul 19 to Lois Babcock
Oct 20 to HHW encls
Oct 26 to MS
Dec 3 to HHW
1938 Jan 6 to ALP encl
Feb 23 to ALP
Apr 5 to SP
Apr 18 to HHW
Apr 28 to EAA
May 14 to MS
1941 Mar 18 to DGO
Apr 4 to DGO
Apr 7 to DGO

HOOKER, Elizabeth
New Haven, Conn
1930 Mar 11 fr MV
Mar 28 fr MV

HOOVER, Herbert
US President
1920 Mar 4 to FBB
1928 Jul 7 fr MY(c.)
Jul 28 fr SW
Oct 29 fr Anne C Rotter
1929 Dec 3 fr J Koletsky
Dec 7 fr J Koletsky
1930 Mar 14 fr AKW encl
Apr 3 fr AKW
Apr 12 fr AKW encl
Apr 15 to AKW(c.)
Jul 24 fr AKW
Oct 16 fr MY
1931 Nov 17 fr AKW
Dec 12 fr Faith Binkley
1932 May 2 fr Louise Lusk encl

HOPE, Mrs. Offnere
St Chrmn, Tenn Br
1936 Apr 22 to BGS encl
Apr 29 fr BGS
Apr to BGS encl
Sep 24 to MS
1937 Jan 24 to ALP encls
1938 Jan 28 to HHW
1939 Feb 22 to CLB encls
Apr 27 to CLB
May 1 fr CLB
1940 Feb 4 to HHW
Apr 27 to CLB encl
Jun 14 to NWP
Jun 18 to CLB encl
Jun 20 fr CLB

HOPKINS, JAH
Chrmn, Comm of 48
1924 Jan 21 to MV
Jul 29 fr AP

HORSKY, Chas A
Atty for NWP "Insurgents"
1947 Mar 14 to EEM(c.)
Mar 18 fr EEM(c.)
May 6 to Hon. Edward M Curran(c.)
Jun 24 fr OBL encl

HORTON, Frank
USHR, NY
1969 Jan 29 to EGM encl

HORTON, Frank O
USHR, Wyom
1939 Feb 9 to Lizabeth Wiley

HORTON, Marie M
Chrmn, Northwest Region
1945 Jan 8 to CLB
Jan 15 to CLB
Jan 31 to AP
Feb 1 to CLB encl
Feb 7 fr CLB
Feb 14 to CLB encl
Feb 16 fr CLB
Feb 17 fr CLB
Feb 27 to CLB encls
Mar 1 fr CLB
Mar 3 to CLB
Mar 5 fr CLB
Mar 6 to AP encls
Mar 10 to AP
Mar 13 fr H J King (c.)
Mar 16 to CLB
Mar 19 fr CLB
Mar 22 to CLB encl
Mar 26 to CLB
Mar 29 to AP
Mar 31 to CLB
Mar to CLB encl
Apr 6 to CLB encl
Apr 17 to CLB
Apr 27 fr CLB
Apr 29 to AP
Apr 30 to CLB
May 5 fr AP encl
May 12 fr AP

HORTON, Marie M (Cont.)
1945 May 15 to AP(2)
May 22 to CLB encl
Jun 13 to AP encl
Jul 1 to CLB encls
1946 Jan 27 to CLB encls
Feb 5 fr AP
1956 Apr 15 to AP
May 28 fr AP

HOURWICH, Rebecca
Natl Organizer
1920 May 8 to FBB
1922 Jan 10 to AP
Jan to AP
Feb 5 fr EMH
May 8 to AP
Jun 10 fr AP
Aug 22 to AP
Aug 29 to AP
1926 Jan 5 to AP
Jan 8 fr AP
Feb 12 fr MY
Aug 7 fr AP
Sep 3 to AP encls
Oct 11 fr AP
Oct 19 to AP
Oct to AP
Nov 4 to AP
Nov 26 to AP
1927 Jun to MV
Jul 12 to ALP
1945 Jun 18 to AP
Jun 22 fr CLB
Jun 23 fr NSB

HOUSTON, Charles H
Member, President's Comm on Fair Employment Practices
1945 Oct 14 to Roger Baldwin
Oct 15 to AP
Oct 15 to The Pittsburgh Courier

HOVNANIAN, Mrs. Beryl
Natl Council
St Chairman, Tenn Br
1944 Feb 1 to AP
Feb 11 fr AP
Mar 21 to AP

HOWARD, Harold S
1920 May 5 to EW
May 8 to EW
May 27 to EW
May 28 fr EW
May 30 to EW encl
Jun 14 to EW
Oct 20 fr EW
Nov 1 to EW
Nov 13 fr EW

HOWARD, Rodney
Castleton, Kansas
1922 Nov 4 to Zona Gale
1923 Jan 15 fr AP
Jan 18 to AP
Feb 1 fr EW

HOWARD, Ray
Editor, NY World Telegram
1931 Mar 23 fr ML encl

HOWE, Julia Ward
Newport, RI
1909 Aug 12 to OHPB(I:A)

HOWELL, Charles R
USHR, NJ
1951 Jan 19 to AEW

HOWELL, Dr. Mary
Cong Comm
1956 Jun 21 fr EEN

HRUSKA, Roman L
USS, Neb
1959 Apr 14 to L M Stuckey
1964 Aug 6 fr Mary G Newell

HUDDLESON, Dr. S M
Washington, D C
1925 Aug 12 to AP encls
Nov 16 to AP

HUDNUT, Ruth
Natl Organizer
1926 Jul 24 fr BSM

HUDSON, Mrs. Robert
St Chrmn, Va Br
1930 Nov 12 fr AKW encl

HUFFMAN, James W
USS, Ohio
1945 Nov 18 fr Edith J Goode

HUGGINS, Luella
Taxation Comm
Atty, Kerman, Calif
1954 Aug 21 to AP(c.)
Sep 5 to AP
Dec 4 fr AP encl
Dec 8 to AP
1955 *Jan 1 to AP*
Feb 6 to AP
Feb 15 to AP
Feb 18 to AP
May 31 to AP
Jun 6 to AP
Sep 17 to AP
Sep 26 to AP
Oct 10 to AP encl
Oct 25 to AP
Dec 5 to AP (Memo)
Dec 6 to AP
Dec 14 to "Dear Folks"
Dec 21 to AP encl
Dec 26 to AP encls
1956 Jan 3 to AP encl
Jan 14 to AP
Jan 18 to AP
Jan 27 to AP
Jan 30 fr AP(2)
1957 Feb 18 to NWP
Feb 25 fr AP
Mar 2 to AP encl
Mar 21 fr EEN
Mar 26 to AP encl

HUGGINS, Luella (Cont.)
Sep 3 fr AP
Sep 4 fr AP
Sep 5 fr AP
Sep 6 fr AP
Sep 11 to AP
1958 Sep 16 to AP
1961 Apr 29 to EGM
1969 Jan 8 to AP encl
May 6 to AP
1970 Apr 30 to AP

HUGHES, Mrs. Ivor
St Chrmn, Ohio Br
1924 Apr 23 to AP

HUGHES, James H
USS, Dela
1941 Jan 29 to FBH
Mar 11 to FBH
Mar 27 to FBH
May 6 fr PM, et al.
May 8 fr CLB
May 10 fr FBH
May 12 fr PM, et al.
May 14 fr AKW
May 28 fr PM
May 29 fr AKW
Jun 10 to Marie T Lockwood(c.)
Jul 22 fr AKW encls
Nov 6 to EGM
Nov 8 fr AKW
Nov 19 to PM
1942 Mar 30 fr EEM
Apr 27 to Lizabeth Wiley
May 1 fr Mildred Taylor(c.)
Jul 15 fr Catherine R Dobbs

HUGHES, Judge Sarah T
US District Court Judge
Pres, NFBPWC
1942 Nov 29 to Anne Carter(c.)
1943 Oct 14 to EEM
1951 Sep 20 to MP
1952 Jan 30 to AEW
Jul 9 fr EEM
Jul 10 to MP
1958 May 16 fr EEN
1962 Apr 23 to Margery Leonard(c.)
1963 Dec 2 fr EGM
Dec 16 fr EGM
Dec 17 to EGM
1964 Mar 2 fr AP
Mar 12 to AP
Oct 5 fr AP
Dec 4 fr EGM(c.)

HULL, Cordell E
US Secy of State
1920 Jun 26 fr SW
1933 Mar 27 to Rep. Samuel Dickstein(c.)encl
1937 Aug 28 fr ALP
1939 Feb 3 to Sen. C O Andrews encl
Feb 3 to Sen. Edward R Burke encl

HULL, Harry E
Comm General of Immigration
US Dept of Labor
1929 Dec 3 fr J Koletsky

HULSE, Lillian V
St Chrmn, Dela Br
1956 Dec 21 to AP
1957 Aug 10 fr AP
Sep 26 to AP
Sep 27 fr AP

HULSE-HANF, Lillian V
See
HULSE, Lillian V

HUMPHREY, Hubert H
US Vice-President
USS, Minn
1952 Dec 11 to Gertrude W Fairbanks
1957 Mar 6 fr EEN
Mar 19 to DGO encl
Mar 19 to EEN
Mar 27 to Nina B Price(c.)
Apr 22 to EGM
1958 Mar 14 to AHW
Jun 14 fr Phyllis S Moffett
Jun 16 to AL
Jun 17 to Phyllis S Moffett(c.)
1959 Aug 7 to Carolyn N Storlie(c.)
Aug 14 fr Carolyn N Storlie(c.)
1960 Jan 5 to NWP
1961 Jul 5 to EGM
1963 Feb 15 fr Ruth Gage-Colby
Mar 4 to Ruth Gage-Colby
1964 Feb 28 to EGM
1968 May 9 to MCK
1970 Sep 29 fr MCK

HUNT, Helen
See
WEST, Helen Hunt

HUNT, Lester C
Govr, Wyom
USS, Wyom
1944 Mar 29 to EGM
1947 Aug 25 to ALP
1951 Oct 12 to EEM
1953 Feb 14 to EEM
1954 Jan 20 to Lizabeth Wiley
Mar 4 fr AP

HURLBURT, Olive
St Chrmn, Mich Br
1937 May 29 fr ALP
Nov 4 to HHW
1938 Apr 28 to MS & HHW
1939 Apr 18 to CLB encls
Apr 19 fr CLB
Apr 26 to CLB encls
1940 Jan 17 to CLB
Jan 23 to CLB
Jan 24 fr CLB
Jan 26 fr CLB
Feb 3 to CLB
Feb 28 fr CLB
Mar 2 to CLB

HURLBURT, Olive
St Chrmn, Mich Br
1940 Mar 7 fr CLB
Aug 4 to AKW et al.
Oct 1 to CLB
1941 Jan 19 to AKW
Jan 21 fr CLB
Feb 4 to CLB
Feb 7 to CLB
Feb 22 to CLB
Feb 27 to CLB
Mar 24 fr CLB
Mar 26 to CLB encl
Mar 30 to CLB
Dec 14 to CLB
1944 Sep 6 to CLB encl
Oct 14 to CLB
Nov 8 to CLB

HUSE, Mrs. Robert S
Exec Secy, Amer Birth Control League
1929 Oct 12 to MV
Oct 29 fr MV

HUTCHINSON, Charles X
Supt, Intl Reform Federation
1959 Jan 17 to AP

HUXTABLE, Zelma L
Southern Vice-Chrmn, Calif Br
1944 Jul 31 to AP
Aug 5 to AP encl
Aug 21 to AP
Sep 18 to AP
Sep 21 to CLB
Nov 3 to AP
1945 Jan 13 to AP
Feb 1 fr CLB
Feb 7 to CLB
May 27 to AP
May 31 fr AP
Jun 23 to AP & NSB
Jul 4 to AP encl
Dec 1 fr DGO
Dec 14 to CLB
1946 Mar 12 fr CLB

HYDE, Ara S
St Chrmn, Texas Br
1946 Jul 3 to ALP encls
Jul 8 fr CLB
Jul 11 fr ALP

HYDE, Virginia Douglas
Denver, Colo
1926 Dec 10 to BSM encl
Dec 15 fr BSM
Dec 23 fr MV
Dec 26 to BSM
1927 Jan 6 to MV
Jan 15 to MV
Feb 8 fr MV

ICHIKAWA, Fusaye
Tokyo, Japan
WWP
1949 *Jan 18 to AP encl*

ICKES, Harold L
US Secy of Interior
Admin, Public Works Admin
1934 Feb 13 to Grace Brewer

IRWIN, Inez Haynes
Author
Chrmn, Authors Council
1920 Nov 1 fr ALP
Nov fr ALP
Nov fr ALP encl
1921 Jan 5 fr AP
Feb 12 fr AP
Aug 2 to "Lady"
Aug 31 fr AP
1926 Jul 9 to AP
1932 Jul 30 fr ML encl
1933 Oct 9 to ALP
Oct 11 fr ALP
Oct to ALP
1937 Dec 17 fr AP
1940 May 29 to FBH
1956 Jul 4 to AP(c.)

IRWIN, Helen G
Pres, NFBPWC
1954 Jun 21 to Nina B H Avery

IVES, Bertha S
Syracuse, NY
1937 Dec 2 to FBH encls
1938 Feb to SP encls

IVES, Irving M
USS, NY
1955 Feb 3 to Mrs. G D Braman
1957 Apr 5 to Nina B Price(c.)
1958 Mar 26 fr May C Sickmon(c.)
May 29 to Olivia Nicoll

IVINS, Emma G
1910 Feb 9 to OHPB(I:A)
Feb 18 fr OHBP(I:A)
Feb 21 to OHPB(I:A)

JACKSON, Donald L
USHR, Calif
1950 Mar 9 to Helen L Mackellar
1951 Jan 6 to AEW

JACKSON, Henry M
USHR & USS, Wash
1948 Mar 5 to Fannie Ackley
1958 Apr 1 to Helen Busenbank
1960 Aug 25 to Dr. Mary S Crawford

JACOBS, Andrew
USHR, Ind
1950 Oct 21 to AEW

JACOBS, John
Atlanta, Ga
1923 Jun 27 to OHPB

JACOBSON, Madeline A
Atty, Tallahassee, Fla
1929 Apr 2 fr BSM
May 13 to BSM
May 21 to BSM

JAMESON, Mrs. Ovid Butler
St Chrmn, Ind Br
1934 Oct 31 fr ALP

JARRETT, Mrs. E N
Eldorado, Ark
1932 Jan 20 fr EMH

JAVITS, Jacob K
USS, NY
1957 Apr 4 to ALP
1958 Mar 26 fr May C Sickmon(c.)
Apr 2 fr AHW
Apr 14 to May C Sickmon(c.)
1960 Jul 27 to Nina B H Avery

JEANNETTE, Lucille
Student, Bryn Mawr
1922 Jul 6 to NWP

JENCKES, Virginia E
USHR, Ind
1934 Jun 29 to AP
1937 Jan 8 to EMH encl

JENKS, Agnes M
Speakers Bureau
League for Independent Pol Action
1932 Jan 8 to AKW encl
Feb 12 fr EMH
Feb 23 to EMH
1934 Jan 5 to ALP

JENNER, William E
USS, Ind.
1957 Mar 12 to Anne F Carter
1958 Mar 6 to Mary F Anderson(c.)

JOHN, Frances DeWitt
Corres Secy, Ariz FWC
1923 Mar 19 to NWP

JOHNSON, Adelaide
Sculptress
Natl Advisory Council
1921 Mar 20 to EMH
Apr 10 fr AP
May 23 to AP
Jun 4 to ALP
Jun 27 to AP
1935 Jul 18 to ALP

JOHNSON, Esther A
St Chrmn, Mont Br
1927 Feb 19 to MV
Mar 8 to MV
Mar 22 fr MV
Apr 7 to MV encl
Apr 11 fr MV
Apr 15 to MV encls
Apr 28 to MV encls
Jun 2 fr MV
Jun 11 to MV
Jul 2 fr MV

JOHNSON, Ethel M
Saco, Me
1964 May 13 to AP
May 21 to AP

JOHNSON, Hiram
USS, Calif
1932 Jun 29 fr Iris C Walker encl
1939 Mar 17 fr ACR

JOHNSON, Brig. Gen. Hugh S
Admin, Natl Recovery Admin
1933 Aug 3 fr MY
Aug 11 fr MY
Sep 25 fr MY
1934 Sep 11 to FBH

JOHNSON, Lyndon Baines
US President
USS, Texas
1953 Feb 13 to EEM
1955 Nov 1 to Nina B Price(c.)
1956 Jun 18 to Frances McKenna
Jul 20 fr EGM(c.)
Jul 21 to EGM
Jul 26 fr AHW
1958 *Jan 27 to EMH*
Mar 6 fr AHW
Mar 9 fr EGM
Mar 10 to EGM
Mar 12 to AHW(c.)
Apr 28 fr EGM, et al.
May 29 to Olivia Nicoll
Aug 14 fr EGM
Aug 16 fr EGM
Aug 21 fr Carolyn N Storlie
1960 *Jul 1 to Nina B H Avery(c.)*
Jul 1 to EGM(c.)
Oct 19 to EGM
Nov 14 fr EGM
Dec 15 fr EGM
1963 Nov 27 fr EGM
Dec 19 to EGM
Dec fr EGM
1964 Jan 10 fr EGM
Feb 25 fr EGM(c.)
Feb 25 fr AP(c.)
Jul 3 fr EMH
Aug 29 fr EGM(c.)
Sep 1 fr Ruth Gage-Colby & MCK
Sep 4 fr Maurine H Abernathy, et al.
Sep 4 to EGM
Sep 18 fr EGM
Sep 29 to EGM(c.)
Nov 2 fr AP
Nov 19 fr EGM(c.)
Nov fr EMH
Dec 3 to EGM(c.)
Dec 14 fr EGM(c.)
1965 Jan 26 to EGM(c.)
Mar 2 to EGM encl(c.)
May 27 fr EGM
1966 Mar 14 fr Mary A Birckhead
1967 Aug 19 fr CNB
Oct 26 to EGM
Nov 10 fr Mary A Birckhead
1967 Aug 19 fr CNB
Oct 26 to EGM
Nov 10 fr Mary A Birckhead
1968 Jan 10 fr EGM(c.)
Jan 30 fr Thomas Z Minehart encl(c.)

JOHNSON, Mary Wright
Member, Finance Comm,
Demo Natl Comm
1922 Jan 23 to AP
Jan 26 fr EMH
Jan 29 fr M P Gridley
Jan 31 to AP(2)
Jan fr ALP
Feb 1 fr AP
Feb 2 to AP encls
Feb 3 to AP encl
Feb 11 to EMH
Feb 18 fr AP

JOHNSON, Mary Wright (Cont.)
1922 Feb 19 to AP
Feb 26 to AP encl
Feb 28 fr AP
Mar 1 to AP
Mar 4 to AP(2)
Mar 6 to AP

JOHNSON, Olivia
Pres, Minn Fed of BPWC
1936 Jul 7 to BGS
1938 *Jun 30 to AP*
Nov 3 fr HHW
1939 Mar 24 to HHW encls
Mar 31 fr HHW
Jun 26 to HHW encls
Jul 1 fr HHW
1940 May 25 to HHW
1941 Mar 31 to Sue Brobst
May 29 fr CLB
Jun 29 fr ESC
Nov 3 fr ESC
Dec 5 fr MP
1942 Mar 27 to M H Dahl
1943 Apr 17 to CLB
Apr 20 fr CLB
Apr 28 to CLB
May 25 to CLB
1948 Jun 3 fr ALP
Jul 29 fr MEG
1954 Aug 6 fr MP
1956 Jun 19 fr AP

JOHNSTON, Olin D
USS, SC
1956 May 11 fr AP
May 14 to AP

JONES, Irene A
Secy, Woman's Amer Baptist Church Home Mission Society
1945 Jul 31 to FAA

JONES, Wesley L
USS, Wash
1932 Jul 5 to EAA
Oct 6 fr EAA

JONKMAN, Bartel J
USHR, Mich
1941 Jan 7 to AKW

JORDAN, B Everett
USS, NC
1965 Oct 6 to Laura Roberts
1968 Sep 17 fr EGM & AP

JOSLIN, Theodore G
Private Secy, Pres Hoover
1931 Nov 24 fr ALP

JUENGLING, Amy R
Organization Chrmn, Western NY
1924 Sep 9 to AP
Sep 23 to AP encls
1926 Nov 4 to AP encls
Nov 4 to AP
1942 Jul 20 fr ESC encls
Aug 1 to FBH
Aug 3 to DGO

JUENGLING, Amy R (Cont.)
1943 Oct 13 to AP
Oct 18 to DGO
Oct 22 fr CLB
Oct 26 to CLB
1944 Sep 6 to DGO
Nov 10 to DGO
1945 Jan 3 to FBH
Jan 31 to DGO encls
Feb 4 to ALP
Feb 19 to AP
Feb 25 to DGO
Feb 28 fr OB
Mar 2 to AP
Mar 5 fr OB
Mar 8 to AP encl
Jul 20 to DGO encl
Nov 30 to DGO

KACHADOURIAN, Alice M
St Chrmn, Md Br
1948 Jun 15 to AP encl
Jul 6 to AP encl
1950 Feb 22 to AEW
1951 Feb 18 to DGO encls

KANEDA, Kazud
1928 Jan 10 to NWP
Feb 4 fr MV

KASEM, George A
USHR, Calif
1959 Mar 12 to Lucy G Branham

KATZENSTEIN, Caroline
Natl Council
Historian
1948 Mar 20 to AP & ALP encl
Apr 26 to "Dear Two" encl
May 28 to AP & ALP encl
Jun 16 to AP & ALP
Jul 31 fr AP
Aug 6 to AP encl
Aug 9 fr AP
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 16 to AP
Oct 5 to AP
Oct 7 fr AP
Oct 9 fr AP
Oct 11 fr AP
Oct 14 to AP
Oct 22 to AP
1950 Apr 24 to AP
Jun 5 fr AP
Jun 15 to AP
Jun 18 to AP
Jun 22 fr AP
1955 May 27 to AP encl
Jun 20 to AP
Aug 21 to AP
Aug 31 to AP encls
Nov 15 fr AP
Dec 14 to AP encls
1956 Jun 23 fr AP
Nov 8 to AP
1958 Feb 15 to AP encls
Mar 24 to AP encl
Mar 25 fr AP
Aug 19 to AP encl
1959 Apr 26 to AP encl
1961 *Jan 13 to AP encl*

KATZENSTEIN, Caroline (Cont.)
1961 Jun 9 to EGM encls
Aug 16 to EGM encls
WWP
1950 Nov 9 to AP
Dec 6 fr AP
1951 Jan 3 to AP
Jan 26 to AP
Jan 27 fr AP
Feb 12 fr AP
Mar 9 to AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Mar 29 to AP
Mar 30 fr AP
May 15 fr AP
May 22 fr AP
1952 Dec 23 fr AP

KAY, Hyrum
Pocatello, Idaho
1930 Aug 26 to BSM

KEAN, Hamilton F
USHR, NJ
1928 Sep 29 to W B MacKay(c.)

KEAN, Robert W
USHR, NJ
1954 May 12 fr MEG

KEATING, Kenneth B
USS, NY
1959 Jun 23 to AL
1961 Jul 25 to EGM

KEEBLER, Meta Grace
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ala Br
1947 Feb 8 fr CSW

KEFAUVER, Christine R
Atty, New York City
1940 Jul 31 to MP
1944 May 25 to AP

KEFAUVER, Estes
USHR & USS, Tenn
1943 Oct 24 fr JNS
1948 May 17 to Nina B H Avery
May 19 to FAA
1952 May fr EEM
Jun 14 to EEM
1955 Oct 24 fr Nina B Price
Nov 2 fr EGM
Nov 25 fr Caroline Katzenstein
Nov 28 fr Catharine Macfarlane
Nov 29 to EGM(c.)
Nov 29 to Nina B Price(c.)
Dec 1 fr Nina B Price
1956 Apr 23 fr Nina B H Avery
Aug 18 fr Victoria Gilbert
Aug 18 fr AP
1957 Apr 8 to Reba Peck
Apr 15 to Mrs. Everett M Ellison
Aug 19 to Mary E Owens
Sep 3 fr Frieda Liebman
1958 Feb 17 fr Rose M Curzan(c.)
1959 Apr 28 to Sen. James O Eastland(c.)
1960 Jul 2 to EGM
1961 Jan 17 fr EGM

KEFAUVER, Estes (Cont.)
1962 Jan 21 to EGM
Jan 31 fr Dorothy A Moncure (c.)
1963 Apr 3 to EGM
Apr 5 fr EGM

KELLAM, Mrs. Arthur
See
KELLAM, Cora

KELLAM, Cora
St Chrmn, NM
1922 Apr 25 to AP
May 16 to AP
Jul 11 fr AP
Sep 3 to Eunice D Brannon
Dec 20 fr EW
1923 Jan 10 to AP
Jan 10 fr AP
Jan 10 fr BSM
Jan to AP
1924 Dec 11 to AP

KELLEMS, Vivien
Pres, Kellems Co
1941 Jun 12 fr CLB
1942 Feb 17 to CLB
Jun 12 to CLB
Nov 23 to AP
1943 Mar 16 to CLB
Mar 23 to AP encl
Apr 22 fr CLB
Apr 29 to CLB
1946 Jun 21 to CLB
Jul 6 fr CLB

KELLER, Helen
Author and Lecturer
1920 Sep 9 to EW
1938 Feb 22 to SP

KELLEY, Augustine B
USHR, Pa
1957 Apr 18 to EGM

KELLEY, Elizabeth Parker
Lancaster, Pa
1922 Nov 12 to AP

KELLY, Florence
General Secy
Natl Consumers League
1914 Jul 19 to OHPB(I:A)
1920 Nov 29 fr EW
Nov to AP encls
1921 Mar 7 to DL
Mar 21 fr EMH
Mar 21 to EMH
Mar 23 to EMH encl
May 27 fr EMH
Jun 3 to EMH
Oct 5 to AP
Oct 14 to AP
Oct 15 fr MY
Oct 16 fr AP
Oct 19 to MY
Dec 2 to AP
1923 Dec 6 to K D McKellar encls
1925 Nov 27 to M V Roehrer

KELLOGG, Frank B
US Secy of State
1925 Apr 18 fr BSM

KELLOGG, Paul U
Editor, The Survey
1920 Aug 28 fr AP
Oct 26 to DL
Oct 26 fr AP
Nov 3 to Lavinia Dock
1921 Feb 15 to AP
Mar 20 fr DL
Mar 22 fr AP
1923 Apr 12 to AP
Apr 13 fr AP
1925 Dec 12 to AP encl
1926 Apr 8 to DL

KELLY, Edna F
USHR, NY
1964 Jan 20 fr EGM
Jan 30 to EGM
1967 Dec 15 fr EGM

KENDALL, David W
Special Counsel to Pres Eisenhower
1960 Jan 8 to Pearl Sayre encl
Sep 9 to EGM

KENNARD, Florence Elizabeth
Secy, Md Br
1933 Aug 15 to ALP
Aug 29 fr ALP
1946 Nov 2 fr DGO
Nov 15 fr DGO
Nov 18 fr DGO
Dec 17 to DGO
1947 Jan 24 to CSW(c.)
May 22 fr DGO
Jul 21 fr DGO

KENNEDY, Ambrose J
USHR, Md
1937 May 25 to EHH
1938 Dec 19 fr CLB
Dec 22 to CLB

KENNEDY, Edward M
USS, Mass
1962 Oct Statement
Dec 6 fr EGM
1966 Dec 27 to AL
1968 *Apr 9 to AL*
1970 Dec 14 fr MCK
1971 Feb 19 to Luella A Huggins

KENNEDY, John F
US President
USHR & USS, Mass
1946 Oct 1 to EGM
1949 Aug 1 to AEW
1952 Jun 16 to "The National Council"
1953 Mar 6 to EEM
Apr 13 to Genevieve M Fuller
1957 Jan 24 to Mary E Seebach(c.)
Mar 13 to Reba Peck
1958 *Jun 5 to Mary E Seebach*
1959 Jul 16 to Mrs. Timothy Crowley(c.)

KENNEDY, John F (Cont.)
1960 Jan 5 to Ruth Gage-Colby
Jan 22 Memo
Sep 3 fr EGM
Sep 17 fr MCK, et al.
Sep 28 to EGM
Oct 7 to EGM
Nov 16 fr EGM
Dec 11 fr EGM
Dec 13 fr Hon. Arthur J Goldberg(c.)
1961 Feb 21 fr EGM
Mar 14 fr EGM
1962 Feb 15 fr Margaret D Gastrock
Jun 14 fr Hon. Robert F Kennedy(c.)
Aug 3 fr Roger Kent(c.)
Sep 24 to Dr. Richard A Lester(c.)
1963 Apr 26 fr EGM
Jul 1 to EGM
Jul 7 fr EGM
Jul 8 fr EGM
Jul 17 fr EGM

KENNEDY, Mary C
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ind Br
1943 Feb 14 to M Watson
Mar 10 to M Watson
Mar 25 to AP
Mar to M Watson encls
Apr 21 to CLB
Apr 30 fr AP
May 17 to AP
May 19 to AP
Jun 10 to AP encl
Jun 20 to AP
Jun 23 to AP
Jun 30 to CNB
Jul 14 to CNB
Aug 8 to CNB
Aug 21 to AP
Aug 24 fr AP
Aug 28 to AP
Sep 3 to AP
Sep 16 to AP
Sep 24 to AP encl
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 6 to AP
Nov 6 to AP encls
1944 Jan 9 to AP
Jan 15 to CLB
Feb 3 to AP encl
Feb 8 to AP
Feb 18 to AP
Mar 4 to AP
Mar 18 to CLB
Mar 30 to AP
Apr 3 to EGM
Apr 13 to AP
May 2 to AP
May 11 to AP
May 29 to AP
Jun 7 to GWB
Jun 27 to AP encl
Jul 7 to EGM
Aug 17 to AP
Sep 12 to AP
Sep 18 to AP

KENNEDY, Mary C (Cont.)
1944 Sep 23 to AP
Nov 9 to AP
Nov 14 to AP
Nov 20 to FAA
Nov 30 to AP
Dec 4 to AP
1945 Feb 1 to CLB
Feb 8 to AP
Feb 17 to CLB
Mar 18 to FAA
Mar 23 to FAA
Mar 25 to AP encl
Apr 11 to AP encl
Apr 26 to AP
Apr 28 fr AP
May 1 to AP
May 8 fr AP
May 12 to AP encl
Jul 3 to CLB
Aug 15 to AP encl
Aug 22 to AP encl
Sep 7 to AP
Sep 17 to AP
Oct 2 to AP
Nov 17 to AP
Dec 17 to AP
1946 May 28 to CLB
Oct 12 to ALP(2)
1947 Jun 3 to ALP
Oct 20 to ALP
Oct 20 to ALP encls
Nov 4 fr AP
1948 Apr 5 to AP
Jun 14 to ALP
Jun 23 to AP encls
Jun 30 to MEG
Jul 9 to MEG encl
Aug 18 to ALP encl
Nov 21 to AP encl
Dec 7 to AP
1949 May 26 to AEW
Jun 29 to AEW
Jul 29 to AEW
1950 Apr 21 to DGO encls
Jun 11 to MP
Jun 12 to MP
Jun 12 fr AP encl
Jun 30 to MP
Jul 12 to AEW
Jul 20 fr AP
Sep 27 to AEW
Oct 1 to AEW
Oct 11 to AEW
1951 Feb 17 to DGO
1953 Jul 22 to AP
1954 May 15 to AP
May 19 to AP
Jun 5 fr AP
Jun 8 fr AP
Jun 9 to AP
Jun 15 fr AP
Jul 2 to AP
Jul 2 fr Mary G Cowger(c.)
Jul 4 to ALP & AP
Jul 11 to ALP & AP encl
Aug 21 to Anne Carter
Aug 31 fr AP
Sep 7 to Anne Carter
Sep 7 to AP
Sep 8 to AP
Sep 17 fr AP

KENNEDY, Mary C (Cont.)
1954 Sep 30 fr AP
Oct 6 to AP encl
Oct 9 to AP
Oct 12 to Anne Carter
Nov 10 to AP
Nov 10 to AP encl
Nov 13 to AP
Nov 13 fr AP
Nov 15 to AP
Nov 18 fr AP
Nov 19 fr AP
Nov 21 to AP encl
Nov 24 fr AP
Dec 10 to AP
1955 Jan 6 fr AP
Jan 27 to AP
Jan 29 fr AP
Feb 6 to AP
Feb 12 to AP
Feb 14 fr AP
Feb 15 to AP
Feb 18 fr AP
Mar 5 fr AP
Mar 5 to AP
Mar 7 fr AP
Mar 17 to AP
Mar 28 to AP
Apr 6 fr AP
May 27 to AP
Jun 7 to AP encl
Jul 15 to AP
Nov 9 fr AP
Nov 29 to AP
Dec 3 to AP
Dec 29 fr AP
1956 May 29 fr AP
Jun 2 to AP
Jun 10 fr AP
Jun 28 to AP
Jul 15 to AP encl
Sep 1 fr AP
Sep 5 to AP
Nov 3 fr AP
Nov 23 to AP
1957 Jan 17 fr AP
Feb 5 to AP encl
Feb 14 to AP(2)
Feb 19 to AP(2)
Feb 20 to AP
Feb to AP
Mar 21 fr AP
Mar 23 to AP
Mar 25 to AP encl
Apr 8 to AP encl
Jun 5 to Lucky R Winkler encl
Jun 10 to LRW
Jun 23 to AP
Jun 24 to AP encl
Jun to Lucy R Winkler
Jul 16 to AP
Jul 26 to AP encl
Jul 27 fr AP
Sep 1 to AP
Sep 3 fr AP
Sep 7 to DGO
Sep 12 to AP
Sep 26 to AP encl
Oct 6 to AP
Oct 8 to AP encl
Oct 21 to AP
Oct 27 to AP
Nov 4 to AP(2)

KENNEDY, Mary C (Cont.)
1957 Dec 12 to AP
1958 *Jan 5 fr AP*
Jan 23 to AP encls
Jan 30 to AP
Feb 20 to AP
Mar 18 to AP
Mar 21 to EEN
Mar 24 to AP encl
Mar 26 fr AP
Mar 29 to AP
Apr 16 to AP
Apr 18 to AP
Apr 18 fr AP
Apr 22 to AP
May 18 to AP encl
May 20 to AP
May 23 fr AP
Aug 14 to AP encls
Sep 14 to AP
Sep 24 to AP
Oct 21 to AP
1959 Jan 23 to AP
Jan 28 to AP
Aug 28 to AP
1960 Feb 27 to AP
Mar 8 to AP encl
May 4 to AP encl
Jun 16 to LBL
Jun 22 to Victoria V Gilbert(2)
Jan 24 to MRL
Aug 11 to AP encls
Sep 6 to EGM
Sep 12 to AP
Sep 18 to EGM encl
Sep 30 to EGM & AP encls
Oct 3 to EGM & AP
Oct 12 to EGM
Dec 8 to EGM
Dec 28 to AP encl
1961 Apr 24 to EGM & AP
Dec 16 to AP encl
1962 Jan 23 to AP encl
Feb 4 fr AP
Feb 14 to EGM
Apr 5 to EGM & AP
Jun 21 to EGM encl
Aug 20 to AP & ALP
Oct 9 to EGM
Nov 1 to AP
1963 Jan 30 to AP
Mar 1 to AP
Mar 28 fr AP
Apr 2 to EGM
Apr 23 to MRL
May 7 to AP encl
May 29 to AP
May 31 to AP encl
Jul 17 to AP
Jul 18 to AP
Aug 20 to AP
Oct 20 to AP
Oct 21 to AP
Oct 23 fr AP
Nov 20 fr AP
Dec 10 to EGM & AP encl
Dec 13 to EGM
1964 Jan 12 to AP
Jan 29 to AP encl

KENNEDY, Mary C (Cont.)
1964 Jan 29 to EGM
Jan 31 to EGM
Feb 16 to AP
Mar 6 to EGM encl
Mar 23 to EGM encls
Apr 2 to AP
May 2 to AP
Jun 14 to AP
Jun 18 to AP(2)
Jun 24 to AP encls
Jun 28 to AP
Aug 4 to AP
Aug 12 to AP
Oct 27 to Elizabeth Forber
Nov 8 to AP
Nov 10 to Mabel Shaw
1965 *Mar 23 to AP*
Mar 31 to AP
May 8 to EGM & AP
May 17 to EGM & AP encl
May 18 to EGM & AP encls
Jun 7 to AP
Jun 20 to AP
Jun 22 to AP encl
Apr 10 to AP
1967 Jun 16 to Mary Birckhead
1970 Apr 30 to AP
May 17 to AP
Jun 6 to AP encl
Aug 6 to AP encl
Aug 13 to AP encl
Sep 9 to AP encls
Oct 11 to AP
1971 Feb 11 to AP encls
Feb 12 to AP
Feb 27 to AP
Apr 7 to AP
Apr 11 to MRL
Apr 16 to AP
Apr 24 to AP encl(2)
Jul 19 fr AP(secy)
Oct 16 to MRL
Oct 26 to AP encls
Nov 23 to AP encls
1972 *Feb 10 to AP*
Feb 22 to AP encls
Feb 23 to AP encl
Dec 30 fl encl
1974 *Jan 15 to AP encls*
WWP
1951 Jul 18 to AP & FAA encl
Jul 26 to AP
Dec 6 to AP
Dec 20 to AP
1952 Jan 7 to AP
Jan 14 to AP
Mar 1 to AP
Jun 15 to AP
Oct 8 to AP
1953 Feb 18 to LBL

KENNEDY, Robert
US Atty-General
USS, NY
1964 Jul fr EMH
1965 Oct 1 to AL

KENNEY, Marion Louise
St Chrmn, Dela Br
1936 Mar 16 to FBH encl
1946 Nov 25 to ALP
Dec 7 fr ALP
Dec 11 fr ALP
1947 Feb 21 fr LB(c.)
Aug 7 fr AP
Oct 6 to AP
1952 Feb 18 fr DGO

KENT, Elizabeth T
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Calif Br
1920 Jan 18 fr AP
Feb 11 fr AP
Feb 22 to MV
Feb 27 fr DL
May 15 fr MV
Jun 1 fr EW
Sep 3 fr EW
Oct 11 fr AP
Nov 5 fr EW
1921 Aug 12 fr AP
Aug 25 fr Wm Kent
Sep 9 fr AP
Oct 17 fr AP
Nov 26 fr AP
Dec 14 fr MY
1922 Mar 26 fr ALP
1923 Jan 31 to BSM encls
Apr 10 fr F J Henry
Nov 20 fr MV
Nov 24 fr MV
1924 May 28 fr AP
Oct 3 fr C F Lea
Oct 4 fr W F Lineberger
1927 Mar 6 to MV
Mar 23 fr MV
1930 Feb 18 to MV
1931 Feb 20 fr MY
1933 Dec 12 fr ALP
1934 Jan 12 fr ALP
Feb 9 fr ALP
Feb 19 to ALP
Feb 23 fr ALP
1936 Dec 21 to NWP
Dec 21 fr EMH
1938 Feb 2 to HHW
1939 Mar 4 fr CLB
Jul 11 fr CLB
1941 May 6 fr CLB
Dec 9 fr CLB
1942 Jun 10 fr CLB
1946 Jul 2 to AP
Nov 20 fr MMF
1950 Jun 28 to AHW, et al.
1952 Jun 20 fr EEM
WWP
1939 Mar 25 fr AP
1948 Oct 30 to AP(c.)
1949 Apr 15 to EMH
1950 Nov 1 to EMH
1951 Jun 1 fr EMH

KENT, Mrs. William
See
KENT, Elizabeth T

KENTON, Edna
New York City
1923 Jul 14 to AP
Sep 2 fr AP

KENWORTHY, Caroline K
Atty, Philadelphia, Pa
1924 Oct 21 to NWP

KENYON, Dorothy
New York City Municipal Court
Amer Civil Liberties Union
1946 May 6 to Hazel Moore
1955 Jun 15 to Board Members, ACLU (Memorandum)
1963 *May 9 fr Miriam Y Holden(c.)*

KENYON, Emma Tucker
Chrmn, Providence, RI Br
1923 Dec 14 to MV
Dec 19 fr MV
1924 Jan 30 to BSM
Jan 31 fr BSM
Feb 5 to BSM
Feb 13 fr BSM
Feb 14 to BSM
Feb 16 fr BSM
Feb 20 to BSM encl
Feb 21 fr BSM
Feb 25 fr BSM
Apr 2 to BSM encls
Apr 6 to AP
May 20 fr BSM
May 28 to BSM
Jun 5 to BSM
Oct 10 to AP
Nov 25 to BSM
Nov 28 fr BSM
Dec 2 to BSM
Dec 4 fr BSM
1925 Jan 8 to BSM
Jan 12 fr BSM

KENYON, J Miller
Atty, Washington, DC
1921 Sep 30 to EMH
Sep Statement
Oct 10 fr AP
Oct 13 to AP
Nov 17 to AP
1922 Jan 17 to AP
Jan 28 to EMH
Feb 4 fr EMH
Feb 6 to AP
1926 Aug 4 to OHPB

KENYON, Sophie
St Paul, Minn
1947 Jul 8 to DGO
Aug 29 to Mrs. Wheatley(c.)
Sep 6 to Dr. Walker(c.)
Sep 20 to ALP
1948 Jul 21 to MEG

KERR, Lillian H
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Colo Br
1919 Dec 23 fr ALP
1920 Jan 28 to AP encls
Jan 31 fr ALP
Feb 3 fr ALP
Feb 5 fr ALP

KERR, Lillian H (Cont.)
1920 Feb 10 to AP
Feb 13 to MV
Feb 16 fr ALP
Feb 17 to ALP
Feb 18 to AP(3)
Feb 23 to AP(4)
Feb 24 fr AP
Feb 25 to ALP encls
Feb 26 to AP
Mar 10 fr ALP
Mar 11 fr ALP
May 12 to AP
May 23 to AP
Jun 15 to EW
1921 May 8 to KF
1923 Apr 17 to EW encls
Oct 24 to AP encl
1924 Sep 17 to AP
1926 Aug 28 to AP encl
1929 Nov 18 to MV
1933 Jan 25 fr RT
Oct 25 to ALP
Nov 15 to ALP encl
1939 Jan 30 to RSG
Jun 14 to CLB(c.)
Jun 16 to DGO
1941 Mar 25 fr CLB
1942 Aug 1 to CLB
Aug 4 fr CLB
1944 Sep 19 fr CLB
1946 Sep 8 to AP encl
1947 Jul 20 toAP(c.)
Dec 10 fr ALP
1949 Feb 12 fr ALP
1950 *Mar 1 to AEW*
1952 *Jun 17 to AP*
1954 Jun 2 to FAA encls
Jun 24 fr AHW
Sep 20 fr AP
1955 Feb 11 to AP
Feb 15 to AP
Feb 17 fr AP
Mar 3 fr AP
Apr 4 to AP
May 12 fr AP
May 28 fr AP
1957 *Jan 9 to AP*
Feb 27 fr EEN
1958 Jun 19 fr EEN
1960 Aug 8 fr EEN
1961 Jan 5 to AP encls
May 8 fr AP(c.)

KERR, Robert S
USS, Okla
1956 Jul 3 fr Norma Wheaton, et al.
Jul 9 to Norma Wheaton
Jul 26 fr AHW
1958 Aug 19 to Pearl Sayre

KESPOHL, Julius
Quincy, Ill
1930 Feb 17 to DGO
Mar 19 to Mary G Fendall

KESSLER, Amy
Philadelphia, Pa
1935 Jan 4 to FBH
Jan 18 to FBH
Apr 16 fr FBH

KEY, Florence E
Chrmn, Open Door Council
1937 May 25 to HHW
Aug 23 fr HHW

KEYES, Francis Parkinson
Author
Editor, Natl Historical Magazine
1920 Nov 4 to ETM
Nov 17 fr ETM
1938 Jul 26 fr AP

KEYSERLING, Mary Dublin
US Dept of Labor Women's Bureau
1964 Dec 15 fr EGM
1965 Jan 18 to EGM

KIERNAN, Frank
Dir, NY Tuberculosis and Health Assn
1939 *May 2 to Secy, NWP(c.)*

KIESS, Edgar R
USHR, Pa
1927 Feb 5 fr MV
Feb 7 to MV

KILBRETH, Mary G
Pres, Woman Patriot Publishing Co
1925 Dec 15 to US Senate encls

KILBY, Thomas E
Govr, Ala
1921 Sep 25 fr AP
Oct 25 fr S Haardt

KILDARE, Dr. Leito Owen
Poughquag, NY
1961 Jan 7 to AP
May 14 to EGM
Jul 29 to EGM encl
Dec 2 to EGM

KING, Dr. Cora Smith
Pasadena, Calif
1926 Aug 10 to A Peterson

KINGSTON, Kenneth
Meriden, Conn
1922 Feb 14 to BSM
Feb 20 fr BSM

KIRCHWEY, Freida
Editor, The Nation
1921 Jan 6 fr FBB
Jan 7 to FBB
Dec 23 to FBB
Dec 30 fr AP
1922 Mar 6 to FBB
Nov 18 fr ETM

KITCHELT, Florence LC
Chrmn, Conn Comm for the ERA
1943 Apr 1 to CLB
Jun 8 fr E W Bakke
Jun 15 to CLB encls
Jun 16 to Helena H Weed
Jun 29 to CLB
Jul 19 to Mary Anderson(c.)

KITCHELT, Florence L C (Cont.)
1943 Jul 20 to CLB encl
Aug 17 fr CLB
Aug 29 to AP
Nov 18 fr CLB
Nov 25 fr AKW
Dec 1 to Margaret C Williams
Dec 13 to CLB
1944 Feb 2 fr CLB
Apr 18 fr GWB
Apr 20 to Edward R Dudley
May 8 to GWB encl
Jun 7 to CLB encl
Jun 12 fr CLB
Jul 6 to EGM
Jul 10 fr CLB
Jul 11 to EGM
Sep 20 to CLB
Sep 22 fr CLB
Oct 5 to CLB
Oct 10 fr CLB
Oct 13 to CLB encl
Oct 19 fr CLB
Nov 1 to AP encls
Nov 6 to GWB
Nov 27 to AP encl
Dec 5 fr AP
Dec 8 to AHW encl
Dec 12 to AP
1945 Jan 2 to Editor, Union Times(c.)
Jan 9 to CLB
Jan 10 fr CLB
Jan 10 to ALP
Jan 19 to AP encl
Jan 26 fr AKW
Jan to AP encl
Feb 2 fr CLB
Feb 15 fr ALP
Mar 5 fr CLB
Apr 27 to AP
Apr 28 fr EGM
May 7 to CLB
May 10 fr CLB
Jul 12 to AP
Jul 17 to AP
Jul 19 fr OB
Jul 30 fr AP
Aug 29 to CLB encl
Sep 4 to AP
Oct 3 to AP
Oct 4 fr OB
Oct 11 to AP
Oct 12 fr AP
Oct 16 to AP
Nov 28 to CLB
1946 Feb 4 to CLB encls
Feb 5 to ALP encl
Feb 5 fr CLB
Jul 22 to AP & ALP
Oct 16 fr CLB
Nov 6 to CLB
Nov 14 fr CLB
Nov 19 to ALP
Dec 4 fr AKW
1948 Jul 21 to NWP
Sep 27 fr MEG
1949 Oct 14 to AEW encl
Oct 17 fr FAA
1952 May 25 to MP
Jun 9 to MP
Jun 20 to EEM encl

KITCHELT, Florence L C (Cont.)
1954 Jul 16 to AP
Jul 17 fr AP
Aug 24 fr AP
Aug 29 to AP
Oct 3 to AP
Oct 5 fr AP
Oct 12 fr AP
Nov 28 to AP
1955 Jan 28 to AP encl
Jan 31 fr AP
Feb 1 fr AP
Feb 2 fr AP
Feb 7 fr AP
Mar 11 fr AP
Apr 20 fr AP
Apr 27 to AP
Apr 29 fr AP
1956 May 7 fr AP
1957 Feb 14 fr EEN
WWP
1946 May 24 to AP
1950 Dec 16 to AP
1951 Feb 12 fr AP
Mar 10 fr AP
1952 Jan 20 to AP encl
1953 Apr 4 to AP
Apr 29 fr AP

KLECZKA, John C
USHR, Wis
1922 Feb 8 Statement
Feb 9 fr ALP

KLEIN, Herbert G
Press Secy, Vice-Pres Nixon
Dir, Fed Commun Comm
1960 *Feb 11 fr Mabel D Kelly*
Sep 1 to EGM
Sep 2 to EGM & PM

KNIGHT, Goodwin J
Govr, Calif
1958 Oct 23 to MCK

KNOWLAND, William F
USS, Calif
1950 Feb 15 to AEW
1953 *Nov 4 fr Lucy R Winkler*
1957 Mar 8 to Marjorie Ward
Aug 27 fr EGM & AP
1958 Mar 6 fr AHW
Jun 20 fr EMH
WWP
1953 Jan 31 fr ALP

KOLETSKY, Joseph
Atty, New Haven, Conn
1930 Jan 6 to EW encl

KOON, Bertha A
Detroit, Mich
1924 May 20 fr AP
May to MY

KRAMER, Florence H
St Rep, Colo
1941 Mar 14 to CLB

KREISLER, Fritz
Musician
1915 Sep 30 to OHPB(I:A)

KUCHEL, Thomas H
USS, Calif
1953 Jan 16 to Gertrude W Fairbanks
1954 Jan 6 to Gertrude W Fairbanks
Apr 6 to Lucy R Winkler
1956 May 7 fr Mary S Crawford
1957 Feb 2 fr Dolly Lee Butler
Feb 5 fr Norman Hass(c.)
Feb 13 fr W Harold Kingsley(c.)
Feb 14 to Norman Hass
Mar 8 to Luella A Huggins
Apr 4 to MRL
1958 Feb 7 to Olga K Robinson

KURZ, Grace Cook
Organization Chrmn
Acting Chrmn, NY Br
1946 Feb 11 to Gladys H Greiner
Feb 14 fr OB
Jun 20 to CLB
Jul 8 fr CLB
Jul 11 to ALP
Jul 23 fr ALP
Aug 21 to GL
Nov 25 fr ALP
Dec 31 to Jeannette Marks
1947 Jan 18 fr MEG
Jan 25 to MEG
Apr 9 fr MEG
Apr 13 to MEG
Jul 25 to MEG
Jul 31 to AP
Aug 5 fr DS
Aug 21 to AP
Aug 25 fr AP
Sep 5 fr OBL encl
Oct 20 to OBL
Nov 22 to AP
1948 Jan 28 to AP
Aug 2 to GL
1949 *Jan 31 to ALP*

LABARCA, Amanda
Chief, Chilean Delegation
UN Comm on Status of Women
1951 Jan 26 fr AP

LACY, Olive B
Attorney for NWP
Re: Pollitzer Trial 1947
1924 Aug 20 to BSM
1947 Mar 11 to Miriam Y Holden
Mar 11 to ALP
Mar 24 to AEW
Mar 28 to CSW
Apr 4 to Miriam Y Holden
Apr 12 to AP
Apr 15 fr AP(2)
Apr 17 to AP(2)
Apr 17 fr AP
May 13 to Members, Natl Council

LACY, Olive B (Cont.)
1947 May 13 to Florence Wheatley
May 16 to ALP encls
May 23 to Members, Nat'l Council
May 27 to ALP(c.)
Jun 3 to EMH
Jun 24 to Members, Nat'l Council
Jun 24 to "Dear Defendants"
Jun 28 to AP(c.)
Jul 12 to Members, Nat'l Council encl
Aug 5 to Miriam Y Holden(c.)
Aug 15 to Members, Nat'l Council
Dec 18 to Members, Nat'l Council
Dec 23 to AHW(2)
1948 Aug 23 to JNS
Aug 28 to Members, Nat'l Council
Nov 26 to JNS
1949 Mar 28 to CSW
1950 Mar 9 fr AP
Mar 15 to AP
Mar 21 fr AP encl
WWP
1950 Feb 24 to AP
Mar 7 to AP encls
Mar 9 fr AP
Mar 15 to AP
Mar 21 fr AP
1951 Feb 4 fr AP

LA FOLLETTE, Belle Case
Madison, Wis
1925 Jul 16 fr J Dell
Jul 27 fr R M Springer

LA FOLLETTE, Mrs. Robert M
See
LA FOLLETTE, Belle Case

LA FOLLETTE, Robert, Jr
USS, Wis
1946 Mar 22 fr J Haynes Holmes & D Kenyon

LA FOLLETTE, Robert M
USS, Wis
1921 Mar 21 to AP encl
Mar 24 fr AP
Apr 11 fr EMH
Jun 21 to Mabel R Putnam
Aug 13 to Mable R Putnam
1924 Sep 29 fr F Gavin

LAMB, Mabel Grover
Riverside, NJ
1921 Feb 14 to AP

LAMBIE, Margaret
Natl Secy
1926 Dec 2 to Zonia Baber
1927 Mar 25 to MV

LAMNECK, Arthur P
USHR, Ohio
1937 Jan 14 to HRB
Jan 15 fr HRB

LAMBERT, Florian
USHR, Wis
1922 Jan 31 to Gena Thompson

LANDERS, Julia E
Exec Secy, Ind Br
1932 Feb 15 to AKW
Mar 10 fr AKW
Mar 16 to ML
Mar 16 fr ML
Apr 27 to ML

LANDGREBE, Earl F
USHR, Ind
1970 May 27 to MCK

LANDON, Alfred M
Govr, Kan
1936 Jun 19 fr Florence Cobb
Jul 20 fr SP

LANE, Wm Preston
Govr, Md
1948 Mar 12 to ALP

LANGER, William
USS, ND
1941 Mar 3 fr AL
Nov 11 fr AKW
Nov 17 fr PM
1943 Mar 4 fr E Fowler(c.)
1948 May 24 to Genevieve Fuller
1949 Feb 14 to Miriam Y Holden
1953 May 5 to Gertrude W Fairbanks
1955 Nov 1 to Nina B Price
1956 *Apr 13 fr William G Carr(c.)*
1957 Aug 27 fr EGM & AP
Aug 30 to AP
1958 Mar 11 to AHW
Jun 20 fr AP & Mary E Owens(c.)
1959 Aug 4 fr AP & Elizabeth Forbes(c.)

LARSON, Morgan
Govr, NJ
1931 Oct 20 fr AP
Oct 21 fr DS

LASKI, Harold
Prof, London School of Economics
1933 Jan 18 fr RT
Feb 5 to RT

LAUGHLIN, Estelle C
Legis Chrmn, Neb Fed of BPWC
1939 Dec 9 to NSP
1940 Jan 24 to CLB
Feb 2 to CLB encl(c.)
Feb 9 to CLB
Feb 11 to CLB encl
Feb 17 to NWP encls
Feb 21 fr CLB
Feb 27 to CLB
Feb 28 to CLB encls
Feb 29 to CLB
Mar 26 to CLB encl
Apr 15 fr CLB
Apr 17 to CLB
Jul to CLB
1944 Sep 11 to CLB
Sep 12 to CLB(c.)
Sep 20 to CLB

LAUGHLIN, Gail
Vice Chrmn
St Senator, Me
1921 Jun 27 fr AP
Jul 27 fr AP(2)
Aug 2 fr AP
Aug 6 fr AP
Aug 11 fr AP
Aug 30 fr AP
Nov 7 fr AP
1922 Apr 7 to NWP
1925 Nov 6 fr AP
Dec 28 fr AP
1926 Dec 31 to MV
1931 Nov 13 to BSM
Nov 23 to BSM
1932 Jun 29 to BSM encl
Aug 18 to AKW encl
1939 Jun 28 to LB(c.)
Jul 12 to CLB
Jul to CLB

LAUSCHE, Frank J
USS, Ohio
1958 Jan 30 fr CSW
Feb 19 to CSW(c.)
Mar 12 to AHW
Apr 2 fr Margaret C Moss(c.)

LAW, Madeleine
1921 Jun 15 to AP
Jun 18 fr AP
Jun 20 to AP
Jun 22 fr AP
Jun 23 to AP
Jun 27 fr AP
Aug 3 fr AP
Aug 6 fr AP

LAWLER, Joseph J
Third Asst US Postmaster General
1948 Mar 10 to Lucia H Hadley
Jun 7 fr Lucia H Hadley
Jun 7 fr Claire Wadden
Jun 18 fr Caroline Katzenstein
Jun fr OB
Jul 8 fr MEG
Jul 10 fr Grace H Heacock

LAWRENCE, David
Editor, US News & World Report
1936 Mar 17 to AKW
Mar 17 fr AKW

LAWRENCE, David L
Govr, Pa
1960 Jan to Caroline Katzenstein
1936 May 17 fr EGM

LAWSON, Margaret J
Principal, West Frankfort Business College, Ill
1922 Aug to OHPB encl
Nov 6 to Eunice D Brannan

LAYTON, Daniel M
St Senator, Dela
1920 Feb 14 fr M Poindexter

LAYTON, H G
Editorial Dept, Philadelphia Inquirer
1922 Feb 20 fr ALP
Mar 24 to ALP
Mar 27 fr ALP
Mar 30 to ALP
Apr 1 fr ALP

LEARY, Mrs. William
St Chrmn, Utah Br
1925 Jan 1 fr AP
Dec 23 fr SW
Dec 30 fr AP

LE BARBIER, Charles E
Atty, New York City
1913 Nov 13 to OHPB(I:A)

LEE, J Bracken
Govr, Utah
1949 Mar 17 to ALP

LEE, Muna
Dir, Natl Activities
1927 Dec 16 to JNS
Dec 20 to JNS
Dec 22 to JNS(2)
Dec 29 to JNS
1930 Oct 3 fr AP
Oct 6 to FBH
Oct 9 to OHPB
Oct 28 to EHH
Nov 11 to FBH
Nov 11 to AL
Nov 17 to FBH
Nov 21 to OHPB
Dec 15 to AP
Dec 16 to JNS
1931 Jan 10 to OHPB
Jan 24 fr AP
Feb 23 to OHPB
Mar 19 to FBH
Mar 30 to JNS
Apr 1 to MY
Apr 30 fr AP encl
May 6 to JNS
May 8 to JNS
May 14 to JNS
May 20 to JNS
May to AP
Jun 15 to FBH
Jun 25 to EMH
Jul 3 to OHPB
Aug 14 fr AP encl
Aug 14 fr AP
Aug 20 to OHPB
Sep 4 to FBH
Sep 17 to OHPB
Oct 22 to JNS
Dec 2 to JNS
Dec 9 to JNS
1932 Jan 8 fr AP
Feb 9 to OHPB(c.)
Feb 20 to OHPB(c.)
Feb 27 to OHPB(c.)
Mar 18 fr AP encl
Mar 22 to RT
Apr 2 to MP

LEE, Muna (Cont.)
1932 Apr 5 fr AP
Apr 6 fr AP
Apr 7 to ALP
Apr 7 to MP
Apr 11 to SP
Apr 11 to MP
Apr 14 to JNS
Apr 15 to JNS
Apr 18 to JNS
Apr 21 to JNS
Apr 21 to AP
Apr 30 to EHH
May 16 to AP
May 23 to GL
May 31 to GL
Jun 3 fr AP
Jun 28 to MY
Jun 29 to MY
Nov 23 to LB
1933 Apr 4 to AP
1939 Mar fr AP

LEE, Wm C
Washington, DC
1921 Jan 21 to AP encl

LEFFINGWELL, Elmore
Dir, Equal Rights
Seal Campaign
1938 Jun 24 to HHW
Jul 4 to HHW
Jul 6 fr HHW
Jul 20 to HHW
Aug 31 fr HHW
Sep 8 to HHW
Oct 28 to HHW
Nov 8 fr HHW
Nov 8 to AL(c.)
Nov 22 fr HHW
Nov 27 to HHW
Dec 10 to AL & HHW
1939 Feb 10 to MP

LEHMAN, Herbert H
Govr & USS, NY
1952 Jun 28 to EGM

LENÖEL, Marie
Vice-Chrmn, WWP
Hon Co-Chrmn
World Council
WWP
1945 *Dec 19 to AP*
1948 May 23 to AP
1949 *Jul to AP*
1950 Jun 19 fr AP
1951 *Feb 6 to AP*
Apr 10 fr AP
Aug 30 to AP
Sep to AP
Nov 13 to AP
1952 Mar 17 fr AP
Mar 19 to AP
Apr 26 to AP
May 9 fr AP
May 22 to AP
Aug 22 to AP

LENROOT, Irvine L
USS, Wis
1921 Aug 13 to Mabel R Putnam
Oct 27 to Anne C Rotter
Nov 15 fr Anne C Rotter

LEON, Mrs. J M Ponce de
Havana, Cuba
1922 Oct 6 to AP
Oct 13 fr MY

LEONARD, Emily B
Secy-Treasurer,
Palo Alto, Calif Br
1945 Jun 29 to AP

LEONARD, Margery C
2nd Vice-Chrmn
Natl Council
1956 Nov 3 fr AP
Nov 9 to AP
Dec 18 fr AP
1957 Mar 14 fr EEN
Apr 5 fr EEN
Apr 19 to EEN
1958 *Mar 14 to AP encls*
Mar 31 fr AP
Apr 11 to AP
May 12 fr EEN
Jun 6 fr Elizabeth MacPhail encl
Jun 24 to AP encl
1959 Aug 18 fr Hermine D Tobolowsky(c.)
Nov 3 to AP
1961 Jun 16 to EGM
Jun 22 fr EGM
Jun 29 to EGM encl
Jul 26 fr EGM
Aug 25 to EGM
Oct 5 to AP
1965 Nov 12 to Mary A Birckhead
1967 Jul 16 to Patricia H McDonald
Jul 20 to Mary A Birckhead
1968 *Jan 21 to MRL*
Mar 17 to Mary A Birckhead
Apr 7 to Mary A Birckhead
Jun 9 to Mary A Birckhead
1971 *Dec 5 to AP*

LEOPOLD, Alice K
Dir, Women's Bureau
US Dept of Labor
1954 Mar 5 fr MEG
Mar 10 to Gussie Vickers
Sep 15 to AP encl
1955 May 10 fr AP
May 25 to AP (c.)
May 27 fr AP encl
Jun 17 to AP
Jun 23 to AP (c.)
Jul 18 fr AP

LEOPOLD, Alice K (Cont.)
1956 Apr 30 fr Victoria V Gilbert
Jun 5 to Ella V Allen(c.)
Aug 2 fr Victoria V Gilbert
Sep 26 to Ella V Allen
1960 Aug 24 to EGM

LESSEMANN, Neenah Hastings
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Calif Br
1944 Jun 26 to AP encls
Jul 24 to AP
Nov 29 to AP
1945 May 16 to AP
1946 Nov 9 to ALP
Dec 14 to ALP
1947 Aug 10 fr ALP
1948 Jul 8 to MEG
Aug 16 to AP
Aug 28 fr AP
1949 Jan 27 to ALP
Feb 1 to ALP
1950 Aug 22 fr MP
Oct 13 fr MP

LESTER, Richard A
Vice-Chrmn, Pres Comm on the Status of Women
1962 Mar 2 to EGM
Mar 28 fr EGM

LE SUER, Winifred
Hon Secy, ODI
1931 Jan 5 to AKW
1935 Dec 23 fr RSG(c.)
1936 Jan 17 to RSG
1937 *Nov 5 to Secy, NWP*
1938 *Feb 18 fr AP*

LEVITT, Albert
Atty, Washington DC & Calif
Prof, George Washington U Law School
1921 May 16 to EMH
May 18 fr EMH
May to AP
May to AP encl
Jul 11 fr AP
Jul 13 to AP
Jul 18 fr AP
Jul 28 to AP
Aug to AP
Sep 20 to Norman Hapgood
Sep 23 fr EMH
Sep 25 to EMH
Sep 26 to EMH
Sep fr EMH
Oct 11 to AP
Oct 16 fr AP
Oct 23 to AP
Nov 28 to EMH encl
Dec 21 to AP
Dec 24 fr AP
1922 Jan 27 to BSM
Jan 30 to AP
Feb 8 to NWP
Mar 1 fr BSM
1924 Oct to NWP
1934 May 25 to AP

LEVITT, Albert (Cont.)
1947 Feb 9 fr AP
Feb 14 Memo to OBL
Feb 15 to OBL
Feb 21 to OBL
Feb 27 fr OBL
Mar 17 to OBL
Mar 24 fr OBL
Apr 17 fr OBL
May 16 fr OBL
Jun 7 to OBL
Jul 29 fr OBL
Aug 14 to OBL
Aug 19 fr OBL
Nov 30 to OBL
Dec 18 fr OBL
1948 Jan 20 to ALP
WWP
1951 Dec 1 to AP
Dec 6 fr AP

LEWIS, Dora
See
LEWIS, Mrs. Lawrence

LEWIS, James Hamilton
USS, Ill
1932 May 6 fr Elizabeth R Deegan

LEWIS, John L
Pres, United Mine Workers
1937 May 11 to HHW
Nov 20 to Rep. M T Norton(c.)
1944 Jan 4 fr Vivien Kellems
Jan to Vivien Kellems(c.)
Mar 27 fr Mrs. Ernest W Howard(c.)

LEWIS, Mrs. Lawrence
Natl Council Treasurer
1915 Dec 23 to OHPB
1916 Jul 14 to AP encls
Jul 25 fr AP
1917 Oct 31 to Mrs. H Gould
Nov 9 to G Gardner
1919 Jun 18 to AP encl
Jul 18 fr AP
Oct 21 to AP
1920 Feb 20 to MY
Feb 28 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Mar 4 to Margaret Whittemore
Mar 6 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Mar 11 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Jun 23 to HSB
Jul 5 fr AP
Nov 4 to HSB
Nov 14 to HSB(c.)
1921 Feb 10 to HSB
Mar 23 fr AP encl
Apr 4 fr AP
Jul 27 fr AP
Aug 9 fr AP
Aug 9 to AP
Aug 16 fr AP
Aug 17 to AP

LEWIS, Mrs. Lawrence (Cont.)
1921 Aug 26 fr AP
Sep 14 to AP
Sep 18 to AP
Sep 26 to AP
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 11 to AP
Oct 12 to AP
Oct 17 fr AP

LEWIS, Shippen
Atty, Philadelphia, Pa
1919 Nov 24 fr W B Wheeler
Dec 15 fr SW encl
Dec 18 to SW
Dec 24 to AP
1920 Jan 3 to SW
Jan 17 to DL
Feb 23 fr EMH
1921 Mar 22 to SW
Mar 22 to SW encl
Mar 23 to AP encl
Mar 24 to SW encls
Mar 24 fr SW
Mar 31 to AP
Apr 1 fr SW
Apr 7 fr EMH encl
Apr 11 fr EMH
Apr 11 to SW
Apr 12 to EMH
May 7 to EMH
May 11 to EMH
May 20 fr EMH
May Speech
Aug 25 to AP
Sep 6 to AP
Sep 8 fr AP
Sep 13 fr AP
Sep 13 to AP encl
Sep 16 to AP
Sep 23 fr AP
Sep 23 to AP
Sep 24 to AP
Sep 25 fr AP(2)
Sep 27 fr AP
Sep 27 to AP encl(2)
Sep 29 to AP
Oct 4 to AP
Oct 6 fr AP
Oct 6 to AP
Oct 10 to AP
Oct 10 to AP encl
Oct 12 fr AP
Oct 28 fr AP
Oct 31 to AP
Oct 31 fr AP
Nov 3 to AP
Nov 10 fr AP
Nov 26 fr AP
Nov 28 to AP
Dec 2 to AP
Dec 3 to AP
Dec 15 fr AP
Dec 30 to AP
1922 Mar 7 to DL encl

LEWIS, Willard H
Princeton, W Va
1922 Nov 24 fr ALP
Dec 1 to ALP encls

LEWIS, William Draper
Dean, U of Pennsylvania
Law School
1921 Dec 24 fr AP
1922 Feb 2 to ALP
1923 Aug 9 to AP encls

LIE, Trygve
Secretary-General,
United Nations
WWP
1946 Feb 7 fr AP
Apr 3 fr J Marjorie Cook(c.)
May 6 fr Lillian A Burton
May 17 fr Mary Anderson
Jun 25 fr Edith J Goode
Oct 26 fr AP

LILLY, Lillian A
Parliamentarian
1946 Oct 18 to ALP
Oct 24 to ALP
Nov 30 fr CSW
1947 Feb 5 to OBL
May 9 to Naomi Wheeler(c.)
Aug 21 to AP
Oct 23 to OBL
1948 Dec 16 to MEG encl

LINDSAY, Norma A
Advertising Comm, Equal Rights
St Chrmn, NY Br
1954 May 26 to AP
Jul 22 to AP
Jul 31 to AP
Aug 27 to AP
Sep 17 to Anne Carter
Oct 5 fr AP
Oct 27 to AP
Oct to AP
Nov 1 to AP
Nov 4 to Anne Carter
Nov 9 to AP
Nov 15 fr AP
Nov 22 to AP
Nov 24 fr Myrtle Paynter encl
1955 Jan 5 to AP
Jan 14 fr AP
Mar 2 to AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Mar 31 to AP
Apr 28 fr AP
Dec 10 to AP
1956 May 29 fr AP
1959 *May 20 to AHW encl*
1961 Feb 3 fr AP

LINDSEY, Ben B
Judge, Denver, Colo
1913 Feb 27 to J Richards
Feb 27 to J Richards encl
1924 Jan 31 to MY

LIPSCOMP, Mrs. Lamar Rutherford
Lakemont, Ga
1944 Nov 25 to AP
1945 Jan 29 fr OB

LITT, Ruth V
Natl Council
1927 Apr 22 to MV
Jun 7 fr MV
Aug 15 to MV encl
Oct 29 fr MV
1930 Dec 27 fr ML

LLOYD, Lola Maverick
Natl Council
Chrmn, Intl Relations Comm
1920 Jul 13 fr AP
1924 Sep 14 to AP
Sep 26 fr AP
1929 Sep 16 to EW
Sep 19 fr EW
1933 Dec 8 fr ALP
1934 Jun 14 fr AP(c.)
1935 Mar 27 to FBH
Apr 15 fr AP(c.)
Apr 27 fr ALP
May 4 fr AP(c.)
Sep 16 to AP
Sep 23 to AP(c.)
1936 May 1 fr BGS(2)
May 31 to BGS
1937 Apr 9 to MS
Oct 15 to SP
1938 Feb 20 fr AP(c.)
Apr 8 fr MS
Jul 17 fr AP
Aug 2 to AP
1942 Nov 13 to AP encl
Nov 16 fr AP
1943 Dec 6 fr CLB

LLOYD-JONES, Richard
Editor-Publisher, Jacksonville Journal
1922 Oct 21 to OHPB encls

LOCKWOOD, Marie T
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Dela Br
1939 Mar 9 to HHW
Mar 15 to FBH
Mar 17 fr HHW
Mar 22 to FBH
1940 Jul 2 to FBH
Jul 18 to CLB
1942 May 21 fr CLB
Jul 2 to CLB
Sep 4 fr CLB
1943 Jan 12 to Mary Watson
Jan 18 to AP
Mar 29 to AP
Mar 30 fr CLB
May 19 to Rev. M J Ready
May 20 to Rev. M J Ready
Jul 1 to "Grand Regent..."
1944 Apr 9 to Editor, "Quiz Questions"
May 8 to AP encl

LOCKWOOD, Marie T (Cont.)
1944 May 17 to AP
Jul 7 to CLB
Jul 11 fr CLB
Jul 11 to AP
Jul 31 to AP
Aug 19 fr AP
Aug 25 to AP
Sep 13 to DGO
1945 Jan 5 to CLB
Jan 24 to EGM
Mar 24 to FBH
Mar 28 to AP
Jun 1 to CLB
Jun 9 fr CLB
Jun 11 to FBH
Aug 2 fr ALP
Aug 7 to FBH
Sep 5 fr AP
1946 May 27 to FBH
Jun 1 to CLB
Jul 20 fr AP & ALP
1948 Mar 4 to FBH
Mar 25 to FBH
Jun 24 to MEG
Jul 1 fr MEG
Aug 17 to NWP
Aug 27 fr MEG
1949 Mar 29 to FBH

LODGE, Henry Cabot
USS, Mass
1922 May 10 to Mrs. John G Battelle

LODGE, Henry Cabot, Jr
USS, Mass
US Ambassador to UN
1960 Oct 31 to Dr. Leita O Kildare
WWP
1953 Mar 24 fr AP & LBL

LOEWEN, Helen Underwood
St Chrmn, Pa Br
1947 Jul 17 fr ALP(c.)
Jul 28 fr ALP
Oct 26 to Mary S Taylor(c.)

LONG, Eva F
St Chrmn, Mo Br
Mo Member, Congressional Comm
1959 Oct 7 to Marion Sayward encl
Oct 10 to NWP encls

LONG, Grace Kay
Member, NY Br
1944 Mar 13 to AP
Oct 4 to AP
1945 Feb 8 to AP encl
Nov 4 to AP encl
Nov 14 fr AP
1946 May 26 to CLB encl
WWP
1946 Jun 16 to AP
Jun 20 fr AP

LONG, Henry T
Secy, Gov. Calvin Coolidge
1920 Jan 14 to FBB

LONG, Russell B
USS, La
1957 Mar 13 to Reba Peck

LONGSTREET, Helen Dortch
Washington Corres, Florida Post
1922 Feb 24 to AP encl
May 18 to AP

LONGWELL, Marjorie R
Natl Chrmn
St Chrmn, Calif Br
1950 Feb 2 to AP
Apr 20 to AP
May 29 to AP
1956 *Jun 18 to AP*
Jul 17 to AP
Aug 2 to AP
Aug 4 to AP
Aug 5 fr AP
Aug 6 fr AP
Aug 8 fr AP
Aug 10 to AP
Aug 11 to AP
Aug 11 fr AP
Aug 12 to AP
Aug 12 fr AP
Aug 14 to AP
Aug 14 fr AP(3)
Aug 16 to AP(2)
Aug 20 to AP
Aug 21 to AP(2)
Aug 22 to AP(c.)
Aug 23 to AP
Aug 26 to AP
Sep 1 fr AP
Sep 6 to AP
Sep 11 fr AP
Sep 14 to AP encl
Oct 17 to AP
Oct 26 to AP
1957 Jan 28 fr AP
Feb 5 fr AP
Feb 12 fr AP
Feb 15 fr AP
Mar 5 to AP encl
Mar 6 fr Alden J Bell
Mar 8 fr AP
Mar 19 to EEN
Mar 23 fr AP
Mar 26 to EEN
Apr 9 to AP
May 9 fr AP
Jun 5 to AP encl
Jun 21 to AP
Jun 25 to AP
Aug 13 to AP
Aug 21 to AP
Aug 23 fr AP
Aug 27 to AP
Aug 29 fr AP(2)
Sep 3 fr AP(2)
Sep 29 to EEN encl
Oct 12 to EEN
1958 May 2 to AP
May 7 fr AP
Jun 11 fr AP

LONGWELL, Marjorie R (Cont.)
1958 Aug 7 fr AP
Aug 17 to Helen Paul
Sep 17 fr AP
Oct 7 to AP
Nov 4 to AP
Nov 6 to AP
Nov 9 to AP
Nov 28 to AP
1959 Feb 12 to AP
May 25 to AP
Nov 24 to AHW(c.)
Dec 2 to AP
Dec 7 to AP
1960 *Feb 16 to Elizabeth Forbes*
Mar 22 to AP
Jun 29 to Marion Sayward
Jul 1 to AP
Jul 7 to AP
Jul 7 fr Mrs. E Lee Ozbrin
Jul 10 to AP
Jul 13 to AP(3)
Jul 16 to AP
Oct 21 to AP
Oct 22 to AP
Nov 9 to AP encl
Dec 2 to MCK encl
1961 *Mar 10 to AP*
Apr 26 to EGM
May 11 to EGM
May 23 to EGM encls
1962 Apr 2 fr AP (2)
Apr 9 fr AP
Apr 11 to AP
Oct 16 to AP
1963 Jan 21 to EGM encls
Feb 1 fr AP
Feb 18 to EGM
Feb 25 to AP
Feb 25 to EGM encl
Feb 27 fr AP
Mar 6 to EGM
Apr 1 to AP
Apr 1 to EGM
Apr 6 to EGM
Apr 12 to EGM
Apr 17 to EGM encl
Apr 20 to AP
Apr 22 to EGM
May 2 to EGM
May 3 to EGM
May 5 to AP
May 12 to AP
1964 Jun 2 to AP
Jun 17 to EGM
Jun 17 to AP
Jun 21 fr AP
Jun 25 to AP
Jun 29 to AP
Jul 11 to AP
Jul 21 to AP(c.)
Jul 22 to AP
Jul 23 to AP encl
Jul 30 to AP(c.)
Aug 19 to AP encl
Aug 26 to AP
Sep 30 to AP encl
Dec 17 to AP
1965 Mar 10 to AP
Aug 28 to Mary A Birckhead

LONGWELL, Marjorie R (Cont.)
1965 Sep 17 to AP encl
Sep 23 to Mary A Birckhead
Dec 16 to AP
1966 Feb 2 to AP
Feb 18 to AP
Mar 5 to AP
Mar 21 fr AP
Jun 22 to Mary A Birckhead
Jun 27 to Mary A Birckhead
Aug 1 to AP
Oct 3 to Mary A Birckhead
1967 Apr 7 to AP
Jul 26 to AP encl
1968 Jan 17 to AP encl
Feb 21 to AP encl
Mar 9 to AP
Jun 17 to AP
Jun 29 to AP
Sep 26 fr AP
Dec 11 to AP
1969 Nov 19 to AP
Dec 15 fr Leita T Thompson(c.)
1970 May 28 to AP
Jun 5 to AP
Jun 19 to AP
Aug 24 to Helen E Brown, et al.
Nov 2 to AP
Nov 30 to AP
1971 Mar 18 fl
Jun 6 to AP encl
Aug 28 fr Jewel R Mann encls
Nov 11 to MCK
1972 *Feb 12 to AP*
Mar 29 to AP encl
1973 *May 10 to AP encl*
Dec 28 to AP

LOONEY, Mrs. Lamar
St Senator, Okla
1922 Dec 19 fr Florence E Cobb

LORRAINE, Lilith
Director, Avalon Natl Poetry Shrine
Corpus Christi, Texas
1944 Aug 20 to AP
Aug 23 to CLB encl

LOTH, Hulda
Ostrow-Pozu, Poland
1927 Apr 16 fr MV
Apr 24 to NWP encls

LOTZ, V Grace
Pres, Md Br
1954 Oct 17 to AP

LOUCHHEIM, Katie
Dir, Women's Activities
Demo Natl Comm
1955 Aug 25 to Nina B H Avery
Sep 20 to Pat Wiggins
1962 Jan 26 fr EGM

LOVE, Lillian Floyd
Writer, The Southern Republican
Jacksonville, Fla
1928 Mar 20 to AP
Apr 5 fr AP

LOVEJOY, Mrs. J E
Des Moines, Iowa
1936 Mar 7 to Emily Perry
Mar 14 fr Dr. Miriam E Oatman

LOVELL, Phyllis M
Member, WWP
WWP
1942 Aug 6 to AP
Oct 15 fr AP

LUCAS, Ella Mayne
Natl Organizer
Member, Idaho FWC
1922 Jun 20 to AP
Aug 29 to Euncie D Brannan

LUCAS, Scott W
USS, Ill
1944 Aug 29 to EGM

LUCE, Clare Boothe
USHR, Conn
1942 Sep 11 to LB
Nov 6 to AP, et al.
Dec 5 to Rep. Louis Ludlow(c.)
1943 Jan 4 fr Dr. Mary Woolley(c.)
1944 Jun 13 to Katharine A Norris(c.)
1945 May 31 fr Dr. Emily D Barringer

LUDLOW, Louis
USHR, Ind
1932 Mar 19 to EMH
1933 Mar 7 to EMH
Apr 3 to EMH
1934 Jun 23 to AP
Dec 21 to ALP
Dec 26 to ALP encl
1935 Jan 26 fr JNS
Feb 9 to AKW(c.)
1938 Nov 19 to HRB(c.)
1942 Dec 2 to Rep. Edith H Rogers(c.)
Dec 2 to Rep. Frances P Bolton
1945 Feb 7 to Mrs. Gertrude S Gates

LUSK, Louise F
St Chrmn, Mont Br
1932 Feb 14 to W N Castle
Jun 2 to J B Kremer
Oct 17 to RT
1933 May 21 to EHH

LUTZ, Alma
Author
Natl Council
Chrmn, Literature Comm
1929 Feb 2 to MV
Feb 5 to MV
Feb 18 to MV
Feb 28 to MV
Mar 16 to MV
Sep 20 to MV
Oct 15 to MV
1930 Jan 15 to MV
1931 Sep 12 to BSM
Sep 15 to AKW
Oct 7 to BSM
Nov 18 to ML
1932 Mar 7 to AKW
Mar 7 to HSB
1933 Apr 14 to FBH encls
Nov 16 to ALP
1935 *Dec 30 fr AP*
1936 Oct 5 to FBH
Oct 29 to Emily Perry
1937 Jan 29 to FBH
Feb 9 to HHW
Feb 19 to HHW
1938 May 23 to HHW
May 26 to HHW
Jul 20 to BS encl
Jul 21 to AP
Jul 23 fr AP
Jul 26 to HHW
Jul 27 to AP
Jul 28 to HHW encl
Aug 4 to HHW
Aug 23 to HHW
Oct 13 to HHW
Oct 18 to FBH encl
Oct 20 to ACR
Oct 21 to HHW
Oct 22 to FBH
Oct 24 to HHW encl
Oct 29 to BS
Nov 4 to HHW
Nov 5 to HHW encl
Nov 10 to HHW
Nov 30 to HHW
1939 Jan 6 to HHW
May 18 to HHW
Jun 27 to HHW & BS
Oct 24 to HHW
1940 Mar 26 to CLB
Jun 13 to CLB
1941 Apr 21 to CLB
Sep 18 to CLB
1942 Apr 9 to CLB
Sep 5 to CLB
1943 Mar 4 to ALP
Mar 8 fr ALP
Apr 10 to CLB
Apr 20 to AP
Apr 30 to Editors, The Nation
Jun 4 to AP
Jul 16 to AP
Nov 10 to CLB encls
Dec 15 to AP

LUTZ, Alma (Cont.)
1944 May 11 to AP encls
Nov 15 fr AP
Nov 20 to AP
1945 Feb 13 to Editor, NY Times
Mar 29 to Elizabeth Forbes
May 24 to AP
Aug 18 to AP
Aug 23 fr AP
Sep 26 to AP
Oct 11 to AP
Oct 14 fr AP
1946 Mar 8 to FBH
Dec 26 to LB & DS
1947 Feb 5 to FBH
1953 Dec 23 fr AP
1954 Aug 30 to MP
Oct 4 to AP
Oct 6 fr AP
1955 Feb 20 fr AP
Feb 21 fr AP
May 17 fr AP
1956 Jan 27 to AP encl
Feb 17 to AP encl
Feb 28 to AP
Mar 9 fr AP
May 29 fr AP
Jun 4 to AP
1958 Jan 11 fr AP
Mar 20 fr AP
Mar 21 to AP
Mar 28 fr AP
Apr 25 to AP
1959 Jan 15 to DGO
1960 Sep 3 to EGM
Oct 17 to EGM
1962 Jan 15 to EGM
Jan 26 to EGM
Apr 2 to "Commission..."
1963 Feb 23 to EGM
Mar 9 to EGM encl
May 18 to Marion Sayward
1964 Jan 2 to EGM encl
Jan 23 to EGM
Feb 22 to Dr. Blanche H Dow(c.)
Mar 2 fr Alison Bell encl(c.)
Mar 25 fr Joseph G Harrison(c.)
Aug 17 to EGM
Dec 17 fr AP
1965 Dec 9 fr Pauli Murray(c.)
1967 Jul 13 fr Mary E Lahr encl
WWP
1950 Jun 15 to AP
Jun 19 fr AP
1952 Jun 18 to AP

LYNCH, Alberta Gude
Acting Pres, Calif Business Women's Legislative Council
1933 Apr 5 to RT encls
Apr 28 fr RT
Apr 29 to RT encl
May 6 to RT encls
May 13 to RT encls

LYONS, Maritcha R
Bayshore, NY
1924 Sep 17 to AP encls
Sep 26 fr AP

LYONS, Susan
Kingston, Jamaica
1924 Sep 13 to NWP encl
Sep 16 to OHPB
1927 Mar 2 to NWP
Apr 19 to NWP

LYTLE, Anna Louise
Man Editor Columbia Sentinel, Ga
1922 Aug 25 to OHPB encls

McADOO, William G
US Secy of Treasury
USS, Calif
1924 Jan 10 to Elizabeth T Kent

McCAFFREE, Mary Jane
Secy to Mrs. Eisenhower
1959 Dec 7 to AHW

MacCALLUM, Maude
Hon Secy, Prof Union of Trained Nurses
London, England
1920 Nov 29 to FBB encls
Dec 6 to FBB encl

McCARRAN, Pat
USS, Nev
1945 May 10 fr CLB

McCARROLL, Marion Clyde
Journalist, NY Evening Post
1932 Jul 20 fr ML

McCARTHY, Catherine A
Pres, Natl Council of Catholic Women
1963 Feb 14 fr EGM
Mar 7 to EGM
Mar 7 to Margaret H Worrell

McCARTHY, Eugene J
USS, Minn
1961 Jul 6 to EGM
1964 Aug 19 to EGM(c.)
1965 May 14 fr Ruth Gage-Colby
May 18 fr encl
1967 *Sep 20 to Mary E Seebach*
1968 Jan 20 to Mrs. Robert Choate(c.)
Feb 15 to EGM
Apr 15 fr EGM
May 5 Statement(c.)
Jul 18 to Mary G Newell
1969 Feb 13 fr EGM
1970 Sep 15 to Georgia Lloyd
Sep 25 Memo fr Ruth Gage-Colby

McCARTHY, Joseph R
USS, Wis
1947 Jul 14 to Elsie M Wood
1948 Jun 7 fr Mary Graham
Jun 15 to Mary Graham encl
Jul 28 fr Mary Graham
Aug 2 to Elsie M Wood
Aug 9 fr ALP

McCLAY, Mrs. A Marian
Chrmn, Phila Br
1940 Aug 27 fr AKW
1941 Mar 14 to CLB
Mar 15 fr CLB

McCLELLAN, John L
USS, Ark
1951 Oct 3 to Aurelle Burnside
1955 Feb 7 fr Aurelle Burnside
Feb 8 to Aurelle Burnside(c.)
1956 May 10 fr Victoria V Gilbert(c.)
May 11 fr AP
1957 Feb 16 fr Aurelle Burnside(c.)
1971 *Jan 21 to MRL*

McCLORY, Robert
USHR, Ill
1971 May 6 fr Margery C Leonard(c.)

McCormack, John W
House Speaker & Majority Leader
USHR, Mass
1950 Apr 22 to EGM
1952 Jul 3 to EGM
1955 Nov 4 to Nina B Price(c.)
1961 May 23 to AL
1970 Aug 20 to AP

MacDONALD, Mrs. J A
Harrisburg, Pa
1923 Jul 13 fr EW
Jul 13 fr MS

McDONOUGH, Gordon L
USHR, Calif
1951 Oct 15 to EEM
1953 Feb 21 to LRW
1954 Jan 8 to LRW

McENERNEY, Mary
Secy-Treasurer, Bindery Women's Union
1939 Mar 25 fr HHW

McFARLAND, Ernest W
USS, Ariz
1941 May 6 fr Estelle Bjerg
Nov 15 fr PM

McFARLANE, Florence G
Member, Six Point Group
1933 Jul 24 fr AP

McGee, Gale W
USS, Wyoming
1962 Jan 19 to EGM
1963 Feb 18 fr EGM
1964 Apr 27 to Patricia Frohman(c.)

McGERR, Grace
Atty, Lincoln, Neb
1929 Feb 25 to MV encl
Mar 2 fr MV
Sep 11 to MV

McGERR, Helen F
Atty, Lincoln, Neb
1927 Mar 24 to MV
1929 Jan 22 to JNS
Jan 28 fr MV
1935 Jul 16 to AP
1936 Apr 17 to BGS
May 5 fr BGS

McGOVERN, George S
USHR & USS, SD
1957 Jan 14 to MRL(c.)
1968 Aug 16 to NWP
1970 Sep 21 to Georgia Lloyd
1971 *Jan 22 to MRL*

McGRATH, J Howard
US Atty-General
USS, RI
1948 *Feb 27 fr Ethel McC Adamson*
Jun 14 to Sen. Arthur Capper
1949 Oct 21 fr FAA
Oct 25 to FAA

MacGREGOR, Clarence
USHR, NY
1922 Dec 18 to NWP encl

McGUIRE, Winona
Natl Secy
1970 Sep 24 fl
Oct 26 fl

McHALE, Kathryn
Gen Dir, AAUW
1945 Oct 8 to Dr. Mary E Woolley(c.)

McINTYRE, M H
Secy, Pres. Roosevelt
1938 Jan 18 to EAA

McKAY, Douglas
Govr, Ore
1949 Mar 28 to ALP

MacKAYE, Hazel
Pagaent Dir
1922 Feb 9 to AP encl

MacKELLAR, Helen Lee
Pres, Southern Calif Br
1950 Feb 1 to NWP
Mar 2 fr E H Bellamy
Mar 16 fr E H Bellamy

McKELLAR, Kenneth
USS, Tenn
1944 Jul 13 to EGM
1945 Oct 23 fr AP
1951 Jan 30 to AEW
WWP
1946 Aug 9 to AP

McKIBBIN, Jennie
Mich Chrmn, Govt Workers' Council
1933 Jan 5 fr EAA
Jan 8 to EAA
Jan 14 fr Lois Babcock
Feb 17 fr EAA
Mar 10 to EAA
Jun 20 to EAA
Jun 24 fr EAA
Jun 28 to EAA
Jul 11 to EAA
Jul 21 to EAA
Aug 4 to EAA
Aug 14 fr EAA
Aug 16 to EAA
Aug 20 fr EAA
Aug 24 to EAA
Aug 25 fr EAA
Aug 25 to EAA

McKIBBIN, Jennie (Cont.)
1933 Aug 28 to EAA
Aug 29 fr EAA
Aug 30 to EAA
Sep 1 to EAA
Sep 5 fr EAA
Sep 23 fr EAA
Sep 28 to EAA
Oct 14 to P Lyle
Nov 6 to P Lyle
Nov 20 fr Grace Brewer
1934 Feb 5 to Grace Brewer
Mar 17 fr Grace Brewer
May 31 to Grace Brewer
1935 Mar 30 to Grace Brewer
1936 Dec 18 to GWC
Dec 31 fr EAA
1937 Jan 10 to GWC
Apr 10 to GWC
Apr 12 fr Lois Babcock
Apr 26 fr EAA
May 26 to GWC
Jun 27 to GWC
Jul 14 to GWC
Jul 19 to GWC
Jul 27 to GWC
Aug 13 to EAA encls
Aug 18 fr EAA
Aug 21 to EAA encl
Aug 26 to EAA
Sep 3 fr EAA
Sep 28 to EAA
Oct 13 fr EAA
Oct 15 to EAA
Oct 29 to EAA
Nov 4 fr EAA
Nov 12 to EAA
Nov 18 fr EAA
Nov 23 to EAA
Nov 30 fr EAA
1941 Nov 7 to CLB
Nov 13 to CLB

McKINNEY, Ethel B
Asst Secy
WWP
1951 Apr 14 fr AP encl
Apr 24 to AP
Apr 27 fr AP
1952 Dec 17 to AP

McLAUGHLIN, Charles F
USHR, Neb
1938 Sep 29 to HHW

McLEAN, George P
USS, Conn
1927 Nov 3 to JNS

MacMILLAN, Chrystal
Pres, ODI
1930 Jun 4 to OHPB
1932 Jul 21 to JNS(c.)

McNAMARA, Pat
USS, Mich
1957 Jun 4 to Frances Comfort
1960 Apr 29 to Dr. Marie Timpona

McNARY, Mrs. Charles L
Natl Council
1940 Sep 28 fr AKW

McPHERSON, Harry C
Special Counsel, Pres. Johnson
1967 Feb 21 to EGM

MADDOX, Mrs. W A
Natl Organizer
1921 Mar 10 to EW
Apr 11 to EMH
Apr 15 fr ALP

MAEHLING, Hilda
Acting Exec Secy, Dept of Classroom Teachers
Natl Educ Assn
1955 Aug 26 to Vylla Poe Wilson

MAERCKLEIN, Mrs. E H
Ashley, ND
1944 Nov 16 to NSB
1945 Jan 9 fr CLB
Feb 27 fr CLB

MAGEE, Clare
USHR, Mo
1950 Dec 30 to AEW

MAGNUSON, Warren G
USS, Wash
1949 Aug 6 to Mary E Nye
1950 Mar 1 to Fannie Ackley
1952 Mar 4 to Fannie Ackley
Mar 25 to Kathleen M Taft
1953 Feb 27 to LRW
1957 Mar 14 to AHW
Mar 22 to Reba Peck
Mar 27 fr EEN
1966 Jul 7 to Meta Heller
Jul 19 fr Meta Heller(c.)
WWP
1947 Jun 21 to Margaret Price

MAGRADY, Frederick W
USHR, Pa
1928 Jun 2 fr MV

MAITLAND, Elsie
Hon Secy, WWP
WWP
1951 Feb 23 to AP
Apr 20 to AP
Apr 26 fr AP
Apr 29 to AP
May 22 fr AP
May 27 to AP
Oct 24 to AP encl
Dec 5 to AP
Dec 10 fr AP
Dec 11 fr AP
Dec 12 to AP
Dec 17 fr AP
Dec 17 to AP
Dec 19 to AP
Dec 22 to AP
Dec 26 fr AP

MAITLAND, Elsie (Cont.)
1951 Dec 28 to AP encls
1952 Jan 2 to AP
Jan 17 to AP
Apr 2 to AP
Oct 22 fr LBL

MALE, Hilda Yen
Vice-Chairman, WWP
WWP
1950 Jun 5 to AP

MALIK, Charles
Rapporteur, UN Human Rights Comm
WWP
1950 Apr 11 fr AP

MALLON, Winifred
Reporter, NY Times
1946 Dec 2 to DS

WWP
1951 Dec 14 to AP
Dec 21 fr AP
1952 Sep 20 to AP
Dec 9 fr AP
Dec 22 fr AP

MALONEY, Mollie
Industrial Council
Vice-Pres, Industrial Women's League for Equality
1943 Apr 7 to AP
Apr 20 to Helena H Weed
Apr 21 to CLB
1945 Feb 17 to AP encl

MANLY-POWER, Mary
St Chrmn, Pa Br
1923 Mar 26 fr EW

MANSFIELD, Mike
Majority Leader
USS, Mont
1956 Jun 29 to Mrs. C C Pierce
1959 *Jun 9 to Rhoda E Hanson*
1970 *Oct 3 fr Winona McGuire*

MAPHIS, Dr. Charles G
Dir, Institute of Public Affairs,
U of Va
1932 May 24 fr ML
May 26 to ML
May 31 fr ML
Jun 17 to ML
Jul 4 fr ML

MARCHANT, T M
Pres, Cotton Manufacturers' Assn of SC
1931 Feb 26 to ML

MARKAJANI, Mary
Exec Bd, Industrial Women's League for Equality
1947 Jun to AP
Jul 25 to Mary Murray
1948 Mar 23 to ALP encl
May 26 fr MEG
Jun 10 to MEG

MARKS, Dr. Jeannette
Natl Council
St Chrmn, NY Br
1941 Apr 10 fr CLB
Apr 14 to CLB encl
Apr 21 to CLB encls
Apr 24 to CLB
Apr 27 to CLB
May 8 fr CLB
Aug 5 to CLB
Sep 8 to CLB
Sep 22 fr CLB
Sep 26 to CLB
Nov 15 to AKW
Dec 1 to DGO
Dec 20 fr AKW
1942 Jul 22 to CLB
Oct 9 to LB
Oct 15 to CSW(2)
Nov 6 fr CSW
Nov 20 to AP
Nov 25 to JNS
Dec 10 to AP
1943 Jan 12 to CLB
Feb 15 to CLB
Feb 17 fr CLB
Apr 9 to AP
May 11 to CLB
Jun 25 to CNB encl
Jul 13 fr CNB
Aug 11 fr CNB
Aug 28 fr ESC
Sep 14 to CLB(c.)
Oct 23 fr CLB
Nov 20 to AP
Dec 15 to AP encls
1944 Feb 2 to Helen R Reid encls
Mar 7 to AP
Mar 15 fr CLB
Mar 31 fr Yerda Ford(c.)
Apr 5 fr Yerda Ford(c.)
Apr 12 fr AP
Apr 28 to AP & CSW
May 7 fr AKW
Jun 28 fr AP
Jul 10 to AP encls
Jul 11 to AP encl
Jul 27 to CLB encl
Aug 5 to FAA
Aug 22 to AP encls
Oct 4 to AP
Oct 15 to "Dear Friends"
Oct 16 to AP
Nov 7 to GWB
Nov 10 to AP
Dec 30 fr CLB
1945 Feb 7 fr CLB
Feb 8 fr CLB
Feb 16 to Ella Sherwin encl
Mar 1 fr CLB

MARKS, Dr. Jeannette (Cont.)
1945 Mar 24 to EGM
Mar 24 fr AP
Mar 26 fr AP
Mar 26 to AP
Mar 27 to AP
Mar 27 fr CLB
Apr 23 to AP encls
Apr 24 to AP
May 12 to AP encls
May 15 fr AP
May 17 to EGM
May 23 to Helen C White(c.)
May 29 to AP encl
May 30 fr AP
Jun 1 fr CLB
Jun 6 to CLB encls
Jun 8 to CLB encl
Jul 11 to CLB encls
Sep 11 to "Dear Officer" encls
Sep 12 fr AP
Sep 13 to AP
Sep 20 fr EGM(c.)
Sep 22 fr AP
Sep 24 fr CSW
Oct 2 fr CLB
Oct 18 to M Fotheringham
Oct 18 to CSW
Nov 14 to CLB
Nov 20 to AEW encls
1946 Mar 6 fr CLB
Mar 13 to CLB
Apr 13 fr JNS(c.)
Apr 23 to JNS
Apr 23 fr JNS(c.)
Apr 26 fr JNS
Sep 11 to "Dear Officer"(c.)
1947 Apr 9 to AP
Apr 15 to MEG
Apr 16 to Helen Paul
Apr 19 fr AHW
May 7 fr MEG
May 7 to ALP encl
May 8 to Helen Paul encl
May 10 to MEG
May 12 to Alice M Wright(c.)
May 15 fr ALP encl(c.)
May 21 to ALP
Jun 23 fr ALP
WWP
1942 Jul 6 to ACR

MARSH, Beatrice H
Exec Secy, League of Women Voters
1931 Dec 14 to BSM
Dec 18 fr BSM

MARSH, Eleanor Taylor
Asso Editor, The Suffragist
1920 Oct 6 to Dr. Dorothy Brocker
Dec 22 to KF
1921 Jan 12 to KF

MARSH, S Louise
Webster Groves, Mo
1922 Nov 1 to NWP encl

MARSTON, R B
Dir, Legis-Fed Relations Div, Natl Educ Assn
1948 Jun 29 to AP(c.)

MARTIN, Anne
Natl Chrmn, National Council
Natl Council
1945 Jul 7 to AP
Jul 29 fr AP
Oct 20 fr CNB
Oct 20 fr AP
Oct 30 to AP
Nov 8 to AP encl
Nov 18 to AP
1946 Jul 27 to ALP
1947 May 26 fr OB

MARTIN, Edward
USS, Pa
1953 Feb 25 to EEM
1956 Jun 15 fr Inez Gardner
Jun 18 to Mrs. Wilton W Blancké
Aug 13 to Caroline Katzenstein

MARTIN, John A
USHR, Colo
1934 Dec 31 to Lucia H Hadley

MARTIN, Joseph W
House Speaker
USHR, Mass
1940 Jul 31 fr AKW
1948 May 30 fr ALP
1954 May 24 to Lillian A Burton(c.)
Jun 2 to Helen Paul
1956 *May 10 to EEN*
1960 Oct 26 to MCK

MASLOW, Will
Exec Dir, Amer Jewish Cong
1971 Oct 1 to MRL

MASON, C E
Pres, The Castle, Tarrytown, NY
1929 Jun 19 fr BSM

MASON, J Rupert
Pres, Intl Union for Land Value Taxation & Free Trade, London
1950 Aug 23 to Anne Carter
Aug 29 fr Anne Carter
Sep 26 to Anne Carter
Sep 29 fr Anne Carter
Oct 8 fr DGO

MATHIAS, Charles McC
USS, Md
1970 Sep 25 to Georgia Lloyd
Sep 25 to Butler Franklin

MATSCH, Lillian von
Member, WWP
1935 *Apr 4 fr AP*

MATTHEWS, Burnita Shelton
Natl Council
Chrmn, Legal Research Comm
1921 Sep 7 to AP encl
Oct 7 to ALP encl
Dec 20 to Industrial Welfare...
1922 Jan 13 to ALP
Mar 1 to Isabelle K Gill
Mar 27 to DGO
Jun 5 to JNS
Jun 14 to DGO
Sep 26 to AP
Sep 30 to AP
1923 Jan 2 to JNS
Jan 19 to ALP
Jan 22 to ALP
Jan 23 to ALP
Feb 1 to ESR encls
Apr 18 to SP encls
Apr 24 to DGO
Apr 28 to DGO
May 17 to DGO
Jun 12 to JNS
Jul 11 to AP encls
Sep 7 to AP
Oct 11 to DGO
Oct 16 to JNS
Oct 30 to ALP
Nov 1 to DGO
Dec 7 to DGO
Dec 30 fr AP
1924 Jan 21 to DGO
Feb 6 to ALP
Feb 26 to DGO
May 3 to MY
Jul 30 to AP
Aug 1 to AP
Aug 4 fr AP
Aug 7 to AP
Aug 8 to AP
Aug 29 to C B Slemp
Sep 3 to AP encls
Oct 3 to AP
Oct 7 to GWB
Oct 8 to AP
Oct 15 to AP encl
Oct 22 to AP encl
Oct 30 to AP
1925 Jan 19 to JNS
Jan 20 to JNS encl
Jan 27 to JNS
Feb 14 to JNS
Feb 16 to JNS(2)
Feb 17 to JNS
Mar 7 to JNS
Mar 28 to JNS
Apr 9 to AP
Apr 25 to F LaFollette
Apr 25 to DS
May 22 fr AP
Sep 10 to OHPB
Oct 29 to DGO
Nov 7 to DGO
Dec 22 to DGO
1926 Jan 7 to JNS
Mar 20 to JNS
Mar 24 to JNS
Mar 30 to OPHB
Apr 14 fr Hornblower...

MATTHEWS, Burnita Shelton (Cont.)
1926 Apr 22 to JNS
Aug 27 to SP
Sep 24 to JNS
Nov 17 to JNS
Nov 20 to MY
Dec 15 to DGO
Dec 20 to DGO
1927 Jan 7 to DGO
Jan 25 to JNS
Feb 2 to DGO
Apr 4 to E Graubert
May 20 to JNS
May 24 to JNS
Jun 16 to JNS
Aug 18 to JNS
Aug 22 to AP
Oct 1 to JNS
Nov 21 to JNS & MV (Memo)
Dec 9 to JNS
1928 Feb 20 fr H B Miller
Jul 27 to JNS encl
Aug 8 to DS
Aug 10 to E Madeen
Aug 15 fr E Madeen
Oct 1 to E Madeen
Oct 4 to ACR
Dec 26 to OHPB encl
1929 Jan 9 to DGO
Jan 26 to OHPB
Jan 29 to DGO
Jan 30 to FBH encl
Feb 7 to AL
Feb 16 to DGO
Apr 4 to DGO
Apr 29 to JNS
Jun 19 to JNS
Jul 2 to JNS
Sep 17 to SW
Oct 10 to SW
1930 Jan 17 to AL
Sep 25 to DGO
1931 Jan 8 to JNS
Jan 30 to JNS
Feb 13 to JNS
Mar 12 to MP
Apr 6 to MP
Jun 1 fr AP
Jul 29 to AL
Aug 6 to OHPB
Oct 9 to AL
Nov 21 to GL
Nov 30 to EHH encl
Dec 23 to JNS
1932 Jan 8 fr AP
Jan 11 to AP
Jan 23 to AP
Feb 1 to JNS
Feb 8 fr AP
Feb 9 to AP
Mar 26 to AKW
Apr 8 fr AP
Apr 9 to MY
May 18 to AP
May 26 to AP
Jun 17 fr AP
Jun 28 to MP
Sep 16 to MP
Sep 26 to JNS
1934 May 7 to AL

MATTHEWS, Burnita Shelton (Cont.)
1934 Dec 28 to FBH
1936 Mar 24 to FBH encl
Jun 7 to BGS
1942 Oct 3 to AP
1949 Jun 29 to HHW
Nov 10 to FAA
1950 Apr 29 to AEW encl
1952 Oct 13 to JNS
1955 Feb 5 fr AP
Dec 22 to AP

MATTHEWS, M Alice
Corres Secy
1943 Jun 7 to AL
Jun 7 to LRW
Jun 23 to EEM
Jul 19 to AL
Sep 21 to ALP

MATTHEWS, Wm H
Dir, Dept of Family Welfare & Emergency Work Bureau, New York
1930 Nov 7 to ML

MATTHIES, Mrs. L C
Buffalo, NY
1924 Jan 21 to AP
Jan 25 to AP

MAW, Herbert B
Govr, Utah
1944 Aug 30 to GWB(c.)

MAY, Catherine
USHR, Wash
1965 Feb 26 to EGM encls
1968 *Feb 15 to AP*

MAY, Marion
Investment & Endowment Comm
1923 Feb 22 to AP
Jun 4 fr ALP
Jun 6 to AP
Dec 10 to MV
1932 May 24 fr ML
1947 May 8 fr OB
May 22 to JNS encl
Jun 16 fr OB
Jun 21 fr OB
Sep 22 fr OB
Nov 22 fr OBL
Dec 6 fr OB
1949 *May 19 to AP*
May 25 to AEW encl
Jun 3 fr AEW
Jul 6 fr AEW
Jul 30 fr AEW
1950 Dec 30 to AEW
Dec 30 fr AP
1951 Jan 11 to AEW
1954 Jan 7 to FAA
WWP
1950 Dec 30 fr AP

MAYO, Winifred
Hon Secy, ERI
1932 Mar 16 fr AP encl(c.)
WWP
1945 Apr 14 to AP
May 9 fr AP

MEANY, George
Pres, AFL-CIO
1953 *Jun 11 to Rep. Frances P. Bolton(c.)*
1954 Sep fr LRW(c.)
1956 Jan 25 fr AP
Feb 6 to Rep. Frances P Bolton(c.)
1957 Nov 22 fr Nina B Price
Dec 4 fr Nina B H Avery
Dec 20 to Dr. Marie H Timpona encl
Dec 20 to EEN encl
1958 Apr 26 fr Margaret C Moss(c.)
May 5 to Margaret C Moss

MELODY, Genevieve
Secy, Chicago Br
1922 Nov 21 fr ALP
1923 May 9 to AP
1925 Nov 11 fr AP
1933 Mar 3 to AP

MENDOZA, Signora Josefa Astigarraga y
Havana, Cuba
1922 Oct 12 to OHPB
Oct 19 fr Eunice D Brannan

MEREDITH, Sophie
St Chrmn, Va Br
1921 Jan 15 fr BSM
1922 Jul 1 to BSM
Aug 29 fr BSM
1923 Mar 9 to BSM
Mar 13 fr BSM
Mar 16 to BSM encls
Mar 20 fr BSM
1925 Nov 6 to ALP encl
Nov 10 fr ALP
Nov 11 fr AP
1926 Jul 3 to AP
1928 Mar 25 to AP

MESSER, Mary Burt
Member, NWP
1923 May 8 to AP
1945 Apr 27 to AP
May 31 to AP
Jun 6 to AP
1946 *Apr 5 to AP*
1948 Nov 5 to AP
1950 *May 29 to AP*
Jul 16 fr AP
1951 *Oct 1 fr AP*
1952 *Jul 5 to AP*
Jul 19 to AP
Dec 6 to AP
WWP
1948 May 19 to AP
1950 Jan 7 to AP
Oct 9 to AP
Oct 24 to AP
Nov 4 to Helen Paul
Dec 4 to AP
Dec 6 fr AP
Dec 9 to AP(2)
Dec 27 to AP
Dec 30 to AP
1951 Feb 6 to Dr. Mary S Crawford(c.)
Feb 22 to AP

MESSER, Mary Burt (Cont.)
1951 Feb 26 to AP
Feb 28 fr AP
Mar 8 to AP
Mar 9 to AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Mar 15 to AP
Apr 24 to AP
Apr 26 to AP
Apr 27 fr AP
May 16 fr AP
May 21 to AP
Aug 29 fr AP
Aug 31 fr AP
Sep 8 to AP
Sep 15 fr AP
Sep 16 to AP
Sep 17 to AP
Sep 20 fr AP
Sep 26 to AP(2)
Oct 1 to AP
Oct 10 to AP
Oct 24 to AP
Nov 19 to AP
Nov 21 fr AP
Nov 25 to AP
Dec 21 to AP
1952 Jan 20 fr AP
Jan 23 to AP
Jan 31 to AP
Feb 18 to AP
Mar 4 to AP
Mar 12 to AP encl
Mar 18 to AP
Mar 28 to AP
Dec 8 fr AP
Dec 23 fr AP

MESTA, Perle
Vice-Chrmn, Natl Council WWP
1940 Jun 7 to CLB
Dec 19 to CLB
1941 Jul 14 to CLB
Jul 27 to CLB
Nov 19 to CLB
1943 Feb 26 to CLB
1946 Dec 21 to ALP
1951 *Jun 29 to EEM*
Jul 31 to EEM
WWP
1945 May 10 fr AP
1951 May 30 to AP(c.)
Apr 4 fr AP

METCALF, Jesse H
USS, RI
1927 Nov 15 to Sara Algeo
1932 Jan 11 fr K V O'Connell

METCALF, Lee
USS, Mont
1965 Aug 14 to Anne R Hall

MICHENER, Earl C
USHR, Mich
1945 May 14 to EEM
1948 Mar 18 to Rae C Hooker
1950 Feb 27 to Mrs. Stapleton Pelletier

MILLER, David Hunter
Chrmn, US Delegation, Conference on the Codification of Intl Law
1930 Apr 9 to Anna Pennypacker

MILLER, Edward T
USHR, Md
1954 Apr 17 fr Helen E Brown

MILLER, Emma Guffey
Natl Chrmn and Pres
1936 Jul 10 to BGS
1937 Jul 12 to Lois Babcock
Aug 9 to HHW
Aug 24 to HHW
1938 Aug 5 to CLB
1941 Jun 21 to EHH(c.)
Jul 28 to CLB encl
Aug 4 to CLB
Aug 13 to CLB
Oct 6 to CLB encls
Oct 22 to CLB
1942 Aug 5 to CLB
1943 Feb 3 to F D Vincenzo(c.)
Mar 23 to CLB
May 19 to Rev. M J Ready
May 20 to Rev. M J Ready
Jun 7 to ALP
Aug 22 to CLB
Sep 4 to CLB
Oct 10 to AP
Oct 14 to CLB
Nov 2 to CLB
1944 May 4 to AP encls
May 24 to AP
May 31 fr AP
Jun 5 to AP
Jun 15 to AP
Jun 17 to CLB
Jun 20 to AP
Jun 23 fr AP
Jun 25 to CLB encl
Jun 26 to CLB
Jun 28 fr AP
Jun 29 to AP
Jul 3 fr AP
Jul 6 to AP encl
Jul 27 to AP
Jul 27 to CLB
Aug 28 to FAA
1945 Jul 14 to AP
1946 Feb 24 to ALP(2)
Feb 27 fr AP
Apr 6 to "Dear NWP..."
Jun 1 to CLB
Sep 14 to CLB
1947 Jan 8 to AKW
May 25 to AKP
Jun 29 to ALP
Nov 25 to AP
1948 Apr 3 to Dr. Jeannette Marks(c.)
Apr 16 to ALP(c.)
Jul 16 fr Matthew J Connelly
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 18 to ALP encl
Sep 7 to MEG
Sep 16 to MEG
1949 May 25 to AEW
Aug 4 to AEW

MILLER, Emma Guffey (Cont.)
1950 *Feb 8 to "Officers, Members..."*
Feb 22 to AEW
Mar 17 to DGO
Jun 3 fr AP(c.)
Jun 6 fr AP(c.)
Jun 7 fr AP(c.)
1951 Mar 8 to MP encls
Apr 16 to MP encl
Jun 15 to EEM
Jul 25 to DGO
Oct 12 to EEM encls
Nov 17 to DGO
1952 Jul 24 to EEM
1955 Feb 28 fr AP
1956 Jan 25 to CSW(c.)
Aug 6 to AP
Aug 16 fr AP
Aug 18 fr AP
Oct 29 fr AP
Nov 3 fr AP
1957 Aug 10 fr AP
Oct 19 to AP encl
1958 Feb 3 to AP encl
Apr 27 to AP encl
1960 *Jan 6 to AP*
Apr 25 to AP
Jun 24 fr Esther W McGill(c.)
Aug 17 to Mrs. W D Ammon
Aug 17 to AL
Sep 17 to AP
Sep to AP
Nov 14 to AP encl
Nov 29 to Jane Grant
Dec 11 to Victoria V Gilbert
1961 Jan 16 fr Rebecca B Hawkins
Jan 30 to John Cummings encl
Feb 16 to CSW
Mar 1 to CSW
May 18 to MRL
Jun 1 to MCK
Jun 1 to MRL
Jun 22 to Grace Sloan
Jun 28 to MRL
Jul 14 to MRL
Aug 28 to Caroline Katzenstein
Aug 28 to MRL
Aug 31 to Dorothy A Moncure
Oct 24 to ALP
Oct 24 to Editor, The Oregonian
Oct 24 to Marie Runyon encl(c.)
1962 Jan 23 to AL
Jan 28 to Calvin Rawlings
Jan 30 to AL
Apr 23 to AL
Apr 25 to Jane Grant
Apr 26 to CSW
Jul 27 to Jane Grant
Jul 28 to CSW
Sep 29 to AP
1963 Jan 14 fr Genevieve Blatt(c.)
Feb 14 to MRL
Feb 28 to AL
Mar 13 to AL
Mar 20 to MRL

MILLER, Emma Guffey (Cont.)
1963 Apr 3 to MRL
Apr 8 to MRL
Apr 8 to CSW
Apr 24 to MRL
May 13 to LRW
Jul 18 fr AP
Sep 16 fr AP encl
Dec 22 fr AP
Dec fl
1964 Jan 16 to Elizabeth Carpenter
Jan 17 to AHW
Jan 20 to MCK
Jan 21 to Jane Grant
Feb 6 to AL
Feb 14 fl
Feb 18 to MCK
Feb 26 fl
Apr 6 to Bill Keel
Apr 15 to MCK
May 13 to MRL
Jul 15 to AP encls
Sep 20 to AP
Nov 16 fr Genevieve Blatt(c.)
1965 Mar 23 to MRL
Jun 14 to AP encls
Jul 15 fr John B Clinton
Aug 17 fl
Sep 1 fl encl
1966 *May 23 fr AP*
Jun 1 fl
1967 Oct 28 to AP encls
1968 Jan 30 fr Thomas Z Minehart encl(c.)
Sep 26 fr AP
WWP
1952 Jun 25 to LBL

MILLER, Frieda S
Dir, Women's Bureau
US Labor Dept
1953 Nov 17 to AP
WWP
1951 Feb 13 to AP

MILLER, Izetta Jewel
Natl Council
Pol Chrmn
1922 Jan 22 fr EW
Nov 14 to AP
Nov 19 to AP encls
Nov 22 fr BSM
1932 Apr 9 to BSM encl
May 5 fr BSM

MILLER, Jack
USHR, Iowa
1965 Jul 16 to Ida Foster encl

MILLER, John E
USHR, Ark
1935 Aug 3 to Lenore W Spencer

MILLER, R Justin
Prof, U of Oregon
Law School
1922 May 2 fr BSM

MILLIKIN Eugene D
USS, Colo
1949 Jul 9 to Doris Wright(c.)
1955 Feb 2 to Lillian H Kerr

MITCHELL, James P
US Secy of Labor
1956 *Feb 3 to Nina B Price(c.)*
Sep 12 fr Nina B H Avery
Oct 6 to Nina B H Avery
Oct 15 fr Nina B H Avery

MIZEN, Mamie Sydney
Vice-Chrmn
St Chrmn, Wyom Br
1948 Oct 16 to Phoebe Munnecke
Oct 19 to MCK
Oct 27 fr MCK
Nov 8 to MCK
Dec 1 to LRW
1949 May 20 to FAA
May 24 fr FAA
1950 *Mar 7 fr AP*
Mar 19 to AP
Aug 7 fr AP
Aug to AP
WWP
1949 *Dec 14 fr AP*
1951 Jan 11 fr AP
Oct 28 to AP
Nov 10 to AP
Dec 6 fr AP
1952 May 16 fr AP

MOLLER, Bertha C
Natl Organizer
St Chrmn, Minn Br
1922 May 14 to EMH
Jun 2 fr EMH
Nov 28 fr ALP
1923 Feb 8 fr EW
1930 Feb 14 fr MV
Feb 24 to MV
Mar 4 fr MV
Mar 5 fr MV
Mar 12 to MV
Mar 18 fr MV

MONCURE, Dorothy Ashby
Atty, Washington, DC
1943 Jan 27 to CLB
1961 Aug 14 to AP
1962 *Feb 23 to EGM*

MONK, Beatrice
Stockbroker, New York City
WWP
1953 Apr 10 to Esther B McLaughlin(c.)

MONROE, Harriet
Editor, Poetry
1932 May 21 to ML encl

MONROE, Lilla Day
Editor, Kansas Woman's Journal
1924 Feb 20 to ALP
Jun 13 to EW encl
Sep 27 to AP
Sep 30 fr Marguerite Raef
1925 Jan 23 to AP
Feb 3 to Margaret Whittemore
Sep 7 to AP
1926 Sep 11 to SW
Oct 5 to AP
Oct 8 fr AP
Oct 22 to AP
Oct 26 to AP

MONRONEY, A S Mike
USS, Okla
1956 Jun 25 to Norma Wheaton
1960 Jun 24 to Norma Wheaton
1963 Feb 25 to EGM

MOORE, Beatrice H
Pres, Natl Order of Women Legislators
1964 Aug 18 to EGM encl

MOORE, Geraldine L
St Chrmn, Mich Br
1956 Mar 1 to AP
Mar 14 fr EEN

MOORE, Margaret
Boise, Idaho
1918 Jun 26 to AP

MOORE, Margaret A
Dist Chrmn, NY Br
1943 Jun 7 to AP

MOORE, R Walton
USHR, Va
1924 Sep 24 to Sophie Meredith

MOORES, Merrill
USHR, Ind
1922 Nov 24 fr EW

MOREY, Agnes
3rd Vice-Chrmn Natl Council
1921 Jan 19 to AP
Jul 13 fr AP
Jul 16 fr AP
Jul 26 to EMH
Aug 2 to EMH
Aug 5 fr AP
Aug 9 to AP
Aug 12 fr AP
Aug 31 fr AP
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 7 fr AP
Nov 16 fr AP(2)
Dec 13 to AP
1922 Jan 5 fr BSM
Jan 5 fr EW
May 6 to AP
May to AP
Jun 15 to ALP
Jul 22 to AP
Nov 2 to BSM
1923 Jan 3 to AP
Jan 4 fr AP
Jan 5 to AP
Dec 21 to MV
1924 Jan 7 to MV

MOREY, Katherine A
Boston, Mass
1921 Nov 19 to AP
1922 Jan 5 to AP
Jan 11 to AP
Jan 12 to AP
Jan 12 fr AP
Feb 7 to AP
Feb 9 fr AP
Mar 6 fr AP
Nov 23 to Eunice D Brannan
Dec 10 to AP

MOREY, Katherine A (Cont.)
1923 Jan 23 to AP
Feb 17 to AP
Feb 20 fr AP
Feb 21 to AP
1925 Dec 13 to MV

MORGAN, Arthur E
Pres, Antioch College
1922 Nov 13 to AP encls
Dec 29 to AP

MORGAN, Gerald D
Special Counsel, Pres. Eisenhower
1955 Dec 10 to Nina B Price(c.)
Dec 27 to Nina B Price(c.)
1957 Mar 26 fr ALP(c.)
Dec 27 to Nina B H Avery

MORGAN, William J
Atty General, Wis
1922 Jan 21 fr AP
Jan 30 to AP

MORRISS, Dr. Margaret S
Pres, AAUW
1938 Jun 7 fr AP
Jun 28 to AP
Jul 2 fr AP
Jul 16 fr AKW(c.)
Aug 24 fr Helena H Weed
Oct 29 fr Helena H Weed
Nov 10 fr Helena H Weed
Nov 10 to Helena H Weed
1939 Jan 6 fr Helena H Weed
Jan 19 to Helena H Weed encl
Jan fr HSB

MORRISSETT, Mrs. C H
Legis Reference Bureau, Va
1922 Feb 6 to Dr. C U Gravatt
Mar 29 to ALP
Mar 31 fr ALP

MORSE, Wayne
USS, Ore
1946 May 28 to Dorothy S Wilson
1948 Jun 20 to BGS
1950 Feb 17 to Matilda Fenberg(c.)

MORTON, Thruston B
USS, Ky
Chrmn, Repub Natl Comm
1959 Jul 10 to Margaret C Moss

MOSES, George H
USS, NH
1927 Nov 4 to JNS

MOSS, Margaret Cochrane
Chrmn, Florence B Hilles Council, Akron, Ohio
1937 Dec 13 to ALP
1940 Mar 6 to CLB
Mar 9 fr CLB
Jul 29 to CLB
Sep 30 to CLB
1941 Mar 13 to AKW
Mar 13 to CLB
1942 Apr 15 to CLB
1957 Oct 30 fr EEN
Nov 12 to AP

MOSS, Margaret Cochrane (Cont.)
1958 *Apr 3 to AP encls*
Apr 7 fr AP
Apr 12 to AP
Apr 17 to AP
1959 Jan 8 to AP
Mar 31 fr AP
1960 Mar 17 fr AP
Jun 30 to AP

MOTT, James W
USHR, Ore
1939 Dec 20 to HHW
Dec 27 fr HHW

MOVIUS, Alice Lee West
St Chrmn, Mass Br
1933 Dec 12 fr ALP

MOWRY, Gertrude E
Cong Chrmn, Iowa
1935 Dec 26 to BSM

MUDALIAR, Sir Ramaswami
Pres, UN Econ & Social Council
WWP
1946 May 25 fr AP
May 30 to AP
1951 Feb 12 fr AP

MUNDT, Karl E
USS, SD
1957 Mar 25 to Anne Carter encl
1961 Oct 12 to EGM

MUNGER, Aleta Estes
Detroit, Mich
1922 Sep 14 fr ALP
Dec 6 to AP

MUNNECKE, Phoebe C
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Mich Br
1941 Jul 16 fr CLB
1943 Jan 25 to AP
Jan 27 fr OB
Mar 13 to AP
May 7 to AP
May 10 to CLB
May 17 to CLB
Sep 15 fr DGO
Oct 14 fr CLB
Oct fr DGO
Nov 19 fr AP
Dec 6 fr CLB
1944 Jul 10 fr AP
Sep 2 fr CLB
Nov 17 fr CLB
Nov 21 to AP
1945 Feb 7 fr CLB
Jun 7 to CLB
Sep 10 to AP
Sep 16 fr AP
Sep 17 to AP
Sep 19 fr AP
Dec 3 to NWP, NY
Dec 5 to AP
Dec 7 fr AP
1946 Jul 25 to AP & ALP
1947 Apr 28 to AP encl
May 15 to AP
May 19 fr OB
May 23 fr AP

MUNNECKE, Phoebe C (Cont.)
1947 Nov 7 to AP
1948 May 3 fr ALP
May 4 to AP encl
May 31 fr ALP
1949 Feb 27 fr ALP
May 6 fr AEW
Aug 6 to AEW
Aug 19 fr AEW
1950 Apr 4 to AP encl
1951 Jun 19 fr EEM
1954 Dec 21 to Anne Carter encl

MUNÕZ MARIN, Muna Lee de
SEE
Lee, Muna

MURDOCK, Abe
USS, Utah
1946 Aug 2 fr EGM
Aug 7 to EGM

MURPHY, Mallie G
Publicity Dir, Thomas R Shipp Inc
1922 Feb 21 to NWP
Mar 2 fr BSM

MURRAY, Ella Rush
Catskill-On-Hudson, NY
1920 Nov 15 to FBB

MURRAY, Mary A
Natl Council
Chrmn, Industrial Council
1920 May 7 to "Amalgamated..."
1921 Dec 6 to AP(2)
Dec 12 fr AP
1922 Jan 9 to AP(2)
Jan 26 fr EMH
Feb 3 to EMH
Feb 14 fr ALP
Mar 1 to ALP
Mar 1 to ALP encls
Aug 4 fr ALP
1933 Aug to ALP
1934 Oct to ALP
1938 Mar 25 to HHW
1940 Apr 8 fr R M Brewer(c.)
1945 Oct 26 to ALP
1946 *Dec to ALP(c.)*
1947 May 10 to OBL
Jun 5 to AKW(c.)
Sep to OBL
Dec 18 to AP encl
WWP
1951 Feb to AP
Mar 9 fr AP

MURRAY, Philip
President, CIO
1941 Aug 9 fr ESC
Aug 24 fr ESC
1943 Sep 24 fr ESC
1944 Feb 25 fl
Apr 28 fr Ruby Black
Dec 5 fr ESC
1945 Nov 16 fr EGM(c.)
1951 Nov 9 fr EGM

MURRELL, Ethel Ernest
Natl Chrmn
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Fla Br
1938 Jul 29 to HHW
1939 Mar 13 to HHW
Nov 26 fr HHW
1940 Apr 30 to AKW
Jun 12 fr E E Callaway(c.)
1942 Jan 15 to AKW
Feb 2 to CLB
Aug 22 to LB
Oct 13 to CLB
Dec 5 to AP encls
Dec 8 fr AP
Dec 11 fr AP
1943 Jan 6 fr AP
Jan 13 to CLB encl
Jan 26 to AP encl
Feb 15 to Justice G Terrell(c.)
Mar 6 to M Watson
Mar 12 fr AP(secy)
Mar 22 to CLB
May 1 to CLB encls
May 11 to AP
Jun 2 to AP encl
Aug 27 to AP
Nov 18 to AP
Nov 25 fr AP
Nov 26 to AP
Nov to AP encl
Dec 16 to AP
1944 Jan 28 to AP encls
Apr 3 to AP
Apr 13 to AP
May 29 to AP
Aug to AP encl
Dec to AP encl
1945 Mar 28 to AP
Apr 10 to CLB
Apr 18 to CLB
Apr 26 to AP
May 9 to AP
May 17 to Editor, Miami Herald
Jul to AP
Aug 1 to Editor, Ladies Home Journal
1946 May 9 to CLB
Oct 31 to W Robert Fokes encl
Nov 19 to ALP
Dec 5 to ALP
Dec 7 to ALP
Dec 26 to ALP
1947 Jan 15 to AKW(c.)
Nov 24 to AP
1950 Mar 16 to AP(c.)
May 22 to MP
Jun 4 fr AP
1951 May 4 to AEW
Jun 20 to Mary G Roebling
Sep 1 to MP
Sep 11 to LRW
Oct 9 to EMH
Oct 26 to MP encl
Nov 13 to MP encls

MURRELL, Ethel Ernest (Cont.)
1951 Nov 26 to W A Schnader encl
Dec 10 to MP
1952 Jan 4 to AP encls
Feb 23 to MEG
Mar 21 to LRW
Mar 22 to MP
May 14 to CSW
Jul 5 to AP
Jul 11 to MP
Nov 14 fr AP
Nov 16 fr AP(c.)
Nov 18 fl encl
Dec 8 to AP(c.)
1953 Mar 24 fr EGM et al.(c.)
Apr 10 to Esther B Mc McLaughlin(c.)
Apr 17 to AP encl
May 21 fl(c.)
Jun 14 fl
WWP
1950 Aug 8 fr AP
1951 Feb 7 fr AP
Apr 21 fr AP
Apr 30 fr AP
Jun 8 to AP
Oct 15 to AP
Nov 12 fr AP
Nov 13 to AP encl
Nov 20 fr AP
Nov 27 to AP encls
Dec 14 fr AP
Dec 16 fr AP
Dec 21 to AP
Dec 31 fl
1952 Jan 4 to AP encls
Jan 7 to AP
Apr 11 to AP
Apr 12 to AP encl
Apr 14 fr AP
Jul fr AP
Aug 2 to AP
Oct 22 to Esther B McLaughlin(c.)
Oct 25 fr Esther B McLaughlin(c.)
Nov 5 to AP
Nov 11 to JNS(c.)
Nov 25 to AP
Dec 1 fr AP
Dec 8 to AP
Dec 9 fr AP
Dec 13 to AP
Dec 20 fr AP(c.)
Dec 22 fl encl
1953 Jan 28 fl encl
Feb 3 fl encl
Apr 10 fr Esther B McLaughlin(c.)
May 28 to CSW (c.)

MURRELL, John M
Atty, Miami, Fla
1943 Nov 23 to AP

MURRELL, Victor A G
Atty, Chicago
1926 Feb 16 to OHPB
Mar 3 fr EW
Mar 5 to EW

MUSKIE, Edmund S
Govr & USS, Me
1958 Nov 3 to NWP
1960 Jul 8 to Nina B H Avery
1961 Jul 8 to EGM
1963 Feb 15 to Marjorie B Greenbie
1968 Oct 30 Statement
1969 Nov fr EGM
1970 Sep 1 to Elizabeth Crosby

MUSSER, Elise F
Member, Demo Natl Comm
1936 Mar 13 to Lois Babcock
Apr 2 fr BGS
Apr 25 to BGS

NAGLE, Mrs. T M
Wesleyville, Pa
1920 Dec 27 to EW
Dec 29 to EW

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN LAWYERS
See
DOERING, Grace B
GILBERT, Victoria V
RANDOLPH, Percilla Lawyer

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUSINESS and PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS
See
ALLAN, Virginia R
BACHE, Louise Franklin
BECKER, Ellarie
BJERG, Estelle
BOWMAN, Geline Mac
CUNNINGHAM, Rosa E
DARRELL, Iva A
ESAREY, Mary L
GRAHAM, Mary
HICKEY, Margaret A
HOAGLAND, Mercia E
HUGHES, Judge Sarah T
IRWIN, Helen G
JOHNSON, Olivia
LAUGHLIN, Estelle C
O'CALLAGHAN, Dr. Phyllis
PALMER, Hazel
PHILLIPS, Lena Madesin
RAWALT, Marguerite
SACHAR, Libby E
STEPHENSON, Percil E
WHITE, Earline

NEELY, Anne Calvert
Asst, Press Dept
St Chrmn, Miss Br
1920 Apr 14 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
1922 May 22 to AP

NEILANS, Alison
Secy, Assn for Moral & Social Hygiene
1925 Mar 13 to AP
Jun 9 to AP

NELSON, Donald M
Chrmn, War Production Board
1942 Jan 30 fr ESC
1943 Aug 8 fr ESC

NELSON, Eleanor Taylor
New York City
1958 Oct 26 to AP

NELSON, Rilla A
St Chrmn, Mich Br
1929 Apr 11 to MV
1931 Jan 3 to BSM
Jan 16 fr BSM
May 1 fr ML
May 2 to ML
May 5 to ML
1932 May 11 fr EMH et al.
1933 Dec 8 fr ALP
Dec 8 to ALP encl
1934 Jan 16 to ESR
Feb 9 to Elizabeth T Kent
1935 *Sep 11 fr AP*

NELSON, Walter M
Atty, Detroit
1945 Oct 16 fr AP
Oct 25 to AP
1957 Jul 16 to ALP

NEMIR, Dr. Rosa Lee
Pres, American Medical Women's Assn
1964 Aug 20 to EGM

NEUBERGER, Maurine
USS, Ore
1960 Dec 15 fr EGM
1961 Feb 24 to EGM
Apr 12 fr EGM

NEUENFELT, Lila M
Judge, 3rd Judicial Circuit
Mich
1954 Dec 3 to Dr. Marie Timpona encl

NEVILS, Rev. Father Wm Coleman
Pres, Georgetown U
1932 Aug 30 fr AKW

NEWCOMB, Terry
Chrmn, Ind Comm for Ratification of ERA
1973 *Apr 20 fl*

NEWMAN, Edith B
Organizer, Cuban Woman's Party
1922 Aug 19 to AP(2)
Aug 27 fr AP
Sep 18 to AP encl
Sep 28 to Sara P Grogan
Nov 6 to Eunice D Brannan
1923 Apr 2 to AP encl
Apr 13 to AP encl
1925 Dec 22 to AP
1926 Feb 1 to AP

NEWTON, Emma E
Natl Corres Secy
1954 Mar 10 to AP encls(c.)
Jul 13 fr AP
Jul 30 to AP
Aug 8 to Anne Carter
Aug 12 fr AP
Aug 18 to Anne Carter encl
1956 Mar 14 to Dr. Marie Timpona

NEWTON, Emma E (Cont.)
1956 Mar 23 to Elda S Gerlat
Jun 16 to MRL
Jun 22 to Dr. Emily D Barringer
Jun 26 to Victoria V Gilbert
Oct 22 fl
1957 Feb 13 to HHW
Feb 21 to MRL
Feb 26 to MCK
Mar 6 to Dr. Marie Timpona
Mar 12 to LRW
Mar 15 fl
Mar 30 to MRL
Apr 22 to MRL
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 20 to AP
Sep 18 to Dr. Marie Timpona
Sep 18 to Victoria V Gilbert
Sep 24 to MRL
Oct 1 to MRL
Nov 5 to Ruth Foster
Nov 27 to LRW
1958 Apr 24 to Caroline Katzenstein
Apr 26 to Mrs. Alvin Wessler
May 30 to EMH
Jul 13 to Vaux Owen
Sep 26 fl
Oct 10 fl
Oct 24 fr Sara J Cunningham
1960 Jul 27 to MRL
Aug 6 to EMH
Aug 20 to ALP
Aug 24 to MRL
Aug 24 to LRW

NICE, Harry W
Govr, Md
1938 Mar 5 fr C L McNary
Mar 12 fr W H King

NICHOLSON, S J
Kensington, Md
1924 Oct 21 to NWP

NICKLE, Lydia S
Washington College of Law
1922 Jan 13 fr BSM
Mar 2 fr BSM
Mar to BSM

NILSSON, Anna T
World Council, WWP
Exec Comm, ERI
1935 *Sep 24 to AP*
Oct 15 fr RSG
WWP
1942 Sep 25 to AP
1943 Feb 1 to AP
May 4 fr MAM
1946 Mar 15 fr OB

NIXON, Richard M
US President
USHR & USS, Calif
1946 Nov 14, see Josephine Terrill to ALP encl
1949 Feb 1 to Rep. Katharine St George

NIXON, Richard M (Cont.)
1950 Mar 3 to Helen L MacKellar
1952 Feb 1 to AEW
1953 Aug 13 fr Ernestine B Powell
Aug 26 to Ernestine B Powell
1954 Oct 19 fr Nina B H Avery
1955 Jun 25 fr Sen. Thomas Kuchel(c.)
1959 Oct 13 to AHW
Oct 17 fr AHW
Nov 14 fr AKW(c.)
1960 Jan 5 to AHW
Jan 28 to Mrs. Calmes(c.)
Mar 4 fr Leila M Holt
Sep 2 Statement on ERA
1963 Dec 30 to MRL
1968 *Jul 8 fr Mary G Newell encl*
Jul Statement
1969 Dec 7 fr Winona M McGuire(c.)
1970 Jan 20 to Rep. Florence P Dwyer
Jan 28 fr Ada C Trigger
1971 *Jan fr MRL et al.*
May 12 fr Butler Franklin
WWP
1951 Apr 4 to EMH
1952 Dec 8 fr AP
Dec 15 to AP

NIXON, Patricia Ryan
1970 Apr 30 fr AP

NOCK, Albert Jay
Acting Editor, The Freeman
1921 Jan 25 to ETM

NOLAN, Mae E
USHR, Calif
1923 Jan 24 fr AP
Jan 24 fr MY
Feb 1 to AP

NOLAND, Helen Beatty
St Rep, Colo
1929 Jan 14 to NWP
Jan 25 fr MV
Mar 1 to Bertha Fowler

NORGAARD, Margaret
Minneapolis Br, AAUW
WWP
1950 Oct 23 to AP
Oct 31 fr AP

NORMANTON, Helena
Atty, London, England
1924 Oct 29 to BSM encl
Dec 24 to BSM
1925 Jan 16 to BSM
Feb 9 fr BSM
Mar 11 fr BSM
1926 Jul 19 to BSM encl
Aug 3 fr BSM
Aug to BSM
Oct 9 to BSM
1927 Jan 4 to BSM
Oct 27 to BSM

NORRIS, Mrs. Frank
Miami, Fla
1928 Aug 9 fr BSM

NORRISS, Dr. H C R
St Organizer, The American Society
1922 May 24 to NWP
Jun 12 to NWP
Jun 14 to NWP
Jul 1 to Eunice D Brannan
Jul 17 to NWP

NORTON, Mary T
USHR, NJ
1937 Apr 14 to AKW
1940 Jul 10 fr HSB(c.)

NYE, Gerald P
USS, ND
1931 Nov 17 to AL
1932 May 16 fr AKW
Jul 16 to MY et al.
1933 Jan 18 to RT
1943 Feb 16 to Mrs. P Adams

NYE, Mary Elizabeth
St Chrmn, Wash Br
1950 Jun 7 to AP
Jun 21 fr AP

OATMAN, Dr. Miriam E
Natl Secy, NWP Insurgents
1947 Jan 13 to ALP encl(c.)
Jan 24 to AP

O'BRIEN, Lawrence F
Aide, Pres Kennedy
Chrmn, Demo Natl Comm
1970 Sep 11 fr MCK
Sep 17 to MCK

O'CALLAGHAN, Dr. Phyllis
Legis Dir, NFBPWC
1970 Apr 22 to AP

O'CONNOR, JOHN J
USHR, NY
1934 Apr 2 to FBH(c.)

O'CONOR, Herbert R
USS, Md
1948 Jun 15 to Sen. Arthur Capper
Jun 23 to EGM encl
1951 May 21 to DGO
May 21 to ALP encl
Jul 9 to FBH
1952 Jan 29 to AEW

O'DAY, Caroline
USHR, NY
1935 Jan 31 to Marion May
Feb 8 to JNS(c.)

OGLE, Dora G
Natl Council
Bus Mgr & Circ Mgr, Equal Rights
1922 Jan 26 to AP
Aug 9 to AP
1926 Aug 18 fr AP encls
Nov 24 to BSM
Dec 17 to BSM

OGLE, Dora G (Cont.)
1927 Jan to BSM encl
1928 Dec 18 to BSM
1929 Jan 8 to BSM
Mar 1 to MV
1931 Jan 13 fr AP
1932 Mar 15 to ML
1933 Apr 25 to ALP
Apr 27 to ALP
May 6 to ALP
Oct to ALP encl
1934 Dec 23 to FBH encls
Dec to FBH
1936 Oct 7 to FBH
Oct 25 to FBH
1940 Jan 30 fr AP
Feb 10 to CLB
Mar 15 to CLB
Apr 3 to CLB
Nov 6 to MS
1941 Jun 2 fr The Kennards
1942 *Mar 12 to AP*
Mar 13 to FBH
1943 May 15 to ALP
1945 May 17 to ALP
1946 Oct 31 to ALP
Nov to 20th Century Printing
1947 Jun 6 to FBH
Jun 15 to FBH
Dec 29 to FBH
1948 Jan 17 to FBH
1949 May 2 to FBH
May 5 to FBH
1951 Feb 7 to AEW
WWP
1942 Jul 27 fr AP
Aug 1 to AP
1953 May 4 to AP

O'HANRANAH, Inka
Chrmn, Public Affairs Comm, Soroptimist Fed of the Americas
1966 Nov 13 to AP
1967 Mar 28 to AP
Sep 13 to AP

O'KEEFFE, Georgia
Artist
1933 Oct 7 fr ALP
1938 Aug 11 fr HHW
Aug 18 fr HHW
Aug to HHW(2)
1943 Feb 25 to NSB
Mar 4 fr Malvina Hoffman(c.)
1949 Mar 26 fr ALP

OLIVER, William B
USHR, Ala
1932 Apr 28 to J B Wilson
Apr 29 to Mrs J B Wilson

OLNEY, Caroline
Mgr, Women's Dept, US Mortgage & Trust, New York City
1923 Aug 17 fr EW

O'MAHONEY, Joseph C
USS, Wyom
1933 Nov 16 to JNS
1938 Feb 6 fr Lizabeth Wiley
Feb 23 fr Lizabeth Wiley
1941 May 14 fr ALP
1942 Jan 10 fr ALP
Jan 21 to ALP
Feb 26 fr S E Rice
Mar 24 fr Lizabeth Wiley
Dec 23 fr George G Battle
1945 Sep 13 fr ALP(c.)
1957 Aug 27 fr EGM & ALP(c.)
Dec 3 fr ALP(c.)
1962 *Sep 23 fr ALP*

O'NEILL, Thomas P, Jr
House Speaker
USHR, Mass
1958 Oct 24 to AL
1959 Jan 8 to AL

OPEN DOOR INTERNATIONAL
See
BUTLER-BOWDON, Erica
KEY, Florence E
LE SUEUR, Winifred
MAC MILLAN, Chrystal
WALIN, Ingeborg

OPHEIM, Charlotte Johnson
St Chrmn, SD
1949 Jan 3 to AEW encl
1950 Aug 12 to NWP
Aug 18 fr MP
Dec 29 to AEW
WWP
1951 Feb 16 to AP
Mar 2 to AP

OSGOOD, Henry
Asst to Chrmn, Citizens Union
of the City of New York
1913 Feb 17 to OHPB(I:A)
Feb 19 fr OHPB(I:A)

OSTOLAZA, Amalia E Mallen de
Pres, Partido Nacional Suffragista
de Cuba
1929 Jan 31 to MV encl
Mar 2 to OHPB encl(c.)

OWEN, Ruth Bryan
USHR, Fla
1932 Jan 5 to ML
Jan 9 fr ML

OWENS, Mary E
Natl Council
St Chrmn, ND
1945 *Nov 15 to AP*
1946 Jun 10 fr ALP
Jun 20 to ALP encl
Dec 23 to ALP
Dec 30 to ALP encl
1947 Feb 27 fr OB
Mar 12 to OB
Mar 14 fr OB
Apr 30 fr MEG
May 7 to MEG
May 14 fr ALP
May 26 fr OB

OWENS, Mary E (Cont.)
1947 Jun 3 to DGO
Jul 18 to AP
Aug 15 to ALP
Sep 29 fr ALP
Sep 30 fr OB
1950 May 25 fr MP
May 31 to MP
Jun 22 to AP
Jun 25 fr AP
Aug 1 to AEW
1951 Nov 10 to EEM
1954 Aug 4 fr AP
Aug 12 fr AP
1955 Feb 9 to AP
1957 Aug 9 fr AP
1959 Apr 8 to Lucy G Branham
1960 Jun 20 tO AP
Aug 9 to AP

PADEN, Maude
Secy to Comm of Internal Revenue
1922 Oct 22 to OHPB encl

PAGE, Carrolls
USS, Vt
1915 Aug 31 to EMH

PAGE, Mary Hutcheson
Chrmn, Boston Equal Suffrage Assn
1914 Jan 29 to OHPB(I:A)

PALM, Ruby S
Pres, School Women's Council,
Los Angeles
1944 Feb 28 to AP encls

PALMER, A Mitchell
US Attorney General
1920 Feb 21 fr H R Isaacs
1921 Dec 8 fr DL

PALMER, Hazel
St Chrmn, Mo Br
Pres, NFBPWC
1956 Sep 12 fr AP
1958 Mar 31 fr AP

PALMER, Mildred V
Exec Secy
Secy, New York City Comm
1926 Mar 31 to AP
1930 Dec 17 to ML
Dec 22 to ML
1931 Mar 9 to BSM encl
Apr 2 to BSM
Apr 18 to BSM encls
Jun 4 to ML
Jun 27 to ML
1932 Apr 6 to ML
Apr 9 to ML
Apr 29 to ML
May 2 to ML
May 6 to BSM
May 9 to BSM
Jun 20 to ML encl
Oct 18 to EAA
1933 Oct 4 to ALP
Oct 14 to ALP
Oct 21 to ALP
Oct 28 to ALP
Oct 31 to EAA encl

PALMER, Mildred V (Cont.)
1933 Dec 12 to ALP
1934 Jan 3 to ALP
Feb 17 to ALP
May 2 to Ruth Miller
Dec 20 to Ethel
McC Adamson
1935 Mar 15 to ALP encl
Mar 20 to ALP
May 24 to ALP encl
Dec 3 to HHW encl
1936 Feb 1 to BGS
Feb 20 to BGS
Mar 7 to BGS
Mar 11 to HHW
Mar 12 to EAA
Mar 23 to RSG
Apr 13 to FBH encl
May 14 to BGS
Jun 1 to BGS
Aug 12 to HHW
Dec 8 to MS encl
1937 Apr 27 to MS
Jun 7 to HHW
Sep 8 to HHW
Oct 7 to HHW
1938 May 10 to ALP
Sep 7 to ALP
Oct 3 to HHW
1939 Apr 18 to CLB
May 24 to CLB
Dec 29 to CLB
1940 Jan 3 to CLB encl
Feb 13 to AKW (Feb 18
fr AKW on back)
Feb 27 to CLB
Mar 7 to CLB
Mar 27 to CLB
Apr 12 to CLB
Jun 6 to CLB
Aug 13 to CLB
Aug 19 to CLB
Aug 23 to CLB
Sep 7 to CLB
Sep 10 to CLB
Sep 12 to JNS, CLB & LB
Oct 1 to CLB
Oct 7 to CLB
Nov 2 to CLB
Nov 16 to CLB
Nov 18 to CLB
1941 Jan 25 to CLB encl
Feb 18 to CLB
Feb 25 to CLB
Mar 4 to CLB
Mar 25 to CLB
Mar 27 to CLB
Apr 2 to CLB
Apr 18 to ESC
Apr 21 to CLB
May 10 to CLB
May 20 to CLB
May 27 to CLB
Jun 7 to CLB
Jun 10 to CLB
Jun 18 to CLB
Jun 25 to CLB
Jul 11 to CLB
Jul 25 to CLB
Aug 29 to CLB
Sep 16 to CLB
Oct 1 to CLB

PALMER, Mildred V (Cont.)
1941 Oct 30 to CLB
Oct 31 to CLB
Nov 19 to CLB
1947 Nov 1 to "Dear Mary"
1950 *Mar 22 fr AP*
Apr 3 to AP
Apr 11 fr AP
May 29 to MCK
May 29 to JNS
Jun 28 to AP
Jul 1 to AP
Jul 6 to AP
Jul 10 to AP
Jul 12 fr AP
Jul 13 to AP
Jul 21 to JNS
Jul 25 to AP
Aug 3 to AP
Aug 3 fr AP
Aug 10 to AP
Aug 17 fr AP encls
Aug 18 fr AP encl
Aug 22 to AP
Aug 31 to AEW
Aug 31 to AP
Sep 16 fr AP encl
Sep 26 to ALP
Oct 3 to OBL encl
Oct 10 to ALP
Oct 13 to LRW
Oct 25 to MCK
Oct 26 to Gertrude Enfield
Nov 8 fr Gertrude Enfield
Nov 10 to AEW
Nov 17 to AEW
1951 Feb 8 to AEW
Jun 27 to ALP
Jun 27 to EEM
Aug 8 to EEM
Aug 27 to ALP
Sep 6 to EEM
Sep 10 to EEM
Sep 27 to CSW
Oct 3 to EGM
Oct 29 to EMH
Dec 22 fr AP encls
1952 *Apr 18 to EMH*
Apr 18 to EEM
May 7 to AP
May 16 to ALP
May fr Ellery Stowell encl
Jun 6 to EEM
Jul 8 fr Gertrude W Fairbanks
Jul 11 to AP
Aug 12 to Gertrude W Fairbanks
Aug 23 fr Gertrude W Fairbanks
1953 *May 1 to AP*
Aug 31 to AP
Sep 11 to AP
Sep to AP
Oct 29 to AP
Nov 2 to AP
Nov 9 to AP
Dec 30 to AP
1954 Jul 19 to Natalie G Sheffer
Aug 13 to AL
Sep 4 to AHW
Nov 26 to LRW
Nov 29 to MEG
Dec 1 to NSB

PALMER, Mildred V (Cont.)
WWP
1950 Sep 26 to AP
1951 Jan 26 to AP
Feb 20 to AP
Mar 8 fr AP
Apr 9 to AP
1952 Feb 29 to AP

PALMISAND, Vincent L
USHR, Md
1927 Dec 17 to DGO

PANKHURST, Dame Christabel
Vice-Chrmn, Women's Social & Political Union, London, England
1913 Feb 9 to OHPB(I:A)
Mar 4 to OHPB(I:A)
May 6 to OHPB(I:A)
May 19 to OHPB(I:A)
May 24 to OHPB(I:A)
May 31 to OHPB(I:A)
Jun 21 to OHPB(I:A)
Oct 3 to OHPB(I:A)
Nov 10 to OHPB(I:A)
1916 Feb 10 to OHPB(I:A)
1921 Aug 29 to OHPB
1932 Jul 7 to OHPB
1951 *Jul 14 to "My Dear"*
1952 May 5 to EMH
1954 *Jun 17 to EMH*
WWP
1951 May 11 to EMH
Aug 31 fr AP
Sep 12 to EMH

PANKHURST, Emmeline
Chrmn, Women's Social & Political Political Union, London, England
1913 Nov 3 to OHPB(I:A)
Nov 8 to OHPB(I:A)
Dec 3 to OHPB(I:A)
1914 Aug 12 to "Dear Friend"(I:A)

PANKHURST, E Sylvia
Hon Secy, East London Fed of the Suffragettes, England
1914 Feb 13 to OHPB(I:A)
Apr 10 fr OHPB(I:A)
May 1 to OHPB(I:A)

PARK, Alice
Palo Alto, Calif
1929 Feb 13 fr EW
Mar 2 to EW
1935 Feb 26 to ALP
1938 Jun 15 to Rose A Powell

PARKHURST, Genevieve
Contrib Editor, The Pictorial Review
1923 Dec 10 to AP
Dec 11 fr AP
1933 Jul 25 to ALP
Aug 10 fr ALP
1935 Apr 28 to HHS encl

PARSONS, Cassen E
US Bureau of the Census
1920 Jul 28 to NWP
Aug 4 fr EW
Aug 19 to NWP
Aug 31 fr EW
Sep 2 to NWP

PARSONS, Mrs. Edgerton
Acting Chrmn, Pan-Pacific Women's Assn
1932 Sep 28 fr JNS

PARSONS, Ernestine
St Chrmn, Colo Br
1924 Mar 24 to MV encl
Mar 29 to AP
Apr 16 fr MV
Apr 27 to AP
May 3 fr AP
Sep 6 to AP
Sep 12 fr AP

PASCOE-RUTTER, Lillian
Member, WWP
WWP
1945 May 25 to AP
1946 Jan 20 to AP(c.)
Feb 19 to AP(c.)

PASTORE, John O
Govr & USS, RI
1945 Oct 17 to CLB

PATTERSON, Edna Arnold
Ft Worth, Texas
1935 Dec 30 to NWP
1936 Jan 19 to EAA
Jan 28 fr HHS

PATTERSON, Myrtle R
Chrmn, Poets Council
1933 Sep 9 to AP
Oct 6 fr ALP
Dec 4 to EHH
1934 Feb 5 to AP encl
Feb 16 to EHH
Feb 18 to AP
Mar 29 to Mrs. S Cowin
Jul 26 to FBH encl
1935 Apr 19 to FBH encl

PAUL, Helen
Member, NWP & WWP
1947 Apr 17 to OBL
1951 Jan 10 to Mary B Messer
1952 Mar 14 to Mary B Messer
1953 *Nov 7 to HHW*
Nov 25 to Gussie Vickers
1954 Jun 9 to Iris Rogers
1956 Feb 23 to AL
Feb 23 to MCK
Feb 24 to LRW
Mar 9 to CSW
Mar 12 to Caroline Katzenstein
Mar 14 to LBL
Mar 15 to ALP
Mar 15 to Mary F Anderson
Mar 19 to Marion May

PAUL, Helen (Cont.)
1956 Mar 23 to HHW
Apr 4 to AL
Jun 22 to Mary Brandon
Jul 12 to Victoria V Gilbert
Jul 12 to Nina B Price
Jul 18 to Nina B Price
Jul 20 to Mary Brandon
Jul 21 to MCK
Jul 23 to Mary Brandon
Jul 23 to Nina B Price
Aug 16 to Marion May
1957 Aug 22 to MRL
Aug 22 to ALP
Aug 27 to Lillian H Kerr
Sep 25 to Victoria V Gilbert
1958 Apr 22 to Editor, Christian Science Monitor
Aug 8 to CSW
Aug 12 to MRL
Aug 14 to AL
Aug 27 to Myrtle Cain
Aug 30 to MCK
Sep 9 to MRL
Sep 15 to AL
1960 Feb 26 to AL
Mar 3 to AHW
Jul 22 to AP encl
WWP
1950 Oct 1 to DGO

PAYNE, Frederick G
USS, Me
1956 Jul 23 fr Ethel M Johnson

PAYNTER, Myrtle
Central City, Ky
1928 Apr 4 to AP encl
Apr 6 fr JNS
Apr 9 to JNS encl
Apr 12 to JNS
Apr 21 to JNS
May 12 fr MV

PECK, Reba Huntsman
Vice-Chrmn, Cong Comm
St Chrmn, Md Br
1938 Feb 21 to HHW(2)
Feb 22 to HHW
Feb 23 to HHW
Feb 24 to HHW
Mar 3 to HHW
Mar 7 to HHW
Mar 18 to HHW
Mar 21 to HHW encls
Mar 27 to HHW
Mar to HHW
Apr 15 to HHW
Apr 30 to HHW
1956 Jun 29 to AP
1958 May 24 fl
Oct 31 to MRL

PEGLER, Westbrook
Journalist
1942 Nov 24 fr EEM

PEKTAS, Mihri
Vice-Chrmn, WWP
World Council
WWP
1951 May 10 to AP
May 22 fr AP

PELL, Claiborne
USS, RI
1963 Feb 14 to Mary L Mann

PELL, Sarah Thompson
Natl Chrmn
Natl Council
1923 Nov 7 to Joan Grayson
1926 Aug 23 to AP
Aug 31 fr AP
Sep 4 to AP
1929 Dec 28 to EW encl
1934 Jan 9 fr AP
Jan 24 to RSG
Feb 12 to ALP
Sep 14 to MS
Oct 19 to ALP
1937 Jan 22 to MS
Jul 11 to EAA
Aug 5 to EAA
Nov 13 fr AP
Nov 19 to FBH
Dec 24 to SP
1938 Jan 19 to FBH
Jan 19 to HHW
Jan 20 to HHW encl
Feb 18 to ALP
Apr 1 to FBH
Apr 3 to AP
Apr 3 fr AP
Apr 14 to HHW encl
Aug 17 to AP
1939 Feb 28 to EAA
Apr to CLB
May 30 to ACR

PELL, Mrs. Stephen
See
Pell, Sarah Thompson

PEMBERTON, John de J
Exec Dir, ACLU
1966 *Mar 9 to NWP encl*

PENNYPACKER, Anna
St Chrmn, Pa Br
1930 Sep 5 to Maj. L B Schofield

PEPPER, Claude
USHR & USS, Fla
1946 Jul 23 to Nina B H Avery
1948 Jun 10 to EGM
1949 Aug 12 fr MV encl
1950 Jan 18 to AEW
1960 Nov 28 to EGM

PEPPER, George Wharton
Atty, Philadelphia, Pa
1921 Dec 20 to Mrs. William D Phelan
1942 Feb 4 to George G Battle
Oct 21 to Mrs. Brown encl

PERCY, Charles H
USS, Ill
1970 Sep 22 to Georgia Lloyd

PERKINS, Carl D
USHR, Ky
1967 Apr 14 fr Mary A Birckhead
Apr 21 to Mary A Birckhead

PERKINS, Frances
US Secy of Labor
1933 Feb 29 fr FBH
Mar 28 fr FBH
Mar 29 fr EMH
Apr 1 to EMH
Aug 15 fr FBH
Aug 17 to FBH
1934 Sep 30 fr ALP encl
1935 *Jul 19 fr ASB*
1938 Dec 22 to HRB
1939 Mar 7 to Sen Arthur Capper(c.)
Apr 15 fr Dorothy Moncure
1941 Feb 27 fr AKW

PERLMAN, Vee Terry S
Exec Chrmn, Natl Comm
Opposed to Minimum Wage Laws for One Sex Only
1935 Jul 7 to FBH
Sep 20 fr RSB
Sep 20 to FBH
Sep 24 to RSG
Oct 3 fr RSG
Oct 13 to RSG
1936 Mar 15 to FBH
Mar 27 to RSG
Apr 6 to C O Williams(c.)
Apr 8 to FBH
Apr 15 fr RSG

PERRIER, Helen
Asst Membership Chrmn, WWP
WWP
1942 Sep 24 to AP encl

PERRY, Emily
Editor, Equal Rights
1934 Nov 30 to ALP
1936 Feb 20 to FBH

PETERSON, Esther
Dir, Women's Bureau
US Dept of Labor
1961 Jun 1 to Grace Sloan
1962 Apr 9 to AL(c.)
1963 Jun 24 to Mary F Anderson(c.)
1964 Mar 10 to Wilma Soss(c.)
Mar 27 to CNB
Nov 10 to MCK(c.)
Nov 25 to EMH

PETERS-PARKHURST, Virginia
Member, Susan B Anthony Foundation
1922 Mar 14 to NWP
Mar 19 fr AP
Mar 23 to AP

PETERS-PARKHURST, Virginia (Cont.)
1922 Mar 24 fr ALP
Jun 1 to ALP
Jun 6 fr ALP
Jun 12 to ALP
Jun 23 fr ALP
Jun 29 to ALP
Jun 29 to OHPB
Jul 6 to AP encl
Oct 31 to AP
1924 Jul 29 to AP
Aug 1 fr AP
Nov 13 to AP
1925 Jan 9 to ALP
Jul 13 to AP

PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Emmeline
Pres, WWP
1921 Jun 20 to AP
Jul 9 to AP
1927 May 2 to MV
1931 Aug 11 to AP encls
Sep 16 fr ML
1934 Jun 6 to AP
1939 *Jan 19 to Mary Downey*
1940 Apr 16 to AP(c.)
1941 Jul 30 to CLB(secy)
Oct 7 to CLB encl
1942 Sep 4 to AP(c.)
Sep 25 to AP(c.)
1945 Jun 20 to AP(c.)
WWP
1941 Nov 10 to CLB
1942 *Feb 23 to AP encl*
Sep 11 to AP encls (Gladys E Groom)
1946 Feb 5 to AP encl
Aug 19 to AP(c.)
1947 *Apr 1 to AP*
1950 Jul 13 to BGS
1953 Jan 8 to AP(c.)

PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Lord Frederick
WWP
1954 Mar 14 fr AP(c.)

PFEIFFER, Laura B
St Chrmn, Neb Br
1928 Oct 21 to JNS
Dec 3 fr JNS
1929 Nov 15 to MV
1931 Jan 17 to BSM
Jan 28 fr BSM
May 16 to BSM encls
1932 Apr 26 to ML

PHILBROOK, Mary
Chrmn, Archives Comm
Chrmn, Cong Comm
1921 May 24 fr EMH
May Statement
Jul 8 fr EMH
Aug 5 fr MY
Aug 12 to MY
Aug 31 fr AP
Sep 4 to AP
Sep 22 fr AP
Sep 23 to MY
Sep 25 fr AP
Oct 10 to AP

PHILBROOK, Mary (Cont.)
1922 Jan 7 to AP
Jan 11 to AP
Jan 24 fr MY
Feb 12 to MY
Feb 25 to AP
Jun 5 to AP
Jun 8 fr AP
Oct 3 fr AP
Oct 11 to AP
1923 Apr 3 to AP
1936 Apr 2 to FBH
May 26 to FBH
1938 Jan 31 fr Mrs. E M Smith encls
Aug 6 to HHW
1939 Oct 6 fr CLB
Oct 16 to CLB
Oct to CLB encl
Nov 12 to CLB
1940 Mar 5 fr CLB
Apr 6 fr CLB
Apr 7 to CLB
Apr 23 fr CLB
Apr 30 fr CLB
May 2 fr CLB
Jun to CLB
Jul 17 to LB
1941 Feb 6 to AKW
1942 Nov 21 to CSW
Nov 30 fr AP
Dec 4 to AP
Dec 13 to AP
Dec to AP
1943 Mar 23 to AP
Apr 10 to AP
Apr 15 to AP
May 10 to AP
May to AP
Jun 25 to AP
1944 Mar 12 to EGM
Apr 10 to AP
Apr 14 to AP
Jun 6 to AP

PHILLIPS, Alfred N
USHR, Conn
1936 Dec 10 to EMH
Dec 14 fr EMH

PHILLIPS, Esther B
San Francisco, Calif
1923 Jan 30 to Emma M Gillett

PHILLIPS, Lena Madesin
Hon Chrmn, Conn Br
Pres, NFBPWC
Pres, Natl Council of Women
1933 Jan 23 to OHPB
1934 May 11 to AP
Nov 2 to FBH
1935 Aug 6 to FBH
1937 Jul 27 fr FBH
1938 Feb 8 fr AP(c.)
Nov 12 to NWP(c.)
Nov 25 fr HHW
Dec 3 fr HHW
Dec 14 fr HHW
1942 Sep 30 fr CLB
1943 Aug 2 to AP

PHILLIPS, Lena Madesin (Cont.)
1943 Aug 19 to AP
1944 Sep 5 to AP
1945 Mar 12 to Dr. Jeannette Marks encl(c.)
Mar 15 to AP encl
1948 Jul 27 fr AP
Jul 31 fr AP
Aug 18 to AP
Sep 4 fr AP encl
Dec 3 to AP encl
1954 Aug 16 to Anne Carter
WWP
1938 Aug 10 to AP(c.)

PICKFORD, Mary
Actress
1934 Dec 10 to SP
1940 Jan 19 to Rep. Mary T Norton(c.)
Aug 15 fr ACR
1944 Nov 6 to AP(secy) encl

PIERCE, Henry D
Atty, Indianapolis, Ind
1922 Apr 26 to MMF

PIERCE, Vivian
Natl Organizer
1919 May 28 fr MV
1921 Sep 20 to AP encl
1933 Jul 18 to ALP
Jul 20 fr ALP

PILLAR, Darsy
Levin, New Zealand
1966 *Jan 24 to AP encl*

PINKHAM, Katherine A
See
MOREY, Katherine A

PITTMAN, Key
USS, Nev
1934 Jan 27 fr RSG encl
1935 Jul 11 fr RSG
1939 Feb 27 fr MMF
Mar 21 fr PM(c.)

PITTMAN, Mary C
St Chrmn, Alabama Br
1923 Jul to AP
1925 Dec 26 to AP
1926 Mar 7 to Margaret Whittemore

PLATT, Mrs. E M
Pres, 1st Dist, Missouri FWC
1922 Dec 6 to NWP
Dec 18 fr MS

POAGE, W R
USHR, Texas
1948 Oct 27 to Mamie S Mizen encl
1953 Jan 31 to EEM
Feb 4 fr EEM
Feb 6 to EEM
1960 Oct 21 to MCK
1964 Oct 12 to Mary A Birckhead
Oct 30 fr Mary A Birckhead

POLLITZER, Anita L (Cont.)

1944 Nov 27 to AP
Dec 4 to AP
1945 Jan 9 to AP encls
Feb 5 to Editor, New Canaan Advertiser
Feb 8 to HHW encl
Feb 22 to AP
Mar 24 to AP
May 29 fr AP
May 31 fr AP
Jun 1 to AP(2)
Jun 2 fr AP
Jun 4 to AP
Jun 12 to AP encl
Jun 13 to AP
Jun 17 to AP encl
Jun 21 to AP
Jun 25 to AP
Jul 7 to AP
Jul 10 to AP
Jul 11 to AP
Jul 12 to AP
Jul 16 to AP
Jul 18 to AP
Jul 18 to AP encl
Jul 19 to AP encl
Jul 27 to AP encls
Jul 28 to AP
Jul 28 fr AP
Aug 1 to AP
1946 Jan 25 to AP
Mar 2 fr Yerda Ford encl
Apr 29 to CLB
Jun 10 to CSW
Aug 11 to EEM
Oct 9 fr Mary E Prentice
Oct 13 to AEW
Oct 13 fr LB et al.
Oct 17 fl
Oct 19 fl
Oct 22 fl
Nov 5 to LB
Nov 20 to Gertrude L Crocker et al.(c.)
Nov 24 to CLB
Nov 27 to DS et al.
Nov 30 to EEM
Dec 3 fl encls
Dec 4 to EMH
Dec 10 to Charles L Watkins
Dec 11 fr Charles L Watkins
Dec 28 to CSW
1947 Jan 2 fl
Jan 5 to LB & DS
Jan 8 to AP
Jan 8 to FBH
Jan 8 to HHW
Jan 12 to LB, AK& & DS
Jan 25 fl
Jan 26 to FBH
Feb 20 to AEW
Feb 25 to AEW
Feb 28 to AEW
Mar 1 to JNS
Mar 4 to LRW
Mar 6 to OBL

POLLITZER, Anita L (Cont.)

1947 Mar 6 to MEG
Apr 2 to OBL encl
Apr 8 to OBL encl
Apr 8 to MEG
May 26 fl
Jun 1 to Kathryn P Ward
Jun 21 fl
Jul 26 fl
Jul 28 to Miriam Y Holden
Jul 29 fl
Aug 5 to AEW
Aug 19 to OBL
Aug 21 to OBL encl
Sep 17 fl
Sep 20 to AEW
Sep 29 to AGM
Sep 29 to CSW
Oct 2 fr Rosalie B Rochlitz
Nov 21 to EGM encl
Nov 22 fl
Nov 24 to FBH
Dec 5 to AP
Dec 15 fl
1948 Jan 7 to FBH
Jan 13 fl
Jan 31 to AP
Feb 20 to FBH
Feb 24 to AP & OBL
Mar 2 to Caroline Katzenstein
Mar 3 fl
Mar 16 to CSW
Apr 2 to OBL encl
Apr 2 to AKW
Apr 14 to MEG
Apr 14 to CSW
Apr 26 to EEM
May 20 to NSB
Jun 5 to EGM
Jun 9 fl
Sep 23 to AP
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 16 to AP encl
Oct 22 to AP encl
Nov 14 to AP
Nov 26 to AEW
Nov 29 to AP
1949 May 23 to AEW
Aug 16 to AEW
Aug 17 to AEW
1950 *Feb 26 to AP*
Mar 9 to AEW encls
Mar 12 fr AP
Mar 15 to DGO et al.
Mar 31 to AEW encl
Apr 24 to AEW
May 6 to AP
May 27 to AEW
Jun 12 to AEW
Jul 22 to AEW
Aug 4 to EGM
Aug 6 to AEW
Aug 21 to AEW
1951 *Feb 2 to MP*
Mar 23 to AEW

POLLITZER, Anita L (Cont.)

1952 Jun 6 to MP
Jun 17 to EGM
1953 Jun 8 to Sara Schreiner encl
1954 Jun 3 fr AP
Jun 5 fr AP
Jun 7 to AP
Aug 13 to AP
Sep 17 to Dr. Mary C Crawford & MEG
1955 Apr 26 fr AP
Sep 2 to Editor, NY Times
Oct 25 to AP
1956 *Jan 14 to AP encl*
Feb 17 fr AP
Nov 7 to AP
1957 Jan 17 fr AP
Jan 29 to AP
Mar 23 fr AP
Jun 14 to AP
Jun 15 to LRW encl
Jun 22 to AP encl
Sep 13 to AP
Sep 14 to AP
Oct 1 to Evelyn Betts
Nov 3 to AP
Nov 20 to Evelyn Betts
1957 Dec 7 to AP
1958 Jan 31 to AP
Jun 1 to Walter M Nelson
Jun 9 fr AP(c.)
Jul 2 to EMH
Aug 1 to AP
Aug 16 to AP
Aug 19 to Edward McCabe
1959 Jun to AP
Aug 30 to AP encl
Oct 8 fr Frieda Liebman
1960 Mar 8 to AP
1961 Jun 7 to "Eureka!"
Sep 2 to EGM
Sep 28 to AP
Oct 15 to EGM
Nov 13 to AP et al. encl
1962 Feb 25 to AP
May 27 to EGM
Aug 17 to EGM encls
Aug 31 to AP
Sep 5 to EGM
Nov 10 to EGM
1964 Jun 1 to EGM
1966 *Oct 15 fr Gladys Lillard*

WWP

1939 Aug 14 fr AP
Aug 16 to HHW & CLB(c.)
Nov 2 fr AP
1940 Jan 21 to CLB encls
Feb 6 to AP
1946 May 6 to AP
Jun 2 fr Emily Hickman
1950 Aug 28 to AP
1951 Oct 1 to AP
1953 Jan 23 to AP
Jun 4 to AP
Jun 8 to AP

POFF, Richard N
USHR, Va
1956 Mar 8 to EEN
Mar 9 fr EEN
1959 Feb 5 to Nina B H Avery
encl

POLLITZER, Anita L
Natl Chrmn
Natl Council
Legis Secy
1919 Jan 3 to EHH
Jan 7 to EHH
Jun 1 fr AP
Dec 14 to EHH
1920 Mar 9 fr AP
Mar 18 to MV encl
Mar 21 to EMH
Jul 31 fr AP
1921 Apr 13 to DL
May 5 to CES
Jun 9 to AP
Jun 12 to AP
Jun 16 to CES
Aug 5 fr AP
Aug 7 to AP
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 10 fr AP encl
Aug 13 to AP
Aug 25 fr AP
Aug 29 fr AP
Aug 30 fr AP
Sep 2 fr AP
Sep 4 to AP
Sep 6 fr AP
Sep 7 to AP
Sep 7 fr AP
Sep 10 to AP encl
Sep 13 to AP & Lavinia
Egan encls
Sep 18 fr AP encls
Sep 19 fr AP
Sep 20 to AP
Sep 20 to AP encls
Sep 20 fr AP(3)
Sep 21 to AP
Sep 21 fr AP
Sep 22 to AP
Sep 24 to AP
Sep 25 to AP
Sep 25 fr AP
Sep 27 to AP
Sep 27 fr AP
Sep 30 to AP(2)
Sep to AP(2)
Oct 1 to AP
Oct 1 fr AP
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 6 fr AP
Oct 8 to AP
Oct 10 to AP
Oct 10 fr AP
Oct 12 to AP
Oct 12 fr AP
Oct 27 to AP(2)
Oct 28 to AP encls
Nov 13 fr AP(2)
1922 Jan 5 to Mrs. M L G
Rankston
Jan 14 fr AP
Feb 2 to FBH

POLLITZER, Anita L (Cont.)
1922 Feb 21 to Isabelle K Gill
Mar 1 to Isabelle K Gill
Mar 22 to CES
Mar 24 to JNS
Mar 26 to FBH
Mar 27 to JNS
Mar 31 to CES
Apr 26 to KF
May 8 to KF
Aug 16 to AP
Sep 7 to Joan Grayson
Sep 29 to AP
Oct 7 to AP
Oct 7 fr AP
Oct 15 to AP
Oct 15 to AP encls
Oct 18 to AP
Oct 21 to AP
Oct 25 to Eunice D Brannon
Oct to AP
Nov 22 to FBH
Dec 1 to Livia S
Poffenberger
Dec to AP
1923 Jan 13 to EW
Mar 26 to CES
1926 Apr 2 to CES
Jun 11 to AP
Jul 8 to AP
Jul 19 to AP
Nov 9 to AP
Dec 27 to AP
1930 Jun 13 to BSM encl
Oct 10 to BSM
1931 Jan 31 to BSM
Feb 6 to BSM
Aug to ML
1932 Sep 16 to BSM encl
Sep 23 to EMH
1933 Mar 22 to FBH
Apr 6 fr AP
Apr 24 to AP
Apr to AP
Jul 26 to JNS
Sep 21 to EHH
Sep 25 to JNS
Sep 27 to JNS
Dec 9 to EHH
Dec 11 to CSW
Dec 12 to EHH
Dec 22 to CSW
1934 Jan 4 to SP
Jan 5 to MP
Jan 10 to CSW
Jan 10 to FBH encl
Jan 24 to AP
Jan 25 fr AP
Feb 7 to DS
Feb 8 to JNS
Feb 10 to SP
Feb 26 to FBH encl
Mar 1 to MP
Nov 23 to SP encl
Dec 3 to FBH encls
1935 Jan 28 to FBH
Feb 19 to ALP
Mar 23 to EHH(c.)
Mar 23 to JNS
Mar 28 to MY
Apr 3 to JNS

POLLITZER, Anita L (Cont.)
1935 May 31 to AP
Aug 5 to CSW
Aug 21 to CSW
1936 Jan 8 to JNS
Feb 24 to HHW
Sep 16 to FBH
Nov 20 to FBH
1937 May 19 to FBH encl
May to CSW
Jun 26 fr AP
Jul 2 to MS
Jul 13 to EAA
Jul 23 to AP & MS
Aug 8 to MP
Nov 23 to EMH, MS & HHW
Dec 22 to CSW
1938 Jan 26 to JNS
Jan 27 to FBH encls
Feb 2 to JNS
Feb 28 to FBH
Mar 15 to CSW
Mar 18 to FBH
Mar 21 to CSW
Mar 29 to SP
Mar 29 to CSW
Apr 30 to SP
May 13 to EGM encl
May 18 to EHH
May 21 to CSW
May 27 to JNS
May 27 to EGM
1939 Jul 29 to CLB
1940 Apr 15 to CLB
Apr 20 to CLB
Jul 6 to FBH
Jul 22 to CLB & HHW
Aug 1 to LB
Aug 11 to CLB
Aug to PM & JNS
1941 May 2 to CLB
Jul 30 to CLB
Aug 9 to CLB encls
Nov 19 to AKW, LB, CLB
Dec 1 to AKW(2)
1942 Jan 10 to CLB
Jan 15 to CLB
Jan 21 to CLB
Feb 1 to CLB
Feb 8 to AP
May 12 to FBH
May 26 to CLB
Jul 3 to CLB
Aug 26 to CLB encl
Sep 7 to CLB
Oct 16 to AP
Nov 5 to AP
1943 Jan 14 to CLB encls
Mar 3 fr M Watson
May 1 fr AP encls
May 10 to MCK
Jul 20 to AP
Jul 20 to AP encls
Sep 10 to MP
1944 Jan 28 fr AP
Feb 14 to AP
Oct 29 to AP
Oct 31 to AP
Nov 5 to AP
Nov 6 to AP
Nov 12 to AP encl
Nov 16 to AP

POLLITZER, Mabel
Natl Council
St Chrmn, SC Br
1944 Jun 11 to AP
Jun 12 to AP
1945 Mar 24 fr CLB
1955 Feb 7 fr AP
Feb 12 fr AP
Apr 29 fr AP
May 5 to AP
May 13 fr AP
May 20 to AP
May 27 fr AP
Jun 19 to AP
1956 Jun 2 fr AP
1957 Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 15 to AP
Aug 20 to AP encl
Aug 26 fr AP
1958 Mar 18 fr EEN encl
Apr 2 to AP
Apr 5 to EEN
1961 May 3 to EGM encl

POTTER, Charles E
USS, Mich
1954 *Apr 1 to EEN encl*
1958 Mar 14 to AP encl

POUND, Dr. Louise
Member, AAUW
1941 Apr 22 fr CLB
May 9 to CLB
1942 Nov 29 to CLB
1943 Feb 12 to CLB
Aug 29 to Dr. Mary Woolley
Dec 20 to CLB

POUND, Roscoe
Dean, Harvard Law School
1921 May 25 fr ALP
May 27 to Albert Levitt
Jun 6 to EMH
1922 Feb 3 to Felix Frankfurter
Aug 1 fr Eunice D Brannan
Aug 3 to Eunice D Brannan
1945 Jun 25 fr NSB

POWELL, Adam Clayton
USHR, NY
1962 May 15 to EGM
Nov 13 to NWP
Nov 20 fr EGM

POWELL, Ernestine Breisch
Natl Chrmn
St Chrmn, Ohio Br
1947 Jul 26 to CSW
Sep 14 to AP
1950 May 27 fr AP(c.)
1953 May 6 fr EEM
May 19 fl
Jul fr DGO
Aug 22 to FAA
Sep 12 to LRW
Sep 20 to AP & FAA
Sep 23 to FAA encl
Sep 27 fr FAA

POWELL, Ernestine Breisch (Cont.)
1953 Oct 3 fr FAA
Oct 7 fr E H Bellamy
Oct 7 to FAA
Oct 9 fr FAA
Oct 11 to FAA
Oct 12 to AP
Oct 17 fr MP
Oct 20 fr MP
1954 May 17 to AP
May 19 fr AP
Jun 3 fr AP
Sep 17 fr AP
Oct 1 fr AP
1956 Mar 12 fr AP
1960 Jun 23 Report
1961 May 22 to EGM encls
Aug 22 to EGM
1962 Mar 19 to AP
1967 Feb 13 to AP encl
1968 Feb 22 to AP encls
Nov 20 to AP
1969 Jun 11 to AP encls
Aug 19 to AP
WWP
1952 May 11 to EEM
1953 Jun 4 fr LBL

POWELL, Rose Arnold
Pres, Susan B Anthony Foundation
1933 Jan 6 to FBH encl
Jan 9 fr FBH
1934 Jan 21 to ALP
Feb 4 to ALP
Sep 14 to RSG
1935 Jan 15 to Ethel McC Adamson
May 21 to NWP
1938 May 21 to AP(c.)
1940 Jan 11 to Ethel McC Adamson
1943 Jul 19 to NWP encl
Jul 22 fr MAM
Aug 30 to AP encl
Nov 18 to AP encl
1944 Jan 24 to AP
Mar 23 to AP
1945 May 10 to AP
May 11 fr AP
May 30 to AP
Jun 11 to CLB
Aug 30 fr OB
Sep 7 to AP encl
Sep 16 fr AP
1946 Oct 17 to AP
1947 Oct 9 to DGO
1948 Aug 3 to AP & ALP encl
Aug 6 fr AP
1952 *Nov 16 to AP*
1955 Jun 27 to NWP encls
Jul 24 fr AP
1956 Jun 14 fr AP
1958 May 20 to AP
May 26 fr AP
Jul 19 to AP
1959 Jun 19 to AP
Aug 21 to AP encls
WWP
1946 Jul 13 to AP encl
1952 Jul 3 to AP encl

PRATT, C F Nelson
County Comm, Essex Cty, Mass
1939 Dec 26 to E Forster

PRICE, Nina Broderick
Chrmn, New York City Comm
1933 Mar 29 to AP encls
Apr 30 to AP encls
Aug 18 to AP
Oct 3 fr ALP
1948 Jan 2 to AP
1950 Jun 18 to AP
Jun 20 to AP
Jun 21 fr AP
Jun 23 fr AP
1953 *Apr 20 to EEM*
1954 Sep to AP
1955 Jan 15 fr MP
Mar 5 to AP
Mar 14 fr AP
May 27 to AP
Jun 7 to AP encls
Jul to AP
Aug 18 to AP
Aug 22 to AP encl
Sep to AP
Dec 9 to AP
1956 Apr 14 fr Sara G Shriner
Apr 28 to AP
May 17 to AP
Jun 15 to AP encl
Jun to AP encl
Jul 16 to AP
Jul 17 to AP
Sep 3 fr AP
1957 Feb 25 to AP
Feb to AP
1958 *Feb 20 to AP*
Aug 12 fr Roberta L Halligan
Aug 13 to Roberta L Halligan
WWP
1953 *Jun to AP*

PROXMIRE, William
USS, Wis
1958 Feb 26 to Mrs. Robert McNally
Mar 19 to AHW
1960 Jun 30 to EGM
Jul 1 to Nina B H Avery
Jul 17 to EGM
1970 Sep 22 to Georgia Lloyd

PRYOR, Olive Adele
District Chrmn, NY Br
1943 Apr 6 fr AL
Apr 17 fr CLB
May 10 to CLB
Oct 9 fr CLB
Oct 13 to CLB
Oct 20 to CLB
1944 Apr 4 to AP encl
May 13 to Editor, Newsweek Club Bureau
Jul 20 to Dr. Jeannette Marks
Sep 9 to AP
Sep 13 fr GWB
1945 Feb 16 fr CLB
Sep 16 to AP
Sep 17 fr AP
Oct 4 fr AP
Oct 11 to AEW

PUNKE, Edward G
U of Pennsylvania
1922 Jan 27 to NWP
Feb 10 fr ALP
Feb 25 to ALP

PURTELL, William A
USS, Conn
1953 Feb 17 to EEM
1955 Mar 4 to Helen Paul
1958 Mar 19 to Mrs. Julius Hengerer
Mar 21 to Helen Paul
Apr 9 fr Helen Paul
Jun 3 fr Helen Paul
Jun 12 fr EMH

PUTNAM, Frank
Author
1922 Jan 31 fr EMH encl
Mar 6 to AP encls
May 25 to Editor, Detroit News
Jun 2 to AP
Jun 27 fr AP
Jun 30 to AP
Jul 1 to AP encls
Jul 6 to Miss Meyer
Jul 21 to AP
Jul 24 fr AP
Jul 24 to AP
Aug 26 to Marguerite Raef
Sep 12 to Marguerite Raef encl
Nov 1 to Marguerite Raef
Nov 20 to Marguerite Raef
Dec 22 to AP encls
Dec 27 fr AP
Dec 29 to AP
1923 Jan 28 to AP
Jan 30 to AP encl
Feb 2 to AP encl
1925 Dec 22 fl

PUTNAM, Mrs. Frank
See
PUTNAM, Mabel Raef

PUTNAM, Mabel Raef
Natl Council
Vice-Chrmn, Ill Br
1920 Dec 28 to Sheldon Jackson
Dec 31 fr EW
1921 Apr 14 to ALP
Apr 16 fr ALP
Apr 20 fr ALP
May 18 fr EMH
May 24 fr ALP encl
May 24 fr EMH
Jun 21 to ALP
Jun 23 fr EMH
Jun 25 fr AP
Aug 6 fr AP
Aug 27 fr EMH
Sep 3 fr AP
Dec 7 fr AP
1922 Jan 9 fr MY
Jan 27 to William D Lewis
Jan 30 fr ETM
Feb 3 to EMH
Feb 18 fr E R Stevens encl
Feb 20 fr AP
Mar 2 to AP

PUTNAM, Mabel Raef (Cont.)
1922 Mar 3 to ALP
Mar 14 to Eunice D Brannan encl
Apr 29 fr AP
Jul 6 fr AP
Dec 5 to AP
Dec 28 to AP
Dec 30 fr AP
1923 Jan 27 fr H L Ekern(c.)
Feb 14 to AP encls
Feb 21 to ALP
Feb 26 to AP
Mar 1 fr AP
Mar 9 to AP encl
1944 Sep 4 to AP
Oct 29 to AP
1946 Dec 8 to Gertrude Crocker(c.)
1948 Apr 5 fr ALP
Apr 9 to ALP encl
Aug 15 fr AP
Aug 23 to AP
Aug 24 fr MEG
Aug 26 to MEG
Oct 3 fr AP
Oct 5 to AP
Oct 12 fr AP
Oct 23 to AP
1949 Feb 21 to MMF
Mar 8 to AP
Apr 14 to Florence M Lynch
Apr 15 to Genevieve M Fuller
Apr 19 to MEG
May 15 to AP
1950 Apr 23 to AP
May 26 fr AP
WWP
1949 Jun 17 to AP encl

PUTNAM, Mrs. Horace
Repub Central Comm,
Henry County, Iowa
1922 Nov 16 to NWP

Quaid, Hazel
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ariz Br
1966 Jun 7 fr AP

QUIN, Percy E
USHR, Miss
1922 Mar 3 to Mrs. Dwight Clark

RABUS, Mrs. A H
Philadelphia, Pa
1922 Nov 13 to NWP

RADCLIFFE, George L
USS, Md
1941 Sep 3 to AKW
1945 Oct 3 fr NSB
1946 Jun 6 fr ALP
Jul 22 to Nina B H Avery
1948 Jan 16 to AHW encl
WWP
1946 Jun 5 fr EGM

RADLEY, Susan A
Natl Comm for Quaker Descendants
1922 Apr 10 to MMF
May 16 to Eunice D Brannan
1923 Jun 12 to Edith Ainge

RAMOS CASELLAS, Mrs. Ricarda L de
Pres, UGA Social Sufragista de Puerto Rico
1928 Jan 26 to Margaret Lambie
Feb 6 fr Margaret Lambie
Feb 29 to Margaret Lambie
1929 Mar 24 to Mary M Wellborn
May 14 to Mary M Wellborn
Jul 26 to Mary M Wellborn

RAMSAY, Mrs. Arthur
Southern Pines, NC
1926 Mar 16 fr AP

RANDOLPH, Jennings
USS, W Va
1958 Oct 29 to EGM

RANDOLPH, Percilla Lawyer
Pres, Natl Assn of Women Lawyers
1935 Dec 31 to RSG
1936 Jan 20 fr RSG
1937 Oct 14 to HHW
Nov 26 to HHW
1938 Jan 27 to HHW encl
Feb 25 to HHW

RANGER, Florence E
Bolton Landing, NY
1923 Jun 1 to AP
Jun 4 fr AP

RANKIN, Belle
Hdqtrs Secy, AAUW
1931 Nov 23 to AKW

RANKIN, Jeanette
USHR, Mont
1943 Feb 25 to CNB

RANSOME, Amy C
Natl Co-Chrmn
3rd Vice-Chrmn
Chrmn, Finance Comm
1936 Oct to FBH
1937 Dec 17 to AP
1938 Feb 20 to MS
1939 Jan 3 to AP
Jun 6 to CLB encl
Sep 20 to CLB
Oct 2 to CLB
Oct 6 to CLB encl
Dec 28 to CLB encl
1940 Jul 8 to CLB
Jul 26 to CLB
Jul 29 to LB
Sep 28 to CLB
Nov 8 to AKW
Nov 11 to MS
1941 Jan to CLB & AKW
Feb 4 to CLB
Feb 11 to CLB
Mar 24 to CLB
Apr 16 to CLB

RANSOME, Amy C (Cont.)
1941 Apr 21 to CLB & AKW
Apr 27 to CLB & AKW
May 31 to AKW & CLB encls(c.)
Jun 1 to CLB & AKW
Jun 2 to Francis V Speek
Jun 4 to AKW & CLB
Jun 23 to CLB
Jun 24 to AKW & CLB
Jul 15 to AKW
Oct 20 to CLB
Nov 15 to AKW encls
Nov 22 to CLB
1942 Jun 19 to CLB
WWP
1938 Mar 4 fr AP
Apr 10 fr Katherine E Boyle
May 19 to AP
Jun 6 fr AP
1939 Mar 25 fr AP
Mar 28 to AP
Sep 21 fr Emily M Smith
Dec 3 to AP
Dec 20 fr AP
1940 Jan 1 fr Dr. Melanie Stiassny
Feb 7 fr AP
Feb 15 fr AP
Mar 24 to AP
Jun 6 fr AP
Jul 16 to AP
Sep 12 fr AP
Nov 26 fr AP
1941 May 1 fr AP
May 3 fr AP
May 16 to "Finance Committee"
Jan 1 to AP
Jul 18 to AP encl
Sep 18 to AP
Sep 25 fr AP encl
Oct 2 fr AP
Nov 12 to AP encls
Nov 21 to AP
Dec 13 to AP
1942 *Jan 27 fr AP*
Jul 27 fr AP
Jul 31 fr AP(2)
Aug 1 fr AP
Aug 1 to AP encl
Aug 2 fr AP
Aug 3 fr AP

RANSOME, Mrs. Frederick Leslie
See
RANSOME, Amy C

RATCHFORD, Fannie
Member, Texas Br
1943 Mar 6 fr OB
Mar 29 fr CLB
Oct 27 to CLB

RATTERMAN, Dr. Helena T
Pres, Amer Medical Women's Assn
1943 May 5 fr CLB
Aug 18 to AP
Nov 29 fr AP
Dec 7 fr CLB
Dec 10 to AP

RATTERMAN, Dr. Helena T. (Cont.)
1944 Apr 26 to GWB
May 11 fr GWB
Sep 28 to CLB
1945 Feb 5 to CSW
1946 Aug 1 to ALP
1953 Nov 4 fr Ernestine B Powell
1954 Oct 29 to MP
1955 Feb 26 to AP
May 29 fr AP
Jun 22 fr AP
1959 May 31 to AHW
Aug 15 to AHW
1961 Jun 1 fr EGM
1962 Apr 12 to EGM
Apr 26 fr EGM

RAWALT, Marguerite
Pres, NFBPWC
1954 Sep 28 to Anne Carter
Oct 9 fr Anne Carter
1966 May 3 to Pres, NWP
1967 *Aug 4 to Victoria V Gilbert*

RAYBURN, Sam
Speaker of the House
USHR, Texas
1937 Mar 24 to EGM
1958 Nov 26 to Lily V Leonard
1960 May 23 to EGM

REA, Marjorie
Member, Minn Br
1944 Dec 26 to Secy, NWP
1945 Jan 2 fr CLB
Jan 3 fr CLB
Jan 9 to CLB
Jan 12 fr CLB
Jan 29 to CLB
Jan 31 fr CLB
Feb 20 to CLB
May 1 to OB
May 18 to CLB
May 31 to CLB
Jul 24 to CLB

READ, Elizabeth Fisher
Atty, New York City
1923 Apr 27 to EW
May 1 fr EW

READ, Marion T
Secy, Va Br
1931 Nov 9 to ML encl
1932 May 10 to ML
1933 Apr 3 to Emily Doetsch

REAGAN, Ronald
Govr, Calif
1968 Feb 14 fr AP

RECTOR, Mrs. Hayden Kenyon
National Council
Chrmn, Finance Comm
1921 Feb 4 to AP
Aug 14 to AP & EMH

RECTOR, James
Natl Council
1920 Jul 31 fr AP

REECE, B Carroll
Chrmn, Repub Natl Comm
1946 Aug 6 fr Helen L Vanderburg(c.)
1947 Jul 15 to Helen L Vanderburg

REED, Chauncey W
USHR, Ill
1939 Mar 28 fr Mary Mc Enerney
1948 Mar 9 fr Alice M Wright
May 10 fr Mary Markajani
May 10 fr Nina B H Avery

REED, David A
USS, Pa
1932 Apr 2 to AKW

REED, Ida
San Francisco, Calif
1933 Apr 1 fr RT

REEDE, Mrs. Arthur H
Corres Secy, Pa Fed of Demo Women
1958 Aug 30 to AP encl

REHFISCH, Carol A
Secy, Calif Br
1920 Jul 7 to EMH encl
1921 Jun 21 to EMH
1923 Jan 4 fr EW
Jan 9 to EW
Jan 15 fr EW
Jan 22 to EW encl
Jan 24 fr BSM
Jan 27 fr BSM
Jan 31 to BSM
Feb 6 fr BSM
Feb 10 to BSM
Aug 10 to Beatrice Stern
Oct 31 fr MS encl
Nov 26 to MV
Dec 6 fr MV
1933 Jul 28 fr ALP
Aug 21 fr ALP
Aug to ALP

REILLY, M K
USHR, Wis
1922 May 16 to Anne C Rotter
1934 Oct 28 to Anne C Rotter

REINHARDT, Dr. Aurelia
Pres, Mills College, Oakland, Calif
1924 Feb 15 fr MY

RENNEBOHM, Oscar
Acting Govr, Wis
1947 Sep 1 to MEG(c.)
Sep 21 fr MEG
1948 Mar 5 to Sen. Alexander Wiley(c.)

REUTHER, Walter
Intl Pres, United Auto Workers
1954 Nov 29 fr Helen Mc Jameson
Dec 4 fr Arthur C Corey(c.)

REYHER, Rebecca Hourwich
See
HOURWICH, Rebecca

REYNOLDS, Clara
Asst Secy
1970 Dec 6 to AP

REYNOLDS, Robert R
USS, NC
1943 Feb 28 fr ESC

RHONDDA, Viscountess
Intl Advisory Council
Editor, Time & Tide
1926 Jun 14 to AP
Jul 13 fr AP
Aug 13 fr AP
Aug 31 to AP
1927 Apr 28 to MV
Oct 3 fr AP

RIBICOFF, Abraham
USS, Conn
1962 Oct 26 to AP encl
1963 Jan 15 to Mrs. William H Offenhauser

RICH, Dr. Katherine
Chicago, Ill
1923 Feb 4 to AP
Mar 12 fr ALP
Jun 12 to AP
Jul 16 fr AP

RICHARDS, Harriet
Exec Secy, Zonta Intl
1935 Jul 6 fr Bessie I Koehl
1939 May 6 to V Johnson

RIEGEL, Ella
Natl Council
Natl Advisory Council
1923 Apr 17 to EW
Apr 20 to Mary Manly-Power
Apr 23 fr EW
May 1 to EW
May 2 to EW
May 3 to EW
May 3 fr EW
May 4 fr EW encls
May 8 to EW
May 9 to EW
May 14 to EW
May 15 to EW(2)
May 23 to EW encl
May 23 to EW
May fr ALP
Jun 7 to EW
Jun 8 to EW
Jul 6 fr EW
1925 Jan 6 fr EW
Jan 8 to EW
Jan 20 to EW
Jan 27 to EW
Feb 3 to EW
Feb 11 to EW
Feb 16 fr EW
Feb 25 to EW
Mar 9 to EW
Mar 26 to EW
Mar 27 fr EW
Apr 1 to EW

RIEGEL, Ella (Cont.)
1930 Mar 15 to MV
Apr 12 to OHPB
1931 Jan 11 to BSM
Jan 14 fr BSM
Jan 16 fr BSM
Jan 22 to BSM
Jan 24 fr BSM
May 2 to BSM encls
May 6 to AKW encls
May 15 to BSM
May 22 to BSM
Nov 14 to ML

RISK, Charles F
USHR, RI
1939 Mar 5 to Mrs. M Heffernan

ROACH, Mrs. Earl Edwin
Member, Tenn Br
1943 Apr 25 to CLB
1944 May 19 to CLB
Jul 6 to CLB
Aug 29 to CLB
Oct 11 to CLB
Dec 4 to CLB
Dec 6 fr OB
1946 Jul 22 to CLB
Jul 24 fr CLB

ROBB, Mrs. M
Salt Lake City, Utah
1930 Aug 25 to MY

ROBBINS, Mrs. Charles
See
ROBBINS, Gertrude

ROBBINS, Gertrude
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ill Br
1941 Aug 4 fr CLB
Dec 8 fr CLB
1942 Aug 26 to CLB
Aug 31 fr CLB
1943 Jan 29 to CLB
Feb 1 fr CLB
Apr 6 to CLB
Apr 24 to CLB
Aug 30 to B W Mayer
Oct 20 to CLB
Oct 23 fr CLB
1944 Jan 2 to CLB
Jan 6 to CLB
Jan 11 fr CLB
Jan 19 to CLB
May 16 to AP
Jun 13 to CLB
Aug 22 fr CLB
Sep 1 fr CLB
Sep 17 to AP
Sep 20 fr AP
Oct 25 to GWB
Nov 1 to GWB
Nov 3 fr GWB
Dec 13 to AP
Dec 23 fr AP
1945 Mar 20 to CLB encls
Mar 21 to CLB

ROBBINS, Gertrude (Cont.)
1945 Apr 25 to OB
May 1 to AP
Jun 26 to CLB
1946 Jul 20 to AP
Dec 7 to ALP
Dec 9 fr ALP
Dec 28 fr CLB(c.)
1947 *Jan 9 to AP*
Jan 28 to ALP
Sep 13 to AHW
Oct 6 to OB
Oct 10 fr OB
Oct 13 to OB
1949 Jul 23 to AP
Jul 26 fr AEW
Jul 31 to AEW
Aug 2 fr AEW

ROBERTS, Frances
Treas, Industrial Council
1929 Jul 5 to MV

ROBEY, Gertrude James
St Chrmn, Va Br
1922 Apr to AP encl
1925 Aug 15 to AP
Nov 12 to AP
1927 Jun 23 to Margaret Whittemore
1928 Feb 9 fr BSM
Feb 14 to BSM
Mar 30 fr G Walter Mapp(c.)
1942 Jul 30 fr CLB
1943 Jan 23 to AP
1947 Mar 5 to DGO
Mar 18 to DGO
1958 *Jun 20 fr AP*

ROBINSON, Charles L
Editor, Justice
1922 Sep 8 to OHPB

ROBINSON, Elizabeth S
Regional Vice-Pres,
Assn of Bank Women
1929 May 3 to BSM

ROBINSON, Joseph T
USS, Ark
1932 Mar 5 to Mrs. C J Spencer

ROBINSON, Olga K
Vice-Chrmn, Northern Calif Br
1945 Mar 29 to CLB

ROBSION, John M
USHR, Ky
1943 Oct 5 fr LB
Nov 22 fr Arthur C Holden
Dec 24 to Mrs. H G Schwartz
1947 Feb 1 to FBH
Mar 22 fr ALP
Dec 1 to Mrs. Edmond Kelly
1948 Feb 17 fr Ruth Craven

ROBSION, John M, Jr
USHR, Ky
1956 Feb 23 to AP
Apr 2 to Sarah M Chorn

ROCKEFELLER, John D Jr
Financier & Philanthropist
1928 May 24 fr SP

ROCKEFELLER, Nelson A
US Vice-President,
Govr, NY
1949 May 13 to Mrs. Robert C Wilkin
1958 Oct 22 to MCK(c.)
1959 Aug 17 to ALP(c.)
1968 Jul 18 to NWP
Sep 9 fr AP et al.

RODINO, Peter W
USHR, NJ
1951 Jul 9 fr Alice L Palmer

ROE, Gilbert E
Atty, New York City
1922 Apr 26 to JNS(2)

ROE, Grace
Vice-Chrmn, WWP
WWP
1942 May 24 to ACR
1943 Jan 1 to AKW
Jan 10 fr AP
Feb 10 to AP encls
1944 Jul 17 to AP encls
1946 Aug 12 to AP
Sep 8 to AP

ROELOFS, Henrietta
Secy, Public Affairs Comm, YMCA
1939 Jan 23 to FBH

ROEWER, George E
Atty, Boston
1931 Nov 15 fr BSM
Nov 17 to BSM
Nov 23 fr BSM
Nov 25 to BSM

ROGERS, Elizabeth Selden
Vice-Pres, Eastern States
Natl Council
1915 *Jun 16 to Exec Comm...*
1921 Mar 24 fr AP
Aug 9 fr AP
1922 Jul 11 fr AP
Jul 22 to Eunice D Brannan
Oct 9 to AP
Oct 11 fr AP
Oct 20 to AP
1923 Apr 17 to Mary Manly-Power
Dec 8 to MV encls
1924 Jan to MV
Feb 11 to MV
1925 Jan 10 to Margaret Whittemore
Jan 13 to Margaret Whittemore
Jan 18 to Margaret Whittemore
Jan 27 to Margaret Whittemore
Jan 28 to Margaret Whittemore
Jan fr B C Watson
Feb 13 to Margaret Whittemore encl
Feb 20 fr R I Women

ROGERS, Elizabeth Selden (Cont.)
1925 Mar 3 to Margaret Whittemore
Oct 22 to AP
1926 Jan 31 to MV
Jun 2 to AP
Nov 16 to AP
Nov 17 fr AP
1927 Mar 13 to MV
Mar 25 to MV
1929 Dec 28 to Sheldon Jackson
1932 Jan 4 to ML
Jan 7 to "Dear Friend"
Jan 16 to NWP
Apr 30 to EHH
1933 Jan 26 to AP
Feb 21 to FBH
Jun 26 to MMF
1934 Jan 14 to ALP
Jul 28 to HHW
Nov 5 fr AP
Dec 22 to ALP encl
1935 Jan 1 to ALP
Jan 9 to ALP
Jan 27 to AP
Feb 22 to Emily Perry
Feb 27 to AP
Mar 2 to LB
Apr 21 to Emily Perry
Apr 23 to Emily Perry
1936 May 13 to FBH
1938 Nov 4 to AL
1942 Nov 11 to AP
1944 Apr 8 to AP
Nov 12 to AP
1945 Sep 9 to AP
Sep 23 to AP
Sep 26 fr AP
1946 Jan 29 to AP
Feb 12 to AP
Dec 8 to ALP encl(c.)
Dec 13 to AP
Dec to ALP
1947 Apr 8 to MEG
May 6 to AP
Jun 4 to AP
Jul 3 to AHW
Jul 18 to AP
Aug 8 to AP
Aug 13 fr AP
Aug 20 to AP
Sep 20 to AP
Nov 25 to AP
Dec 6 to AP
Dec 10 fr AP
1948 Feb 6 to ALP
Feb 21 to AP
Mar 2 to AP
Jul 26 fr AP
Nov 17 to AP
1950 Jun 4 fr AP
Jun 20 to AP
WWP
1942 Oct 7 to AP
1948 Jul 29 to AP
Oct 16 to AP(c.)

ROGERS, Iris G
Member, WWP
WWP
1946 Aug 21 to AP(c.)
Sep 8 to AP(c.)(2)

ROGERS, Iris M
Asst Treasurer, WWP
WWP
1946 Sep 1 to AP(c.)
1951 Dec 5 fr AP
Dec 6 to AP
Dec 10 to AP

ROGERS, Mrs. John
See
ROGERS, Elizabeth Selden

ROGERS, T H
Journalist, St. Louis Star
1922 Jul 3 to AP

ROGERS, William P
US Deputy Attorney General
US Secy of State
1956 Feb 6 to AP

ROMEU, Dr. Marta Robert de
Pres, Liga Social Suffragista de Puerto Rico
1928 May 22 to MV
May 26 fr MV
Dec 18 fr MV
1929 Jan 31 to MV
Apr 20 to Mary M Wellborn
Apr 26 fr BSM
Sep 25 to MV encl

ROMICIANO, Helene
Geneva, Switzerland
1926 Jan 6 to NWP
Jan 28 fr Margaret Whittemore

ROMNEY, George
Govr, Mich
1968 Feb 14 to AP

RONIS, Albert
Socialist Labor Party, NJ
1962 *Oct 30 to Mary A Birckhead*

ROOSEVELT, Eleanor
1928 Aug 3 to Ella P Crump(c.)
Aug 17 to MY(c.)
1937 Jan 3 fr ALP
1939 *Feb 28 to Mrs. Winter(c.)*
1940 Aug 6 fr L Scott(c.)
1941 Apr 29 fr Sue Brobst(c.)
1943 Aug 7 fr CNB
Oct 11 to Mrs. Newman(c.)
1944 Jan 18 fr EEM
Jan 25 fr EGM
Jan 29 to EGM
Feb 17 fr Sen. H M Kilgore (c.)
1946 May 16 fr EGM(c.)
May 20 to EGM(c.)
Aug 31 to Edna Sickmon(c.)
Nov 11 fr NSB

ROOSEVELT, Eleanor (Cont.)
1948 *Mar 19 to EMH encl*
1949 Mar 4 to Matilda Fenberg encl(c.)
Jun 14 fr AHW
Jun 14 fr AHW(c.)
Jun 18 fr Aurelle Burnside
Jun 25 fr Helen Vanderburg
1951 May 26 fr EEM
Jul 15 to EEM

ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano
US President
1931 Jan 24 fr AKW
1932 Nov 11 fr AKW
Nov 12 fr AKW
1933 Feb 29 fr FBH
Mar 27 fr FBH
Apr 15 fr FBH
May 13 fr FBH et al.
Jul 8 fr E & M Ammen
Sep 26 fr FBH
1934 Nov 19 fr Chrystal MacMillan
1935 Dec 6 fr RSG
1936 Jul 23 fr FBH
Oct 25 fr RSG
Dec 12 fr AKW
1938 Jan 12 fr EAA
1939 Jan 26 fr SP
Mar 14 fr DGO et al.
Mar 29 fr Mary A Murray(c.)
1944 Apr 20 fr AKW

ROOSEVELT, Franklin D, Jr
USHR, NY
Dir, Equal Employment Oppor Comm
1949 Apr 20 fr Lillian A Burton
May 9 to Grace Roberts(c.)
1950 Apr 20 to Grace Roberts
1965 Nov 5 fr Caroline Davis encls(c.)
1966 Feb 5 fr Miriam Y Holden
Jul 29 fr Lillian V Hergert encl

ROOSEVELT, James
USHR, Calif
1962 May 2 to EGM

ROOSEVELT, Theodore
US President
1916 Feb 4 to OHPB(I:A)

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, Jr
Terr Govr, Puerto Rico
1931 Aug 29 fr ML
1932 Mar fr ML

ROSS, Charles G
Asst, Pres Truman
1950 Aug 9 fr EGM

ROTTER, Anne Clement
Natl Council
1921 Jun 14 to NWP
Jun 17 fr C W McCullough
Oct 16 to AP encl
Oct 17 fr AP
Nov 21 fr C W McCullough

ROTTER, Anne Clement (Cont.)
1922 Aug 15 to AP
Nov 28 to AP
Dec 7 to AP
Dec 14 to AP
Dec 15 fr MS
1923 Mar 22 fr MS encl
Nov 11 to AP
Nov 14 to AP
Dec 5 to NWP encls
Dec 14 to BSM encl
Dec 18 fr BSM
1927 Feb 24 fr BSM
Mar 3 to BSM
Mar 7 fr BSM
Mar 21 to BSM
1932 Jun 21 to BSM
1933 Mar 20 to AP encls
Apr 19 fr FBH
May 28 to AP encls
Jul 16 to AP
Dec 7 fr ALP
Dec 10 to ALP encls
1934 May 24 to FBH
Jul 12 to HHW
Oct 20 to FBH encls
Dec 21 to FBH
1935 Apr 25 fr ALP
1936 Apr 14 to BSM
1937 Mar 3 fr E T Fairchild(c.)

ROTTER, Mrs. Max
See
ROTTER, Anne Clement

ROURKE, Constance
Author & Essayist
1920 Aug 28 fr FBB
Sep 3 to FBB
Sep 19 to FBB
Sep 22 fr FBB
Sep 27 to FBB
Oct 1 fr FBB
Oct 10 to FBB
Oct 14 fr FBB
Oct 26 to FBB
Nov 26 to FBB
Nov 29 fr FBB
1921 Feb 8 fr FBB
1931 Mar 15 to ML
Apr 21 fr ML
Jun 21 to ML encl
Sep 10 fr ML

RUPPA, Belle Bortin
Atty, Milwaukee, Wis
1928 Mar 11 to MV
Mar 11 to BSM
Oct 19 to MV
1930 Nov 6 to ML
Nov 20 fr ML
1931 Jan 16 to ML
Apr 20 to BSM encls
1933 May 26 to AP

RUSSELL, I K
Dir General, US Railroad Admin
1919 Sep 8 to AP

RYAN, Frank
Editor, NEA Service, St Louis
1922 Dec 30 to AP

RYDH, Dr. Hanna
World Council, WWP
Pres, Intl Alliance of Women
WWP
1948 Oct 20 fr Alice M Wright
Dec 7 to Alice M Wright(c.)

SACHAR, Libby E
Judge, Plainfield, NJ
Pres, NJ Fed BPWC
1953 Nov 6 to AP(c.)
Dec 7 to AP
1954 May 24 to Gussie Vickers

SADLAK, Antonio N
USHR, Conn
1955 Jun 28 to Clara M Hill

St. GEORGE, Katherine
USHR, NY
1948 May 19 to Genevieve M Fuller
1950 Jan 31 to Gussie Vickers
Mar 9 to AEW encl
Mar 31 fr AP
Apr 5 fr Helen E Brown encl
1951 Jul 30 fr EEM
1952 Jan 30 to AEW
Jul 18 fr EEM
1953 Feb 13 to EEM
Dec 18 to Lillian A Burton
Dec 26 fr LBL
1954 Jan 23 to Ruth L Blackman
Feb 13 fr LRW
Feb 22 to LRW
Mar 6 to AP
May 20 fr Lillian A Burton
May 21 to Lillian A Burton
May 26 fr Lillian A Burton
Jun 18 fr Nina B H Avery
Dec 20 fr Nina B H Avery(c.)
Dec 27 fr MP
Dec 29 to MP(c.)
Dec 29 to MP
1955 Jul 20 fr AP
Dec 12 to AP
1956 Jan 30 fr AP(c.)
Feb 3 to AP
1958 Mar 25 fr EEN
Apr 10 fr Elizabeth S Lamb encl(c.)
Oct 13 fr EEN
Oct 21 to EEN
1959 Jan 8 to AP
Jun 18 to Evelyn K Muzamdar
1960 Jul 3 fr Marion Sayward
Jul 5 to Marion Sayward
1961 Feb 10 fr EGM
Apr 10 to EGM
Aug 21 to EGM
Aug 30 to CSW(c.)
Sep 1 fr AP
1964 Jan 20 fr EGM

SALTONSTALL, Leverett
Govr & USS, Mass
1943 Sep 25 fr ESC
1945 Nov 24 to Genevieve M Fuller
1953 Jul 24 to B Westbee

SALUS, Herbert W
Comm, City Service Comm
Philadelphia, Pa
1930 Aug 29 to AKW

SAMRAS, Evelyn K
Chrmn, Comm on Church Cooperation
1945 Nov 23 fr EEM
1946 Jan 3 to CLB
Mar 11 to CLB
Apr 9 fr CLB
1961 Oct 12 to AP
Oct 21 to AP
Nov 1 to AP
WWP
1946 Aug 22 fr Johan Rodvik
Sep 3 fr Johan Rodvik
Sep 17 to AP encl
Sep to AP
1956 *Dec 5 to AP*

SANDBURG, Carl
Poet & Author
1943 Jul 29 to Dr. Jeannette Marks(c.)

SANGER, Margaret
Natl Advisory Council
Pres, Amer Birth Control League
1920 Nov 15 to FBB
1922 Dec 21 to ALP(secy)
1923 Jan 3 fr Isabelle K Gill
May 17 to AP
May 19 fr Lavinia Egan
May 23 to AP
1929 Dec 4 to NWP
Dec to AP et al.
1943 Mar 29 to NSB

SANVILLE, Florence
Philadelphia, Pa
1921 Mar 29 t9 AP
Apr 2 fr AP

SATERSTRUM, Semine
Secy-Treasurer, Mont Br
1929 Feb 7 to K M Ruenauver
Mar 19 to MV
Mar 20 to MV encl
Mar 26 fr C Carpenter

SATTERFIELD, D E
USHR, Va
1943 May 19 fr Nina B H Avery

SATTERTHWAITE, Linton
Atty, Trenton, NJ
1922 Mar 4 to EMH
May 15 fr EMH

SAXBE, William B
USS, Ohio
US Attorney General
1970 Oct 30 to Clara Reynolds

SAYWARD, Marion
Natl Council
Investment & Endowment Comm
1956 Mar 12 fr AP
Apr 3 to AP
Jun 23 to AP
1959 Sep 22 to AP
Sep 24 to AP
1960 Jul 20 fr AKW
1961 Mar 13 to EGM encl
Mar 24 fr EGM

SAZENBY, Mary F
Washington, DC
1930 Jul 10 to BSM

SCANDRETT, B W
Vice-Pres, Northern Pacific RR
1931 Dec 26 to BSM

SCHAEFER, May G
3rd Vice-Pres, Public Relations Dept, Bus Women's Legis Council of Calif
Chrmn, Amer Fed of Soroptimist Clubs
1939 Feb 25 to CLB
1942 Dec 15 fr CLB
1943 Jan 8 to CLB
Feb 9 fr CLB
Feb 9 to CLB
Feb 17 fr CLB
Feb 20 to CLB
Feb 22 fr AP
Mar 1 to AP
Sep 21 to AP
Oct 23 to CLB
Oct 26 fr CLB
Nov 11 to CLB encl
Nov 25 to CLB
1944 Jan 24 to CLB
Apr 6 to GWB
Apr 19 fr GWB
Apr 26 to GWB
May 12 fr GWB
May 17 to GWB
1945 Feb 1 fr CLB
Feb 7 to CLB
Feb 12 fr CLB
Feb 17 to CLB encl
Feb 28 to CLB
Mar 5 fr CLB
Mar 14 to CLB
WWP
1940 Feb 15 fr AP

SCHLOTH, Hanna
St Chrmn, Ore Br
1943 Dec 22 fr GWB
Dec 31 to GWB
1944 Jan 21 fr GWB
Mar 14 fr GWB

SCHNABEL, Elizabeth Hatfield
St Chrmn, Pa Br
Exec Secy, Amer Council for Equal Legal Status
1939 Apr 27 fr CLB
May 28 to HHW
May 30 fr HHW
Jun 12 to HHW
Jun 27 to HHW
1941 Jun 5 to CLB
Jun 26 to CLB
Jul 5 to CLB
Jul 8 fr CLB
1942 Jul 7 to CLB
Dec 7 to AP
Dec 16 fr AP
1943 Jan 13 to AP
Jan 13 to Margaret C Williams
Jan 16 to AP
Jan 28 fr EGM(c.)
Jan 30 to EGM(c.)
Apr 1 fr CLB(2)
Apr 20 fr Katharine A Norris
Jun 11 to AP
Jun 14 fr MAM
Jul 2 to AP
Jul 17 to AP
Jul 20 fr AP(secy)
1944 Sep 8 fr AP
Sep 19 fr AP
Nov 3 to GWB
Nov 17 to CLB
1945 Oct 8 to AP encl

SCHNEIDER, George J
USHR, Wis
1930 Mar 26 to D H Miller

SCHNEIDERMAN, Rose
Pres, WTUL
1938 Feb 7 to Sen. Henry F Ashurst(c.)

SHULTZ, George P
US Secy of Labor
1969 Mar 21 fr Georgiana Sellers

SCHUTZENBERGER, Dorothy M
Giverny, France
1929 Aug 13 fr EW

SCHWEIKER, Richard S
USHR & USS, Pa
1961 Apr 7 to EGM

SCHWIMMER, Rosika
Peace Advocate
WWP
1946 May 28 to AP

SCOTT, Elizabeth McK
St Organizer, KY
1928 Jan 24 to MV
Jan 24 fr MV
Feb 9 to MV
Mar 5 to MV
Mar 12 to MV
Mar 12 fr MV
Mar 16 to MV
Mar 16 fr MV
Mar 17 to MV
Mar to MV
May 24 to MV

SCOTT, Hugh
USHR & USS, Pa
1955 Feb 28 to Lillian V Hulse
1960 Jul 6 to EGM
1962 Aug 30 to AP
1964 Sep 16 fr Leila M Holt(c.)
1970 Sep 15 to Georgia Lloyd

SCOTT, Dr. James Brown
Atty, New York City
Secy, Carnegie Endowment for Intl Peace
1929 Apr 18 to OHPB
May 1 fr OHPB
1931 Aug 4 to AP
1932 May 18 to OHPB

SCOTT, Lillian C
Natl Council
St Chrmn, NM Br
1942 Apr 29 fr CLB
1944 Jun 9 to AP
Jun 10 fr OB

SCOTT, W Kerr
Govr, NC
1949 Mar 22 to ALP

SCRANTON, William W
Govr, Pa
1966 Dec 8 fr EGM

SEBREE, Dr. Margaret H
Natl Secy, NWP "Insurgents"
1942 Oct to Rev. Anleto G Cicognanni(c.)
1946 Oct 12 fr ALP
Oct 22 to ALP(c.)
Oct 27 fr FBH(c.)
Oct 28 fr ALP et al(c.)
Nov 1 to AP(c.)
Nov 22 fr ALP
Nov 27 fr ALP et al(c.)
Dec 31 to AP

SEE, Alonzo B
See Elevator Co,
New York City
1924 Jul 10 to AP encl

SEEBACH, Mary E
Oakland, Calif
1956 *Jun 25 to Publicity Dir, NWP*
Jun 27 to AP encl
Dec 29 to Vylla P Wilson encl
1957 Feb 12 fr Wm C Hull(c.)
Jul 2 to DGO

SEEBACH, Mary E (Cont.)
1957 Aug 23 fr AP
Sep 8 to AP
Sep 14 to AP
Oct 20 to AP
1958 May 7 fr AP
Jul 3 to EEN
1960 *Sep 4 to EEN*
Oct 1 to EEN encls
1961 Dec 24 to EEN
Dec 27 fr AP
1962 Jan 17 to AP encl
Sep 10 to Eva Parshalle encls
Sep 12 to Eva Parshalle

SELTZER, Margaret E
Washington, DC
1923 Jan 27 to AP encls

SENDON, Florence A
Washington, DC
1923 Mar 1 to AP
Mar 2 fr MS

SERVIS, Martha R
Exec Secy, Amer Fed of Soroptimist Clubs
1944 Nov 24 to AP encl
1945 Sep 1 to B Burket
1950 Jun 24 fr MS encl
1954 Nov 28 fr Ella C Warner(c.)

SEYDELL, Mildred
St Chrmn, Ga Br
1932 Mar 21 fr ML
Mar 29 to ML
Apr 15 fr AKW
Apr fr AKW
1935 Jan 10 to FBH
1937 Jan 7 fr HHW

SHAFIG, Doria
Member, WWP
WWP
1952 May 2 fr AP

SHAW, Dr. Anna Howard
Pres, Natl Amer Woman Suffrage Assn
1914 Apr 11 to E D Hoge

SHAW, Lois Warren
St Chrmn, NH
1923 Jan 15 fr EW
Jan 19 fr EW
Jan 20 fr AP
Jan 30 fr EW
Jan to AP
Jan to AP
Mar 1 fr EW

SHELLEY, John F
USHR, Calif
1953 Feb 3 to LRW
1957 Feb 1 to Mary E Seebach(c.)

SHELLEY, Rebecca
Battle Creek, Mich
1932 Feb 5 to NWP
Feb Feb 8 fr EMH
Feb 22 to BSM
Feb 25 fr BSM

SHEPARD, Birsa
Staff Member, Equal Rights
1938 Apr 22 to Reba Peck
May 14 to AL
Jul 15 to AL
Nov 29 to AL
1939 May 31 to AL
Jul 14 to AL
Dec 27 to AL
1940 Nov 24 to CLB
1947 Mar 28 to ALP
1948 Apr 30 to MEG

SHEPPARD, Harriet Hyde
Exec Secy, Govt Workers' Council
1935 Mar 13 to EHH
Jul 11 to EHH
1936 Mar 17 to MP
Nov 19 to EAA

SHERWIN, Belle
Pres, League of Women Voters
1928 Jul 7 fr SW
Jul 13 to SW

SHERWIN, Ella M
Vice-Chrmn, Industrial Council
Pres, Women's Equal Opportunity League
Pres, Industrial Women's League for Equality
1939 Nov 14 to CLB encls
1941 Nov 26 fr CLB
1944 Mar 10 fr GWB
Apr 1 to GWB
Apr 11 fr GWB
Nov 13 to AP
Nov 22 to AP encl
Nov 28 to AP
Dec 14 to AP encl
Dec 17 to AP encl
Dec 31 to AP encl
1945 Jan 7 to AP
Jan 8 to CLB
Jan 24 to AP encls
Jan 30 to CLB
Feb 12 to AP encl
Feb 21 to AP encls
Feb 27 to CLB
Apr 24 to AP
May 26 to AP encls
Jun 29 to AP encls
Jul 1 to CLB
Jul 4 to AP encls
Jul 23 to CLB
Jul 25 to AP
Sep 15 to AP encls
Oct 5 to AP encls
Oct 7 to AP
Oct 9 fr AP
Oct 10 to AP
Oct 11 fr AP
Oct 14 to AP encl
1946 Feb 10 to Katharine A Norri
Mar 13 to CLB encls
Mar 15 fr CLB
Mar 15 to CLB
Mar 20 to CLB
Apr 19 to Helena H Weed
Jul 22 to CLB
Aug 8 to CLB

SHIELDS, Elsie Ross
Secy, IACW
1929 Jun 20 to MV encl

SHILLADY, John R
Exec Dir, Natl Consumers' League
1921 Jul 9 to EMH
Jul 12 fr EMH
Jul 19 to EMH encl

SHIRLEY, Harry
Chrmn, Charity Dept,
Wallaceburg, Ontario
1931 Apr 29 to NWP
May 1 to ML(2)

SHIRPSER, Clara
Vice-Chrmn, Kefauver for Pres Comm
1956 Feb 23 to AP
Mar 10 fr AP
Apr 24 fr AP
1957 Aug 27 fr AP

SIMONHOFF, Harry
Charleston, SC
1922 Aug 11 fr ALP

SINCLAIR, Ivan
Asst, Pres Johnson
1964 Jul 24 to EMH
Jul to EMH
Aug 19 to EMH
Aug 25 fr EMH

SISK, B F
USHR, Calif
1959 Oct 22 fr Wm C Hull

SIX-POINT GROUP
See
ARCHDALE, Helen
BRITTAIN, Vera
EVANS, Dorothy
HALLINAN, Hazel Hunkins
McFARLANE, Florence G
WHATELY, Monica

SLATTERY, Harry A
Atty, Washington, DC
1921 May 11 to AP
Jun 22 to AP
Jun 25 fr AP
Oct 10 to EMH
Oct 11 fr AP

SLOAN, George A
Pres, Cotton Textile Institute
1932 Aug 30 fr AKW

SMALL, S F
Asst to Pres, Norfolk & Western
Railway Co
1931 Oct 2 to ALP

SMATHERS, George A
USS, Fla
1953 Mar 9 to EEM
1956 Jun 20 to Mrs. Jay G Loader
Jul 2 to Olive L Bovard
Jul 21 to Katherine Covert
Oct 23 to AHW
1958 Jun 19 to Mrs. Erwin N Ammerman

SMATHERS, William H
USS, NJ
1942 May 4 to Mrs A S Taylor

SMITH, Alfred E
Govr, NY
1928 Jul 30 fr MY
Nov 23 to JNS(c.)

SMITH, A Marguerite
Treasurer, Mass Br
Chrmn, Investment & Endowment Comm
1932 Jul 12 fr ML
1945 Sep 25 fr AP
1946 Mar 18 to ALP

SMITH, Mrs. Clarence M
See
SMITH, Jane Norman

SMITH, Edith Ellicott
Moorestown, NJ
1922 Nov 9 to AP

SMITH, Ethel M
Legis Secy, WTUL
1921 Jul 27 to EMH
Oct 3 to MY
Oct 8 fr MY
Oct 11 to MY encl
Dec 10 to AP
Dec 19 fr MY(c.)
Dec 28 to MY
1924 Apr 7 to EMH

SMITH, H Alexander
USS, NJ
1946 Apr 26 to Ethel McC Adamson
Jun 21 to Ada Taylor
Jun 28 to Georgiana B Miles
1957 Mar 8 to Anne Carter
1958 Feb 24 to Lucy Burnham
WWP
1952 Mar 4 to AP
Mar 14 to AP
Mar 25 to Gussie Vickers
1953 Apr 23 to Gussie Vickers

SMITH, Harriet O
Milwaukee, Wis
1923 Sep 24 to AP

SMITH, Hazel
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Neb Br
1945 Mar 23 to CLB
Aug 1 to CLB encls
Sep 1 fr CLB
1946 Jan 8 fr CLB
Feb 9 to CLB
1948 Apr 7 fr ALP
Apr 26 fr ALP
May 26 to MEG encls
Jul 7 to AP
Jul 12 fr MEG
Jul 26 to Letha P Scott
1951 Apr 16 fr ALP

SMITH, Hoke
USHR, Ga
1922 Jun 21 fr BSM

SMITH, Howard W
USHR, Va
1958 Jul 11 to Gertrude J Robey
1963 Sep 27 fr CNB
Dec 10 fr Butler Franklin(c.)
Dec 26 to Nina B H Avery
1964 Jan 10 to EGM
Jan 15 fr EGM

SMITH, Jane Norman
Natl Chrmn
Natl Council
St Chrmn, NY Br
1921 Aug 14 to AP
Aug 30 fr AP
Nov 18 to AP
Nov 29 fr AP
1922 Jan 18 to ALP
Jan 23 to AP
Jan 23 fr AP
Jan 25 fr AP
Jan 28 to AP
Feb 28 to MY
Mar 11 to AP encls
Mar 22 to ALP
Mar 26 to ALP
May 1 to ALP
May 9 to ALP encl
Jun 3 to ALP
Jun 18 to ALP encl
Nov 21 to Eunice D Brannan
Dec 4 to AP
Dec 11 fr AP
Dec 16 to AP
Dec 31 to AP
1923 Jan 1 to AP
Jan 2 fr AP
Jan 7 to AP
Jan 9 to BSM
Jan 13 to AP
Jan 15 fr AP
Jan 17 fr AP
Jan 19 to BSM
Jan 21 to BSM
Jan 23 fr AP
Feb 11 to AP
Feb 22 to AP
Mar 1 to AP
Mar 8 to AP(2)
Mar 14 to AP
Mar 22 fr AP
Mar 26 to AP
Mar 27 to AP(2)
Apr 3 to EHH
May 5 to AP
May 11 fr AP
May 27 to AP encl
Aug 18 to ALP
Oct 14 to AP
Oct 17 to AP
Nov 1 fr AP
Nov 7 to AP
Nov 21 to ALP
Nov 21 fr ALP
Nov 25 to AP
Nov 27 fr AP
1924 Jan 19 to MV
Apr 4 to AP
May 3 to AP
May 27 to AP

SMITH, Jane Norman (Cont.)

1924 May 28 fr AP
Jun 6 to BSM
Jun 12 to AP
Jun 13 to AP
Jul 20 to AP
Jul 22 to AP
Sep 5 to AP
Sep 7 fr AP
Sep 13 to AP
Sep 23 fr AP
Sep 25 to AP
Oct 11 to AP encl
Oct 11 to BSM
Oct 11 to BSM encls
Oct 15 to MS
Oct 21 to BSM
Oct 23 to BSM
Oct 24 to AP
Nov 5 to MY encl
Nov 6 to AP
1925 Jan 24 to BSM encl
Jan to BSM
Feb 11 to BSM
Feb 14 to BSM
Nov 10 fr AP(2)
Nov 21 to AP encl
Nov 29 to MV
Dec 24 fr AP
1926 Jan 4 to BSM
Jan 5 to BSM
Jan 13 to BSM encl
Jan to MV
Jan to AP
Feb 25 to BSM encl
Mar 12 to BSM
Mar 19 to BSM
Apr 1 to ALP encl
Apr 2 to ALP
Apr 18 to BSM
May 27 to AP
Jun 7 to AP
Jun 28 to AP
Jul 7 to AP encl
Jul 9 to AP
Jul 10 fr AP
Aug 20 fr AP
Aug 21 to BSM
Aug 30 to AP
Sep 5 to BSM
Sep 8 to AP
Sep 10 fr AP
Sep 13 to BSM
Sep 21 to BSM
Sep 23 fr AP
Sep to AP
Oct 6 to AP
Oct 7 to AP
Oct 9 fr AP
Oct 14 fr AP encl
Oct 23 to AP
Oct 27 to AP
Oct 29 to AP
Nov 16 fr AP
Dec 10 to AP encl
Dec 30 to BSM encl
1927 Jan 12 to AP or BSM
Jan 21 to BSM
Jan 22 to BSM
Jan 31 to BSM
Jan to BSM
Jan to BSM encls

SMITH, Jane Norman (Cont.)

1927 Feb 1 to BSM(2)
Feb 5 to MV
Feb 18 to BSM
Feb 23 to MV
Mar 10 to MV
May 6 to MV encl
May 17 to MV
May 18 to BSM
May 25 to BSM
Jun 14 to BSM
Jun 19 to BSM
Jun 24 to BSM
Jun to MV
Jul 15 to BSM
Aug 4 fr E G Rich
Aug 5 to Mary G Fendall
Aug to BSM
Sep to BSM
Oct 30 to BSM encl
Nov 4 to BSM encls
Nov 5 to BSM
Nov 12 to DGO
Nov 26 to BSM
Nov to BSM
Dec 11 to MV encl
Dec 12 to BSM
Dec 18 to ML
Dec 20 to BSM
Dec 26 to MV
Dec 26 to ML
Dec 27 to ML
Dec 28 to KF
Dec to ML
1928 Jan 2 to ML
Jan 18 to Margaret Lambie
Jan 26 to MV
Jan 27 to MV
Feb 8 to MV
Feb 22 to BSM
Apr 8 to MV
Apr 13 to BSM
Apr 14 to MV
May 26 to MV
Jul 16 to BSM encls
Aug 27 to Mary M Wellborn
Sep 8 to ALP
Sep 9 to MY
Sep 22 to OHPB
Oct 30 fr M J MCCann
Dec 17 to MV
Dec 28 to MV
1929 May 16 to OHPB
Jun 8 to OHPB
Jun 14 to BSM
Jun 22 to MV
Jun 22 to BSM
Jun 23 to BSM
Jul 11 to OHPB
Oct 17 to MV
Oct to MV
Nov 16 to MV
Nov 19 to MV
Nov 26 to MV
Nov to OHPB
Dec 10 to OHPB
1930 Jan 15 to MV
Jan 20 to MV
Mar 20 to MV
Jun 18 to BSM
Jun 26 to LB
Jul 9 to BSM encl

SMITH, Jane Norman (Cont.)

1930 Jul 24 to BSM
Sep 2 to LB
Oct 10 to ML encl
Oct 22 to BSM
Nov 8 to BSM
Nov 24 to ML
Nov to BSM
Dec 3 to ML
Dec 19 to ML
Dec 28 to BSM
Dec to ML
1931 Jan 1 to BSM
Jan 6 to OHPB
Jan to BSM
Feb 9 to BSM
Feb 21 to BSM
Feb 24 to BSM
Feb to BSM
Mar 27 to ML
Mar 28 to ML encl
Mar to ML
Apr 1 to ML
Apr 6 to ML
May 6 fr AP(c.)
May 7 to ML
May 12 to ML
Jun 21 to ML
Jun 27 to ML
Sep 5 to ML
Sep 11 to ML
Oct 7 to BSM
Oct 14 to ML
Oct 19 to ML
Oct 21 to ML
Nov 16 to BSM
Nov 26 to BSM(c.)
Nov to ML
Dec 16 to Iris C Walker
Dec 26 to BSM
1932 Jan 5 to BSM
Jan 29 to BSM
Feb 15 to BSM
Feb 16 to BSM encls
Feb 17 to BSM
Feb 25 to BSM
May 26 to ML encl
Apr 5 to ML
Apr 8 to ML
Apr 8 fr AP
Apr 12 to ML
Apr 20 to ML
Apr 21 to BSM
Apr 27 to ML encls
Apr 28 to EHH
Apr to ML
Jun 15 to ML
Jul 5 fr AP (extract)
Jul 21 to ML
Aug 25 to BSM
Sep 21 to BSM
Oct 6 to EAA
Oct 9 to RT
Oct 18 to FBH
Nov 10 to AKW
Nov 29 to LB
Dec to LB encl
1933 Jan 24 to FBH
Feb 26 to AP
Mar 1 to FBH
Mar 8 to AP
Mar 9 to AP

SMITH, Jane Norman (Cont.)

1933 Mar 15 to EHH
Mar 20 to AP
Mar 22 fr AP
Mar 23 to AP
Mar 26 to AP encl
Mar to MY
Apr 11 fr AP
Apr 12 to AP
Apr 14 to AP
Apr 15 to RT
Apr 16 to AP encl
Apr 23 to BSM
May 3 to EHH
May 3 to AP encl
May 15 to FBH
May 26 to AP
May 26 fr AP
May 29 to AP
Jul 14 to Anne Carter
Jul to LB
Aug 30 to ALP
Sep 28 to ALP
Sep to ALP
Oct 3 to ALP
Oct 4 to ALP
Oct to ALP
Dec 11 to ALP
Dec 22 to ALP
1934 Jan 9 to ALP
Jan 11 to ALP
Jan to ALP
Feb 3 to ALP
Feb 6 to ALP
Apr to ALP
May 23 fr AP
Jul 15 to HHW
Aug 24 to HHW
Nov 28 to FBH encl
Nov to FBH
Dec 22 to FBH
Dec to ALP(2)
1935 Jan 4 to FBH
Jan 4 to ALP
Feb 16 to ALP
Mar 15 to FBH encl
Mar 18 to FBH
Mar 26 to ALP
Apr to ALP
May 7 to FBH
Jun 7 to LB
Jun 19 to ALP
Nov 8 to AP
Nov 14 to RSG
Nov 17 to AP
Nov 21 to RSG
1936 Jan 4 to ALP
Jan 11 to BGS
Jan 21 to BGS
Jan 27 to BGS
Feb 16 to ALP
Mar 5 to BGS
Mar 15 to FBH
Mar 18 to FBH encls
Apr 2 to BGS
Apr 13 to FBH
Apr 21 to FBH
Apr 27 to BGS
May 6 to BGS
May 8 to BGS
May 14 to FBH
May 18 to BGS
May 25 to BGS(2)

SMITH, Jane Norman (Cont.)

1936 May 27 to BGS
May 31 to BGS
Jun 1 to BGS
Jun 3 to BGS
Jun 4 to BGS encl
Jun to BGS
Jul 2 to FBH
Oct to FBH
Dec 20 to HHW
1937 Jan 31 to FBH
Feb 21 to HHW
Mar 1 to FBH
May 18 to HHW
May 21 to HHW
May 25 to HHW
May to HHW
Jun 14 to HHW
Jun 23 to HHW & ALP encl
Jun 30 to MS
Jul 14 to HHW
Jul 28 to HHW
Aug 1 to HHW
Sep 10 to HHW
Sep 17 to HHW encl
Oct 28 to HHW
Nov 16 to HHW
Nov 24 to HHW
Dec 12 to HHW
Dec 16 to HHW
Dec 28 to HHW
Dec to HHW
1938 Jan 11 to FBH
Jan 18 to ALP encl
Jan 19 to HHW
Feb 20 to HHW encls
Feb 27 to HHW
Feb to HHW & ALP encl
Apr 6 to SP
Apr 21 to HHW
May 23 to ALP encl
May 31 to HHW
Jun 7 fr AP
Jul 12 to HHW
Sep 13 fr HHW
Nov 16 to SP
1939 Jan 22 to CLB
Mar 25 to CLB
Apr 10 to HHW
May 6 to HHW
Jun 4 to HHW
Jun 4 to HHW
Aug 12 to Exec Council
Dec 5 to CLB
Dec 7 to CLB
Dec 10 to HHW
1940 Jan 14 to CLB
May 2 to AKW
May 31 to HHW
Jun 5 to CLB
Jun 12 to CLB
Jun 28 to CLB
Aug 19 to LB
Aug 29 to LB
Aug 30 to CLB
Sep 1 to CLB
Nov 6 to NWP
Nov 14 to FBH
Nov 14 to CLB
1941 May 10 to CLB
May 15 to AKW
Jun 12 to CLB
Jun 15 to AKW

SMITH, Jane Norman (Cont.)

1941 Jun 23 to CLB
Jun 27 to CLB
Aug 15 to HHW
Nov 19 to AKW, LB & CLB
Dec 2 fr AP
Dec 17 to ESC
1942 Jan 17 to CLB
Jan 20 to CLB
Jan 30 to CLB
Mar 17 to CLB
Mar 18 to CLB
Mar to CLB(2)
Jun 11 to FBH
Jun 15 to CLB
Jun 23 to FBH
Jun 29 to CLB
Oct 18 to CLB(2)
Oct 30 to CLB
Nov 21 to AP encl
Dec 7 to AP
Dec 8 to CLB
Dec 9 fr AP
Dec 10 to AP
Dec 15 to CLB
1943 Feb 10 to CLB
Mar 13 to AP
Apr 17 to LB
Apr 20 fr AP
Jun 10 to AP
1944 Feb 9 to Editor, NY Times
Jun 8 to AP
Jun 10 fr AP
Jul 5 to AP
Jul 23 to AP
Sep 6 to AP
Nov 29 to AP
1945 Feb 27 fr AP
Mar 4 to AP
Mar 26 to CLB encl
Apr 5 to AP
Apr 14 to AP
Apr 25 to AP
May 10 to AP
May 29 to AP
Sep 26 to AP
Sep 27 to M Fotheringham
Oct 1 to AP
1946 Jul 13 to ALP
Aug 4 to CLB
Aug 5 to ALP encl
Oct 12 to ALP
Nov 10 to LB(inc)
Nov 27 to ALP
Dec 1 to AP
Dec 13 to CSW
1947 Jan 8 to FBH
Jan 16 to FBH
Jan 23 to FBH
Feb 11 to FBH
Feb 26 to FBH
Apr 16 to OBL encl(2)
May 3 to AP
May 14 to AP
May to AP
Jun 15 to AP
Jun 18 fr AP
Jul 22 to MEG
Jul 27 to MEG
Aug 10 to ALP
Aug 14 to AP
Aug 19 to AP
Aug 19 fr AP

SMITH, Jane Norman (Cont.)
1947 Aug 25 to Grace C Kurz et al.
Sep 13 to ALP
Sep 24 to ALP
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 31 to AP
Nov 22 to FBH
Nov 23 to AP
Nov 29 to FBH
1948 Feb 7 to FBH
Apr 30 to AP
May 1 fr AP
May 4 to AKW
May 18 to ALP
Jun 8 to AKW(c.)
Jul 29 to AP
Jul 29 fr AP
Aug 10 to ALP
Aug 26 to FBH
Sep 10 to FBH
Sep 11 to OBL
Nov 19 to AP
1949 Feb 28 to BSM
Jun 11 to AP
1950 Feb 21 to AEW
Apr 9 to FBH
May 7 to AEW
May 19 to AEW
May 27 fr AP
Jun 13 to AP
Oct 12 to MP
Oct 16 to MP
1951 Jun 11 to EEM
1952 Jun 24 to AP(c.)
Aug 30 to MEG
Sep 21 to LBL
Dec 7 to DGO
1953 May 6 to AP(c.)
WWP
1945 Nov 20 to AP
1947 Oct 30 to AP
1949 Feb 2 to AP
Feb 10 to AP
1951 Mar 16 to AP
Mar 24 to Gussie Vickers
Mar 27 to AP
May 20 to AP
Sep 2 to AP encl
Sep 6 fr AP
Dec 16 to AP
Dec 17 to AP
Dec 28 to AP encl
1952 Jan 3 to AP
Feb 27 to AP
May 13 fr AP
Sep 12 to JNS
Sep 29 fr Christine Coombes encls
Nov 4 to Edith Hooker(c.)
Nov 17 to AP
Dec 7 to Mrs. E R Coombes
Dec 10 to AP
1953 Jan 8 to AP
Feb 14 to LBL
Feb 23 fr AP
Mar 11 to LBL
Mar 13 fr AP
Apr 23 to AP
Apr 29 to JNS
May 12 to Esther B McLaughlin(c.)
May 19 to AP

SMITH, Margaret Chase
USS, Me
1949 Feb 15 to Helen L MacKellar
1951 Jan 3 fr AEW, et al. encl
Jan 10 to AEW
1953 Dec 30 to Gertrude W Fairbanks
1955 Feb 5 to Anne Carter
1956 May 31 to Ethel M Johnson
Jul 5 to Ethel M Johnson
1957 Mar 2 to Anne Carter
1958 Mar 6 fr AHW
1960 Jan 14 to AP
1961 Jun 30 to EGM
1963 Dec 24 to EGM
1964 Jan 6 fr EGM
Jan 6 to EGM encl
Jan 6 to NWP(c.)
Jan 28 fr AP
Feb 3 to AP
Mar 3 to EGM
Mar 13 fr EGM
Mar 16 to EGM
Apr 2 fr ALP
Apr 17 to EGM encl
1966 *Feb 1 to AP*
1968 Feb 29 to Mary A Birckhead encl

SMITH, Mary L
Battle Creek, Mich
1923 Sep to NWP encl
Oct 5 to Lavinia Egan encl
Nov 30 to OHPB
Dec 11 to MV

SMITH, Rena B
US Civil Service Comm
1921 Apr 12 to EMH encl
Apr 22 fr EMH

SMITH, Mrs. Sidney M
See
SMITH, Hazel

SMITHDEAL, Elizabeth
Washington, DC
1922 Jun 15 to NWP

SMOOT, Reed
USS, Utah
1919 May 20 to Lola M Lloyd
Jul 19 fr AP
1926 Mar 15 fr MY
Mar 24 to MY encl

SNELL, Bertrand H
Minority Leader
USHR, NY
1934 Feb 13 to SP

SOSS, Wilma
Pres, Natl Fed of Women Shareholders
1964 Jul 7 to AP(c.)

SOUBBOTICH, Dr. Anka
World Council, WWP
WWP
1945 Apr 18 to AP
Jul 1 to AP
Jul 30 to AP
Aug 16 to AP
Aug 21 to AP
1946 Sep 6 to AP
Sep 10 to AP
Sep 10 to AP encl
Dec 31 to AP
1947 Aug 20 to AP
Dec 19 to AP
1948 Jul 2 to AP

SOUDER, Martha
Hdqtrs Secy
1922 Dec 19 to JNS
Dec 22 to HSB
1923 Aug 23 to EW
1924 Aug 3 to AP
Aug 9 fr AP
1933 Dec 16 fr AP
Dec 18 fr AP
Dec 20 fr AP
1937 Apr 9 to SP
Apr 27 to JNS
Apr 29 to HRB
Jun 28 to JNS
Nov 1 to CSW
1938 Apr 7 to JNS
Apr 11 to JNS
May 3 to JNS encl
May 6 to ALP
1940 Nov 2 to ACR
1947 Nov 7 fr Christabel F Dodge
Nov 7 to Helen Paul
1948 Jun 16 to AP & ALP
Jul 17 to AP
1956 Feb 17 to AP
WWP
1939 Apr 30 to ACR
1951 Feb 18 to AP encls

SOULE, George
Editor, The New Republic
1920 Jun 4 fr BFF
Jun 8 to FBB

SPARKMAN, John
USHR & USS, Ala
1940 Apr 10 to F G Crawford
1942 Aug 11 fr PM
1957 Mar 2 to Reba Peck
1961 Sep 21 to EGM

SPAULDING, Hector
Prof, George Washington U Law School
1922 Feb 3 fr J P Hall

SPEEK, Francis Valiant
Secy, Comm on Econ & Legal Status of Women
AAUW
1945 Jul 11 to AEW
Oct 8 to Dr. Mary E Woolley(c.)

SPENCER, Dr. Caroline E
Natl Council
Secy, Colo Br

1920 Oct 10 to AP encls
Oct 14 fr AP
1921 Apr 3 to ALP
Apr 6 to EMH encl
Apr 30 to ALP(2)
May 2 to ALP
May 6 to AP encl
May 13 to AP
May 19 to EMH
May 25 to EMH
May 25 to ALP encl
May 25 to ALP encls
Jun 20 to ALP encls
Jun 23 to ALP
Jul 12 fr AP
Jul 16 to AP
Jul 17 to EMH
Jul 30 to AP
Aug 3 fr AP
Aug 7 to AP
Aug 9 fr AP
Aug 10 fr AP
Aug 17 to AP encl
Aug 26 to AP
Aug 30 fr AP
Sep 5 to AP encl
Sep 6 fr L T Gray
Sep 6 to AP
Sep 8 to AP
Sep 9 fr AP
Sep 14 to AP
Sep 17 fr AP
Sep 25 to AP
Sep 25 fr AP
Sep 26 to AP encl
Sep 28 to AP
Sep 28 to AP encl
Sep 28 fr AP
Sep 29 to AP(3)
Sep 29 fr AP(2)
Sep 30 to AP(3)
Oct 2 to AP
Oct 7 to AP
Oct 7 fr AP
Oct 11 to AP
Oct 14 to AP
Oct 17 fr AP
Oct 20 to AP
Oct 21 to KF
Oct 22 to AP encl
Dec 6 to KF
Dec 30 to AP
1922 Jan 13 to AP
Feb 4 to AP encl
Feb 27 to AP
Mar 10 fr AP
Mar 12 to AP
Mar 14 to AP
Mar 18 to AP encl
Mar 21 to AP
Mar 27 to ALP
Mar 31 to AP
Apr 10 to AP encls
Apr 21 to AP encls

SPENCER, Dr. Caroline E (Cont.)

1922 May 9 to ALP
May 24 to AP encl
Jun 1 to KF
Jun 5 to ALP encls
Jun 13 to ALP encl
Jul 5 to AP encl
Jul 8 to AP encls
Jul 11 fr AP
Jul 21 to AP encls
Jul 25 to EW
Jul 28 to EW encl
Jul 31 fr AP
Aug 3 to AP
Aug 16 to ALP
Sep 11 to AP encls
Sep 21 to ALP
Nov 3 to AP
Dec 1 to AP
Dec 2 to AP
Dec 7 to EW encls
Dec 14 to W C Sweet
1923 Jan 30 to AP(2)
Feb 14 fr M Long
Feb 14 to AP
Feb 25 to AP
Mar 5 to EW
Mar 7 to AP
Mar 12 to AP encl
Mar 17 to AP
Mar 21 to AP
Mar 25 to AP(2)
Mar 26 to AP
Apr 1 to AP
Apr 5 to AP encls
Apr 6 to AP
Apr 6 fr AP
Apr 9 to AP
Apr 19 to AP
May 9 to AP encls
May 10 to AP encl
May 11 to AP encls
May 17 to AP
Jun 29 to AP
Jul 1 to AP
Jul 11 to EW
Jul 18 to EW
Jul 18 fr AP
Jul 19 to AP
Oct 18 to EW
Nov 7 to AP
Dec 17 fr Alva B Adams
1924 Feb 11 to AP
Feb 11 to EW
Mar 6 to MV
Mar 7 to MV
Mar 12 to MV
Mar 17 to AP
Mar 24 to AP encl
Mar 25 to EW
Mar 30 to AP
Apr 16 fr AP
Apr 28 to AP(2)
May 3 fr AP
May 8 to AP
May 12 to EW
May 18 to AP
Jun 3 to EW

SPENCER, Dr. Caroline E (Cont.)

1924 Jun 10 to EW
Jun 10 to AP
Jun 18 to AP
Jun 27 to AP
Jul 6 to AP
Jul 12 to AP
Jul 13 to AP
Jul 18 fr AP
Jul 22 to AP
Jul 29 to AP
Aug 3 to AP
Aug 4 to EW
Aug 4 to AP
Aug 4 fr AP
Aug 5 fr AP
Aug 7 to AP
Aug 9 to AP
Aug 13 to AP
Aug 14 to AP
Aug 22 to AP(2)
Aug 24 to AP
Aug 26 to AP
Aug 28 to AP
Aug 30 fr AP
Aug 31 to AP
Sep 3 to AP
Sep 6 to AP
Sep 7 fr AP
Sep 15 to AP
Sep 17 fr AP
1925 May 2 to AP encl
May 12 to AP
May 20 to AP
Aug 6 fr AP
Aug 20 to AP
Dec 26 to Bertha Fowler
1926 Jan 20 to Julia Bowen
Feb 23 to AP
Mar 27 to AP
Apr 30 fr AP
May 24 to AP
Jun 7 to AP
Jun 12 to AP encl
Jun 13 to AP
Jun 17 fr AP
Jun 21 fr AP encl
Jun 24 to AP
Jul 3 to AP
Jul 8 to AP
Jul 13 to AP encls
Jul 26 to AP encls
Jul 29 to AP encls
Aug 1 to AP
Aug 3 to AP
Aug 7 fr AP
Aug 17 to AP encl
Aug 17 fr AP
Aug 29 to AP encls
Aug 31 to AP encls
Sep 2 fr AP
Sep 5 to MV
Sep 6 to AP encl
Sep 7 fr AP
Sep 12 to AP encl
Sep 16 to AP encl
Sep 21 fr AP(2)

SPENCER, Dr. Caroline E (Cont.)
1926 Sep 24 to AP
Sep 27 to AP
Sep 30 to AP
Sep 30 fr AP
Oct 1 to OHPB
Oct 6 to AP
Oct 6 to AP encl
Oct 21 to AP encls
1927 Jan 23 to AP
Jan 26 to AP
Jan 28 to MV
May 11 to MV
Jul 20 to Mary G Fendall
Nov 17 to MV
Nov 28 to MV
1928 Jan 11 to MV
Jan 14 to MV

SPENCER, Lenore Wilson
St Chrmn, Ark Br
1931 Feb 7 to OHPB encl
Mar 12 to BSM
Apr 9 to BSM
Apr 11 to BSM
Apr 23 to BSM
Apr 23 to ML
Apr 24 to NWP
Apr 28 fr BSM
May 26 fr ML
Jul 9 to ML
Jul 16 to BSM
Aug to ML
Sep 1 to BSM
Sep 2 fr BSM encls
Sep 10 fr BSM
1932 May 7 to BSM encl
May 10 fr BSM
May 20 to ML
May 30 to ML
Jun 14 to ML
Jul 13 to ML
Sep 6 to RT
Sep 8 fr RT
Sep 28 to BSM
Nov 19 to BSM
Dec 5 fr BSM encl
Dec 10 to RT
1933 Jan 4 to BSM
Jan 14 to BSM encls
Jan 18 to BSM encls
Jan 31 to BSM
Feb 3 to BSM encl
Feb 24 to BSM
Feb 28 to RT encls
Mar 4 to BSM encl
Mar 10 to BSM
Mar 20 fr BSM
Jul 25 to RT
1934 Oct 15 to ALP
1938 Mar 1 to ALP encls

SPONG, William B
USS, Va
1971 *Jan 26 to MRL*

SPORBORG, Constance
Chrmn, Legis Comm, GFWC
1936 Feb 28 to OHPB
Mar 25 to HHS
Apr 14 fr HHS
Apr 16 fr HHS

SPORBORG, Constance (Cont.)
1936 Apr 17 fr HHS
Apr 18 fr HHS
Apr 20 to HHS
May 5 fr EAA
May 7 fr EAA
May 21 fr EAA
Jun 1 to EAA
Jun 2 fr EAA

SPRUANCE, Edith
Legis Chrmn, Dela Br
1921 Dec 13 to AP
1922 Oct 20 to NWP
1923 Feb 17 to NWP
1925 Jan 30 to EW
Feb 5 to EW

STACK, Dr. Wickliffe
Legis Chrmn, School Women's Council of Calif
1941 May 14 to CLB(c.)
May 14 to CLB
Jul 14 to CLB
Jul 18 to CLB
Sep 29 to CLB
Oct 5 fr CLB
Dec 11 to CLB
1943 Mar 1 to CLB
May 11 to CLB

STARK, Lloyd C
Govr, MO
1940 Feb 16 to CLB

STARK, Mary Lee
Writer, Denver, Colo
1920 Feb 12 fr Suffragist
Mar 16 fr FBB

STAUBER, A Hermine
St Chrmn, Idaho Br
1931 Mar 7 to ML
Mar 20 fr ML
Jun 17 to ML
1932 Feb 1 to Valentine M Vickery
Feb 3 to Valentine M Vickery
Feb 12 fr EMH
Feb 17 to EMH
Apr 20 to EMH
Apr 25 fr ML
May 5 to ML
Jun 1 to ML encl
Jun 6 fr ML
1936 Apr 8 fr BGS
Apr to BGS
1938 Jan 12 to ALP encl

STECK, Sarah B
Women's Community Club, Bethel, Conn
1922 Jul 13 to NWP
Aug 2 to NWP

STEDMAN, Adelaide
Natl Organizer
1922 May 29 to AP
Jun 1 to AP
Jun 6 to AP
Jun 8 fr AP

STEDMAN, Adelaide (Cont.)
1922 Jun 8 to AP
Jun 13 to ALP
Jun 14 to ALP
Jun 17 to OHPB
Jun 20 to ALP
Jun 22 to AP encls
Jun 22 to ALP
Jul 1 to AP
Jul 17 to AP
Jul 19 to AP
Jul 20 to AP encl
Jul 21 fr EW
Jul 21 fr AP
Jul 21 to AP
Aug 11 fr ALP
Sep 14 to AP encl
Sep 18 to AP encl
Sep to EB encls
Oct 6 to AP
Oct 18 to Isabelle K Gill encls
Oct 25 to AP
Nov 20 to ALP
Dec 7 to AP
1923 Feb to AP encl
Mar 23 to AP encls
Oct 15 fr AP

STEFFENS, Lincoln
Journalist & Author
1914 Jan 12 fr OHPB(I:A)
Jan 15 to OHPB(I:A)
1917 Jul 16 fr ASB

STEPANOVIA, Vlasta
Vassar College
1920 Nov 2 fr FBB
Nov 12 to FBB
Nov 16 fr FBB
Nov 17 to FBB

STEPHEN, Caroline
Pres, Intl Fed of Soroptimists
1940 Aug 6 to CLB encl

STEPHENSON, Percil E
St Chrmn, Minn Br
Pres, Minn FBPWC
1936 Jul 2 to NWP encl
Jul 13 fr RSG
1938 Mar 26 to HHW encl
1942 Jul 21 to CLB encl
1948 Jul 29 fr AP

STERN, Beatrice
Journalist, Newark Evening News
1923 Jul 28 to AP

STEVENS, Doris
Natl Council
Co-leader, NWP "Insurgents"
Chrmn, IACW
1925 Jan 12 to BSM
Apr 24 to BSM
Jul 30 to AP
1926 May 6 to EW
May 13 to EW
May 30 to AP
May 30 fr AP
Jun 1 to AP
Jun 1 fr AP

STEVENS, Doris (Cont.)
1926 Jun 13 to AP
Jun 14 to AP
1927 May 21 to MV
Dec 31 to MV
1928 Jul 27 to BSM
Sep 13 to AP et al.
Oct 12 to OHPB
1929 Mar 17 to OHPB encls
Apr 29 to OHPB encls
Oct 31 to OHPB
1930 Apr 4 to OHPB
Jun 4 to OHPB
Aug 25 to OHPB
1931 Jan 31 fr AP
Feb 9 fr AP
Mar 2 to OHPB
Mar 10 to BSM
Apr 8 to ML
Aug 15 to AP encl
Aug 21 to ML
1932 Feb 10 to BSM encls
Mar 7 to OHPB
Mar 31 fr AP encl
Nov 9 to RT
1933 Jan 24 to AP
Apr 14 to EMH
Dec 11 to AP
Dec 17 fr AP
1934 Feb 12 to ALP
Mar 5 to FBH
Nov 7 fr C M Barnes encl(c.)
1935 May 15 to MP encl
Dec 15 to FBH encl
1936 Jan 21 to MP
Sep 30 to FBH encl
1937 Mar 30 to EMH
May 20 to JNS
1938 Oct 29 to HRB
1939 Mar 6 to FBH
Apr 12 to FBH
Jul 5 to CLB
Nov 29 to CLB
1940 May 20 to FBH
1946 Dec 2 to AP & ALP(c.)
Dec 22 to AP
Dec 30 fr AP
1947 Jan 1 to AP(c.)
Jan 6 fr AP
Jan 7 fr AP(c.)
Jan 14 to AP
Jan 14 to EGM
Feb 10 to EGM(c.)
Feb 28 to EEM
Apr 29 to AP
Jun 8 to AP(c.)
Jul 1 to AP-Bulletin No 3
Jul 30 to AP-Bulletin No 4
Aug 5 to AEW
Aug 5 to Gladys H Greiner
1948 Feb 16 to AP(c.)

STEVENSON, Adlai
US Ambassador to the UN
Govr, Ill
1952 May fr EEM
Aug 12 fr EEM
1956 Apr 6 fr ALP
Aug 18 fr Victoria V Gilbert (c.)
Sep 18 fr Nina B H Avery
Nov 3 fr AP

STIEGLITZ, Alfred
Photographer
New York City
1933 Jun 28 to ALP

STIMSON, Henry L
Atty, New York City
US Secy of State
1922 Feb 4 to NWP
Feb 7 fr AP
Jun 6 to NWP
Jun 12 fr Eunice D Brannan
1931 Mar 25 to LB(c.)
1932 Apr 8 fr Anne H Whittic(c.)
Apr 27 fr OHPB(c.)
May to OHPB

STRAUSS-GUTTMANN, Hilda
Member, WWP
WWP
1951 Aug 31 fr AP
Nov 23 to AP(c.)

STREET, Jessie
Pres, United Associations of Women, Australia
1st Vice-Chrmn, ERI
1932 Jan 12 to MY
1933 Jun 13 to AP encl
1947 Mar 31 fr MEG
1964 *Jun 22 to AP*
1965 Jan 3 to AP
WWP
1940 Jul 15 to "Dear Honorary..."
1946 Jul 6 to AP
Aug 8 fr AP
1947 May 22 to AP
Nov 19 to AP encl
1948 Mar 9 to AP encl
Jul 23 fr AP
1951 *Nov 10 fr AP*
1952 *Feb 11 to AP*
May 18 to AP
1953 *Jul 5 to AP*

SULLIVAN, Leonor K
USHR, Mo
1967 Apr 13 to EGM

SUMNERS, Hatton W
USHR, Texas
1931 Nov 12 fr MY
1932 May 3 to J B Wilson
1939 Jan 31 fr HHW
1940 Mar 27 fr Mary Philbrook
May 27 to AKW
May 27 to Anne H Whittic
1941 Apr 23 fr ESC
Jul 31 fr AKW
Aug 14 fr Mildred Taylor
1942 Jan 10 fr ALP
Aug 25 fr George G Battle(c.)
Oct 20 to FBH
Oct 31 to FBH
Nov 5 fr ALP
1943 Jun 24 fr AKW
Nov 23 fr EGM
1944 Feb 11 fr EGM
1946 Mar 23 fr AKW
1948 Feb 13 fr ALP
Feb 16 to ALP
1958 Jun 23 fr ALP

SWAINSON, John T
Govr, Mich
1962 Nov 1 to Mary A Birckhead encls

SWEET, William E
Govr, Colo
1923 Apr 9 fr N B Miller encls(c.)
May 7 fr J B Walker

SWIFT, Edith Eleanor
Legis Chrmn, Mass Br
1928 Feb 14 to MV

SWING, Betty Gram
Natl Council
Chrmn, Cong Comm
Natl Organizer
1919 Nov 13 to AP
1920 Mar 18 to AP
1926 Apr 28 to AP
Dec 10 to AP
1927 Mar 6 to MV
Apr 10 to MV
Apr 25 to MV
May 10 to Margaret Whittemore
Jun to MV
1932 Mar 21 fr AP(c.)
Apr 23 to AP encl
1933 Jan 19 to AP
Mar to AP
Jul 24 to AP
1935 Dec 30 to CSW
1936 Jan 9 to JNS
Jan 13 to HHW
Jan 21 to JNS
Jan 25 to FBH
Jan 29 to ESR
Jan 30 to ESR
Feb 4 to FBH
Feb 4 to GL
Feb 7 to Editor, The Evening Star
Feb 20 to CWS
Feb 25 to MP
Feb 29 to MP
Feb 29 to HRB
Feb 29 to HHW
Mar 5 to HHW
Mar 11 to HHW encls
Mar 11 to JNS
Mar 12 to HHW
Mar 17 to CSW
Mar 19 to HHW
Mar 20 to JNS
Mar 20 to FBH
Mar 28 to FBH
Mar 31 to MP
Apr 6 to HHW
Apr 7 to HRB
Apr 8 to CSW
Apr 9 to EHH
Apr 22 to FBH encls
Apr 25 to HRB
Apr 28 to JNS
May 7 to JNS
May 13 to HHW
May 14 to JNS
May 15 to FBH
May 16 to FBH encl
May 18 to MP

SWING, Betty Gram (Cont.)
1936 May 22 to JNS
May 29 to JNS
Jun 12 to MS
1937 Apr 6 to HHW
1942 Oct 28 to AP
1943 Jan 25 to AP
1944 Jun 28 to AP
Aug 16 to AP
Aug 31 to AP
Oct 28 to AP
Nov 20 to AP
1945 Mar 12 to AP
Apr 15 to AP
Oct 13 to AP
1947 Mar 16 to OBL encl
Jul 8 to AP
Aug 17 to AP
Aug 26 to OBL
1948 Mar 11 to AP
Apr 1 to AP
Apr 25 to AP
Apr 28 fr AP
Apr 29 fr AP
Jun 29 to AP
Oct 3 fr AP
Oct 12 fr AP
Oct 23 fr AP
Oct 29 to AP
Nov 11 fr AP
Nov 18 to AP
1949 Jun 10 fr AP
Jun 25 to AP
Jun 28 fr Dorothy Spinks
1951 Jul 9 to DGO
1952 Oct 3 to EEM
WWP
1946 Feb to AP(2)
Apr 8 to AP encl
May 9 to AP
Jun 11 to AP
Sep 12 fr AP
1948 Aug 23 to AP
Sep 5 fr AP
1951 Sep 20 to AP
1952 Jan 28 to AP
Apr 5 to AP
Apr 11 to AP (Memo)

SYMINGTON, Stuart
USS, Mo
1958 Apr 1 to Mary A Birckhead(c.)
May 8 to Eva F Long
1961 Jul 19 to EGM
1963 Feb 5 to EGM

TAFT, Robert
USS, Ohio
1948 Apr 9 fr Dr. Helena T Ratterman(c.)
Apr 9 fr EEM
Apr 15 to Helen E Brown(c.)
Apr 19 to EEM
Apr fr Virginia S Freedom
Jan 4 fr ALP
Jul 7 to FBH
1950 Mar 10 to Helen H Smith

TALBOT, Joseph E
USHR, Conn
1943 Jun 29 to Lena M Phillips
1945 Feb 8 fr Florence Kitchelt

TALMADGE, Herman E
USS, Ga
1957 Mar 9 to Reba Peck
1958 May 29 to A Olivia Nicoll
1961 Oct 26 to EGM

TASSIN, Algernon
Writer, Washington, DC
1920 Mar 24 fr FBB
Apr 12 fr FBB
May 10 fr FBB

TAUNTON, Ruth
Hdqtrs Secy
Editor, Anaheim Bulletin
1932 Jan 8 to ML
Feb 29 to BSM
Mar 16 to ML
Sep 17 to DS
Nov 14 to DS
Nov 21 to AP
Dec 9 to EHH

TAYLOR, A Elizabeth
St Chrmn, Texas Br
1945 Jul 6 to NWP encl
1957 Mar 8 fr EEN encl

TAYLOR, Emma Ahrena
Premier, Daughters & Sons
of Hawaiian Warriors
1920 Nov 2 to NWP

TAYLOR, Mary Caroline
Treasurer, Ill Br
1926 Jul 31 to AP
Aug 7 fr AP

TAYLOR, Mary Stockton
See
BROWN, Mary Stockton

TAYLOR, Mildred
Organizing Secy, Western
Region
1939 Sep 16 fr CLB
1940 Jan 13 fr CLB
May 8 to CLB
May 11 to CLB
Oct 2 to CLB
Oct 11 to CLB
Oct 15 to CLB
Oct 18 to CLB
Nov 18 fr CLB
1941 Jan 29 to CLB
Apr 9 to CLB
Apr 14 fr CLB
Jun 8 fr F F Houser
Jun 17 to ACR
Jun 21 to ACR
Jun 26 fr ESC

TAYLOR, Mildred (Cont.)
1941 Jul 11 to CLB
Jul 17 to CLB
Jul 29 fr CLB
Jul to CLB
Oct 1 fr CLB
Oct 14 to CLB encls
Nov 29 fr CLB
Dec 8 to CLB
Dec 15 to CLB
1942 Feb 4 to CLB
Feb 11 to Dr. Jeannette
Marks
Apr 14 to CLB encls
May 6 to "State Chairmen"
Jun 17 to CLB
Jul 1 fr CLB
Jul 4 fr AKW
Jul 21 to CLB
Jul 28 fr CLB
Jul 29 to CLB
Aug 27 to CLB encl
Oct 20 to CLB
Oct 20 to Dr. Jeannette
Marks
Dec 14 to AP encl
1943 Feb 10 to CLB
Mar 29 to AP
Apr 1 to AP
Oct 14 fr CLB
1944 Jan 5 to CLB
Jun 20 to CLB encl
Jul 30 to CLB
Sep 18 to CLB
Sep 20 fr CLB
Sep 25 to AP & CLB encl
Sep 27 to CLB
Nov 8 to AP & CLB
Nov 15 to CLB
Nov 18 fr CLB
1945 Jan 21 to CLB
Jan 26 fr CLB
Apr 15 to CLB
Apr 15 to AP
Apr 15 to FAA
Apr 18 to AP
Apr 25 fr CLB
WWP
1942 Jan 20 to AP

TAYLOR, Nancy
Woman's Security Corp
1920 Nov 16 to FBB
Nov 17 fr FBB
Nov 24 to FBB
Dec 21 fr FBB

TELAN, Sumi
Bangkok, Thailand
WWP
1952 Nov 6 to Agatha O La
Londe(c.)

TENISON-WOODS, Mary
Dir, UN Comm on the Status
of Women
WWP
1951 Feb 19 fr AP
1952 Mar 6 to Elise Maitland(c.)

TERRELL, Mary Church
Member, District of Columbia
Natl Council of Negro Women
1944 Oct 4 to CLB encl
1945 Nov 11 to AP

TERRILL, Josephine
Chrmn, Southern Calif Br
1946 Nov 20 to ALP encls
1947 Sep 18 to ALP
1960 Jun 26 to Marion Sayward

THERELL, Mignon K
Aberdeen, Miss
1929 May 8 to C Carpenter
May 11 fr C Carpenter

THEUS, J C
Atty, Monroe, La
1922 Mar 17 to Lavinia Egan

THOMAS, Albert
Dir, Intl Labor Office
1932 Jan 23 fr AP(c.)
Feb 16 fr AKW encl
Mar 23 fr Valentine Winters (c.)

THOMAS, Elbert D
USS, Utah
WWP
1949 Jun 9 fr AP
Jun 22 to AP

THOMAS, Lowell
News Broadcaster
1939 Feb 17 fr AKW

THOMAS, M Carey
Pres, Bryn Mawr College
1925 Apr 8 fr BSM encl
1927 Mar 31 to EW
1935 Feb 12 fr ALP
Feb 13 to AKW
Feb 13 to AKW(c.)
Feb 15 to AKW
Aug 5 to EHH(c.)
Sep 23 to Cora Berliner

THOMAS, Norman
Pres Cand, Socialist Party
1922 Jan 24 to AP
Feb 7 to AP
Feb 9 fr AP
Feb 14 to AP
Feb 25 fr AP
1930 Nov 22 to MP
1931 Feb 19 to DGO

THOMPSON, Dorothy
Journalist, Lecturer
1936 Jun 4 fr BGS et al.
1948 Feb 3 to ALP

THOMPSON, Ella Clapp
St Chrmn, NC Br
Southern Field Secy
1921 Apr 1 to ALP
Jul 12 to J Rogers
1923 Mar 17 to AP encl
Jun 7 fr EW encl
1935 Jul 13 fr ALP

THOMPSON, Robert H
Atty, Jackson, Miss
1922 Feb 3 to EMH

THOMPSON, Ruth
USHR, Mich
1952 Jan 28 to AEW
1953 May 1 to LRW
1954 Mar 5 to Helen M Rice(c.)
1955 May 20 to AP
May 24 fr AP
1957 Jun 7 to Violet Dallas

THURMOND, J Strom
Govr & USS, SC
1948 Feb 11 to ALP
Aug 31 fr ALP
1956 Oct 9 to MCK
1957 Apr 7 fr Reba Peck
1958 Mar 7 to AHW
1965 Jun 3 to Louise Gore
1971 Jan 27 to MRL

THYE, Edward J
USS, Minn
1950 Mar 2 to Pearl Sayre
1956 *Jun 28 to AP*

TIMPONA, Dr. Marie H
Organization Chrmn, Alice Paul Council,
Livonia, Mich
1954 Nov 16 fr AP
Nov 19 fr AP
1955 May 18 fr AP
1956 Jan 3 fr AP
Jan 13 fr AP
Aug 19 fr AP
Aug 22 fr AP
1958 Jan 29 fr AP(c.)
May 6 fr AP

TOBIN, Charles J
Secy, NY Catholic Welfare Comm
1943 Oct 20 fr EGM(c.)

TOBIN, Maurice J
US Secy of Labor
Govr, Mass
1945 Jul 18 to CLB
WWP
1952 Feb 19 to AP

TODD, Mrs. Laurence
Washington, DC
1921 Nov 1 to AP
Nov 16 to AP
Dec 1 fr AP

TOKSVIG, Singe
Journalist, The New Republic
1920 Jan 24 fr FBB
Oct 1 fr FBB
Oct 25 fr FBB
Dec 20 fr FBB
Dec 26 to FBB

TOLAN, John
USHR, Calif
1942 Jun fr ACR(c.)
1943 Mar 22 fr Elizabeth H Schnabel

TOLL, Herman
USHR, Pa
1961 Jan 13 to EGM encls

TOOZE, Ruth E
Pres, WCTU
1963 Jul 23 to AP
Aug 21 fr AP

TOWNER, Horace M
Terr Govr, Puerto Rico
1925 May 5 fr Margaret Whittemore
1926 Dec 14 fr EHH

TOWNSEND, John G
Govr & USS, Dela
1920 Feb 14 fr M Poindexter
1938 Dec 1 to HRB

TRUMAN, Harry S
US President
US Vice-President
USS, Mo
1937 Apr 8 to EGM
1944 Apr to EGM(c.)
1945 Mar 27 fr EGM
May 20 fr ESC
May fr NSB
Jun 7 fr NSB
1948 Feb 16 to EGM encl
1949 May 14 fr ALP
Jun 16 fr J Marjorie Cook
1950 Aug 4 fr AEW
Aug 9 fr EGM
1963 May 2 fr EGM
May 6 to EGM
May 10 fr EGM encl
May 17 to EGM

TUCKER, Henry St George
USHR, Va
1924 Sep 25 to Sophie Meredith

TUNNELL, James M
USS, Dela
1945 Apr 20 to FBH

TYDINGS, Joseph D
USS, Md
1970 *Oct 8 to Butler Franklin encl*

TYDINGS, Millard E
USS, Md
1927 Dec 16 to DGO
1937 Apr 14 to EHH
1941 Sep 5 to AKW
1944 Jul 14 to EGM

UPTON, Harriet Taylor
Pres, Ohio Women Suffrage Assn
Dir, Leslie Woman Suffrage Comm
1914 Jan 31 to OHPB(I:A)
Jun 4 to AP
Jun 5 to AP
Jun 15 to AP
Jun 17 fr AP
Sep 2 to AP
Sep 4 fr AP
Sep 5 to AP
Oct 5 to AP
Oct 6 to AP
Oct 7 fr AP

UPTON, Harriet Taylor (Cont.)
1915 Feb 8 fr AP
Feb 12 to AP
Feb 15 to AP
Feb 20 fr AP
1922 Feb 28 fr C S King

VALENTINE, Elsie M
Oakland, Calif
1935 Oct 31 fr Grace Brewer
1936 Jan 8 to Grace Brewer
Jan 14 fr HHS
Mar 10 fr HHS
1937 Apr 23 fr EAA
Aug 24 to Lois Babcock
Sep 4 fr EAA
Sep 7 to EAA encl
1938 Jan 1 to EAA encls
May 6 to EAA
Jun 11 to EAA
Jun 15 fr EAA
Jun 19 to EAA
Aug 20 to EAA

VAN AKEN, Edwin B
Author
1920 Oct 21 to ETM
Dec 9 to ETM
Dec 13 fr ETM
1921 Jan 12 fr ETM
1922 Jan 24 to NWP encl

VAN CAMP, Mae
US Public Health Hosp, Chicago
1921 Jun 9 to EMH
Jun 13 fr EMH

VANDENBERG, Arthur H
USS, Mich
1932 Apr 20 to Mrs. H C Taylor
Apr 25 fr Mary W Willis
1943 Jan 15 to Emma A Fox(c.)
Mar 6 fr Olive Hurlburt
1944 Nov 7 to Olive Hurlburt
1946 Mar 19 to Phoebe C Munnecke
1947 Jul 11 to Phoebe C Munnecke
1948 Jun 16 to Elina Juntunen
1949 Apr 21 to Louise Wellington
May 23 to AEW
Aug 13 fr AEW
1950 Jan 18 to Mrs. A L Brooks
WWP
1946 Aug 20 fr AP & Maria C Bye

VANDERBURG, Helen L
St Chrmn, Iowa Br
1946 Mar 2 fr ALP
Jun 28 fr ALP
Nov 18 to ALP
Nov 18 to AP
1947 Jun 3 fr AP
Jun 8 to AP
Jun 17 fr AP
Jun 19 to AP
Jun 23 fr AP
Jul 9 to AP encls
1948 May 21 fr ALP
1950 Mar 5 to AEW
1954 May 4 fr AP

VANDERBURG, Helen L (Cont.)
1954 May 6 to AP
May 11 fr AP
Aug 20 fr AP
WWP
1951 Nov 8 to AP
Nov 30 fr AP
Dec 3 fr AP
Dec 19 fr AP
1952 May 13 fr AP
Dec 8 fr AP

VAN EEGHEN, Louise C A
Chrmn, WWP
1942 Jul 9 to AP(c.)
WWP
1941 *Mar 31 to AP*
May 7 fr CLB
May 14 fr CLB
May 17 to AP
Jul 3 to AP
Dec 15 fr AP
Dec 19 fr AP
1942 *Jan 27 fr AP*
Jul 9 to AP encl
Jul 27 fr AP
Oct 15 fr AP
Oct 16 fr AP
1946 *Aug 8 to AP*
Aug 27 fr AP
Sep 11 fr AP
1947 Jul 4 to AP
1951 Mar 14 fr AP
Mar 19 fr AP
Apr 5 fr AP
Apr 10 fr AP
Apr 25 to AP
Apr 30 fr AP
May 16 fr AP
Jul 5 to AP
Aug 27 fr AP
Sep 28 to AP
Nov 24 to AP
Nov 29 fr AP
Nov 30 fr AP
Dec 16 to AP
1952 Jan 14 to AP
Feb 5 to Minerva Bernadino
Feb 6 fr AP
Feb 10 fr AP
Mar 12 fr AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Mar 17 fr AP
Mar 19 fr LBL encl
Apr 2 to AP
Jun 24 to AP
1953 *Feb 2 to LBL*
1957 *Oct 5 to AP*

VAN NUYS, Frederick
USS, Ind
1941 Nov 22 fr ACR
1942 May 1 fr Mildred Taylor(c.)
1943 Mar 24 fr Lena M Phillips
Apr 11 fr Olive Pryor
Apr 20 fr AKW
May 7 fr AKW
May 10 fr Ap et al.

VAN WINKLE, Mina C
Pres, Intl Assn of Policewomen
1922 Nov 14 to NWP
Nov 22 to Isabelle K Gill encls

VAN ZANDT, Clarence D
Mayor, Rochester, NY
1923 Jun 13 to AP

VARDAMAN, James K
USS, Miss
1922 Aug 28 fr AP

VARNER, Marjorie
St Chrmn, Fla Br
1943 Oct 9 to AP encl
Oct 23 to Rev. A G Cicognanni
1944 Aug 21 fr AHW
1945 Sep 10 to AP
Sep 16 fr AP
1946 Dec 10 to CSW(c.)
Dec 12 fr CSW(c.)
1947 Jan 18 to ALP(c.)
Jul 8 fr AHW
Dec 4 to ALP

VAUGHAN, Charlotte
Montpelier, Vt
1929 Jan 24 fr BSM

VAUGHAN, Helen E
Greenville, SC
1921 Apr 13 fr ALP
1922 Jan 1 fr ALP

VEILE, George M
Inglewood, Calif
1922 Oct 27 to AP

VEILER, Lawrence
Secy, Comm on Criminal Courts, NY
1913 Apr 14 fr OHPB(I:A)

VERNON, Mabel
Natl Exec Secy
1914 Apr 12 to AP
May 18 to AP
Jul 22 to AP
Sep 11 to AP
Sep 16 fr AP
Oct 7 to AP
Oct 13 fr AP
1919 Dec 12 fr AP
1920 Mar 14 to AP
Mar 18 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Mar 19 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
1923 Nov 11 to JNS
1924 Mar 15 to AP
Mar 17 fr AP
Mar 17 to AP
Mar 18 to AP
Mar 19 fr AP
Mar 27 to AP
May 15 to AP
Aug 30 to KF
Aug 31 to AP
Sep 12 fr AP
Oct 29 to JNS encl
1925 Nov 24 to JNS
1926 Feb 23 to CES

VERNON, Mabel (Cont.)
1926 Mar 16 to AP
Mar 17 to EW
Apr 20 to AP
Jun 27 to AP
Sep 17 fr AP
1927 Feb 8 to BGS
Feb 25 to JNS
Mar 15 to EHH
Mar 15 to EMH
Mar 15 to ESR
Mar 30 to BGS
Apr 23 to CES
Nov 9 to CES
Nov 11 to JNS
1928 Jan 23 to CES
Mar 15 to EHH
May 25 to FBH
Jul 20 to L Case
Sep 14 to JNS
Sep 23 to JNS
Sep 27 to EHH
1929 Jan 10 to JNS
Jan 19 to JNS
Jan 26 to FBH
Mar 12 to AL
Jun 7 to JNS
Aug 1 to OHPB
Aug 3 to Mary M Wellborn
Oct 25 to AL
Dec 13 to OHPB
1930 Jan 16 to AL
Jan 22 to JNS
Feb 6 to FBH
Feb 9 to FBH
Feb 11 to EHH
Feb 21 to DS
Mar 6 to OHPB
Jul to ML
Nov 25 to OHPB
1946 Dec 9 to Natl Council
Dec 12 to Natl Council
1947 Jan 12 to FBH
Jan 14 to FBH
Jan 19 to FBH
1948 Feb 18 to FBH

VICKERS, Mrs. George T
See
VICKERS, R Gussie

VICKERS, R Gussie
St Chrmn, NJ Br
1947 Aug 1 fr MEG
Sep 11 fr AP
Oct 14 to AP
1948 Apr 6 to ALP
1949 Feb 13 to AP
Jul 16 to AEW
Sep 17 fr OB
1950 *Jan 11 to AP*
Jun 2 to AP
1952 Mar 22 to EEM
Mar 28 fr EEM
1953 *Apr 20 to EEM*
May 21 fr Felice Castelli
Nov 9 to Natl Council Members
Nov 10 fr Felice Castelli
Dec 15 to FAA

VICKERY, Valentine Mott
Chrmn, Resolutions & Petitions Comm
1932 Feb 3 fr W N Castle
Feb 4 to EMH encl
Feb 9 fr DS

VILLARD, Oswald Garrison
Editor, The Nation
1921 May 5 to NWP
Jun 21 fr EMH
1922 Apr fr SW
1932 Aug 10 to Valentine Winters
1936 Dec 3 fr EAA
Dec 4 to EAA

VOIGHT, Edward
USHR, Wis
1922 Feb 7 to NWP

VOORHIS, Jerry
USHR, Calif
1939 Dec 28 to HHW
1940 Nov 7 to ACR(c.)
1941 Nov 13 fr Dr. Wickliffe Stack
1942 Aug 7 fr Mildred Taylor
1943 Apr 27 to CLB
Apr 27 to Una R Winter
May 13 fr Una R Winter
1945 Jan 2 to Gertrude S Gates
1946 Jul 23 to EGM(c.)

VORSE, Mary Healin
New York City
1920 May 5 to FBB

VRIES, ME Land de
Pres, WWP of Holland
WWP
1946 Aug 20 to AP(c.)
Sep 19 to AP(c.)

WAGNER, Robert F
USS, NY
1932 Mar 22 to MP
1937 Apr 21 to EGM
1940 Jul 10 fr HSB(c.)
Jul 15 fr AKW
1944 Oct fr EGM
1946 Feb 14 fr Alice M Wright

WAINWRIGHT, Mrs. Richard
Secy, Natl Exec Comm
1921 Oct 19 fr MY encl

WALIN, Ingeborg
Chrmn, Admissions Comm, ODI
1929 Dec 21 fr A W Shelton

WALKER, Amelia Himes
Natl Chrmn
1929 Jun 4 to "Fellow Voters..."
1946 Jan 9 to AP
Jan 17 to AP
Jan to AP
Oct 23 to Dr. Margaret Sebree(c.)
Oct 30 to AP
Oct to AP
Dec 17 to AP
1947 Jan 14 to FBH
Feb 20 to AP
Feb 23 to OBL
Jun 20 to AP
Jul 10 to AP
Aug 3 to AP
1949 Mar 11 to AP
Jul 12 to Editor, NY Herald Tribune
Jul 13 to AEW

WALKER, Amelia Himes (Cont.)
1949 *Jul 14 to AP*
Aug 12 to AEW
Sep 30 to AP
Dec 8 fr AP
1950 *Feb 18 fr AP*
Mar 22 to AEW
Mar 27 to AEW
Apr 11 fr AP
May to AP
Jun 15 fr AP(c.)
Jun 16 to MP
Jun 18 fr AP
Jul 2 to AP encl
Jul 14 fr AP
Jul 15 fr AP
Aug 16 to AP
Aug to MP
1954 Aug 23 fl
Sep 5 to AP
Oct 7 to AP
Nov 22 fr AP
Nov 23 to AP
1955 Jan 5 to AP
Jan 10 fr AP
Mar 14 to AP
Mar 20 fr AP
Oct 25 to AP
1956 Feb 5 fr AP
Mar 10 fr AP
Aug 7 to AP
Aug 14 fr AP
Aug 23 fr AP
Aug 27 fr AP
Aug 29 to AP
Sep 4 fr AP
Sep 13 to AP
Sep 15 fr AP
1957 *Jan 19 to AP*
1958 Jan 31 to AP
Apr 6 to AP
Apr 12 to AP encl
Apr 24 to AP
Jun 15 fr AP
1959 Feb 23 to AP
May 16 fl
Aug 4 fl
Aug 21 fl
Sep 12 fl
1960 Jan 11 to AP
Jan 17 to AP
Mar 25 to AP encl
Jun 19 to AP
WWP
1942 Feb 3 to AP
1946 Oct 19 to AP
1949 Apr 24 to AP
1950 Dec 9 fr AP
Dec 27 to AP
1951 Jan 21 to AP
Mar 18 to AP
Apr 19 to AP
Apr 24 fr AP
Jun 8 to AP
Sep 5 fr AP
Nov 25 to AP
Nov 28 fr AP
Dec 6 fr AP
1952 Feb 27 to AP
Mar 5 fr AP
Mar 20 to AP
Mar 21 fr AP

WALKER, Amelia Himes (Cont.)
1952 Mar 24 fr AP
Nov 24 to AP
Dec 17 to AP
Dec 21 fr AP
1953 Apr 17 fr AP
May 19 to CSW
May 25 to CSW

WALKER, Iris Calderhead
Chrmn, Equality Reservation Comm
1922 Jan 2 fr ALP
1932 Jun 22 to ML
1933 Mar 22 to Valentine Winters

WALKER, Mrs. Robert
See
WALKER, Amelia Himes

WALLACE, George C
Govr, Ala
1968 May 9 fr EGM et al.
Jul 20 to AP

WALLACE, Henry A
US Vice President
US Secy of Agriculture
1943 Oct 19 fr EEM
1944 Jan 24 to EGM
Jan 25 fr EGM
Jan 28 to EGM(c.)
Mar 14 fr Hanna Schloth
Mar 26 fr ESC
1948 Dec 3 See Lena M Phillips to AP

WALSH, Frank P
Atty, New York City
1921 Nov 1 to AP
Nov 10 to E M Smith
Nov 14 to AP encls
1922 Jan 9 fr MY
Jan 9 fr ALP

WALSH, Mary E
Member, New York City Comm
1922 Oct 12 to A B Partridge

WALSH, Thomas J
USS, Mont
1932 Feb 14 fr Louise F Lusk(c.)
Apr 1 fr Eva Ammen & Mathilda Ammen(c.)
Apr 12 fr Eva Ammen(c.)
Apr 14 fr Mrs. G Elder(c.)
Apr 14 fr Louise F Lusk(c.)
Apr 15 fr Mathilda Ammen(c.)
May 5 fr Louise F Lusk(c.)
May 5 fr Eva Ammen(c.)
May 6 fr Louise F Lusk(c.)
May 12 fr Eva Ammen(c.)
May 23 fr Eva Ammen(c.)

WALTER, Francis E
USHR, Pa
1941 May 6 fr George G Battle
Jul 15 fr EGM
Jul 21 to EGM

WARING, Thomas R
Editor, Charleston Evening Post
1934 May 16 fr ALP

WATERMAN, Charles W
USS, Colo
1927 Nov 10 to JNS

WATSON, Blanche
New York City
1924 Aug 29 fr AP
Aug to AP

WATSON, Florence
Havana, Cuba
1925 May 31 to AP

WATSON, Mrs. Wilkie E
Montgomery, Ala
1922 Dec 2 to NWP

WEBB, Beatrice
Socialist, London, England
1923 May 15 fr MY
1924 Mar to Miss Thomas(c.)

WEBB, James A
Atty, Mobile, Ala
1921 Nov 14 to ALP

WEBB, Mary L
Newton Highland, Mass
1928 Feb 24 to MV
Aug 12 to MV

WEBB, Mrs. Sydney
See
WEBB, Beatrice

WEBER, Aimee
Hdqtr Secy, Just Govt League of Md
1922 Jan 13 to AP
Jan 19 to MY

WEED, Helena Hill
Congressional Comm
Rapporteur, IACW
1914 Oct 30 to AP
1924 Mar to Anne H Whittic
1936 Feb 21 to GL
Jun 19 to MP
1939 Jun 22 to CLB
Jul 7 to HSB
1940 Jul to CLB
1941 Jun 25 to AKW
1943 *Feb 1 to AP*
Mar 4 to NSB
May 3 to AL
May 3 to ALP
May 7 fr AL
May 13 to NSB
Oct 5 to Dr. Jeannette Marks
1945 Apr 2 to Cathryn C Gilman encl
Sep 14 to FAA
1947 Jan 25 to ALP
Jul 31 to EMH
1955 Jan 24 to DGO
1956 Jan 4 to DGO
Jan 12 to DGO
Jan 15 to DGO

WEEK, Cora A
Exec Comm, New York City
1928 Mar 16 fr MV
Apr 7 to MV
May 23 fr MV

WEIR, Louise
Hdqtrs Secy
1930 Feb 13 to G S Ackerund

WELLBORN, Mary Moss
Field Secy
Radio Chrmn
1928 Aug 23 to JNS
Sep 8 to Florence E Cobb
1929 Feb 11 to Dr. Marta R de Romeu
Feb 20 to Dr. Marta R de Romeu
Aug 23 to OHPB
Oct 19 fr F M Russell

WELLER, E
USS, Md
1922 Mar 1 to ALP
Mar 1 to Elizabeth Forbes(c.)
Mar 3 to ALP

WELLES, Mary C
General Secy, Consumers' League of Conn
1926 Sep 1 to AP

WELLES, Sumner
US Ambassador to Cuba
US Undersecy of State
1933 Aug 9 fr FBH

WELLS, Dr. Agnes E
Natl Chrmn
1945 Feb 12 to CLB encl
Apr 9 to CLB
Apr 13 to CLB
May 10 to CLB encls
Jun 8 to CLB
Oct 16 to CLB
Oct 26 to AP
Nov 7 to AP
Nov 29 to ALP
1946 May 8 to CLB
Oct 9 to ALP
Oct to ALP
Nov 22 to ALP(c.)
1947 *Jan 31 to MP encl*
Feb 22 to ALP
Mar 3 to ALP
Mar 9 to ALP
Apr 1 to ALP et al. encl
Aug 18 to ALP
1949 Apr 14 to AP & ALP
May 5 to MEG
May 5 to MCK
May 14 to MEG
May 25 to PM
Jun 1 to MCK
Jun 14 fr Yerda Ford encl
Jul 6 to MEG
Jul 7 to FBH
Jul 26 to FAA
Jul 29 to ALP
Jul 29 to AP
Aug 2 to EGM
Aug 4 to JNS
Aug 4 to AHW
Aug 12 to PM
Aug 12 to EGM
Aug 16 to CSW
Aug 17 to MEG
Aug 19 to ALP
Aug 24 to AP encl
Sep 12 to AP et al.
1950 *Jan 13 to AP*
Jan 18 fr AP
Jan 19 fr AP

WELLS, Dr. Agnes E (Cont.)
1950 Mar 5 fr AP
Mar 14 fr AP
Mar 16 to MS & DGO
Mar 21 to NWP
Mar 22 fr AP
Mar 27 fr AP encl
Apr 1 fr AP encls
May 10 to JNS
May 28 fr AP
May 29 fr AP encls
May 31 fr AP
Jun 6 to AP
Jun 7 fr AP
Jun 10 to MP
Jun 13 to MP et al.
Jun 14 fr AP
Jun 16 fr AP
Jun 22 fr AP
Jun 22 fr AP encl
Jul 6 to AP
Aug 2 to AP
Aug 2 to AHW
Aug 8 fr AP
Sep 6 to ALP
Dec 14 to JNS
Dec 28 to CSW
1951 Jan 11 to ALP
Jan 20 fr AP
Jan 23 to MEG
Jan 26 to AP
Feb 1 to PM
Mar 17 to PM
Apr 23 to EGM
Apr 24 to AP
May 7 to EEM
May 15 fr AP
May 22 fr AP
May 26 fr AP
1952 Feb 11 to DGO
May 17 to MP
Mar 29 to E B Powell & AP
1953 Feb 13 to DGO et al.
May 24 to Natl Chrmn...(c.)
1954 Apr 19 fr AP
Aug 10 to AP
1955 Mar 4 fr AP
Mar 7 to AP

WWP
1950 Oct 15 fl
Dec 5 fr AP encl
Dec 13 to AP encl
1951 Jan 11 to AP(2)
Jan 20 fr AP
Mar 18 to AP
Apr 4 fr AP
Apr 9 fr AP
Apr 21 to AP
May 7 to AP
1952 Dec 7 fr AP

WERNER, Ella C
Investment & Endowment Comm
Chrmn, Equal Rights Comm of
Amer Fed of Soroptimist Clubs
1956 Jan 29 to AP encls
1965 Jun 8 fr Nina B H Avery

WERWINSKI, Ignatius K
U S Comm of Deeds for Ind
1923 Jul 19 to NWP Conference

WEST, Helen Hunt
Natl Council
Chrmn, Cong Comm
Editor, Equal Rights
1920 Aug 5 to AP
Aug 7 to EW
Aug 10 to EW
Aug 20 to AP
Aug 27 to EW
Sep 13 to AP
1921 Jan 3 to EW
Jan 18 to EW
Jun 10 to AP
Jul 21 to EW
1934 Feb 9 to JNS
Aug 9 to ALP
Sep 24 to JNS
1935 Mar 1 to ALP
Aug 9 to AP
Nov 15 fr AP
Nov 19 to AP
Nov 19 fr AP
Nov 27 fr AP
Dec 10 to BGS
1936 *Jan 13 to AP*
Jan 22 to AP & FBH
Jan 23 to BGS encl
Jan 29 to AP
Mar 3 to BGS encl
Mar 13 to BGS
Mar to BGS
Apr 3 to BGS
May 16 to BGS
Aug 14 to FBH
Nov 29 to FBH
1937 Feb 4 to FBH
Aug 18 to FBH
Oct 2 to FBH
Oct 28 to FBH
Dec 16 fr AP
Dec 20 to JNS
1938 Jan 4 to HRB
Jan 19 to FBH
Feb 16 to FBH
Feb 21 to JNS
Mar 2 to CSW
Mar 4 to FBH
Mar 16 to FBH
Apr 2 to Reba Peck
Apr 15 to SP
Apr 17 to GL
May 24 to AL
May 28 to JNS
May 31 to FBH
Jun 10 to FBH
Jul 6 to AL
Aug 3 to EEM
Aug 12 to ALP
Aug 31 to AL
Sep 1 to FBH
Sep 9 to AL
Oct 26 to FBH
Nov 2 to AL
Nov 3 to AL
Nov 4 to CSW
Nov 14 to AL
Nov 25 to FBH
Nov 25 to AL
Nov 30 to HRB
Dec 1 to FBH
Dec 6 to CSW

WEST, Helen Hunt (Cont.)
1938 Dec 12 to SP
Dec 14 to AL
1939 Jan 5 to AL
Jan 12 to FBH
Jan 21 to FBH
Feb 6 to AL
Mar 17 to EEM
Mar 21 to AL
Mar 27 to JNS
Mar 28 to AL
Apr 15 to AL
May 20 to AL
May 22 to EEM
Jun 12 to FBH
Jun 13 to EEM
Jun 24 to AL
Jun 28 to AL
Jun 28 to JNS
Jun to FBH
Jul 21 to AL
Jul 27 to JNS
Oct 3 to EGM
Oct 15 to EGM
Oct 21 to FBH
Oct 25 to FBH
Nov 6 to AL
Nov 10 to EEM(Memo)
Dec 4 to FBH
Dec 12 to AKW
1940 Jan 11 to HRB
Jan 13 to HRB
Jan 18 to HRB
Feb 1 to FBH
Feb 20 to AL
Feb 23 to Mrs. M Pynchon
Mar 1 to AL
Mar 1 to Mrs. M Pynchon
Apr 15 to FBH
Apr 19 to AL
May 13 to MP
May 13 to GL
May 17 to FBH
May 21 to FBH
Jun 6 to AL
Jun 8 to CLB
Jun to CLB(4)
Jul 1 to CLB(2)
Jul 21 to FBH
Aug 11 to CLB
Aug 19 to CLB
Aug 29 to CLB
Sep 5 to CLB
Sep 28 to FBH
Oct 5 to Ruth
1941 Apr to CLB
May 9 to CLB
Jun 9 to CLB
Jul to CLB
Nov 19 to CLB
Nov 26 to CLB
Nov to CLB
1942 Mar 9 to CLB
Mar 21 to CLB
Apr 6 to CLB
May 10 to CLB
Jul 14 to CLB
Jul 24 fr Mrs. C H Gray(c.)
Nov 25 to AP
1943 Mar 8 to AP
1944 May 15 to AP

WEST, Helen Hunt (Cont.)
1944 Jun 13 to AP
Aug 17 to CLB
1946 Jul 20 fr AP & ALP
Aug 8 fr AP
1947 Jan 11 fr ALP et al.
Feb 4 to FBH
Feb 22 to FBH
Nov 17 to AP & ALP
1950 Jan 26 to AEW & ALP
1953 *Nov 3 fr AP*
Nov 5 to AP
Nov 9 fr AP
1954 Jun 27 fr AP
1955 Mar 4 fr AP
Mar 16 fr AP
1956 Mar 10 fr AP
Jun 30 fr AP
WWP
1952 Dec 8 fr AP
Dec 9 fr AP
1953 Apr 16 fr AP

WHATELY, Monica
Chrmn, Six Point Group
WWP
1941 Feb 20 to AP
1945 Jul 14 to AP
Jul 14 fr AP
1946 Oct 11 to AP encls
1952 Feb 19 to AP encl
Apr 23 fr AP
May 17 fr AP
1955 *Aug 30 to AP*

WHEATON, Norma
St Chrmn, Okla
1945 Jun 20 fr CLB
Jun 25 to CLB
Jul 3 fr AP
Sep 10 to AP
1946 Jan 8 fr CLB
Jan 19 to CLB encls
Jan 25 fr CLB
Jul 11 fr CLB
1954 Oct 1 fr AP
Nov 19 fr AP
1955 Apr 29 fr AP
1957 *Jan 2 to AP encl*

WHIPKEY, Stella D
Asso Secy, Serbian Relief Comm of Amer
1919 Jun 2 to SW encls

WHITE, Cecil F
USHR, Calif
1950 Mar 9 to LRW

WHITE, Earline
Pres, NFBPWC
1938 Feb 8 fr AP(c.)
Feb fr AP

WHITE, Mrs. Edward Franklin
Pres, GFWC
1921 Dec 5 to AP
Dec 8 fr AP

WHITE, Hays B
USHR, Kansas
1927 Nov 5 to JNS

WHITE, Helen C
Pres, AAUW
1942 Dec 4 to AKW
1943 Jan 14 to Mary Brandon
1945 May 15 to Alice M Wright(c.)

WHITE, Lee C
Asso Special Counsel, Pres Johnson
1965 Jan 27 to EMH

WHITE, Lyman C
Chief, UN Non-Governmental Organizations
WWP
1947 Sep 9 to ALP
Oct 22 to AP

WHITE, Sue
Editor, Suffragist
Chrmn, Research Comm
1919 Nov 19 fr G S Hawke
Dec 1 to G S Hawke
1920 Jun 18 fr T J Walsh
Jun 18 fr J W Folk
Jun 26 fr A V Louthan
Jun 26 to A H Roberts
Jun 28 to A V Louthan
Jul 30 fr AP
Dec 3 to B S Green
1921 Feb 8 to Pres, Tuskegee Inst
1927 Jun 26 to MV
Sep 15 to BSM
1928 Nov 20 to NWP
Nov 20 to Member, Woman's Party
1929 Oct 1 to BSM
1932 Oct 27 to AKW

WHITE, Walter
Exec Secy, NAACP
1924 Aug 18 to AP
Sep 4 to GWB
1931 Jun 18 to ML encl
Jun 19 fr ML

WHITE, William Allen
Editor, The Emporia Gazette, Kansas
1935 Feb 13 to JNS(c.)
1940 May 11 to JNS
May 15 fr JNS

WHITEHOUSE, Florence Brooks
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Me Br
1919 Apr 19 to EMH
May 17 fr EMH
Jul 22 to EMH
Jul 22 fr EMH
Aug 3 fr AP
Aug 5 to AP
Aug 10 to AP

WHITEHOUSE, Florence Brooks (Cont.)
1919 Aug 13 fr AP
Aug 25 fr AP
Aug 30 to EMH
Sep 23 fr EMH
Sep 23 to MY encl
Sep 25 to AP
Sep 25 fr AP
1921 Apr 25 fr EMH
Apr 27 to EMH
1944 May 17 to AP

WHITEHURST, Mrs. John L
See
Whitehurst, Sara

WHITEHURST, Sara
Pres, NWP "Insurgents"
1942 *Aug 25 fr AKW*
1947 Jan 20 fr MV & FAA(c.)
Jan 28 to Mary S Taylor
Feb 2 fr MEG
Feb 21 fr EEM(c.)
Mar 3 to EEM
Apr 6 to Dr. Mary S Crawford
May fr Gladys H Greiner(c.)
Jun 20 to Mary S Taylor
Jun 21 fr AP
Jun 25 fr EEM(c.)
Jul 17 fr ALP
Jul 21 to ALP
Aug 8 to ALP
Sep 15 fr Charlotte Payne

WHITMORE, Mrs W V
St Chrmn, Ariz Br
1929 Jan 16 to MV(c.)
Feb 8 fr BSM
1931 Mar 9 to ML encl
Mar 23 fr ML
1932 Jan 28 fr EMH
Jun 3 to ML

WHITNEY, Mrs. Joseph A
Member, NY Br
1945 Jul 8 to AP
Aug 15 to AP
Sep 6 to AP

WHITTEMORE, Margaret
Natl Vice-Chrmn
Natl Council
1922 Jun 2 fr EMH
Oct 24 to AP encls
1924 Aug 22 fr AP
1925 Mar 20 to MV
Nov 16 to ALP
1926 Jul 16 fr AP
1927 May 24 to BGS
Jun 15 to BGS
Jun 28 fr MV
Jun 30 fr MV
Jul 4 fr MV
Jul 27 fr MV
Nov 6 to MV encl
Nov 8 to MV
Nov 8 fr MV
1928 Feb 22 to MV

WHITTEMORE, Margaret (Cont.)
1928 Aug 9 fr BSM
Nov 14 fr BSM encl
1929 Mar 11 fr MV
May 2 fr EW
Oct 18 fr MV
1930 Jan 5 to MV
Jan fr MV
1931 Nov 20 to ML
Nov 28 fr ML
1932 Apr 28 to Winifred Mayo(c.)
Jul 11 fr ML
1933 Apr 1 fr RT
Apr 12 to AP
1934 May 26 to ALP
Jun 1 fr ALP

WHITTIC, Anne Harbottle
St Chrmn, NY Br
1925 Aug 4 to Press Rep encl
Aug 6 fr AP
1929 Jan 1 to BSM
Jan 3 fr BSM
Jan 12 to BSM
Jan 13 to MV
Jan 19 fr BSM
Feb 13 to BSM
Feb 16 fr BSM
Feb 25 to MV
Dec 17 to BSM encl
1930 Jan 7 to BSM
Jan 10 fr BSM
1931 Jan 28 to BSM
Feb 6 to BSM
Feb 7 to BSM
Feb 10 to BSM
Feb 13 fr BSM
Feb 22 to BSM encls
Feb fr BSM
Mar 20 to BSM encl
1934 Oct 20 to BSM encl
Oct 24 fr ALP
Oct 29 fr ALP
1936 Jan 4 fr BGS
Mar 5 to BGS
Mar 7 fr BGS
Mar 29 to BGS encl
1937 Oct 15 to HHW
1938 Feb 9 to ALP
1939 May 21 to CLB
1940 Jan 21 to CLB
Jan 24 fr CLB
Mar 13 to CLB encl
May 8 to AKW
Jun 29 to CLB
Jul 15 to CLB
Jul 25 fr CLB
Jul 27 fr CLB
Sep 10 to CLB
Nov 20 to CLB
1941 Mar 6 to CLB
Mar 12 to AKW
1942 Mar 21 to CLB encl
Apr 24 to CLB
1943 Oct 22 fr CLB
1944 Mar 12 to CLB
Nov 8 to CLB
Nov 13 fr CLB
1945 Jun 8 to CLB

WHITTIC, Mrs. Lieber E
See
WHITTIC, Anne Harbottle

WICKSELL, Anna
Chrmn, Comm on Admissions
Intl Woman Suffrage Alliance
1925 Jun 13 fr Margaret Whittemore encls

WIGGEN, Mary E
Chrmn, Wis Society for the ERA
1955 Feb 18 to AP encls
Feb 22 fr AP
Feb 23 fr Ray Kiermas(c.)
Mar 3 fr AP
Mar 16 fr AP
May 21 fr AP
1956 Jan 25 fr AP
May 24 fr AP
1957 Aug 28 fr AP
Aug 31 fr AP
Sep 9 fr AP
Sep 17 to AP
Sep 18 fr EEH
1962 *Feb 7 to EGM*

WIGGINS, Charles E
USHR, Calif
1967 Apr 11 to MRL
1971 *Jul 19 fl*

WIGGINS, James Russell
Exec Editor, Washington Post & Times Herald
1957 Dec 18 fr EEN
Dec 24 to EEN
1958 Apr 24 fr EEN

WILBUR, Walter B
Atty, Charleston, SC
1921 Dec 7 to ALP
Dec 11 fr AP

WILEY, Alexander
USS, Wis
1947 Jul 21 to Gertrude Robbins
1948 Apr 15 fr Miriam Y Holden
Apr 22 fr Elsie M Wood
Apr 25 fr Nina B H Avery
1950 *Aug 16 fr AP*
1953 *Jul 16 to MEG(c.)*
Jul 21 fr MEG(c.)
1957 Aug 27 fr EGM & AP(c.)
1958 May 30 to A Olivia Nicoll
1961 Oct 23 to EGM

WILEY, Anna Kelton
Natl Chrmn
1926 Jul 29 to AP
Jul 30 fr AP
1929 Dec 19 to OHPB
1930 Mar 2 to MV encls
Mar 2 to OHPB
Mar 20 to OHPB
Jul 21 to OHPB
Aug 23 to OHPB
1931 Feb 24 to DS encl
Feb 24 to OHPB

WILEY, Anna Kelton (Cont.)
1931 Feb 24 to AP
Apr 2 to OHPB
May 16 to AP
Jun 2 to AP
Jun 17 to AP
Jul 10 to OHPB
Aug 20 to OHPB
Nov 5 to GL
Nov 28 to OHPB
Dec 10 to OHPB
1932 Feb 1 to OHPB
Mar 11 to OHPB
Mar 24 to BSM
Apr 6 fr AP
Apr 8 fr AP
Apr 26 to AKW
May 2 to OHPB
Jun 4 to FBH
Jun to OHPB
Jul 1 to ML
Jul 26 to JNS
Jul 26 to GL
1933 Mar 9 to AP
Oct 8 to ALP
1934 Nov 23 to "Members of..."
1935 Apr 20 to ALP
Jul 4 to ALP encl
1936 Dec 12 to AP
1937 Jan 23 to AP
Mar 1 to AP
Jun 14 to Claude V Courter
Jul 31 to EAA
1939 Apr 13 to CLB
Dec 2 to HHW
1940 Jan 21 to CSW
Feb 1 to DS
May 15 to BS
May 16 to HHW
Jul 8 to EEM
Aug 3 to CLB
Aug 15 to AL & HRB
Sep 29 to HHW
Oct 11 to CLB
Oct 11 to HHW
Oct 28 to CLB
1941 Jan 2 to CLB
Jan 24 fr Lee E Geyer
Jan 29 to BSM
Feb 2 to CLB
Apr 11 to FBH
May 12 to CSW
May 29 to JNS
Jun 27 to ACR(2)
Jul 13 to CLB
Jul 31 to AP
Sep 3 to EGM
Oct 4 to EGM
Oct 28 to CLB encls
Oct 29 to CLB
Oct 29 to AP
Oct 30 to CLB
Oct 31 to "My Friends"
Nov 1 fr AP
Nov 3 fr AP
Nov 3 to AP
Nov 3 to CLB
Nov 4 to AP
Nov 4 to ESC
Nov 4 fr AP

WILEY, Anna Kelton (Cont.)
1941 *Nov 18 to AP (Berrien, Babcock)*
Nov 20 fr AP
Nov 20 to AP
Nov 22 to AP encls
Nov 27 to AP
Nov 28 to AP
Dec 2 fr AP
Dec 7 to AP
Dec 9 to AP
Dec 9 fr AP
Dec 12 to Henrietta Hart
Dec 15 fr AP
Dec 25 to AP encl
Dec 27 to AP
Dec 28 to ALP
Dec 30 fr AP(2)
Dec 31 to AP encl
Dec 31 to CLB
1942 *Jan 5 to AP*
Jan 29 fr AP
Jan 30 to CLB
Jan 30 fr AP
Apr 10 to CLB
Apr 13 to CLB encl
May 26 to "Dear Club Member"
Jun 18 to AP
Jun 27 to FBH
Aug 10 to Frank Walker
Aug 18 to Frank Walker
Aug 21 to RSG
Aug 22 fr AP
Aug 22 fr Ramsey S Black(c.)
Aug 24 to CLB
Aug 25 to AP
Oct 17 fr Herbert N Davidson(c.)
Nov 22 to AP
Nov 25 to AP
1943 Jan 16 fr AP
Jan 19 to AP
Jan 25 to AP encl
Feb 16 to AP encl
Apr 13 to CLB
May 1 to CLB
Jul 2 to AP
Aug 31 to AL
1944 Jan 12 to AP
Jan 16 to AP
Feb 16 to AP
May 19 to AP encls
Jul 7 to AP
Jul 24 to AP
Aug 7 to AP
Nov 12 to AP
Nov 29 to AP
1945 Jan 20 to FAA
May 11 to AP
Jun 11 to CLB encl
Jul 27 to HHW
Oct 18 to EGM(c.)
Oct 21 to AP
Nov 26 to ALP
Dec 2 to ALP
1946 Jul 29 to DGO
Nov 14 to ALP(c.)
Nov 16 to DGO(c.)
Dec 2 to AP & ALP(c.)
1947 Jan 13 to ALP
Feb 3 to Dr. Katherine A Norris
Mar 2 to Dorothy Spinks

WILEY, Anna Kelton (Cont.)
1947 Apr 10 to MEG
Apr 29 to AP
Apr 29 to EGM
Jul 1 to AP-Bulletin No. 2
Dec 31 to "Dear Members..." encls
1951 Jul 4 to LRW(c.)
1955 Jan 11 to DGO
1959 Jun 17 to AP encls
Jun 30 to AP
1969 *Apr 12 to AP*
Jun 23 to AP encl
Aug 28 to AP encl
WWP
1941 Jun 2 to ACR
1942 Jan 23 to AP encls
Nov 4 to AP encl

WILEY, Dr. Harvey W
Chemist, Washington, DC
1926 Jul 12 to AP

WILEY, Mrs. Harvey W
See
WILEY, Anna Kelton

WILEY, Lizabeth
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Wyom Br
1932 Nov 15 to NWP
Nov 21 to RT
Nov 26 to RT
1933 Feb 3 to RT
Feb 7 fr RT
Feb 22 to RT
1934 Oct 18 to HHW
Oct 26 to ALP
Nov 3 to ALP encl
Nov 7 to ALP
1935 Jan 11 to L G Flannery
Jan 15 fr L G Flannery
Mar 1 fr ALP
Mar 15 to ALP
Jun 5 to ALP
Dec 30 to HHW
1936 Jan 19 to BGS
1938 Feb 6 to ALP
Feb 23 to ALP encl
Aug 3 fr HHW
1939 Jan 31 to CLB
1940 Feb 3 to CLB
Mar 16 to CLB
Jul 11 to CLB
Nov 16 to CLB
1941 Feb 11 to CLB
Mar 10 to CLB
Mar 15 to AKW
Apr 24 to CLB
May 2 to CLB
May 31 to CLB
Jul 2 to AKW
1942 Jan 24 to ACR(c.)
Feb 28 to MMF
Mar 19 to CLB encl
Mar 28 to CLB encls
Apr 16 to CLB
Jun 18 fr CLB
Jun 23 to CLB
Jul 2 to CLB encl
Aug 17 to CLB

WILEY, Lizabeth (Cont.)
1942 Oct 6 to CLB
Nov 14 to CSW
1943 Apr 27 to CLB
May 3 to ALP
Aug 25 to NWP (c.)
1944 Mar 29 to GWB
Apr 11 fr GWB
Jul 11 to CLB
Jul 12 to AP
Sep 28 fr EEM
Nov 1 to AP
1946 *Oct 19 to AP*
Nov 8 to AP
1948 Jul 28 to NWP
Aug 6 to NWP
1949 Jan 11 to MEG
1950 Jan 13 to ALP
Feb 14 to ALP
1951 Apr 14 to AEW encl
Aug 1 to "Equal Rights"
1952 Dec 9 to DGO
1953 Oct 20 fr FAA
Dec 29 fr AP
1954 *Jan 11 to AP*
Jan 27 to MMF encl

WILKINSON, Alice Mai
See
WILKINSON, Mrs. John Dallas

WILKINSON, Mrs. John Dallas
Natl Council
1921 Jul 14 to Lavinia Egan
Jul 18 fr EMH
Jul 25 to Lavinia Egan
Aug 18 fr EMH
Aug 24 to EMH
Aug 25 to EMH encl
Sep 26 to ALP
Oct 25 to AP encl
Oct 29 fr AP
Nov 2 fr AP
Nov 14 fr AP
Dec 21 fr E M Smith
Dec 24 to E M Smith
Dec 29 to AP encl
1922 Jan 3 to ALP
Jan 22 fr AP
Feb 3 to AP(2)
Feb 5 to AP
Feb 11 fr ALP
Feb 18 to AP
Feb 20 to ALP
Mar 7 fr AP
Mar 18 fr AP(2)
Mar 19 to ALP
Mar 20 to ALP
Mar 24 to AP
Apr 7 to ALP
Apr 7 to AP
Apr 22 to ALP
May 1 to ALP
May 2 fr ALP
May 9 to ALP
May 12 to ALP
May 14 fr AP
May 15 to ALP
May 15 fr ALP
May 21 to AP
May 22 to AP

WILKINSON, Mrs. John Dallas (Cont.)
1922 May 22 to ALP
May 27 to AP
May 29 to ALP(2)
May 31 to Adelaide Stedman
May 31 fr ALP
May 31 fr AP(2)
Jun 3 fr AP
Jun 7 fr ALP
Jun 10 to Lavinia Egan
Jun 27 to AP encl
Oct 25 to ALP
1923 Jan 10 to ALP
1924 Mar 6 to MV
Jun 19 fr BSM

WILLARD, Daniel
Pres, Baltimore & Ohio RR
1926 Feb fr EHH & ALP
Mar 31 fr ALP
1927 Mar 2 to Genevieve M Fuller
Mar 3 fr MV
Mar 10 to MV
Mar 14 fr MV
Mar 30 fr MV
Apr 7 to MV
Apr 23 fr MV
May 10 to MV encl
1932 Apr 27 fr ML
Apr 27 fr AKW
Apr 28 to ML
Apr 29 fr EMH

WILLIAMS, Edith
Secy, Suffragist League,
St Thomas, Virgin Islands
1938 Feb 26 to RSB encls
Apr 25 fr RSG

WILLIAMS G Mennen
Govr, Mich
1956 Jun 6 fr EEN
1957 Mar 20 fr EEN

WILLIAMS, Harrison A
USS, NJ
1970 Sep 23 to Georgia Lloyd

WILLIAMS, Mrs Lloyd
See
WILLIAMS, Margaret C

WILLIAMS, Margaret C
2nd Vice-Chrmn
1934 *May 23 fr AP*
1942 May 16 fr CLB
Sep 8 fr MAM encl
Dec 3 to AP encls
1943 Nov 30 to Dr. Jeannette Marks
1945 May 29 fr AP
May 31 fr AP
1946 Oct 15 fr JNS
Oct 17 fr LB(c.)
Oct 22 fr DS(c.)
1947 Mar 14 fr OB
Jul 10 fr LBL
1948 Feb 26 to AP
1953 *Feb 18 fr JNS*
1958 *Sep 17 fr ALP encls*

WILLIAMS, Dr. Mary Wilhelmine
Vice-Chrmn, Northern Calif Br
Prof, History Dept, Goucher College
1937 Jan 23 to MS
1938 Mar 16 to MS encl
Apr 7 to MS
Dec 16 to Helena H Weed encls
1939 Mar 24 to SP
Jun 9 to CLB
Jun 10 to CLB
1940 Apr 4 to CLB
1943 Jan 7 to AP

WILLIAMS, Maud D
Brooklyn, NY
1931 Sep 17 to ML

WILLIAMS, Ruth G
Congressional Chrmn, Pa Br
1938 Jul 18 to HHW
Oct 21 to HHW encl
1939 Jan 11 to HHW encl

WILLIS, Mary M
Washington, DC
1931 Feb 28 to ML
Mar 10 to ML
1932 Apr 19 fr ML encl

WILLKIE, Wendell H
Repub Pres Candidate
1940 Aug 10 fr AL
Sep 9 fr ACR
1941 Jan 13 fr AKW
1942 Aug 2 fr ESC
1943 Jan 4 fr EEM
1944 Feb 14 to AP

WILLOUGHBY, Martha G
Salt Lake City, Utah
1955 Nov 14 to AP
Nov 19 fr AP
1956 Feb 21 to AP
Mar 15 to AP
Mar 19 fr AP
Nov 28 to AP(c.)

WILLS, William H
Govr, Vt
1944 Apr 18 to FAA(c.)
May 3 to Mrs. Porter Dale

WILSON, Bob
USHR, Calif
1954 Jan 11 to Gertrude W Fairbanks

WILSON, Dorothy Sanford
Vice-Pres, Portland League of Prof Women
1940 Jan 20 fr CLB
Apr 11 to CLB
1945 Feb 10 to CLB

WILSON, Justina L
New York City
1939 *Mar 16 to Mary Downey*

WINANT, John G
US Delegate, UN Econ & Social Council
1946 Sep 5 fr Nina B H Avery
WWP
1946 May 31 fr Lena M Phillips (c.)
Sep 16 fr Alice M Wright & Edith J Goode
Oct 7 to Nina B H Avery(c.)

WINKLER, Lucy Rice
Natl Council
Dir, Southwestern Region
Chrmn, Southern Calif Br
1942 Mar 12 to CLB
May 9 to CLB
May 23 to CLB & E Conway encl
Jul 4 to CLB
Jul 17 to Lois Buenzli
Aug 28 to CLB
1943 May 25 to CLB
Oct 15 to AP
1944 Feb 21 to AKW
Feb 28 to CLB
Sep 17 to CLB
1945 Jan 5 to AP
May 29 to AP
Jul 30 to CLB
Nov 17 to AP
Dec 6 fr AP
1946 Nov 2 to ALP
1947 Jan 5 to ALP
Dec 16 to ALP(c.)
1948 Feb 17 to AP
Mar 19 to AP
May 9 to AP
Jul 4 to MEG
Nov 7 to Mamie S Mizen encl
1950 Mar 23 to AEW
Mar 28 fr AP encl
1951 Apr 14 to AP encl
Jul 28 to DGO
Aug 30 to EEM
1952 Mar 3 to EEM
Mar to Ella V Allen
1953 *Jul 30 fr AP*
Jul to AP
Oct 4 to Anne Carter
Nov 8 to AP et al.
Dec 3 to AP
1954 Jan 1 to FAA
Feb 23 fr AP
Mar 12 fr AP
Mar 29 to AP encl
May 4 fr AP
May 13 fr AP
Jun 12 to AP
Jun 14 fr AP
Aug 23 fr AP
Sep 2 to AP
Sep to AP encl
Oct 1 fr AP
Nov 20 to AP
Dec 5 to AP
Dec 11 fr AP
1955 Feb 7 to AP encl
Feb 10 fr AP
Apr 16 to AP
Jun to AP
Jul 12 to AP encl

WINKLER, Lucy Rice
1956 Apr 24 fr AP
Apr 26 fr AP
Jul 16 fr AP
Jul 21 to Elizabeth Forbes
Sep 18 to AP
Sep 28 fr AP
1957 May 23 fr AP
May 24 fr AP encl
May 25 fr AP
Jun 11 to Bernice Simmons
Aug 20 to AP et al.
Sep 4 fr AP
Sep fr AP
Nov 17 to AP
1958 Apr 13 to AP
1960 *Aug 7 to EEN*
1961 Jan 30 to AP
1962 Mar 5 to AP
Mar 18 fr AP
Apr 6 fr AP
Apr 7 fr AP
Oct 21 to AP
1964 Dec 13 to EGM
1965 Feb 10 to AP
Mar 15 to AP encls
Apr 27 to EGM
Sep 26 to Mary A Birckhead
1966 Feb 28 to Mary A Birckhead
Mar 14 to Mary A Birckhead
Apr 20 to Mary A Birckhead
Jun 28 to Mary A Birckhead
1967 Jan 24 to Mary A Birckhead
Feb 12 to Mary A Birckhead
Apr 4 to Mary A Birckhead
May 7 to AP
May 14 to MRL
Jul 10 to AP & Mary A Birckhead

WWP
1947 Feb 12 to EMH
1950 Apr 19 to AP
May 26 fr AP
Jun 1 fr AP
Jun 10 to AP
Jun 18 fr AP
1951 Apr 17 fr AP
Sep 18 fr AP
1952 Oct 18 to LBL
1953 Feb 15 to AP

WINSLOW, Mary N
US Delegate, IACW
WWP
1941 Sep 10 to ACR encl(c.)

WINSOR, Mary
Natl Advisory Council
1920 Apr 26 fr AP
1921 May 13 fr ALP
May 21 fr ALP
May 23 fr EMH
May 30 fr AP
May fr EMH
Oct 9 fr EMH
1922 Jan 8 fr ALP encl
Jan 25 to ALP
Jan 27 fr EMH
Apr 21 to ETM
May 9 to AP
May 10 to NWP encl
May to AP encl

WINSOR, Mary (Cont.)
1923 May 13 to EHH
May 17 fr AP
May 18 to OHPB
May 19 fr OHPB
May 25 to Fellow Member
1928 Jan 5 to MV encl
1945 Jun 12 fr CLB

WINSLOW, Thacher
Dir, Washington Br,
Intl Labor Office
WWP
1950 Aug 11 to AP

WINSTON, Kate G
Austin, Texas
1922 Apr 28 fr ALP

WINTER, Alice Anna
Pres, GFWC
1924 Mar 10 to MV

WINTER, Una R
2nd Vice-Pres, Business Women's
Legis Council of Calif
1931 Nov 26 to ML
Dec 4 fr ML
Dec 10 fr AKW
1932 Mar 24 to ML
Apr 5 fr ML
1938 Aug 2 to AP(c.) encl
1939 Jan 12 to HHW
Jan 15 fr HHW

WINTERS, Helen Clegg
See
WINTERS, Valentine

WINTERS, Valentine
Natl Council
1920 Feb to AP encl
Mar 21 to AP encls
Aug 9 to AP
1928 Jun 26 to MV
1929 Dec 20 to MV
1930 Jan 20 to V V Simpson
Jan 21 fr MV
1932 Jan 16 fr EMH
Feb 22 to EMH
Jun 1 to ML
Jul 24 to AKW
Oct 30 to RT
Nov 8 fr RT
1933 Sep 19 to AP
1936 May 30 to BGS

WIRTZ, W Willard
US Secy of Labor
1966 Aug 17 to EGM
1967 Feb 28 to MRL

WITHROW, Kathryne B
Chrmn, NY Br, Govt Workers'
Council
Secy-Treas, Industrial Women's
League for Equality
1933 Sep 26 to ALP
Nov 30 to EAA
Dec 19 fr EAA
1936 Feb 8 to EAA
Mar 1 to BGS

WITHROW, Kathryne B (Cont.)
1936 Mar 3 fr BGS
Mar 6 to EAA
Apr 21 fr HHS
1937 Apr 26 fr J S Turner & A C Shneiderman
1943 Apr 11 to AP

WOLD, Emma
Legis Secy
Treasurer
1920 May 1 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Aug 14 to HHW
Aug 18 to HHW
Aug 25 to HSB
Aug 27 to HHW
Sep 15 to HHW
Sep 16 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Nov 15 to HSB
Dec 29 to HSB
1921 Jan 5 to HHW
Jan 22 to HHW
Jun 12 to HHW
Jun 24 to HHW
Jul 13 to ESR
1922 May 29 to CES
Nov 23 to CES
Dec 19 to ALP
1923 Jan 10 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Feb 8 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
Feb 20 to ALP
Mar 1 to CES
Mar 29 to FBH
Apr 6 to CES
Apr 16 to CES
Apr 25 to DL
Apr 26 to MS
Jun 12 to MS
Jul 19 to CES
Jul 24 to CES
Aug 24 to MS
1924 Feb 25 to CES(2)
May 9 to CES(2)
May 16 to CES(2)
Aug 1 to CES(2)
Sep 25 to CES
Oct 2 to CES
1925 May 21 to AP
1926 Mar 11 to DS encl
May 12 to DS
Sep 13 to AP
1928 Dec 19 to Dr. Gillette Hayden
1929 Feb 25 to FBH
Jul 16 to OHPB
1930 Jun 4 to OHPB
1931 Nov 28 to AKW

WOLFE, Clara Snell
1st Vice-Chrmn
Natl Council
St Chrmn, Ohio Br
1933 Dec 17 to ALP
1934 Oct 10 to FBH
Oct 24 to ALP
1935 Apr 14 to FBH
Apr 15 to ALP encl
May 21 to FBH
Jul 14 to ALP
Oct 5 to FBH
Dec 17 to BGS
Dec 17 to HHW

WOLFE, Clara Snell (Cont.)

1936 Mar 12 to BGS
1937 Oct 24 to MS
1938 Mar 2 to ALP
Mar 3 to ALP
Mar 14 to ALP
Mar 15 to ALP
Apr 8 to SP
Apr 15 to AP
Jun 7 fr AP(c.)
Jun 26 to HHW encls
Oct 29 to HHW
Nov 30 to HHW
1939 Jan 6 to AP encls
Feb 20 to AL
Jun 1 to CLB
Jul 29 to CLB
1940 Aug 29 to CLB
Oct 30 to CLB
Nov 19 to CLB
1941 Mar 31 to CLB
Apr 16 to CLB
May 6 to CLB encl
May 8 to CLB(2)
May 12 to CLB
May to CLB
Jul 21 to CLB
Aug 25 to CLB encls
Sep 10 to CLB
Sep 12 to CLB
Sep 22 to AKW encl
Oct 20 fr H J Read(c.)
1942 May 10 to CLB
Nov 22 to RSG
Nov 29 fr AP
Dec 16 to CLB
1943 Mar 17 to AP
Jun 26 to AP
Jul 16 to CNB
Oct 24 to AP
Dec 10 to AP
1944 Mar 1 fr Dr. Katherine A Norris
Jun 2 to GWB encl
Jun 23 fr AP
Aug 14 to AP
Sep 9 to AP
Nov 6 to GWB encls
Nov 20 to AP encl
1945 Jan 12 to AP
Feb 12 to AP
Mar 12 to AP
Mar 26 to CLB
Sep 25 to AP etc(c.)
Sep 29 to AP
Oct 3 to AP
Nov 5 to AP
Nov 18 to AP
1946 May 31 to CLB
Jun 1 to ALP
Jun 24 to ALP encl
Jul 25 to ALP
Oct 9 to ALP
Oct 16 to ALP
Oct 20 to CLB
Oct 21 to ALP
Nov 1 to CLB
Nov 2 to ALP
Nov 27 to DS et al.
Dec 2 to AP

WOLFE, Clara Snell (Cont.)

1947 Jan 1 to AP & ALP encl
Mar 3 to OBL(c.)
Mar 27 to OBL(2)
Mar 28 to OBL
Apr 6 to ALP(c.)
Apr 7 to OBL encl
Apr 15 to ALP(c.)
Apr 15 fr AP
Apr 18 to OBL
May 15 to MEG(c.)
May 18 to AP encls
May 19 to OBL
May 23 fr AP
May 24 to AP encl
May 28 to AP
May 30 to AP
May 31 to AP & ALP
Jun 9 fr AP
Jun 11 to AP
Jun 17 to AP
Jun 18 fr AP
Jun 19 to AP
Jun 27 to AP
Aug 16 to AP
Aug 19 fr AP
Aug 31 to AP
Sep 5 to ALP
Sep 9 to AP
Oct 3 to OBL encls
Nov 24 to AP
Dec 27 to AP encl
1948 Jan 20 to ALP
Jan 29 to AP encl
Feb 25 to BGS encl
Mar 3 to BGS
Mar 9 to BGS encl
Mar 12 to DGO
Mar 18 to ALP encl
Mar 22 to ALP
Mar 30 fr Dorothy Spinks
Apr 3 to Dorothy Spinks encl
Apr 24 to AP
Apr 28 fr AP
May 19 to AP
Jul 8 to AP
Jul 18 to AP
Aug 6 fr AP
Aug 25 to AP
Sep 1 to AP
Oct 3 fr AP
Oct 12 to Mamie S Mizen
Oct 17 to AP
Oct 20 fr AP
Nov 29 to MEG
1949 Mar 24 to OBL encl
Mar 24 to AP encls
Mar 24 to ALP encl
Jun 1 to AEW
Sep 12 to AEW encl
Dec 12 to OBL
1950 Apr 4 fr AP(c.)
Apr 8 to AEW
Apr 9 to AEW
May 27 fr AP
Jun 9 fr AP
Aug 6 to AHW
Dec 24 to AEW
1951 *Apr 20 to AEW*
Sep 18 to EEM

WOLFE, Clara Snell (Cont.)

1952 Feb 6 to DGO
May 3 to EEM encl
1953 Oct 15 to FAA
Nov 17 to FAA
Dec 1 to FAA
1954 Apr 15 to AP
May 8 to AP
Jun 5 fr AP
Jun 11 to AP
Jun 24 fr AP
Jun 27 fr AP
Aug 24 fr AP
Nov 20 to AP
Nov 23 fr AP
Nov 24 fr AP
Nov 27 to AP(c.)
Nov 29 to Joseph Childs(c.)
Nov 30 to AP(c.)
Dec 1 fr AP
Dec 2 to AP
Dec 3 fr Joseph Childs(c.)
Dec 10 to AP
1955 Jan 5 fr AP
Jan 20 fr AP
Feb 22 fr AP
Feb 27 to AP
Mar 2 fr AP
Mar 5 to AP
Mar 7 fr AP
Mar 11 fr AP
Mar 13 to AP
Mar 17 fr AP
Mar 30 to AP encl
Apr 19 fr AP
May 13 fr AP
Jun 27 to AP
Aug 25 to AP
Nov 12 fr AP
Nov 18 fr AP
Dec 16 to AP
Dec 29 fr AP
1956 Jan 5 fr AP
Jan 11 to AHW
Feb 8 to AP
Feb 11 fr AP
Feb 18 fr AP
Feb 22 to AP
Feb 23 to AP
Feb 24 fr AP
Feb 28 to AP
Mar 7 to Helen Paul
Mar 10 fr AP
Jun 13 fr AP encl
Aug 4 to AP
1957 Feb 1 fr AP
Aug 21 to AP
Aug 27 fr AP
1958 Feb 12 to AP
Mar 12 fr AP
Apr 9 to AP
May 7 fr AP
May 20 to AP
Jun 11 to AP
Jun 14 fr AP(2)
Jun 14 to AP
Jun 26 fr AP
Jun 26 to AP encl
Jul 23 to AP

WOLFE, Clara Snell (Cont.)
1958 Aug 4 to AP
1959 May 27 to AP encl
Dec 6 to AP
Dec 18 to AP
1960 Feb 11 to AP
1961 Jan 10 to AP
Feb 23 to EGM
Sep 13 to AP
Nov 5 to EGM
1962 Apr 14 to EGM
Jul 23 to EGM
Jul 25 to EGM
1963 Jan 23 fr AP
Jan 30 to EGM
Apr 18 to EGM
Apr 21 to EGM
Aug 21 fr AP
Aug 24 to AP
Sep 6 fr AP
Oct 14 fr AP
WWP
1947 Feb 21 to OBL encls(c.)
1950 Sep 23 to AP encls
1951 Mar 17 to AP
Apr 3 fr AP
Apr 9 to AP encl
1952 May 22 to "Dear Madam President"
1953 Mar 19 to AP
Apr 6 to AP
Apr 6 to LBL
Apr 17 fr AP
May 11 fr AP
May 13 fr AP
May 19 to AP
May 28 to AP
May 29 to AP
Jun 8 to AP
Jun 17 to AP

WOLFF, Ada R
Editor, Equal Rights
1922 Aug 17 to ALP(2)
1923 Dec 7 to AP encls
Dec 11 fr MV

WOLL, Matthew
Vice-Pres, AFL-CIO
1956 Jan 25 fr AP

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION
See
COOK, Helen T
CULBERTSON, Elizabeth
TOOZE, Ruth E
YOST, Mrs. Ellis

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE for PEACE and FREEDOM
See
ADDAMS, Jane
BABER, Zoniz
BAER, Gertrude
BALCH, Emily Greene
BLAKE, Katherine Devereux

WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE
See
CHRISTMAN, Elizabeth
SCHNEIDERMAN, Rose
SMITH, Ethel M

WOODCHEK, Ernest
Admin Secy, Washington Br,
Intl Labor Office
WWP
1950 Aug 21 to AP

WOODRUM, Clifton A
USHR, Va
1924 Sep 26 to Sophie Meredith

WOODFORD, Zaio A
Chrmn, North Central Region
1926 Dec 6 to NWP
Dec 10 fr BSM
1934 Nov 26 to NWP encls
1942 Aug 31 to CLB encl
1943 Mar 20 to AP encl
May 7 to AP encls
May 25 to AP encl
Jul 28 to AP
Aug 4 fr AP
1945 Sep 18 to AP
1948 Apr 5 fr Claire V Mish

WOODFORD-SCHROEDER, Zaio A
See
WOODFORD, Zaio A

WOODSON, Fred Lee
Columbus, Ohio
1923 Feb 27 to AP
Mar 7 fr AP(2)
Apr 23 to AP
Apr 24 to AP
Aug 29 to AP

WOOLLEY, Dr. Alice Stone
Pres, Amer Medical Women's Assn
1944 Sep 11 to AP encls
1945 Sep 21 to AP
Oct 4 fr AP
1947 Oct 4 fr AP

WOOLEY, Dr. Mary E
Natl Advisory Council
Pres, Mt Holyoke College
1936 Dec 15 to EMH
1941 Apr 26 to CLB
Apr 26 to CLB(c.)
Apr 29 fr CLB
Apr 30 fr AKW
May 3 to CLB
1942 Jul 28 fr AKW
1943 Feb 23 to NSB
1945 May 22 to Helen C White
1946 Jun 5 to Katharine A Norris(c.), encls

WORK, Hubert
US Secy of the Interior
1924 Sep 11 fr AP

WORK, Monroe
Dir, Dept Records & Research,
Tuskegee Institute
1921 Feb 28 to SW

WREN, Amy
New York City
1922 Mar 2 to S W McCleary
Mar 8 fr S W McCleary

WRIGHT, Alice Morgan
Chrmn, Comm on Intl Relations
1944 Feb 13 to CLB encl
Sep 8 fr CLB
Sep 13 to CLB
1945 Jan 29 to CLB
Jan 31 fr CLB
Feb 3 fr CLB
Mar 27 to CLB
Mar 28 fr FAA
May 6 to CLB
May 10 fr CLB
May 14 to AP encls
May 20 to CLB
Jun 17 to CLB
Jun 27 to Francis V Speek
Jun 28 to CLB
Nov 7 to AP
Nov 13 to CLB & ALP
Dec to AP
1946 Jan 16 to CLB
Feb 16 to ALP
Feb 22 to OB
Jun 25 to ALP
Jul 9 to ALP
Jul 13 to CLB
Jul to ALP
Dec 7 to Dr. Margaret Sebree
1947 May 5 fr MEG
May 14 fr ALP
1948 May 16 to ALP
May 24 to AP
May 26 to AP encls
May 28 fr MEG
Jun 25 fr MEG
Jul 21 to Mary Van Kleeck
Jul 23 to MEG
Jul 27 to AP
Jul 29 fr AP
WWP
1945 May 5 to AP encl
1946 Mar 17 to AP
Apr 20 to AP
Apr 22 to Dr. Jeannette Marks
Aug 17 to AP
Aug to AP
Sep to AP
Oct to AP
Nov to AP
1947 Oct to AP
1948 Jul to AP
Aug 6 to AP
Aug 19 fr AP
Aug 28 to AP
Sep 23 to AP
Sep 28 fr AP
Oct 21 to AP
Oct 31 to AP
1949 Apr 5 fr Elizabeth A Judge
1950 Mar 17 fr AP
Apr 11 fr AP

WRIGHT, Doris
Pres, Southern Calif Br
1951 Oct 6 to MP encl

WYATT, Wilson W
Lt Govr, Ky
1962 Feb 25 fr EGM

WYLIE, Barbara
London, England
1913 Apr 3 to OHPB(I:A)

YATES, Elizabeth Upham
Pres, RI Woman Suffrage Assn
1914 Jul 9 to OHPB(I:A)

YAVROUMIS, Mrs. George
Athens, Greece
1929 Apr 26 to EW
Aug 13 fr EW

YORTY, Samuel W
USHR, Calif
Mayor, Los Anglees
1953 Feb 2 to LRW

YOST, Mrs. Ellis A
Supt, Dist of Columbia Hdqtrs, WCTU
1921 Feb 23 to AP encls

YOUNG, Art
Artist, Liberator & Good Morning
1920 Nov 5 fr FBB
Nov 23 to FBB

YOUNG, Ella Flagg
Supt, Chicago School System
1914 Jan 2 to OHPB(I:A)
Jan 7 fr OHPB(I:A)

YOUNG, Joy
Natl Organizer
1917 *Feb 10 fr AP (encl)*
Feb 16 fr AP
Jul 4 fr Harry Dana
Aug 7 fr Lucy Burns
Nov 16 fr Virginia Arnold
Nov 17 fr Beulah Amidon
Nov 23 fr Beulah Amidon
Nov 27 fr NWP
Nov fr Chas F Phillips
Nov fr Randolph Bourne
1918 *Oct 25 fr Mathilda Fenberg*

YOUNG, M R
Secy, Alva Belmont
1931 Sep 17 to AKW encl

YOUNG, Stephen M
USS, Ohio
1940 Nov 1 to CSW(c.)
1962 Jan 20 to Marion Sayward
Jan 22 to Clara Reynolds

YOUNGDAHL, Luther W
Govr, Minn
1949 Aug 16 to AEW

YOUNGER, Maud
Legis Chrmn
Natl Council
1921 Oct 22 to The Freeman
Dec 21 to Samuel Gompers
1922 Mar 7 to AP
1924 Jan 11 to AP
Dec 26 fr K Crane-Gartz
1926 Feb 12 to JNS
Aug 22 to AP encl
Oct 20 to AP
Oct 29 fr AP
Nov 19 to EHH
Nov 19 fr AP
Dec 5 to AP
1931 Feb 26 to OHPB
Mar 12 to OHPB
Mar 18 to ML
Sep 22 to ML
1932 Feb 2 to JNS
Jun 5 to OHPB
Jun to ML
1933 Jan 14 to AP
Nov 22 to ALP

ZANDER, Arnold S
Intl Pres, Amer Fed of State,
County & Municipal Employees
1954 Oct 12 to MEG(c.)
1956 Jan 25 fr AP

ZELL, Delphine
Seattle, Wash
1932 Jan 15 to ML
Jan 21 fr EMH
Feb 15 to EMH
May 6 to ML
Nov 29 to RT
1933 Feb 8 to RT
May 6 fr RT

ZIEGLER, Louise E
St Chrmn, Tenn Br
1944 Dec 11 to AP
Dec 15 fr OB
1945 Feb 7 to AP
Feb 9 fr OB

ZUGER, Mrs. Alfred
See
ZUGER, Emma H

ZUGER, Emma H
Dir & Legis Chrmn, NDFWC
1945 Mar 8 to CLB
Mar 13 fr CLB
Mar 14 to AP
Mar 19 fr AP
Mar 30 to AP encl
Apr 5 fr CLB
Apr 13 to CLB encl
May 9 to AP encls
May 15 to AP
May 18 fr OB
Jul 9 to OB
Jul 31 to OB encl
1946 Dec 3 to ALP encls
Dec 5 fr ALP
1947 Mar 12 to Anne Carter
Mar 14 fr OB
Mar 17 to OB
1948 Jan 26 to Anne Carter, et al.
Jun 9 to MEG encl
1949 Feb 2 to ALP encl
Feb 12 to ALP encl
Feb 18 to EGM encls
Mar 1 to ALP
1956 Aug 8 to AP

APPENDIX A

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

NATIONAL CHAIRMEN AND PRESIDENTS

The following list includes all of the women who served as national chairmen of the National Woman's Party. Occasionally, the office of president was conferred upon certain women, for example Alva E. Belmont, Emma Guffey Miller, and Elizabeth L. Chittick. It should be pointed out that the office of the president was not always utilized or filled by the members of the National Woman's Party.

1913-1921	Alice Paul (Founder)	New Jersey
1916 (July-Nov.)*	Anne Martin	Nevada
1921-1933	Alva E. Belmont (President)	New York
1921-1925	Elsie M. Hill	Connecticut
1925-1927	Edith Houghton Hooker	Maryland
1927-1929	Jane Norman Smith	New York
1929-1932	Anna Kelton Wiley	Washington, D.C.
1932-1933	Florence Bayard Hilles	Delaware
1933-1934	Sarah T. Colvin	Minnesota
1934-1936	Florence Bayard Hilles	Delaware
1936-1939	Sarah Thompson Pell	New York
1939 (Aug.-Nov.)	Anna Kelton Wiley Amy C. Ransome	Washington, D.C. California

*Served as Chairman of the "Woman's Party" during the Presidential campaign of 1916. This special unit of the National Woman's Party, consisting of women from the twelve suffrage states in the West, campaigned extensively against President Wilson and other Democratic Party office holders because of their continuous refusal to actively support the Suffrage Amendment.

June 1939	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey
December 1939	Biennial Conference	Washington, D.C.
June 1940	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey
December 1940	Biennial Convention	Washington, D.C.
June 1941	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey
October 1941	Eastern Regional Conference and Biennial Conference	Wilmington, Delaware
June 1942	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey
October 1942	Biennial Convention	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
1943-1944	*No conventions held due to wartime transportation restrictions*	
October 1945	"Mail-In" Convention	
June 1946	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey
December 1946	Biennial Conference	Indianapolis, Indiana
January 1947	"Rump" National Women's Party Convention	Washington, D.C.
April 1949	National Convention	Washington, D.C.
May 1951	National Convention	Washington, D.C.
June 1953	National Convention	Washington, D.C.
January 1960	National Convention	Washington, D.C.
May 1965	National Convention	Washington, D.C.
December 1969-January 1970	National Convention	Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX B

NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES

The following list includes all of the national conventions and conferences which were held by the National Woman's Party since 1921.

February 1921	Reorganization Convention	Washington, D.C.
November 1922	Officer's Conference	Washington, D.C.
July 1923	National Convention commemorating the 75th anniversary of the first women's rights convention	Seneca Falls, New York
September 1923	Western Memorial Pageant commemorating the 75th anniversary of the first women's rights convention	Colorado Springs, Colorado
November 1923	Officer's Conference	Washington, D.C.
April 1924	Government Workers' Council Conference	Washington, D.C.
August 1924	First "Women for Congress" Conference	Westport, New York
June 1925	Midwestern Conference	Bloomfield Hills, Michigan
October 1925	Inter-Parliamentary Union of Women	Washington, D.C.
January 1926	Mass Meeting prior to the Women's Industrial Conference	Washington, D.C.
May 1926	Second "Women for Congress" Conference	Baltimore, Maryland
July 1927	Biennial Convention	Colorado Springs, Colorado
September 1928	Presidential Election Conference	Washington, D.C.
December 1929	Biennial Convention	Washington, D.C.

December 1930	Conference on Women in Industry	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
March 1931	Regional Conference on Women and Employment	Boston, Massachusetts
May 1931	Government Workers' Council Conference	Washington, D.C.
December 1931	Biennial Convention	Washington, D.C.
May 1933	Party Workers Conference	Washington, D.C.
November 1933	Biennial Convention	Wilmington, Pennsylvania
January 1934	Eastern Regional Conference	Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
May 1934	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey
October 1934	Eastern Regional Conference	Richmond, Virginia
November 1934	Biennial Convention	New York, New York
January 1935	Eastern Regional Conference	Richmond, Virginia
November-December 1935	Biennial Conference	Columbus, Ohio
January 1936	Eastern Regional Conference	Washington, D.C.
May 1936	Government Workers' Council Conference	Annapolis, Maryland
November 1936	Biennial Convention	New York, New York
February 1937	Eastern Regional Conference	Washington, D.C.
June 1937	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City, New Jersey
December 1937	Biennial Conference	Washington, D.C.
June 1938	Eastern Regional Conference	Atlantic City New Jersey
October 1938	Biennial Convention	Detroit, Michigan

1939-1942	Anna Kelton Wiley	Washington, D.C.
1942-1945	Alice Paul	New Jersey
1945-1949	Anita Pollitzer	South Carolina
1949-1951	Agnes E. Wells	Michigan
1951-1953	Ethel Ernest Murrell	Florida
1953-1954	Ernestine Breisch Powell	Ohio
1954-1960	Amelia Himes Walker	Maryland
1960-1964	Emma Guffey Miller	Pennsylvania
1965-1970	Emma Guffey Miller (President)	Pennsylvania
1965-1969	Mary E. Birckhead	Maryland
1969-1971	Marjorie R. Longwell	California
1971-1975	Elizabeth L. Chittick	New York
1975-	Elizabeth L. Chittick (President)	Washington, D.C.