

GUIDE TO THE MICROFILM EDITION OF

**THE
ELMER FERN COPE
PAPERS**

Collection 137
Final inventory

Dr. Allen T. Price
Manuscripts Processor

Prepared for microfilming by
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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Elmer Fern Cope

Elmer Fern Cope was born July 24, 1903, at Elwood, Indiana, the eldest of the six children of Gilbert G. and Nora Hall Cope. His father was a steel worker, a strong union man and a member of the AFL's Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers (AAISTW). In Elwood, Elmer went to the public elementary school and from the age of eight he spent his spare time and vacations as a newsboy, an errand-boy, a store clerk, and a part-time truck driver.

At the end of World War I, the fifteen-year-old youth and his father went to Warren, Ohio. His father was employed in the new tin mill of the Trumbull Steel Co., and Elmer was a freshman in high school. The next summer (1919) the rest of the Cope family joined them--Nora Cope and Leonard, Elvin, Marvin (called Gene), and Marjorie. (Another daughter had died in her second year.) That summer sixteen-year-old Elmer worked in the tin mill and joined the AAISTW union, and he served on its grievance committee. After his sophomore high school year, he worked for a year in the tin mill, then as assistant to the purchasing agent for the Mazda Lamp Works of General Electric. In his last two years in high school he was a student leader, an organizer of the Hi-Y Club, football player, and captain of the basketball team in his senior year. A good typist, he worked part-time as reporter of athletic and police news for a Warren daily newspaper.

After graduation in 1923 he worked for more than a year as shipping clerk in a steel fabricating plant, then as truck driver for a foundry company, and then in the sales department of the Youngstown Pressed Steel Company. In the fall of 1924 he won a football scholarship, and entered Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, in the pre-medical course. He found, however, that his interests lay in the social sciences. By working during the next two summers and by borrowing he managed to complete two and a half years at Wesleyan. In January 1927, he dropped out of school.

He hitch-hiked to Philadelphia and got a job at the Sun Ship Yard at Chester, Pennsylvania. In July, 1927, he married Esther Whitson of nearby Moylan, Pennsylvania, whom he had known as a student at Ohio Wesleyan. Hers was a Quaker family and Elmer became a member of the Society of Friends. He was especially interested in the Friends' Service Committee, the pacifist Fellowship of Reconciliation, and the Socialist-oriented League for Industrial Democracy. In September, he entered Swarthmore College on a scholarship with junior standing. He and Esther lived at Moylan while he did two years of honors work in economics and political science. In the summer of 1928 he worked at the Ford Motor Co. at Chester on the assembly line and as a truck driver. He graduated in June 1929, the same month he and Esther lost a two-day old son.

His desire to continue his studies in labor economics was met by work at the Brookwood Labor School at Katonah, New York. After a summer's work in the steel mill at Warren, Katonah was their home for the school session of 1929-30. Cope spent a month at Marion, North Carolina, as representative of an Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief, in the violence-ridden textile industry labor dispute there, collecting and disbursing relief funds for the strikers.

Brookwood was headed by A. J. Muste, the leading spirit in the recently founded "Conference for Progressive Labor Action" (CPLA). Its philosophy called for radical changes in the economic order for the benefit of American workers brought about largely through industrial unions and a labor party. At Brookwood, Cope enlisted as Muste's follower in the CPLA, acquired considerable knowledge of the labor movement, and made contacts of lasting utility with persons in labor circles.

In March, 1930, at the end of the school term, he and Esther went to Warren hoping to earn their living while spreading the influence of the CPLA and working for radical reform through the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers union. Because of the growing depression, steady work was not available. Elmer got a job in Republic Steel's Trumbull plant and again joined the weak union in which he rapidly became influential with the "progressive element." In frequent letters he reported to Muste on conditions in the region, the industry, and the union, as well as on his own financial difficulties. He served, too, as correspondent for the (labor) Federated Press and for CPLA's organ, Labor Age. Esther had some employment as a social worker. At the end of November the Conference for Progressive Labor Action began to pay him irregularly, as its representative in the steel industry. During 1931 a Muste-inspired special gift, joint summer employment at the Pioneer Youth Camp at Rifton, New York and a loan from Esther's father, tided the Copes over financially.

That September they moved from Warren to Pittsburgh. Elmer was made a member of the National Executive Committee of the CPLA and for \$30 per week was to devote full time to its work in the Pittsburgh-Warren-Youngstown steel area. In the spring of 1932, though no longer employed in the steel industry, he was still actively working with the AAIStW "progressives." He had also become involved in organizing "unemployed citizens leagues." He travelled around his area, spoke frequently, and wrote long reports. The deepening depression increased his ardor for radical economic changes, but the CPLA found it more difficult to pay his stipend.

From August, 1932, on, he devoted himself to organizing and directing unemployed citizens leagues in the Pittsburgh area, in rivalry with Communist-sponsored "unemployed councils." In November his Allegheny County Unemployed Citizens League (UCL) had five branches, and by May, 1933, there were sixteen locals. Meanwhile Cope continued to cultivate his AAIStW contacts, although in May he was expelled from the union by the national executive board because of his membership in the CPLA. In June he was the leading spirit in a state convention of the Pennsylvania UCL's. For a time he worked to form a "united front" of the latter and the Communist-sponsored "councils." He participated in July in a national convention of the "National Unemployed League" at Columbus, Ohio. In August the Allegheny County League had thirty-one branches.

In October Cope went to Columbus to work with the National Unemployed League and the Ohio League. Apparently he and Muste were no longer in complete agreement, though the CPLA gave its approval to this change. Late that fall the CPLA was transforming itself into the American Workers Party, and declaring as its purpose "to eventually destroy capitalism and put in its place a workers' republic"--to "lead the second American Revolution." Cope was appointed to the Party's New York based Provisional Organizing Committee in December, 1933. Late in 1934 he was an organizer in a Bucyrus, Ohio, strike

and then, after a jobless period, tried for a couple of months in the spring of 1935 to sell Ford cars to a non-buying public. He had a period of illness (May to August) that summer and Esther too was hospitalized for a time.

After six years of meager living from 1929 to 1935, largely devoted to efforts for human betterment under Muste's leadership, Cope that summer sought the security offered by the teaching profession--first as a high school social studies teacher, later as a college professor in economics or political science. In September, 1935, he entered the Graduate School of Western Reserve University, supported by an assistantship and a National Youth Administration stipend. In June, 1936, he received an M.A. in education and obtained a four-year Ohio provisional high school teaching certificate in social studies and history.

During his year of graduate work he had again sought an opportunity to go on with graduate study in the labor field. But just as he finished his work for his education degree, John L. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization (CIO) through its Steelworkers' Organizing Committee (SWOC) was organizing American steelworkers in a nationwide industrial union. That had been one of Cope's aims during his activity for the CPLA in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers. So he got the job, in June 1936, as an organizer with the SWOC. The remaining twenty-nine years of Cope's life were spent on the paid national staff of the steelworkers union.

For approximately four years he was assigned to regional work, first in the Steubenville, Ohio-Weirton, West Virginia area as a special representative under Regional Director Clinton S. Golden, field representative in the Canton-Youngstown area, and an Assistant Regional Director under Regional Director Van A. Bittner in Chicago. He reported to Bittner from Rochester, New York in May and November, 1937 and January, 1938. In 1938 he spent about six months in Akron, and thereafter was in Cleveland as field representative. There in 1940 he had charge of seven "lodges."

Again in 1938-39 he sought an opportunity to resume graduate university study. During this time, Elmer and Esther Cope were divorced after almost twelve years of marriage. He continued to live in Cleveland and on January 11, 1940, was married to [Agnes] Corrine Synder at her parents' farm home at Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio. He was 36, she 27, a graduate of Ohio University, working for her Masters degree in social work at Western Reserve in Cleveland, where she was employed by the Humane Society. That spring and summer Elmer, still with the steelworkers, continued his efforts to get a teaching fellowship in labor economics at some university.

In 1942 the steelworkers' leaders, President Murray and Secretary-Treasurer McDonald, were using Cope on special "trouble-shooting" assignments at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, Baltimore, Maryland, and New York City. That June the Copes moved from Cleveland to Pittsburgh to be near the national offices of the union. For several months that fall and winter he served as chairman of a committee to study the rate structure of the Republic Steel Company. In October, 1942, their son John Michael Cope was born. In January, 1943, Cope was given responsibility for the economic data required to support steelworker cases before the National War Labor Board. Contract negotiations were also assigned to him.

In October, 1944, he was designated by his union as a labor member of the Fifth District Regional War Labor Board, located at Cleveland. His family moved there again in December. Their daughter Suzanne was born in September, 1945. At the end of 1945, the life of the regional board ended. Elmer was appointed a member of the Cleveland Regional Board of the National Wage Stabilization Board, and the Copes remained in Cleveland until well into 1946. They then bought a house in a Pittsburgh suburb and for about six months in the winter of 1946-47 Elmer served as the steelworkers' representative on the CIO's National Wage Research Committee.

At the end of World War II both the AFL and the CIO undertook to aid and influence the labor movements in Western Europe and the non-western lands and to foster their development on non-Communist lines. By 1947 the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), headed by Louis Saillant, was operating. Adolph Germer was the CIO representative at the WFTU headquarters in Paris, and when Germer returned to the United States, Cope was assigned to succeed him (February, 1947). In May he became an Assistant Secretary General of the WFTU. Mrs. Cope brought the children to France where Paris was their residence. Cope's duties required him to travel extensively in western Europe to study conditions and personalities in European labor movements and in the American foreign service, and to attend meetings of a variety of international labor organizations. From 1948 to 1950 he had a very able young assistant, Jay B. Krane [see biographical summary of Krane on page 5].

Soon after Cope arrived in Europe the Marshall Plan of aid for Europe's recovery was launched. The European Recovery Program (ERP), the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA), the Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC), and eventually the Mutual Security Agency (MSA) were created to carry out American foreign aid programs. In Europe Cope saw the effects of these projects. They helped cause a split in the WFTU, from which most of the non-Communist unions, including the AFL and the CIO, seceded. In January, 1949, they formed the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU). Cope played a part in the negotiations and conferences which led to the confederation. For three years he was the CIO's alternate member of the ICFTU's executive board. Cope disagreed on policies and tactics with Irving Brown, the most important AFL representative in Europe and with James B. Carey and Victor Reuther, CIO European representatives. Cope felt that there were serious deficiencies in the guidance and control exercised over foreign activities by the CIO leadership in the United States.

The Copes' returned to America in 1951 partly to put their children (six and nine years old) back into the American environment. From 1951 to 1958 they lived in a house they had built near Mrs. Cope's parents' home at Lewisburg, Ohio. Since Elmer's office was in Washington, D.C. he travelled from home to office and on assignments for the steelworkers union, as International Representative and Assistant Director of the Department of International Affairs. He was responsible for all matters primarily dealing with foreign trade and tariffs. He was in Europe at least once each year from 1951 to 1958--four times in 1957. Other assignments took him to Canada, Venezuela, and Mexico. In the United States he was a consultant to the "Rockefeller Point Four Committee" International Development Advisory Board, a member of the State Department's Foreign Service Selection Board, and for a time was assigned to the Dayton office of the United Steelworkers. In 1953-54 he served as a senior

economist on the staff of the "Randall Commission" (Commission on Foreign Economic Policy), doing background work for the steelworkers' president, David J. McDonald, the presidentially-appointed labor member of the commission. In 1955 he was consultant to labor representatives on the Minnesota Tax Study Commission appointed by Governor Orville Freeman.

The long absences from his family required by his Washington-based job made an Ohio position attractive. In April 1958, Cope agreed to serve as the first elected Secretary-Treasurer of the newly merged Ohio AFL-CIO organization. His headquarters were in Columbus, where his family moved. As head of the Ohio AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education (COPE), he directed the campaign to defeat, in the 1958 fall Ohio election, the "Right-to-Work" amendment to the Ohio State Constitution. The defeat of the amendment and the election of Democrat Michael V. DiSalle as governor were hailed as great COPE victories. As chief legislative representative of the AFL-CIO, Cope influenced the enactment of labor-sponsored legislation. Elmer was reelected to his Ohio office in 1960, and again in 1962 despite a strong effort to displace him.

Besides his political leadership Cope worked in other areas to improve labor's image in the community, to increase and improve labor education, to strengthen the Department of Church and Economic Life of the National Council of Churches, and to complete the merger of AFL and CIO agencies in Ohio. In May, 1963, he announced his resignation of his Ohio AFL-CIO office for reasons of health.

He returned again to the national staff of the steelworkers union and was assigned in August, 1963, to the union's education department. During the next year and a half he spent much time planning for, teaching in and observing the work of labor institutes and classes, principally those of the steelworkers. In Ohio, Columbus was still his home and he was active on the Labor Advisory Board of Ohio State University Labor Service and Research Bureau, and in the Ohio Council for Economic Education. While attending a "labor and industry" show at the Civic Arena at Pittsburgh on May 25, 1965, he died of a heart attack. Mrs. Cope, 22-year-old Jack, and 19-year-old Suzanne survived him; as did his mother, his brothers, Leonard of Phoenix, Arizona, Marvin of Newark, Ohio, and his sister Marjorie (Mrs. Ivor Storry) of Toledo.

Jay B. Krane

Jay B. Krane graduated from Columbia College, New York, in 1943, where he was editor of the Daily Spectator, the school paper, and was active in student political and international activities. He was a member of the Columbia branch of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) and attended the Summer Institute at Campobello Island and the International Student Assembly in Washington, D.C.

From 1943 to 1946 he served with the United Nations' Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in the United States, London, Versailles, and Frankfurt.

After two years (1946-1948) at the Columbia Graduate School of International Affairs and Columbia's Russian Institute, Krane received a Master of Arts degree. He spent the next two years as Elmer F. Cope's assistant, when Cope was CIO international representative in Europe.

From 1950 to 1960, Krane worked with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions in its regional activities and its organizing work in Africa and Asia. During much of the time he was assistant to Charles H. Millard, its Director of Organization.

Krane was seriously ill at Berlin in the summer of 1959 and again in November 1960 in Tunis. He returned to the United States to serve as Director of International Affairs in the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department. He died in 1961, while undergoing a heart operation in New York City. He was survived by his wife and three children.

Dr. Allen T. Price is the author of the biographical sketches of Elmer Fern Cope and Jay B. Krane. The sketches were taken from An Inventory to the Elmer F. Cope Collection, Ohio Historical Society, 1973.

NOTE TO RESEARCHERS

Provenance

In October 1967, the Ohio Historical Society received as a gift from Mrs. Elmer F. Cope of Columbus, Ohio, a large collection of the papers of her late husband, Elmer Fern Cope, who died in May 1965. The material filled two metal trunks and twenty-three large cartons. Most of the items were grouped in zippered briefcases, large manila envelopes, looseleaf notebooks, binders, or file folders. Much of the material consisted of printed or otherwise duplicated items. Twenty-six archive boxes of material were removed from the collection and transferred to the printed materials collection. The remaining papers, chronologically arranged, filled fifty-four document boxes. The original file folders with their contents were incorporated in the collection in basic chronological order.

In August 1968, the Society received enough additional Cope material from the AFL-CIO office in Columbus to add twenty-one document boxes to the collection. The papers apparently had been shipped from Cope's Washington, D.C. office to Columbus after he became Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio AFL-CIO in 1958. Four cartons of pamphlets and other non-manuscript items, a carton containing material from the early 1930's, and four mailing cases of additional papers brought the collection to a total of seventy-five document boxes. Ten archive boxes of non-manuscript items were added to the Society's printed materials collection and audiovisual archives.

In September 1968, Mrs. Cope contributed a considerable body of family correspondence covering the twenty-five years of the Copes' married life. The collection was enlarged by five more document boxes, bringing the total to eighty. The use of the material in one box (Box 83) is restricted.

A final increment of Cope material arrived in June 1969, from the Ohio AFL-CIO office in Columbus. A cubic foot of papers from the office's files for the years 1958-1963, when Cope was its Secretary-Treasurer, was provided through the efforts of Mr. Cope's son, John M. Cope, a Columbus attorney. That brought the size of the collection to eighty-three document boxes.

The processing of the material and Dr. Allen T. Price's published inventory were funded in part by a gift from Mrs. Elmer Cope. In preparing the material for microfilming, Mary S. Higley changed some portions of Dr. Price's inventory.

Finding Aids

A description of the Elmer F. Cope Papers is provided at the beginning of each roll of the microfilm edition.

Access and Duplication

No restrictions are placed on the use of this film for scholarly research, including the single-copy reproduction of paper prints of individual frames in order to facilitate research. Duplication of the whole or any significant part of any roll of microfilm within this publication is expressly prohibited without the written permission of the Ohio Historical Society.

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It is the responsibility of an author or his publisher to secure the permission of the individual possessing literary rights before publishing any document. These rights derive from the principle of common law that the author of an unpublished manuscript has the sole right to publish its content. Unless he transfers this right before his death, the literary rights descend to his legal heirs regardless of the physical ownership of the material.

Mrs. Corrine Cope, Elmer F. Cope's wife and donor of the collection, has dedicated such literary rights to these papers as she may possess, subject to the following restriction on Box 83. Box 83 is closed to the public. Researchers wanting to use this material must have permission in writing from Mrs. Cope. Literary rights, not possessed by Mrs. Cope, have not been dedicated to the public.

Property Rights

The Ohio Historical Society exercises responsibility for physical custody of the original manuscript material and the master camera negative of the microfilm edition.

Citation

Footnote and bibliographical entries should refer to the original material, to the Ohio Historical Society as the repository holding the original material, and to the researchers' use of the microfilm edition. A suggested form for at least the first citation is:

Jay B. Krane to Elmer F. Cope, October 30, 1948,
Elmer F. Cope Papers, Ohio Historical Society (Elmer F.
Cope microfilm edition, roll 26, frame 972).

Acknowledgements

The preparation of the inventory of the original material was executed by Dr. Allen T. Price. His words have been utilized in these introductory pages for the microfilm edition. Mrs. Elmer F. Cope's financial gift made the inventory of the original material possible. Her interest and cooperation have been key factors in making both the materials and the published inventory available to researchers. Mary Stein Higley prepared the collection for microfilming and revised Dr. Price's inventory for microfilming purposes. Pam Lane typed the introductory pages for the microfilm edition. The collection was filmed in the Ohio Historical Society's microfilm laboratory by under the supervision of Robert B. Jones, head of the microfilm department. A special thank you to Susan Hermey for her help in preparing the Elmer F. Cope Papers for microfilming.

SCOPE AND CONTENT

The Elmer F. Cope Papers consist of correspondence (50% of the collection), reports (20% of the collection), newspaper clippings (20% of the collection), and other items (10% of the collection). The other items include bills, travel brochures, tickets, transportation schedules, greeting cards, business cards, appointment books, and calendars. The collection provides substantial information on Cope's working years, but contains scanty material on his early years.

The Elmer F. Cope Papers contain information on Cope's childhood, schooling, and career. His high school and college educational experiences (1919-1930) are documented in Boxes 1 to 5. The emphasis is on his years (1929-1930) at Brookwood Labor College and his association with A. J. Muste. Material covering period from 1929-1934, in Boxes 6 to 11, contains correspondence and newspaper clippings on such labor-related subjects as the Empire Steel Corporation strike of 1931, Father James R. Cox's "Jobless March" in 1932, and the steel strike in Warren, Ohio, of 1932.

Boxes 11, 12, and part of Box 13 contain material on the courses Cope took at Western Reserve University in 1935 and 1936 to obtain a Master of Arts in education. The rest of Box 13 and Boxes 14 to 16 document the years Cope spent working for the United Steelworkers of America in various positions and locations. Box 16 also contains material on Cope's appointment in 1947 to replace Adolph Germer as CIO representative at the World Federation of Trade Unions headquarters in Paris. Cope's work in Europe continued until 1951 and material covering the period from 1947-1951 is further covered in Boxes 17 to 39.

When Cope returned to the U.S. in 1951, he worked for the Steelworkers as the International Representative and Assistant Director of the Department of International Affairs. He served in this position until 1958. This portion of his

career is covered in Boxes 40 to 57. In April, 1958, he was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Ohio AFL-CIO. He was re-elected in 1960-1962. He resigned in May, 1963, due to his health. His years as Secretary-Treasurer are covered in Boxes 57 to 74.

In August, 1963, Cope returned to the Steelworkers national staff in the education department. His work in this position is documented in Boxes 74 to 80. Items undated are found in Boxes 80 and 81. Box 81, folder 2, contains some printed materials which Cope annotated. The papers of Jay B. Krane, Cope's assistant at the WRTU in Paris, are contained in folder 3 of Box 81 and in Box 82. Box 83 contains Restricted Correspondence which has not been microfilmed. Researchers must obtain Mrs. Cope's written permission to use this material.

Cope actively participated in several committees and organizations not closely related to his work. This participation included work with the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. - Department of Church and Economic Life, the Boy Scouts of America, the Ohio State University Labor Education and Research Service advisory committee, and the Ohio Council of Economic Education. Material within the Cope papers on each of these committees/organizations is noted in the Index of Persons and Subjects.

Elmer Cope maintained his files in alphabetical order. In the late 1960's, Dr. Allen T. Price processed the collection and an inventory resulting from his work was published in 1973. For reasons unknown, Dr. Price arranged the material in chronological order. However, he left certain alphabetically-related materials together within the chronological sequence. In several instances this procedure has placed some materials out of chronological order. During the preparation for microfilming, Dr. Price's arrangement was utilized with small changes to insure consistency. Unfortunately, the changes have affected the usefulness of Dr. Price's printed inventory.

ELMER F. COPE PAPERS

Contents ListROLL 1

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1	Biographical compilations.
	2	1903 Birth certificate.
	3	1919-1923 Warren, Ohio, High School.
	4	1924-1927 Ohio Wesleyan University.
	5	1927-1929 Swarthmore College: official record.
	6	1927-1928 Swarthmore course: Political institutions of U.S. and England.
	7	1927-1928 Swarthmore course: Origins of modern capitalism.
	8	1927-1929 College students in industry: American Friends Service Committee.
	9	1927, 1928 Correspondence.
2	1	1927-1928 (or 1928-29) Swarthmore course: Development of economic thought.
	2	1927-1928 Swarthmore seminar: Economic Problems. (1)
	3	1928-1929 Swarthmore seminar: Economic problems. (2)
	4	1928-1929 Swarthmore course: Democracies and dictatorships.
	5	1928-1929 Swarthmore course: Social economics.
	6	1929 Correspondence.

ROLL 2

	7	1923-1932 Clippings and leaflets, Civil liberties.
	8	1924-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Government ownership.
	9	1925-1926 and undated. Clippings and leaflets, Scientific management.
3	1	1925-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Labor youth.
	2	1925-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Capitalism.
	3	1925-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Cooperation of labor and management.
	4	1926-1929 Clippings and leaflets, Race relations.
	5	1926-1929 Clippings and leaflets, Business; Business conditions.
	6	1926-1931 Clippings and leaflets, British labor.
	7	1926-1931 Clippings and leaflets, Book reviews.
	8	1926-1932 Clippings and leaflets, Miscellaneous subject.
	9	1926-1932 Clippings and leaflets, Coal.
	10	1927-1929 Clippings and leaflets, Trade unionism.
4	1	1928 Clippings and leaflets, Presidential politics.
	2	1928-1930 Clippings and leaflets, The American Federation of Labor - its southern campaign.
	3	1928-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Automobile industry.
	4	1928-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Wages and prices.

ROLL 3

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
4	5	1928-1931 Clippings and leaflets, Courts, judges, and police.
	6	1928-1931 Clippings and leaflets, Foreign relations - reparations, war debts, disarmament.
	7	1928-1932 Clippings and leaflets, Russia.
	8	1928-1932 Clippings and leaflets, Wealth - Distribution of.
	9	July-December, 1929 Marion, North Carolina textile mill troubles: literature and photographs.
5	1	July-December, 1929 Marion, North Carolina textile mill troubles: correspondence.
	2	1929-1930 Brookwood Labor College: courses of J. C. Kennedy.
	3	1929-1930 Brookwood Labor College: A. J. Muste's course on Union constitutions.
	4	1929-1930 Brookwood Labor College: A. J. Muste's other courses.
	5	1929-1930 Brookwood Labor College: Saposs' course on American labor history.
	6	1929-1930 Brookwood Labor College: Saposs' other courses.
	7	1929-1930 Brookwood Labor College: courses by Budenz, Norton, Starr, Tippet.
	8	1929-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Foreign relations - Haiti.

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6	1	1929-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Needle trades.
	2	1929-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Textile industry - labor conditions.
	3	1929-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Pennsylvania politics.
	4	1929-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Labor's political action.
	5	1929-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Public utilities.
	6	1929-1930 Clippings and leaflets, Steel and iron - general.
	7	1929-1931 Clippings and leaflets, Agriculture.
	8	1929-1931 Clippings and leaflets, Intercollegiate.
	9	1929-1931 Clippings and leaflets, The tariff.
	10	1929-1932 Clippings and leaflets, Conference for Progressive Labor Action.
	11	1929-1932 Clippings and leaflets, U. S. Steel Corporation.
7	1	1930 Correspondence.
	2	1930 Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.
	3	1930 Clippings and leaflets, Biographical.
	4	1930 Clippings and leaflets, Prohibition.
	5	1930 Clippings, leaflets, and notes, Social Insurance.

ROLL 5

6	1930-1931	Clippings and leaflets, War costs.
7	1930-1932	Clippings and leaflets, Railroads and labor.
8	1930-1932	Clippings and leaflets, Steel: Bethlehem, Youngstown merger.
9	1930-1932	Clippings and leaflets, Ohio legislative proposals.
10	1931-1932	Clippings and leaflets, Socialist Party.
11	January-April, 1931	Correspondence.

ROLL 5
(cont.)

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
7	12	May-September, 1931 Correspondence.
	13	May, 1931 Mansfield, Ohio, Empire Steel Corporation strike.
8	1	October-December, 1931 Correspondence.
	2	October, 1931-February, 1932 Federated Press copy.
	3	January-April, 1932 Correspondence.
	4	January, 1932 Father James R. Cox's "Jobless March" on Washington.
	5	January-October, 1932 Clippings, Father Cox's march.
	6	May-July, 1932 Correspondence.

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9	1	August-October, 1932 Correspondence.
	2	September, 1932 Warren, Ohio, steel strike.
	3	November 1-December 10, 1932 Correspondence.
	4	December 14-31, 1932 Correspondence.
	5	January, 1933 Correspondence.
	6	January-June, 1933 Cooperative Distributors, Inc.
	7	February, 1933 Correspondence.
	8	March, 1933 Correspondence.
10	1	April, 1933 Correspondence.
	2	May, 1933 Correspondence.
	3	June, 1933 Correspondence.

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	4	July-September, 1933 Correspondence.
	5	October-December, 1933 Correspondence.
	6	January, February, 1934 Correspondence.
	7	January 1934 Notes and clippings, Civil Works Administration reduction - Ohio.
11	1	March, April, 1934 Correspondence.
	2	May-July, 1934 Correspondence.
	3	August-December, 1934 Correspondence.
	4	[1931-1934] Items of uncertain date.
	5	1934 Clippings and leaflets.
	6	1935 Correspondence.
	7	1935-1936 Western Reserve University: Official record.
	8	1935-1936 Western Reserve course Ed. 403: Philosophy of education.

ROLL 8

12	1	1935-1936 Western Reserve course, Ed. 451: Statistical methods and research.
	2	1935-1936 Western Reserve course, Ed. 452: Statistical methods and research.
	3	1935-1936 Western Reserve course, Ed. 451: papers to be marked.
	4	1935-1936 Western Reserve course, Ed. 352: Methods of teaching history.

ROLL 8
(cont.)

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
12	5	1935-1936 Western Reserve course, Geog. 452: Geographic factors in economic and social development.
	6	1935-1936 Western Reserve course, Ed. 468: Practice teaching.

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13	1	1935-1936 Western Reserve course, Ed. 456: unit of Teachers Unions.
	2	1935-1936 Western Reserve University: Master of Arts examination.
	3	1935-1936 Clippings.
	4	1936 Correspondence.
	5	1937 Correspondence.
	6	July, 1937-January, 1938 Education.
	7	1938 Correspondence.
	8	1939 Correspondence.
	9	April-August, 1939 Steel Workers Organizing Committee, <u>Steel Flash</u> ; <u>Steel Blast</u> .
	10	1940 Correspondence.
14	1	1941 Correspondence.
	2	1941 Clippings.
	3	January-September, 1942 Correspondence and memoranda.
	4	October-December, 1942 Miscellaneous papers.
	5	1942-1944 Clippings.
	6	January-November, 1943 Steelworkers official papers.

(Note: In the remaining boxes the folders contain various types of paper, ie., correspondence, meeting programs, bills for the dates indicated, unless a special type of material is definitely indicated on the folder label.)

15	1	November, December, 1943.
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ROLL 10

	2	1944.
	3	August, 1944-March, 1945 Tool and die.
	4	January-June, 1945.
	5	January-March, 1945 Post war planning.
	6	January-March, 1945 Clippings.
	7	April 5, 1945 Workers' education.
16	1	July-December, 1945.
	2	December, 1945 Cleveland Regional War Labor Board.
	3	1946.

ROLL 11

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
16	4	January-March, 1947.
	5	January, 1947 Negotiations.
	6	January-July, 1947 Germany: American Zone.
17	1	April, May, 1947.
	2	June-August, 1947.
	3	May-October, 1947 Applications for World Federation of Trade Unions' positions.
	4	September, 1947.
	5	October, 1947.
	6	September-December, 1947 French-American Trade Union Committee.

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	7	October-December, 1947 Palestine (Israel) delegation.
18	1	November, December 1947.
	2	December, 1947.
	3	1947, 1948 Clippings.
	4	1948 General.
19	1	January 1-19, 1948.
	2	January 20-31, 1948.
	3	February, 1948.

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	4	March 1-24, 1948.
	5	March 26-April 30, 1948.
20	1	May 1-29, 1948 Travel notes. Includes some items dating into October.
	2	May, 1948.
	3	June 1-28, 1948.
	4	June 29-July 8, 1948.
	5	July 9-31, 1948.
	6	August, 1948.

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21	1	September-December, 1948 Congress of Industrial Organization (C.I.O.) - Trade Union Congress relationships.
	2	September 1-15, 1948.
	3	September 17-21, 1948 Meeting Executive Bureau, World Federation of Trade Unions.
	4	September 20-30, 1948.
	5	October 1-12, 1948.
22	1	October 13-17, 1948.
	2	October 18-31, 1948.
	3	October 28-December 23, 1948 Jay Krane's communications to Cope.

ROLL 15

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
22	4	November, 1948.
	5	December, 1948.
23	1	Undated 1948; clippings.
	2	January 1-16, 1949.
	3	January 17-19, 1949.
	4	January 19-31, 1949.

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24	1	February 1-18, 1949.
	2	February 20-April 22, 1949 Travel notes by Mrs. Cope.
	3	February 21-28, 1949.
	4	March 1-12, 1949.
	5	March 8-10, 1949 International Trade Secretariats Conference, Bournemouth, England.
	6	March 13-19, 1949.
25	1	March 21-31, 1949.
	2	March 28-June 15, 1949 Round the world Town Meeting tour.

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	3	April, 1949.
	4	May 2-18, 1949.
	5	May 19-31, 1949.
26	1	June 1-15, 1949.
	2	June 16-30, 1949.
	3	June 15-July 25, 1949 Round the world Town Meeting tour.

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	4	June 25-26, 1949 Geneva Preparatory meeting, International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
	5	July, 1949.
27	1	July 25-29, 1949 London meeting International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Preparatory Committee.
	2	July 27-October 21, 1949 Round the world Town Meeting tour.
	3	July 31-September 29, 1949 Ruhr analysis.
	4	August 3-11, 1949.
	5	August 12-September 8, 1949.

ROLL 19

28	1	September 9-16, 1949.
	2	September 19-30, 1949.
	3	October 3-20, 1949.
	4	October 21-November 7, 1949.
	5	November 8-19, 1949.

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<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
29	1	November 20-26, 1949 International Metalworkers Federation Central Committee meeting.
	2	November 24-29, 1949.

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	3	November 28-December 9, 1949 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions London Congress.
	4	December 1-15, 1949.
30	1	December 16-31, 1949.
	2	1949 Uncertain dates.

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	3	January, February, 1949 Clippings.
	4	March-September, 1949 Clippings.
	5	October-December, 1949 Clippings.
31	1	January 1-16, 1950.
	2	January 17-22, 1950.
	3	January 23-31, 1950.

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	4	January-March, 1950 Ruhr: International Trade Union Committee.
32	1	February 1-16, 1950.
	2	February 7-March 19, 1950 Trade unions: Denmark, Norway, Sweden.
	3	February 17-28, 1950.
	4	March 1-9, 1950.
	5	March 10-17, 1950.
33	1	March 15-18, 1950 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions meetings at Brussels.
	2	March 19-31, 1950.

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	3	April 1-18, 1950.
	4	April 18-20, 1950 Third conference of European Recovery Program trade union organizations.
34	1	April 19-30, 1950.
	2	May, 1950.
	3	May 24-July 7, 1950 Travel notes by Mrs. Cope.
	4	May 25-27, 1950 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Executive Board meeting, Brussels.

ROLL 24

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
34	5	June 1-20, 1950.
35	1	June 20-30, 1950.
	2	June 20-August 10, 1950 Schumann Plan report.
	3	July, 1950.
	4	July 10-15, 1950 International Metalworkers Federation meeting, Stockholm.
	5	August, 1950.

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36	1	September, 1950.
	2	September 13-15, 1950 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Emergency Committee meeting, Brussels.
	3	October 1-13, 1950.
	4	October 16-31, 1950.
37	1	November, December, 1950.
	2	November 9-11, 1950 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Executive Board meeting, Brussels.
	3	November 29, 1950-May 30, 1951 and December 17, 1951 International Confederation of Free Trade Union Circulars.

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	4	December, 1950-April, 1951 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions press releases.
	5	December 7, 1950-June 20, 1951 Economic stabilization.
	6	1950 Uncertain dates.
	7	January-March, 1950 Clippings.
38	1	April, May, 1950 Clippings
	2	June-December, 1950 Clippings.
	3	January 1-February 19, 1951.
	4	February 20-23, 1951 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Emergency Committee meeting, Brussels.
	5	February 20-March 31, 1951.

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39	1	April 1-July 3, 1951.
	2	July 15-December 31, 1951.
	3	1951 Cope's folders. January 19-June 15, 1951 C.I.O. releases.
	4	February 21, 1951 Textile Workers Union.
	5	February-April, 1951 Wage stabilization #1.
	6	February-April, 1951 Wage stabilization #2.
	7	February-April, 1951 United Labor Policy Committee.
	8	March 21-April 20, 1951 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Executive Board.
	9	February-May, 1951 C.I.O. Councils (Pennsylvania).
	10	March, 1951 Transport Service Employees.
	11	March 15-16, 1951 C.I.O. Executive Board.
	12	March, April, 1951 Vic Reuther.

ROLL 27
(cont.)

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
40	1	1951 Cope's folders. March-May, 1951 United Steelworkers of America - circulars etc.
	2	March 30-June 1, 1951 Conventions.
	3	April, 1951 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions correspondence.
	4	February-April, 1951 Midwest Worker Education Conference.
	5	April, 1951 Resolutions.
	6	January, February, 1952.

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	7	February, 1952 Iron ore case.
	8	March, April, 1952.
	9	March 14-19, 1952 International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
41	1	May, 1952.
	2	June-December, 1952.
	3	1952 Clippings.
	4	January-April, 1953.
	5	May, 1953.
	6	May, 1953 Venezuela trip - background material.
	7	May, 1953 Venezuela trip - other material.

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42	1	June-September 1953.
	2	June-November, 1953 Canadian negotiations.
	3	October, 1953.
	4	November, 1953.
	5	December, 1953.
43	1	1953 Clippings.
	2	January, 1954.

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	3	February 1-15, 1954.
	4	February 15-28, 1954.
	5	March 1-April 15, 1954.
44	1	April 16-30, 1954.
	2	May, 1954.
	3	June, 1954.
	4	July, 1954.
	5	August-October, 1954.
45	1	November, 1954.

ROLL 31

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
45	2	December, 1954.
	3	1954 Clippings.
	4	January 1-14, 1955.
46	1	January 17-31, 1955.
	2	February-April, 1955.
	3	May-August, 1955.
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47	1	October, 1955.
	2	November 3-5, 1955 United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization - Cincinnati.
	3	November 7-10, 1955.
	4	November 14, 1955 Cope's work on President David J. McDonald's statement on foreign economic policy.
	5	November 14, 1955 Joint Committee on Economic Report hearings on foreign economic policy.
	6	November 23-December 31, 1955.
	7	1955 Boy Scouts of America.
	8	1955 Clippings.
48	1	January, 1956.
	2	February, March, 1956.
	3	April, May, 1956.
	4	April-August, 1956 Labrador iron ore.
	5	April 12-15, 1956 Church and Economic Life Study Conference.

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49	1	May, 1956 Europe.
	2	June, 1956.
	3	July, August, 1956.
	4	September, 1956.
	5	September-December, 1956 Committee for a National Economic Policy - Sub-Committee on Tariffs and Reciprocal Trade Agreements.
	6	September 17-21, 1956 United Steelworkers Convention.
	7	October, 1956 Meeting of Department of Church and Economic Life, National Council of Churches.
	8	October-December, 1956.
	9	Miscellaneous, undated.
50	1	1956 Boy Scouts of America.
	2	January, 1956 Clippings.
	3	February, March, 1956 Clippings and leaflets.

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<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
50	4	April, June, 1956 Clippings and leaflets.
	5	July, August, 1956 Clippings and leaflets.
	6	September-December, 1956 Clippings and leaflets.
51	1	January, 1957.
	2	January-September, 1957 International Metalworkers Federation correspondence.
	3	January-December 1957 Foreign Wire Products Import Problem.
	4	February, 1957.
	5	March, 1957.

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	6	April, 1957.
52	1	April-September, 1957 International Metalworkers Federation.
	2	April-November, 1957 Lead-zinc situation.
	3	May, 1957.
	4	June 1-12, 1957.
53	1	June, 1957 International Labor Organization conference, Geneva.

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	2	June 13-July 31, 1957.
	3	August, September, 1957.
	4	August 5-16, 1957 Merrill Center for Economics.
54	1	September 17-19, 1957 International Metalworkers Federation meeting, Lugnano, Italy.
	2	October, 1957.
	3	October 2-5, 1957 National Council of Churches, Department of Church and Economic Life, 10th anniversary program.
	4	October 7-18, 1957 International Labor Organization Iron and Steel Conference, Monterrey, Mexico.
	5	November, December, 1957.

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55	1	1957 Undated items.
	2	1957 Boy Scouts of America.
	3	1957 Clippings.
	4	January, 1958.
56	1	January 17, 1958 National Council of Churches, Department of Church and Economic Life, General Committee meeting.
	2	January-March, 1958 Iron ore - Alabama, Michigan, Minnesota; non-ferrous metals.
	3	January-April, 1958 Foreign affairs.
	4	January-April, 1958 United Steelworkers - President McDonald's addresses and directives.

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<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
56	5	February 2, 1958 Caracas (Venezuela) trips and background.
	6	February 3-15, 1958.
	7	February 18-28, 1958.
57	1	March-May, 1958.
	2	April-July, 1958 Ohio employment statistics.
	3	May and November, 1958 Ohio State University Labor Advisory Committee.
	4	June, 1958.
	5	July, August, 1958.
	6	September, 1958.

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58	1	October, 1958.
	2	October 14 and 21, 1958 Bricker, O'Neill statements.
	3	1958 November-December.
	4	1958 Pro-Right-to-Work material - out of state.
	5	1958 Pro-Right-to-Work material - Ohio.
	6	1958 Right-to-Work states - especially Indiana.
	7	1958 Right-to-Work backers - data about.
	8	1958 Anti-Right-to-Work supporters.
59	1	1958 Anti-Right-to-Work advertisements.
	2	1958 Anti-Right-to-Work literature.
	3	1958 Anti-Right-to-Work materials.

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	4	1958 Anti-Right-to-Work materials - Ohio.
	5	1958 Anti-Right-to-Work materials - from religious leaders.
60	1	1958 Negro Right-to-Work.
	2	1958 Right-to-Work farmers.
	3	1958 Anti-Right-to-Work speech texts.
	4	June-October 15, 1958 Right-to-Work clippings.
	5	October 16-December 14, 1958 Right-to-Work clippings.
61	1	January-May, 1958 Church and economic life (National Council of Churches).
	2	June-October, 1958 Church and economic life (National Council of Churches).
	3	1958 Boy Scouts.

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<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
61	4	1958 Clippings.
	5	1959 Calendars.
62	1	January, 1959.
	2	February, March, 1959.
	3	April-June, 1959.
	4	July, August, 1959.
	5	September-November, 1959.

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63	1	December, 1959.
	2	1959 Undated.
	3	1959 Boy Scouts.
	4	1959 Clippings.
	5	January, 1960.
64	1	January 12, 1960 Committee on Political Education meeting.
	2	February, 1960.
	3	February, 1960 Committee on Political Education meetings.
	4	March, 1960.

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65	5	April 1, 2, 1960 Civil rights conference, Columbus, Ohio.
	6	April, 1960.
	1	May, June, 1960.
	2	July, August, 1960.
	3	September-November 10, 1960.
66	4	November 11-December 31, 1960.
	5	1960 Undated.
	1	1960 Clippings.
	2	1961 January.

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67	3	February 1-March 15, 1961.
	4	February-December, 1961 Ohio Council on Economic Education.
	5	March 16-April 27, 1961.
	6	May, 1961.
	1	June, 1961.
	2	July-September, 1961.
	3	October, 1961.
	4	October 6-8, 1961 (also March-December) Church and economic life (National Council of Churches).

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<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
68	1	November, December, 1961.
	2	November, 1961 Economic growth.
	3	1961 Undated.
	4	1961 Clippings.
69	1	January 1-17, 1962.
	2	January 18-31, 1962.

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	3	February, 1962.
	4	March, 1962.
70	1	April, 1962.
	2	May, 1962.
	3	June-July, 1962.
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71	1	October, November, 1962.
	2	November 8-11, 1962 National Council of Churches, Pittsburgh Conference.
	3	December 1-15, 1962.
	4	December 17-29, 1962.
	5	1962 Undated.
	6	January-November, 1962 Foreign trade bill and Common Market.
72	1	January-October, 1962 Ohio Council of Economic Education.

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	2	January-September, 1962 Clippings.
	3	October-December, 1962 Clippings.
	4	January, 1963.
	5	January-May, 1963 William Green Scholarship Committee.
73	1	January-November, 1963 Ohio Council on Economic Education.
	2	February, 1963.
	3	March, 1963.
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74	1	April-October, 1963 Indiana University project.
	2	April-December, 1963 National Council of Churches.
	3	May, June, 1963.
	4	July to October 20, 1963.
	5	September-November, 1963 Steelworker correspondence.
75	1	October 21-November 15, 1963.
	2	November, 1963-February, 1964 Indiana University. Resident labor Education program.

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<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
75	3	December, 1963.
	4	December, 1963-April, 1964 President David J. McDonald's speeches.
	5	1963 Undated.
76	1	1963 Clippings.
	2	January-April, 1964.
	3	March-June, 1964 The Clergy Economic Education Foundation.
	4	May, 1964.
77	1	[May 1964 ?] United Steelworkers' <u>Legislative Manual</u> .
	2	June, 1964.

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	3	June 18-24, 1964 United Steelworkers' Institute, Indiana University.
	4	July, 1964.
	5	August, 1964.
78	1	September, 1964.
	2	October-November, 1964.
	3	December, 1964.
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	5	1964 Ohio State University Labor Advisory Committee.

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79	1	1964 Clippings.
	2	January, February, 1965.
	3	March, April, 1965.
	4	May, 1965.
	5	1965 Boy Scouts.
80	1	1965 Clippings.
	2	Undated clippings.
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	4	1946-1951 Undated items.

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81	1	1951-1965 Undated items.
	2	Printed material - samples of Cope-marked and annotated items.
	3	1959 Jay B. Krane's papers.

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82	1	January-July, 1960 Jay B. Krane's papers.
	2	August-September, 1960 Jay B. Krane's papers.
	3	October-December, 1960 Jay B. Krane's papers.
	4	January-May, 1961 Jay B. Krane's papers.

<u>Box</u>	<u>Folder</u>	<u>Description</u>
83		RESTRICTED correspondence. The contents of this box have <u>not</u> been microfilmed. Researchers must obtain Mrs. Cope's written permission to use this material.

INDEX OF PERSONS AND SUBJECTS

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Johnson, Arnold (Executive Director National Religious and Labor Foundation; leader Ohio Unemployed Citizens Leagues) 9/5, 7, 8; 10/5; 13/4.

Jones, Orville C. (Director of Education and Research, Ohio AFL-CIO) 56/8; 58/1; 68/1.

Jouhaux, Leon (Secretary of French "Confederation General du Travail") 18/2; 22/4.

Keyserling, Leon (President and staff director of Conference on Economic Progress) 48/1; 49/2; 51/2, 6; 52/3; 62/2.

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Lasser, David (Labor economist making independent survey in Europe; with Economic Cooperation Administration in 1948) 17/3; 22/3; 25/3; 27/4.

Laves, Walter H. C. (United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization official; Chairman Department of Government, Indiana University) 17/1, 2; 40/8; 71/1.

League for Industrial Democracy 1/8, 9; 5/1; 8/3.

League for Social Justice, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 8/6; 9/1, 5.

Lore, Karl (Representative and member Executive Committee of Conference for Progressive Labor Action) 8/3; 9/1, 3, 4, 7; 10/1, 2.

McDonald, David J. (Secretary-Treasurer Steelworkers Organizing Committee, 1936-1942; of United Steelworkers of America, 1942-1953; President United Steelworkers of America, 1953-1965) 13/4, 6, 10; 15/2, 4; 16/1; 17/2; 18/2; 19/1, 2, 3, 5; 21/5; 22/1, 5; 24/1, 3; 25/1, 3; 27/5; 28/3; 29/1, 4,; 31/3; 32/3, 5; 34/5; 36/1, 4; 40/6; 43/2; 44/2; 45/2; 46/1, 2, 3; 47/2, 4; 48/1, 2; 49/2, 8; 51/3; 52/1; 53/2; 56/4; 57/5; 66/3; 73/2; 75/4; 76/3.

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Martin, Harry (Chief, Office of Labor Information, Economic Cooperation Administration) 27/7; 29/1; 35/5; 40/8.

Mathews, Joseph B. (Executive Director Fellowship of Reconciliation) 9/1, 3, 4, 5; 10/2.

Meany, George (President AFL; and of AFL-CIO) 51/6; 58/1, 3; 62/3, 4, 5; 69/4.

Meskimen, John K. (Office of Military Government for Germany Manpower Division; Director of Labor Affairs, International Cooperative Administration) 19/4, 5; 25/4; 32/3; 46/2; 57/4.

Millard, Charles H. (Director of United Steelworkers, Canada; International Confederation of Free Trade Unions Organization Department) 17/8; 18/1; 51/1; 57/4; 82/1, 3.

Murray, Philip (Chairman Steelworkers Organizing Committee, 1936-42; President, United Steelworkers of America, 1942-1953) 13/4, 5; 14/4, 6; 15/4; 16/4; 17/2, 5, 6; 19/3, 4; 21/5; 22/2, 4, 5; 24/3; 25/1, 3; 26/5; 27/5; 30/1; 31/3; 32/1; 35/5; 39/1; 41/1, 2.

Muste, A. J. (Chairman Faculty--Brookwood, Inc.; Chairman Conference for Progressive Labor Action) 2/6; 5/1, 3, 4; 7/1, 11, 12; 8/1, 3, 6; 9/1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8; 10/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 11/1, 2, 3, 4, 6; 29/4; 31/1.

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Ohio State University (Labor Education and Research Service, Labor Advisory Committee) 55/4; 57/1, 3, 6; 58/3; 62/1, 2, 3; 63/5; 64/2; 65/1, 3; 66/2, 5, 6; 67/1, 2, 3; 68/1, 3; 69/1, 2, 3; 70/1, 4; 71/3, 4; 72/4; 73/2, 3, 4; 74/4; 75/1, 3; 76/2; 78/3, 5; 79/2, 3.

Ohio Wesleyan University 9/4; 10/3; 13/4.

Oldenbrook, J.H. (General Secretary International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) 24/5; 29/4; 31/1, 3, 4; 32/3; 33/2; 34/2; 35/3, 5; 36/1; 37/1; 56/5.

Paterson, Chat (Chairman, American Veterans Committee) 20/4, 5; 22/4, 5.

Perlis, Leo (National Director of National CIO Community Services Committee) 17/5; 18/1; 19/1, 2; 20/4, 5; 21/2, 4; 34/2; 35/1, 3; 36/1, 3.

Piquet, Howard S. (Senior Specialist, International Trade, Library of Congress) 43/5; 65/1, 5; 66/2.

Porter, Paul R. (Emergency Committee for Strikers' Relief; Field Secretary League for Industrial Democracy; Mission for Economic Affairs, Embassy of the U.S., London; Chief of Economic Cooperation Administration Mission to Greece; Mutual Security Agency economic chief in Paris) 5/1; 7/1; 17/1, 2; 20/4, 5; 35/1; 40/8; 41/2.

Pressman, Lee (General Counsel, United Steelworkers of America) 13/5; 14/6; 15/1, 2, 4; 16/1, 2.

Reuther, Victor (Director of Education, United Automobile Workers; European Representative, CIO; assistant to the President, CIO) 21/4, 5; 22/3, 4; 25/1; 33/2; 35/1; 36/4; 37/1; 39/1, 2, 12; 40/8; 46/2, 3; 49/4; 51/2; 55/4; 80/4.

Ross, Michael (Director of Department for International Affairs, CIO) 17/1, 5; 18/1, 2; 19/5; 20/5; 21/2, 5; 22/1, 4, 5, 6; 23/2; 24/1, 4, 6; 25/1, 3, 5; 26/5; 28/2, 3; 30/1; 31/1, 2, 3, 4; 32/1, 4, 5; 33/ 2, 3; 35/1, 3, 5; 36/3, 4; 37/1; 46/1.

Ruttenberg, Harold J. (graduate student, University of Pittsburgh, Research director, United Steelworkers of America) 10/6; 13/5; 14/4; 16/1.

Ruttenberg, Stanley H. (Assistant Director of Research, CIO; Director of Research, AFL-CIO) 18/1, 2; 21/5; 22/2; 26/2, 5; 31/1; 34/2; 43/3; 52/3; 56/8; 57/6; 62/1, 4; 64/1, 4; 65/4; 68/1; 69/4, 9.

Saillant, Louis (General Secretary, World Federation of Trade Unions) 17/1, 2, 4, 5, 6; 18/2, 5; 19/2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 20/2, 5; 21/1, 3, 5; 22/1, 3; 23/4.

Saposs, David (Instructor, Brookwood Labor School: with National Labor Relations Board) 5/5, 6; 7/1; 9/7; 13/4; 16/3; 24/1; 25/3, 4; 40/8; 75/1, 3.

Schevenels, Walter (Assistant General Secretary, World Federation of Trade Unions; Head of Trade Union Advisory Committee of European Recovery Program 19/1; 21/3; 22/1, 2, 3, 6; 23/4; 25/5; 34/2.

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Stauffer, Thomas (Second Secretary of Labor Affairs, U.S. Embassy, Egypt) 28/1, 2; 33/2; 34/5.

Strachan, Alan (Director Labor and Manpower Division, Economic Cooperation Administration Mission to Greece) 19/1; 22/1; 24/3; 25/1; 27/5; 28/4; 31/3; 32/1, 3; 33/2, 3; 34/2, 5; 36/4.

Swarthmore College 1/5, 6, 7, 8; 2/1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6; 11/6.

Tippett, Tom (Extension Director Brookwood, Inc., on National Executive Committee, Congress of Progressive Labor Action; resident of Seattle, Washington) 4/9; 5/1, 7; 7/1; 9/7; 68/1.

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Vignaux, Paul (General Secretary, Confederation of Christian Trade Unions) 24/4; 25/3, 4; 27/5; 28/1, 5; 29/4; 30/1; 31/1; 33/3; 36/1.

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Werts, Leo R. (Director Manpower Division, Office of Military Government for Germany - U.S.) 21/2; 22/2; 24/4; 25/4, 5; 27/5.

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Williams, Chester S. (Deputy Director Office of Public Information, U.S. Mission to United Nations; General Manager, The Town Hall, Inc. [radio]) 25/2; 26/3, 5; 27/2; 28/2, 3, 4.

Williams, David C. (Director, Union for Democratic Action - London Bureau; Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D.C.) 17/2, 4, 5; 19/3, 5; 24/1; 28/4; 31/3; 32/5.

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