

**GUIDE TO THE
MICROFILM EDITION OF**

**American Civil Liberties
Union Archives**

**1950–1990
Series 2
Foundation Project Files**

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American Civil Liberties Union Archives, 1950–1990 Series 2: Foundation Project Files

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Introduction

The American Civil Liberties Union Archives document the activities of the Union in protecting individual rights from 1920 through 1995. The files contain materials on freedom of speech, expression, and association; due process of law; equality before the law; legal case files; and organizational records. Within these categories, files reflect subject areas such as academic freedom, censorship, racial discrimination, aliens' rights, privacy concerns, labor concerns, amnesty, and government loyalty and security. The files reflect work on litigation, advocacy and public policy, and various areas of interest connected with civil liberties. Materials include correspondence, court documents, memoranda, printed matter, minutes, reports, briefs, and legal files. Also included are materials from ACLU affiliate organizations and the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee.

The records also document the ACLU's predecessor organization, the National Civil Liberties Bureau (1917-1920) of the American Union Against Militarism.

Size

1917-1950: 1,886 bound volumes and 12 archival boxes (on 288 reels of microfilm)

1917-1995: 899.37 linear feet (2,004 archival boxes, 20 half-size archival boxes, 21 archival shoeboxes, 20 16x20 photo boxes, 11 8x10 photo boxes, 9 film canisters, and 1 24x36 photo box)

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Historical Note

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) was established in 1920 to protect the specific constitutional freedoms in the Bill of Rights. In 1915 the American Union Against Militarism (AUAM) was formed to prevent U.S. involvement in World War I, with Crystal Eastman serving as executive secretary. Roger Baldwin became executive director in 1917. Immediately upon U.S. entry in World War I, the AUAM was inundated with requests for aid to protect free speech, assembly, and press, all of which were threatened with political restriction, and to defend the rights of conscientious objectors. A separate organization was needed to safeguard these rights, and thus the National Civil Liberties Bureau (NCLB) was established in the autumn of 1917 with Roger Baldwin as director.

For the history of the ACLU during the Baldwin years, see the ACLU finding aid, 1912-1950, which may be viewed in electronic form at <http://infoshare1.princeton.edu/libraries/firestone/rbsc/>

finding_aids/aclu1920/index.html. This is also a Scholarly Resources publication and should be identified as such.

Trials of Growth, 1950-1995

The forty years between 1950 and 1990 were a time of significant growth for the ACLU. Membership increased twenty-five times, and the Union's impact on the legal landscape was broad and deep. One historian decreed that the decade after 1954 witnessed "the greatest advances in civil liberties in American history," with significant gains for African Americans, women, students, the mentally ill, prisoners, and others previously denied the full protection afforded by the U.S. Constitution. This period also saw the end to much censorship and the decoupling of church/state activity. The ACLU's boom was not without the threat of bust, however. The organization restructured itself several times as it wrestled to reflect internally the principles that it publicly espoused. Its expansion into new areas of civil rights, along with its firm stand on the First Amendment, produced episodes that threatened the ACLU's viability.

Organizational Expansion

In the years immediately following World War II, younger, nonfounding members of the ACLU Board pressed for and eventually achieved a structural reorganization that led to the Union's present configuration. In 1950, Roger Baldwin's role changed from administrator to ambassador; he now toured, lectured, and wrote on civil liberties issues. As director of the ACLU, Baldwin preferred that the ACLU remain a small, centrally controlled unit with himself at the helm, something that changed under the administration of his successor, Patrick Murphy Malin. A Swarthmore economist, Malin lacked Baldwin's charm and speaking skills, but he was a successful administrator who oversaw the growth of the organization from 9,000 members in 1950 to over 60,000 by the time of his departure in 1962.

Much of this growth can be attributed to the expansion of local affiliates at the state and regional levels that had their own boards and acted upon local civil liberties issues. Many served as watchdogs—ensuring that civil rights victories won by the national ACLU in the high courts were enforced at the local level—while other affiliates were active in initiating cases, often with more absolutist positions than the national office. Though the affiliates had had a voice in deciding the national office's direction and policy since 1954, the organizational mechanism by which this was accomplished was cumbersome, changing several times. A workable method was found in 1967 with the creation of an 80-member board of directors comprised of representatives from all the affiliates and 30 at-large members. In addition, starting in 1959 and continuing to the present, the ACLU held biennial conferences to inform membership on pertinent topics, and to gather their views on civil liberties issues.

The Cold War and Civil Liberties

Historian Samuel Walker divides the ACLU's activities between 1950 and 1990 into four broad areas: Cold War issues, censorship, church/state, and civil rights. The beginning of the Cold War, the rise of Joseph McCarthy, and the re-emergence of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) created an atmosphere of intolerance and suspicion that not only posed a threat to individual civil liberties but also destroyed the lives of many caught in the web spun by the Wisconsin Senator and his minions. The ACLU challenged the actions of McCarthy and HUAC on the

tenet that only peoples' acts, not their beliefs, should be penalized; anything less infringed on First Amendment principle.

While the ACLU had not always lived up to these same principles (in 1940 it ousted board member Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for her membership in the Communist Party), by the early 1950s the ACLU did not hesitate to aid in the publication of Merle Miller's *The Judges and the Judged*. The book detailed HUAC's and McCarthy's red-baiting tactics, such as the prevalent use of unnamed (and hence unreliable or unanswerable) sources, guilt by association or exercise of one's Fifth Amendment rights, and other questionable means that resulted in blacklistings and firings of many in unions, the film industry, and the teaching profession. The ACLU called for the abolition of HUAC, attacked any measure that punished Communist Party members or denied them rights based solely on party membership (*Kent v. Dulles*, for example), and sought fair and open investigations for the accused. In testament to its strict adherence to principle, the ACLU reminded the United States Senate of its obligation to provide McCarthy a fair hearing when it began censure proceedings against him in 1954.

The ACLU may have stood up for the rights of the accused more readily in 1950 than it did in 1940 because Roger Baldwin had developed a *quid pro quo* with J. Edgar Hoover in which the ACLU did not publicize FBI civil rights violations, and high-level Union officers cooperated with the Bureau. Baldwin and others thought that this cooperation, in conjunction with the Flynn resolution, inoculated the Union against attack as a Communist-front organization, freeing it to spend its energies defending constitutional principle, not itself. This arrangement, shocking when revealed in later years, did not prevent the FBI from continuing its massive surveillance of the ACLU and its members.

Red hunters cited national security as the basis for their actions, a justification that the government would continue to invoke and one that the ACLU contested in such cases as the Pentagon Papers (*U.S. v. New York Times*), Watergate (*U.S. v. Nixon*), and Iran-Contra. In 1969, 13 years after Joseph McCarthy's death, the ACLU's vigilance bore the ultimate fruit in *Brandenburg v. Ohio* in which the Supreme Court ruled that the government only could punish direct incitement to lawless action, thereby invalidating the Smith Act and all state sedition laws that restricted radical political thought.

Censorship and Freedom of Speech

The cousin to McCarthyism's national security cause was the drive to protect people from printed materials and movies that promoted Communism or were perceived to erode community morals. Censorship attempts were, from the ACLU's point of view, a fundamental attack on free speech, and over the course of three decades the Union came to adopt an absolutist position, suffering no infringement in any form. Beginning with a 1952 Supreme Court victory in *Burstyn v. McCaffrey* in which the high court declared that states cannot prohibit the screening of films based on state-based standards, the ACLU rang up a string of court victories. These, combined with changing market pressures, brought a complete end to many common censorship practices by the 1960s (*Jacobellis v. Ohio*), including the sharp curtailment of post office censorship (*Hannegan v. Esquire, Inc.*).

In a related decision, the Supreme Court gave a boost to freedom of the press in *New York Times v. Sullivan*, which declared that public officials could not sue for defamation unless they proved "actual malice," thereby providing the media with heretofore unknown freedom to report critically.

Freedom of speech was extended, with the ACLU's assistance, by placing it above property rights in *Pruneyard v. Robins*, with the high court deciding that a shopping center could not forbid the distribution of political pamphlets on its premises.

Perhaps the most famous free speech issue of the ACLU's history, and certainly one that had the greatest impact on the organization, was the pitched battle over American Nazis' right to parade through Skokie, Illinois, in 1977. Half the town's 70,000 citizens were Jewish, and about 1,000 were Holocaust survivors, but this did not dissuade the ACLU (then headed by Aryeh Neier who was Jewish) from taking on the Nazis' cause in what the ACLU considered a "classic First Amendment case."

What the Union did not count on was a vigorous counterargument by the Jewish Defense League, or the loss of the support of its longtime ally, the American Jewish Congress. The ACLU won the court case, though the Nazis never marched in Skokie (ultimately parading at a site in downtown Chicago), but the highly publicized case caused a backlash resulting in a large drop in membership. Neier, who had assumed the executive director's post after the departure of John de J. Pemberton in 1970 and was accustomed to growing membership rolls and increasing budgets, found himself unable to reconcile the organization's activities with available funds and resigned. His successor, Ira Glasser, initiated an emergency appeal to supporters and raised over \$500,000, allowing him to restructure organizationally and financially, thereby placing the ACLU back in the black and ready for the looming trials of the Reagan Revolution.

Church/State

The ACLU earned the enmity of many for its efforts in enforcing the separation of church and state. Working to end state-sanctioned forms of religion, predominantly mainstream Protestantism, the ACLU sought to abolish school prayer, various government subsidies for religious education, and other connections between government and religious activity. Starting in 1947 with *Everson v. Board of Education*, the court delineated the Establishment Clause, and the ACLU began to challenge long-entrenched government support for religious activity. Assailing school prayer, the ACLU won high court decisions to end it (*Engel v. Vitale* and *Schempp v. Abington Township*). It also refought the Scopes trial in *Arkansas v. Epperson* when the state of Arkansas had required the teaching of creationism as well as evolution.

Frequently working in conjunction with Protestants United for the Separation of Church and State (later Americans United for the Separation of Church and State) and the American Jewish Congress, the ACLU repeatedly clashed with the desires of the Roman Catholic Church on issues such as censorship, birth control, or school aid, often with the ACLU the victor. By the late 1960s, changes in public attitude toward church/state issues cemented the organization's gains, as many mainstream churches accepted the delineation. However, fundamentalist religions continued challenging laws on public prayer issues into the 1990s, with little effect (*Wallace and Smith v. Jaffree*). Often the affiliates bore the brunt of enforcement on church/state separation, acting to check sometimes frequent local infringements, thus proving Roger Baldwin's assertion that "no victory ever stays won."

Civil Rights

The First Amendment clearly delineates free speech protection and church/state separation, and it was easy for the ACLU to pick up the banner for these causes. However, most of the ACLU's work from the 1950s onward involved the more ambiguous and complex realm of civil rights—

helping to secure the rights or expanding the concept of those same rights for those who had been denied them in the past, such as African Americans, women, homosexuals, children, the mentally ill, prisoners, and the accused. In this multifaceted arena, the ACLU found itself embroiled both internally and externally, as the national organization sought to define its mission even as state affiliates and regional offices acted on their own accord, usually pushing further and harder than the national organization planned to go.

For example, during the Vietnam War, ACLU moderates clashed with antiwar activists over the issue of representing Dr. Benjamin Spock, the famous pediatrician and prominent antiwar activist accused of interfering with the functions of government when he organized a “Stop the Draft” Week in 1968. Legal director Melvin Wulf first announced that the ACLU would represent Spock, only to be overruled by the national board, thus prompting the Massachusetts affiliate to take up Spock’s cause. Though ultimately the government would drop its case, pro-Spock members saw the case as an opportunity to raise questions about the Vietnam War’s legitimacy (as well as freedom of speech), while moderates viewed that issue as outside the ACLU’s scope. It also brought to the fore a long-simmering debate over whether the ACLU should participate directly in lawsuits or contribute *amicus curiae* (“friend of the court”) briefs to other cases. After reviewing its most recent past activity, the Union decided that it had de facto become directly involved in cases and would continue as such.

Despite the organizational turmoil, a discussion of the ACLU’s legal success under the civil rights rubric threatens to become a numbing list of historic Supreme Court decisions. *Brown v. Board of Education*, which overturned *Plessy v. Ferguson* and tolled the end of government-endorsed segregation, was one of many cases in which the ACLU worked together with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) to win rights for African Americans. The ACLU participated in all the major civil rights cases, arguing for freedom of speech and association rights that allowed the sit-ins, freedom rides, and other methods employed by the movement.

Other famous high court cases in which the ACLU partook include *Griswold v. Connecticut*, which recognized a right to privacy, thereby laying the foundation for future abortion rights decisions; both *Tinker v. Des Moines* and *In re Gault* recognized that minors enjoyed some Constitutional protection, especially in regard to freedom of speech and due process; and *Miranda v. Arizona*, *Mapp v. Ohio*, *Escobedo Principle*, and *Gideon v. Wainwright*, all of which expanded the rights of the accused, mandating an explanation of their rights and access to counsel, and placing limits on police action. (While these last cases caused many police groups to view the ACLU with hostility, the Union also defended a police officer’s right to belong to conservative political organizations such as the John Birch Society.)

As the concept of civil rights expanded, the ACLU started several special projects designed to focus solely on specific topics, including the Mental Health Law Project, the Project on Amnesty, the Privacy Project, the Women’s Rights Project, the Lesbian and Gay Rights Project, and Prisoners’ Rights Project. Each project worked not only to change the law but also to educate the public and raise their own funds.

Expansion Issues

The Children’s Rights Project is an example of how the ACLU changed itself from a small, centrally controlled organization to an expansive confederacy of groups working to advance the goal of civil liberties. With its roots in the 1970s and located at the national organization’s office in

New York City, the Children's Rights Project was one of the focused projects financially seeded by the national organization. In 1995 it had become successful enough to incorporate itself and separate from the ACLU organizationally, physically, and financially. Another sign of growth was the start of the regional offices. In addition to the Washington, D.C., office (established 1938), the Southern Regional Office in Atlanta was organized in 1964 and the Mountain States Regional Office in Denver a few years later. Each handled cases particular to its geographical areas, as well as the usual range of cases that interested the ACLU. This procedure led to varying interpretations of ACLU policy that resulted in the creation of the ACLU's official policy guides, issued first in 1966 and revised periodically. These guides represent the ACLU's attempt to coordinate and control the types of cases that the Union would take on and to shepherd resources along coordinated lines.

Unfortunately, the national organization had trouble determining what path to take, as many individuals within the organization pulled in different directions. Exacerbating this problem was the ACLU's restructuring, which attempted to reconcile the many voices in the civil liberties debate. After the first reorganization, which opened up policy-making to affiliates in 1954, the ACLU reorganized again in 1964, establishing a two-tiered system of governance in which affiliate representatives met twice a year and the board of directors in between. The dichotomy did not provide any stability, and three years later the Union reorganized once again, establishing its one-body 80-member board. Throughout this time the ACLU continued its board committees—some standing, others ad hoc—which focused on particular issues such as academic freedom or due process. In later years the rise of the special projects would overtake some of the committees' work, and the role of the committees would be reduced, though not eliminated.

The establishment of the Roger N. Baldwin/ACLU Foundation in 1967 was another major organizational change for the ACLU. The Union created the charitable fund-raising arm to pay attorneys to work on the ACLU's behalf, thereby signaling the end of the national organization's long-standing reliance on volunteer lawyers. Though volunteer attorneys continued to play a significant role in many of the affiliates, even there some groups, such as the New York and Southern California affiliates, had a history of paying for legal representation. The Foundation's purpose was to solicit funds from, among other places, other foundations, and during its early years much of its resources supported civil rights work in the South. In later years, it would provide initial funds for many of the special projects, gather any legal fees won by the project lawyers, and apply the funds against the project's overhead costs.

These changes reflected not only the organization's growth but also its expanding interpretation of what constituted civil liberties work. Starting with the civil rights movement and continuing through the Vietnam War and Watergate, the ACLU fought internally, often bitterly, over the scope and nature of its work. In this battle the broad interpreters of the Union's mission won out, as the organization took on cases involving abortion rights, women's rights, affirmative action, and other areas far from the basic principle of protecting First Amendment rights on which the Union was founded.

The 1980s and Early 1990s

The ACLU emerged from the 1970s a victor of many legal battles and organizationally strong. However, despite its track record and strength, the ACLU would not ring up a string of Supreme Court victories in the 1980s and 1990s as it had in the previous two decades. Public sentiment, long an ally in many areas, had shifted against the organization to the point that ACLU membership was

identified as out of the mainstream. In the 1988 presidential election, GOP candidate George Bush, willfully unaware of nearly 50 years of Supreme Court decisions, echoed the phrase of Joseph McCarthy in calling his opponent, Michael Dukakis, a “card-carrying member of the ACLU” for his opposition to a flag-salute requirement. The Bush accusation reflected the state of public awareness of civil liberties in the 1980s as the ACLU refought a number of battles over such issues as censorship, school prayer, creationism, and abortion rights. In the area of censorship, the Union withstood challenges from both the Right and Left, the latter trying to censor publications under the rubric of protecting women. However, the ACLU stood firm in its belief in the absolute freedom of speech.

The U.S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights were written to guarantee that the rights of the minority would not be infringed upon by the majority. The ACLU’s accomplishments during the twentieth century helped to ensure that unpopular views would be tolerated and, indirectly, to remind people that it is an uncommon nation that commonly tolerates challenges to the majority.

(Based on *In Defense of American Liberties: A History of the ACLU* by Samuel Walker.)

Series Description

Amnesty Project, 1964-1980 [bulk dates 1971-1977] [Boxes 623-643]

The Project on Amnesty operated from 1972 to 1975, and these files (10.50 l.f.) document amnesty and clemency issues for draft evaders, military deserters, and veterans who held other than honorable discharges. The Project on Amnesty was headed by Henry Schwarzschild. In the fall of 1974 the American Civil Liberties Union merged the Military Rights Project, headed by David F. Addlestone, into the Amnesty Project. The Clemency Litigation Project, under Litigation Director Edwin J. Oppenheimer, also came under the umbrella of the Amnesty Project; it focused on litigation for war resisters. The staff of the Project on Amnesty and the Military Rights Project (MRP) both worked for the Clemency Program on the “exclusion” of individuals who had relinquished their American citizenship.

When it became clear that the Project on Amnesty would not continue beyond the end of 1975, Addlestone and Susan Newman, a staff attorney, sought new funding for the MRP. They were awarded a grant from the Carnegie Corporation of New York to establish the National Military Discharge Upgrading Project in affiliation with Georgetown University Law School. The new project began operating on July 1, 1975.

The files are grouped under four headings: Administrative Files, Subject Files, Clemency Litigation Files, and Project Director’s Records (restricted), each arranged alphabetically. The materials grouped under Administrative Files record the history of the Project itself and the ACLU’s policy on amnesty. They contain correspondence, background material, statistics on the draft and the Vietnam War, and documents on President Gerald Ford’s establishment of the Presidential Clemency Board. There is substantive material covering “Separation Program Numbers” (SPNs), a code that the Army used to denote reasons why an individual was discharged. The ACLU ran a series of advertisements offering to inform veterans what the SPNs meant on their discharge papers.

The Subject Files, which contain the bulk of the material, include Schwarzschild’s correspondence with the staff of other amnesty organizations and the Selective Service System, attorneys in the Department of Defense and Justice, and members of the U.S. Congress. There are a few

historical papers that cover amnesty in American history prior to the Vietnam War era, public statements on amnesty, and congressional testimonies. The files on other amnesty organizations cover many groups.

The Clemency Litigation Division Files include correspondence, project reports, and legal dockets. The Division handled a variety of military, draft, immigration, and Reconciliation Service cases.

Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, 1964-1976 [bulk dates 1964-1968] [Boxes 648-682]

Founded in the summer of 1964 to assist the civil rights movement, the Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC) solicited lawyers to provide volunteer legal representation for worthy or significant cases. Typically, a volunteer lawyer would travel to a small town in the South and spend one month working on cases in coordination with one of the LCDC's regional offices. While these regional offices handled local cases, the headquarters in New York dealt with lawyer solicitation, fundraising, publicity, and other general activities. In December 1967 the LCDC was merged into the Roger Baldwin Foundation (the tax-exempt arm of the ACLU), thereby becoming the LCDC project of the Foundation. As the civil rights movement grew in popularity, the LCDC's practical and ideological goals were met by other organizations, most notably the U.S. Justice Department.

The Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee subseries (14.70 l.f.) documents the administrative activities of the LCDC and legal case work done in the southern United States. It is divided into Administrative, Correspondence, Publicity, and Litigation Files. The Administrative Files contain minutes, field office files, miscellaneous documents, financial matters, and national ACLU material. The Correspondence consists mostly of Schwarzschild's contacts with various individuals and organizations concerning LCDC administration. The Publicity Files contain statements, press releases, dockets, and newspaper clippings. The Legal Files include documents relating to the *Sobol v. Perez* case, in which LCDC's New Orleans Field Office Director Richard Sobol was charged with practicing law without a Louisiana license, a measure that threatened to block any out-of-state lawyer from trying cases in Louisiana.

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Amnesty Project—Administrative Files

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0168		12	Clemency/Amnesty Law Coordinating Office (CALCO)	1974-1975	
0415		631/1	Clemency Information Center	1974-1975	
0542		2	Clergy and Laity Concerned	1973-1975	
0651		3	Coalition of American War Resisters in Canada	1973-1974	
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1153		8	Conscientious Objectors - Department of Defense	1972-1973	
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	0457	6	Draft Legislation - Koch, Rep. Edward I.	1970-1974	
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	0792	12	Exile Groups	1972-1975
	0864	13	Exile Sociology	1970-1972
	1033	14	Fact Sheets - Statistics (Including Department of Department Statistics)	1971-1972
	1111	15	Families of Resisters for Amnesty (FORA)	1973-1974
	1143	16	Fellowship of Reconciliation (FOR)	1971-1972
	9	0002	633/1	Films
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0257		3	France	1974
0365		4	Freeman, Harrop A.	1971, 1974
0385		5	Froelke, Robert - Former Secretary of the Army	1974
0475		6	Gallup Poll	1975
0484		7	Gendzier, Irene	1969-1973
0498		8	Gold Star Parents for Amnesty	1973-1975
0572		9	Hart, Sen. Gary	1975
0583		10	Harvard Legislative Services - Model Amnesty Statute (Draft)	1975
0599		11	Herndon, John David	1975
0603		12	Horvitz, Jerome S.	1972
0686		13	House of Representatives: Committee on the Judiciary, Civil Liberties, etc.	1974
0920		14	House of Representatives: Committee on Judiciary, Hearings (Correspondence)	1974
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1242		2	Indictment List	1975
10		0002	3	Inter-Religious Task Force on Amnesty
	0060	4	Jewish Peace Fellowship	1972-1975
	0118	5	Jewish Views - General	1972-1974
	0215	6	Jordan, Vernon E.	1975
	0218	7	Kansas City Conference - "An Ecumenical Witness"	1972
	0279	8	Kasinsky, Irene Goldsmith	1975
	0283	9	Kastenmeier, Rep. Robert	1975
	0381	10	Kennedy, Sen. Edward M.	1975
	0430	11	Leadership Consultation	1972
	0444	12	League of Women Voters	1974
	0466	13	Legal In-Service Project (LISP)	1974
	0477	14	Legal Research	various

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	0888	7	Musil, Secretary Robert K. (Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors)	1971-1972
	0935	8	National Campus Alliance for Amnesty	1974-1975
	0959	9	National Committee for Amnesty Now - Porter, C.	1974-1975
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	0357	636/1	National Council for Universal and Unconditional Amnesty	1973-1975
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	1103	4	National Student Association	1973-1975
	1178	5	National Urban League, Inc.	1975
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	1239	8	Nixon, President Richard M.	1974
	1244	9	Notre Dame University - Amnesty Study	1974-1975
	1274	10	<i>Obelgoner, Vernon H. v. U.S.</i>	1974-1975
	12	0002	637/1	October 1971 Statement on Amnesty
0112		2	October 1973 Statement on Amnesty	1973
0205		3	October 1973 Statement on Amnesty - Responses	1973
0272		4	Pardons	various
0347		5	Paris Conference	1973
0393		6	Parkin, Scott - Articles on Amnesty	1968-1972
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0545		9	Petitions	1974
0555		10	Polner, Murray	1972

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	0699	12	Practicing Law Institute	1972	
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	1085	2	Public Law Education Institute	1973-1974	
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0470		9	Reston, Jr., James	1972-1973	
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0850		13	St. Martin, Maj. Clement E.	1973	
0854		14	San Francisco Campaign for Amnesty	n.d.	
0865		15	Schecter, Kenneth; National Collegiate Athletics Association	1974	
0909		16	Selective Service System Registration Manual	1975	
1081		639/1	Selective Service System	1972-1978	
1159		2	Seminarians	n.d.	
14		0002	3	Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures	1972, 1974
		0156	4	Senate Subcommittee on Administrative Practices and Procedures (<i>cont'd</i>)	1972, 1974
		0319	5	Sherman, Edward F.	1972
	0349	6	Shikes, Ralph - Newspaper Supplement	1974	
	0391	7	Southern Conference Educational Fund	1972	
	0440	8	Statements - Political Figures	1972	
	0460	9	Statements - Miscellaneous	1971-1974	
	0670	10	Suffern Conference	1973	
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	1211	6	Vancouver	1973
15	0002	7	Veterans	1973-1975
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	0324	9	Veterans - Counseling	1975
	0339	10	Veterans of Foreign Wars	1974
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	0386	12	Vietnam Era - Women	1974
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	0559	641/1	War Objectors in Prison	1972
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	0590	3	War Resisters League	1972-1975
	0634	4	War Resisters Information Program	n.d.
	0641	5	Warren, Earl	1973
	0645	6	Washington Legislative Office	1974
	0650	7	West Germany	1973
	0662	8	West Side Community Conference	1972
	0670	9	Williams, Roger	1971-1974
	0754	10	Winnepeg, Canada	1972-1973
	0773	11	World War II	various
	0805	12	World Without War Council	1973-1974
	0855	13	WNET - Amnesty	1975
	0860	14	Women Strike for Peace	1973
	0894	15	World Justice and Peace Office	1971
	0929	16	Yolton, L. William	1972-1973

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15	0961	642/1	<i>ACLU v. Saxbe</i> - Miscellaneous Papers	1974
	0982	2	Amnesty - Memoranda and Information	1974-1975
	1006	3	Bar Association, New York City - Task Force	1974-1975
	1060	4	Clemency - Miscellaneous Materials on Clemency and Amnesty	1973-1975
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	0791	2	Presidential Clemency Board Suit	1975	
	0971	3	Press Releases - Miscellaneous	1974-1975	
	1010	4	Press - TV Spots	1974	
	1016	5	Project Reports - Miscellaneous	1972-1975	
	1254	6	Project for Selective Service Action	1973, 1975	
	17	0002	6	Project for Selective Service Action (<i>cont' d</i>)	1973, 1975
		0040	7	Psychological - Undesirable Discharges	1975
		0067	8	Reconciliation Service Letter	1975
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		0091	10	Veterans Preference Legislation	1975
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Series 2: Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee (LCDC)

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	0427	6	Certificate of Incorporation	1964
	0433	7	Chaney, Ben: Defense Fund	1970-1973
	0615	8	Chaney, Ben: Defense Fund (<i>cont' d</i>)	1970-1973
	0729	9	Charitable Trust Document	1968
	0741	10	Conference	1966
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	0188	6	Fundraising Projects	1965-1967	
	0322	650/1	Fundraising: Ben Shahn Art Project	1965-1968	
	0408	2	Future Plans	1970	
	0413	3	LCDC-ACLU Business	1964-1966	
	0507	4	LCDC-ACLU General Material	1967	
	0598	5	LCDC-Future Financial Situation	1967	
	0628	6	Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (LCCRUL)	1965	
	0655	7	Metzenbaum, Howard: Chairman of the Board	1966-1967	
	0693	8	Microfilm, correspondence pertaining to	1978	
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	0839	10	Minutes, Board	1965	
	0906	11	Minutes, Board (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965	
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18	1190	651/1	Minutes, Board (<i>cont' d</i>)	1968	
	1204	2	Mississippi; Black Lawyers, use of by the LCDC	1970	
	1217	3	National ACLU Material: Affiliate Correspondence	1965-1966	
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0547		12	National ACLU Material: Operation Southern Justice	1968	
0557		13	National ACLU Material: Workshop Conference for ACLU Attorneys	1968	
0697		14	Personnel: Mark DeWolfe Howe	1964-1968	
0704		15	Prospectus	1964-1965	
0750		16	Southern Education Foundation, Proposal to	1970	
0761		17	Tax Matters	1964-1966	
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	1136	3	American Jewish Congress	1964-1965
	1167	4	American Trial Lawyers Association	1964-1966
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	0124	8	"B"	1964-1967
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	0409	11	Black Power	1966-1968
	0421	12	Bogalusa, LA	1965
	0585	13	Braiterman, Marvin	1965-1966
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	0708	3	Capital Punishment	1965-1968
	0718	4	Carmichael - Rustin Debate, Hunter College	1966
	0740	5	Citizens Crusade Against Poverty	1966
	0892	6	Civil Liberties Docket	1966
	1000	7	Civil Disobedience	1965
	1070	8	Civil Rights Legislation	1965-1966
21	0002	9	Civil Rights Organizations	1965
	0050	10	Covington, Hayden	1967
	0060	11	Cox, Judge Harold	1965
	0316	654/1	Congress of Racial Equality	1964
	0424	2	Congress of Racial Equality (<i>cont'd</i>)	1964
	0531	3	CORE Baltimore Project	1965-1966
	0544	4	CORE Mt. Vernon	1965-1966
	0652	5	Columbia Legal Survey Program	1966
	0654	6	Council of Federated Organizations (COFO)	1964-1965
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	0717	8	CREDO (Seattle, WA)	1964-1965
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	0974	12	“D”	1964-1967
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	1094	2	Episcopal Society for Cultural and Racial Unity	1965-1966
	1174	3	“F”	1965-1970
	1210	4	Field Foundation, Leslie Dunbar Executive Director	1964-1967
	22	0002	5	Ford Foundation
0070		6	Ford President’s Committee Sub-Grant	1967-1968
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0234		9	Freedom Information Service	1966
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0573		14	“H”	1964-1968
0678		15	Horowitz, Michael: “Title III of Higher Education Act 1965”	1966
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0835		20	Justice Department (U.S.)	1964-1967
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1065	8	Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (<i>cont’d</i>)	1965-1966	
23	0002	8	Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (<i>cont’d</i>)	1965-1966
	0083	9	Law Students Civil Rights Research Council (<i>cont’d</i>)	1965-1966
	0169	10	Lawyers’ Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law	1965-1968
	0506	11	Leadership Conference on Civil Rights	1965-1966
	0573	12	Louisiana Local Elections	1967
	0647	657/1	“M”	1963-1971

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	0795	3	Medical Committee for Human Rights	1964-1966
	0926	4	Meredith, MI March	1966
	0981	5	Miami Police, Henry Schwarzschild Trip	1968
	1019	6	Mississippi Bar Association	1965
	1028	7	Mississippi Dockets	1964-1966
	1093	8	Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party	1964-1968
	24	0002	9	Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (<i>cont' d</i>)
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0159		12	Morrison, "A Guide for Justices of the Peace"	1968
0166		658/1	Moynihan Report	1965
0189		2	Murray, Pauli and Kenyon, Dorothy	1967
0201		3	"N"	1964-1968
0271		4	NAACP - Legal Defense Fund and Education Fund, Inc.	1965-1968
0300		5	NAACP	1964-1966
0336		6	National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders	1967-1968
0371		7	National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice	1965-1967
0449		8	National Committee - Free Elections in Mississippi	1967
0468		9	National Committee for Free Elections - Sunflower County, MI	1967
0494		10	National Council of Churches	1965-1967
0593		11	National Lawyers Guild	1964-1967
0675		12	"New Politics" Convention	1967
0686		13	<i>New York Times</i> (Schwarzschild - Sitton)	1967
0699		14	New York Foundation	1965-1967
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0833		18	Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO)	1965-1966
0989		659/1	Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965-1966
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1095		3	"P"	1964-1967
1120		4	Poor People's Conference	1966
1194		5	President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice	1966
1200	6	"R"	1964-1968	
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	0012	9	Riot Commission	1968
	0221	10	Riot Studies	1967

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	0591	660/1	“S”	1964-1968	
	0668	2	School Desegregation Civil Rights Act Title VI	1965-1966	
	0833	3	School Desegregation Civil Rights Act Title VI (<i>cont'd</i>)	1965-1966	
	0965	4	Scholarship, Education, and Defense Fund for Racial Equality (SEDFRE)	1968	
	0988	5	Scope Program of SCLC	n.d.	
	1008	6	Senate Bill 1308	1968	
	1024	7	Sharecroppers Fund	1966-1967	
	1053	8	Silberman, Charles	1965	
	1161	9	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i>	1967	
	1209	10	The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. (SCEF)	n.d.	
	1219	11	Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)	1965-1966	
	26	0002	12	Southern Regional Council	1965-1967
		0180	661/1	Springfield, MA: Civil Rights Drive	1966
		0197	2	Southern Student Organizing Committee	1965-1966
		0337	3	Spock, Dr. Benjamin, Indictment	1967-1968
		0506	4	Starrs, James E.	1966-1967
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0605		6	Synagogue Council - Commission on Religion and Race	1966	
0652		7	“T”	1964-1968	
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0994		14	U.S. Government Miscellaneous (Dept. of Labor, Civil Service, UN, State Dept.)	1965-1967	
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		0118	662/1	Volunteer Lawyers Solicitation	1965-1967
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	0681	6	Yale Conference	1966
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	0672	3	Admission to Bar, Fondren Affair (Bronstein, Alvin)	1967
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	0074	12	<i>Austin v. Johnson</i> : Bogalusa Shooting Case	1965-1966
	0152	13	<i>Bailey, et al. v. Wharton</i>	n.d.
	0163	665/1	<i>Barlow v. Minter</i>	1965
	0272	2	<i>Bennett v. Labat</i>	1966-1967
	0309	3	<i>Blackman v. Louisiana</i>	1966-1967
	0340	4	Board Meetings	1964-1966
	0413	5	Board Meetings (<i>cont' d</i>)	1964-1966
	0425	6	Bogalusa Pleadings	1965
	0670	7	Bokulich Case	1966
	0743	8	Bond, Julian Case	1966
	0811	9	Breach of Peace Suit	1966
	0820	10	Brochures	1965
	0857	11	<i>Brown v. Jerome Post</i>	1967
	0898	12	<i>Cameron v. Johnson</i> : Derfner, Armand Statement	1968
	0900	13	Canton, Mississippi ROTC	1968
0905	14	<i>Carmichael v. Allen</i> : Civil Rights Legal Defense Foundation	1967	
0936	15	<i>Carmichael, Stokely v. Selma</i>	1948	
0967	16	Cases	1968	
	1038	666/1	Cases (<i>cont' d</i>)	1968-1969
	1162	2	Chicago Housing Authority Case	1967
	1172	3	<i>Chinn v. Johnson</i>	1966
	1207	4	Citizen's Schools	1968
30	0002	5	Civil Rights Act of 1964	1964
	0097	6	Clark Challenge	1967
	0191	7	Closing Offices	1967
	0205	8	<i>Connor v. Johnson</i>	1966
	0541	9	<i>Continental Can v. Johnson</i>	1968
	0568	10	<i>Coppock, et al. v. Patterson, et al.</i>	1965-1966
	0628	11	Correspondence to Jackson, New Orleans, Selma	1966-1968
	0664	12	Correspondence and Reports	1967
	0849	13	Correspondence	1968
	0929	667/1	Correspondence (<i>cont' d</i>)	1969
0960	2	Crown Zellerbach Case	1965-1968	
31	0002	3	Crown Zellerbach Case (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965-1968
	0189	4	Crown Zellerbach Case (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965-1968
	0340	5	<i>Dennis v. Johnson</i>	1964
	0485	6	<i>Dennis v. Johnson (cont' d)</i>	1964

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	0932	2	<i>Dennis v. Johnson (cont' d)</i>	1964-1966	
	1054	3	Dockets	1966-1967	
32	0002	4	Dockets (<i>cont' d</i>)	1966-1967	
	0103	5	Draft Suit: <i>Nunnally v. U.S. Army</i>	1966	
	0117	6	<i>Duncan v. Louisiana</i>	1967	
	0213	7	Dunham, Larry	1968	
	0219	8	Employment Discrimination Text: Sobol, Martin	1968	
	0228	9	<i>Ellzey v. Brazeale</i>	1968	
	0272	10	Favicchio, P. - Louisiana	1966	
	0339	11	Fondren, Thomas Earl	1967	
	0358	669/1	<i>Forman v. Emmett</i>	1966	
	0379	2	Free Speech Movement	1964	
	0477	3	Futorian Case	1967	
	0497	4	<i>Gadsden v. Wechsler</i>	1968	
	0504	5	General Correspondence	1965-1966	
	0688	6	General Correspondence (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965-1966	
	0965	7	General	1967-1970	
33	0002	8	Gambling College Case: <i>Zanders v. Jones</i>	1967-1968	
	[missing]	670/1	<i>Grillo v. Board of Realtors</i> , NJ Attorney: Howard Stern	1966	
	0288	2	<i>Guyot v. Pierce and Strothers v. Thompson</i>	1967	
	0293	3	<i>Hamer v. Floyd</i> (Federal Voting Rights Act)	1967	
	0331	4	Hatch Act	1967	
	0339	5	<i>Hicks v. Weaver</i>	1967	
	0359	6	HEW Project	1966	
	0426	7	Howe, Mark DeWolfe	1967	
	0442	8	Jackson, MS	1965	
	0651	9	Jackson, MS (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965	
	0932	10	Jackson, MS (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965	
	34	0002	671/1	Jackson, MS (<i>cont' d</i>)	1967
		0085	2	Jackson, MS: Cases Pending	1966
		0198	3	Jackson, MS: Library	1966
0229		4	Jackson, MS: Rural Telephones	1965	
0238		5	Jackson, MS: Pleadings	1965	
0454		6	Jackson, MS: Pleadings	1965	
0647		7	<i>Jenkins v. Boflooa</i> , LA	1966	
0672		8	<i>Mock, Jessie v. Mintz and Mintz</i>	1966	
0682		9	<i>Johnson v. Mississippi</i>	1967	

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34	0690	671/10	Kaiser Aluminum Chemical Corporation	1967	
	0692	11	LCDC Conference	1964-1966	
	0750	12	Lawyers' Logs	1964	
	0899	672/1	Lawyers' Logs (<i>cont' d</i>)	1964	
	1071	2	Lawyers Solicitation - Summer Program	1967	
	1102	3	Legal Briefs and Dockets	1964-1965	
	35	0002	4	Legal Procedures and Materials	1965
		0105	5	<i>Lewis v. Louisiana</i>	1967
		0114	6	Los Angeles	1965-1966
		0303	6a	<i>Louisiana v. Martin</i>	1967-1968
		0330	7	<i>Love v. Mississippi</i>	1968
0335		8	<i>Loving v. Virginia</i>	1967	
0383		9	<i>Martin v. Erwin</i> : Habeas Corpus Case	1967	
0415		10	Massachusetts	1968	
0472		11	Merger LCDC into Roger Baldwin Foundation	1946-1969	
0566		673/1	<i>Miller, Goldstein, Cleverdon v. Mississippi</i>	1967	
0800		2	Miscegenation Suit in Louisiana: <i>Zippert v. Sylvester</i>	n.d.	
0809		3	Miscellaneous	1965-1967	
36		0002	4	Miscellaneous (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965-1967
		0092	5	Mississippi Bar Association President's Committee	1966-1967
		0145	6	Mississippi Bonds	1968
	0158	7	Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party: B. Ladner	1966-1967	
	0220	8	<i>Mississippi v. L.C. Tobias</i> : Amite City Rape Case	1965-1966	
	0232	9	Mississippi Non-Resident Attorney's Rule: Judge Cox	1967	
	0253	10	Mississippi State University Suit: <i>Cohen v. MSU</i>	1966	
	0328	11	Mississippi Statewide School Desegregation Suit	1965-1966	
	0365	12	<i>Monerief v. Anderson</i>	1966	
	0424	13	Monroe	1965	
	0446	14	<i>Muilenberg v. United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company</i>	1966-1968	
	0468	674/1	New Orleans	1965	
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	0861	4	New Orleans Pleadings	1966-1967	
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	1023	6	Ouachita Parish School Suit (Louisiana)	1966	
	1028	7	Philip Morris Case	1968	
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1064	9	<i>Price v. Bronstein</i>	1967-1968		

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37	0002	674/10	<i>Raymond v. Mississippi</i>	1968
	0046	11	<i>Reavis v. Hall</i>	1967
	0128	675/1	Removal Cases: Carmichael and Griffin	1966
	0158	2	Removal Cases: Cox, Rachel, Peacock, and Galamison	1966
	0324	3	Reynolds, Mildred	1968
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	0344	5	Roger Baldwin Foundation (Potential Support)	1966
	0365	6	<i>Rowe v. Mississippi</i>	1967
	0513	7	St. Augustine, FL Incident	1964
	0547	8	St. Francisville Case, Louisiana	1966
	0570	9	<i>Sanders v. Cox</i>	1968
	0588	10	<i>Scott v. Davis</i>	1968
	0658	11	42 U.S.C.A. 1983 (Civil Rights) Suits	1966-1967
	0856	12	Selma	1965
	0953	13	Selma (<i>cont' d</i>)	1965
	1123	676/1	Selma (<i>cont' d</i>)	1967
	1174	2	Selma Staff Position	1967
38	0002	3	Selma - Cases Pending	1966
	0031	4	<i>Shirall v. Breazale</i>	1968
	0034	5	Shreveport, LA	1965
	0132	6	Shawn Portfolio	1961
	0139	7	<i>Skiffer v. Crowe</i>	1967
	0156	8	<i>Smith v. Concordia Parish</i>	1967-1968
	0206	9	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Association of American Law Schools Financing	1967-1968
	0241	10	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Amicus Brief	1967-1968
	0493	11	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Amicus Brief (<i>cont' d</i>)	1967-1968
	0723	12	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Brief of U.S.	1967
	0889	677/1	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Clippings	1968
	0963	2	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Complaint	1967
	0987	3	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Depositions Judge Eugene Leon, Richard Sobol	1967
	1098	4	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Depositions Judge Leander Perez, Jr.	1967
39	0002	5	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : LCDC Bylaws, Certificate of Inc., Tax Returns, Arrest, and Report	1967
	0064	6	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Plaintiff's Pre-Trial Memorandum of Law	1967
	0143	7	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Miscellaneous	1967-1968
	0352	8	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Miscellaneous (<i>cont' d</i>)	1967-1968
	0491	9	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : NAACP Amicus	1967
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	0719	3	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : U.S. Brief	1968	
	0745	4	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Transcript Volume I	1968	
	0901	5	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Transcript Volume I (<i>cont'd</i>)	1968	
	1011	6	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Transcript Volume II	1968	
40	0002	679/1	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Transcript Volume III	1968	
	0227	2	<i>Sobol v. Perez</i> : Transcript Volume IV	1968	
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	0113	4	<i>Sobol, Barbara v. Giarruso</i>	1968	
	0120	5	South Carolina	1965	
	0279	6	Southern Consumers Education Foundation (Louisiana Poverty Investigation)	1967	
	0343	7	Southern Regional Council	1964	
	0367	8	<i>State v. Lee ex rel. Gelfand</i>	1964	
	0392	9	State Operated Negro Colleges	1968	
	0397	10	<i>State v. Brown</i>	1966	
	0400	11	<i>Stewart v. Birdsong</i>	1966	
	0434	12	Tallahassee Office	1965	
		0599	681/1	<i>Taylor v. Alabama</i>	1967
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		0697	3	<i>Tyson v. Cazes</i>	1965
	0860	4	Tennessee	1965-1966	
	0914	5	United Mine Workers	1967	
	0951	6	<i>U.S. v. Simuel B. Schultz, Jr.</i>	1967	
	0973	7	Volunteer Lawyer Manual	1965	
	1239	8	Volunteer Lawyer Solicitation Letter	1965	
42	0002	9	Voting	1964	
	0030	10	Washington Parrish School Board	1967	
	0123	11	Arrece Webb	1968	
	0160	12	<i>Wechsler v. County of Gadsden</i>	1965	
	0197	13	<i>Whatley v. City of Vidalia</i>	1967	
	0212	682/1	<i>Whitley et al. v. Democratic Party of Mississippi et al.</i> : Primary Election Case	1966	
	0286	2	<i>Whitley v. Johnson</i>	1967	

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	0469	4	<i>Williams v. Hector</i>	1967
	0481	5	<i>Willis v. Carson: Mississippi Jury Exclusion Suit</i>	1965
	0584	6	<i>Woodruff v. Mississippi</i>	1966-1967
	0649	7	<i>Wright v. Mississippi</i>	1968
	0661	8	<i>Wright v. Montgomery</i>	1966
	0686	9	<i>Wyatt v. Birmingham</i>	1966
	0701	10	<i>Wyche v. Louisiana</i>	1968