Register of the Robert W. Kenny Papers, 1823-1975

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Register of the Robert W. Kenny Papers, 1823-1975

Collection number: MSS 003

Southern California Library for Social Studies and Research
Los Angeles, California

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Descriptive Summary

Title: Robert W. Kenny Papers,

Date (inclusive): 1823-1975

Collection number: MSS 003

Creator: Kenny, Robert Walker, 1901-1978

Extent: 17 document cases
15 cubic feet

Repository: Southern California Library for Social Studies and Research.
Los Angeles, California

Language: English.

Access
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Preferred Citation
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Biography
Robert Walker Kenny was born to Robert Wolfenden Kenny and Minnie Summerfield Kenny on August 21, 1901. Kenny’s father was a cashier at the Broadway Bank and Trust Company in Los Angeles. In April of 1906, Robert Wolfenden Kenny and Warren Gillelen were indicated by the federal grand jury in Oregon for land fraud. They were found not guilty and were acquitted in May 1908. Kenny's father died on September 13, 1914 leaving an estate of a little over $100,000. Robert Wolfenden Kenny had investments in the Tejon Ranch, the California Mexico Land and Water Company and a substantial
interest in the Bank of Santa Monica. The stocks invested in the Tejon Ranch and the Bank of Santa Monica were sold in order to pay off outstanding loans. However, Mrs. Kenny kept the California Mexico Land and Water Company Stock, but it later proved to be worthless. Nonetheless, what was left of the estate seemed to be adequate. Robert Kenny was able to attend the University High School at the University of Southern California (USC) and Stanford University from which he graduated at the age of 18 in 1920.

After Kenny's graduation from college, he obtained a job with the Los Angeles Times working with Chapin Hall, who later became the Times Managing Editor. In 1922, Kenny married Sara McCann and went to work for United Press in London and then for the Chicago Tribune in Paris. Robert and Sara Kenny returned to Los Angeles in 1923, where Kenny landed a job with United News, but was fired a short time later for allegedly spying for the Hearst papers. Ted Taylor and Kenny opened their own business, the Los Angeles Press Service. Kenny was also working for the Los Angeles Express as their courthouse reporter and in June 1924, he joined Hearst's Los Angeles Herald. At the same time, he was working for Hearst, Kenny attended USC Law School and transferred to Loyola College to finish his law education. On September 13, 1926, Robert Kenny was admitted to the Bar.

In September 1927, Kenny was appointed a Deputy of the County Counsel (civil attorney for Los Angeles County). Kenny was assigned in 1929 to attend the legislature in Sacramento and by 1930 he received a municipal judgeship in Los Angeles from Governor Rolph. Kenny faced an election in 1934 to retain his position as municipal judge, where he served his term in the Small Claims Court. Kenny won against six candidates for a six year term and now served as a judge in the Law and Motion Court which considers question of the law.

Kenny was involved in politics and became a founding member of the National Lawyers Guild, which was established on February 22, 1937. The Guild's membership consisted of liberal lawyers and the organization served as an alternative to the conservative American Bar Association. Kenny served as the president of the Guild for seven years and was instrumental in organizing the Los Angeles Chapter. Kenny's involvement in politics led him to run for State Senator representing Los Angeles. At that time in the California elections, cross filing was legal and Kenny won both the Republican and Democratic party nominations. He resigned from his position as municipal judge and in December 1939 dissolved his law partnership with Paul Vallee and Lawrence Beilensen and set up a new partnership with Morris E. Cohn, which lasted until 1948. Robert O. Curran joined the law firm and stayed until the beginning of WW II; his replacement was Robert S. Morris, who became Kenny's law partner in 1948. In Kenny's personal life, he and Sara Kenny reconciled their differences after Mrs. Kenny sued for divorce in 1938. Kenny still represented clients while serving as a California legislature. One of his clients was William Schneiderman, head of the Communist Party (CP) in California. The United States decided to revoke Schneiderman's citizenship papers (1940). Kenny appealed the case to the Ninth Circuit U.S. District Court in San Francisco. The case lost, but the decision was reversed (June 21, 1943) when Wendell Willkie pleaded for the defense to the United States Supreme Court. In that year of 1940, Kenny was retained by the Screen Writers Guild, which he later represented some of these writers in the Hollywood Ten hearings before the Thomas Die Committee from the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC) [The Robert W. Kenny and Robert S. Morris papers that refer to the Hollywood Ten are at the State Historical Society of Wisconsin].

In 1942, Kenny decided to run for governor, but instead of running for governor he ran for Attorney general. Kenny won both Republican and Democratic party nominations by cross filing. Kenny was the only Democrat to win a major California office that year. Earl Warren won the governorship by cross filing. It was an unwritten rule that a candidate for governor did not cross file. It proved to be Kenny's undoing when he ran for governor in 1946; Kenny was defeated in the primaries, because according to Kenny, Governor Warren again cross filed and won both party nominations.

After Kenny's unsuccessful bid for governor, he returned to private law practice. In 1950, he ran for the office of State Senator against Glenn Anderson and Jack Tenney for the Democratic nomination; Tenney won the nomination. Kenny also ran for mayor of Los Angeles in 1950, but lost to Fletcher Bowron in the recall election.

During the Cold War Era (late 1940s and 1950s), Kenny represented many people under indictment for questionable activities, such as Luisa Moreno Bemis, an labor activist, who was eventually deported back to her home of origin, Guatemala, for belonging to the CP and perjuring herself when she obtained her citizenship. He also represented most of the unfriendly witnesses before HUAC when it came to Los Angeles in 1952. In 1956, Kenny represented the musicians before HUAC. Kenny was also a member of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born and active in that organization and Robert Morris, his law partner, was active in the American Civil Liberties Union's Los Angeles chapter of the Immigration and Deportation Committee.

In 1966, Kenny was appointed by Governor Edmund G. (Pat) Brown to the Superior Court of Los Angeles County, where in 1970 there was an unsuccessful attempt to recall him and Jerry Pacht from the office of Superior Court Judge. Kenny retired from the bench in 1975 and the following year died on July 20, 1976. Sara Kenny had died in 1968.
Scope and Content

The collection is arranged by series: GENERAL FILE, FAMILY, AUTOBIOGRAPHY, BIOGRAPHY-JESSE W. CARTER, SUPREME COURT JUSTICE OF CALIFORNIA, STATE SENATOR CAMPAIGN-1950, LOS ANGELES MAYORAL RACE-1950, and DEPORTATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES.

The GENERAL FILE (folders 1-7) contains material on the Zoot Suit Riots (1943). Robert Kenny was the Attorney General of California at the time of the Riots and assisted the Citizens Committee into the investigation of these incidents. There is a copy of the Report and Recommendations of Citizens Committee, a copy of a letter to the Attorney General of the United States from Governor Earl Warren of California, pamphlets dealing with race relations and law enforcement and an article on the Riots from Time Magazine.

The GENERAL FILE also contains endorsements for Attorney General, copy of the Bill of Rights, newspaper articles in reference to Harry Bridges, book reviews, public relation or publicity on Robert Kenny, a news article on Will Rogers, Jr. and an article on the California Progressive Party. There is also a copy of a letter (1945) from Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona accepting defeat. The October Issue (1964) of the Sacramento County Historical Society Golden Notes contains the history of California's political parties. There is an article on Artie Samish, a lobbyist in California, who was convicted of income tax fraud in 1955 and a magazine article on Mickey Cohen, an alleged gangster. There was some concern about street accidents occurring to newsboys and a pamphlet is in the file. The brief on the State of California v. Harvey Stevens and Robert L. Harrison (July, 1949) charges Harry Stevens, a black man, of contributing to the delinquency of a minor, a white woman.

The General Correspondence folder consists of a telegram to Will Rogers, Jr. from Kenny congratulating Roberts on his denouncement of the Dies Committee. There are two letters to Carey McWilliams (1953 incomplete, 1954); one recommending a book, the other in reference to a letter published in The Nation. Other correspondence refer to California politics.

The appointment and address book for 1966 is incomplete; only a few entries in the appointment section, however, the address section is filled.

The material on the recall of Robert Kenny and Jerry Pacht (judges for the Superior Court of Los Angeles County) includes the Petition for Writ of Mandamus, correspondence between their lawyer, Samuel O. Pruitt, Jr., and the bill for legal services rendered. The recall petition failed due to lack of qualified signatures collected.

File folder number seven contains an invitation to a testimonial dinner in honor of Kenny sponsored by the People's College of Law. The folder also includes a pamphlet by the College issued in Kenny's honor.

The category designated as FAMILY (folders 8-17) contains the Birth, Marriage and Death entries of the paternal side of Kenny's family dating from 1823; the last entry is dated 1910. The autograph album of Melvina Van Wickle, grandmother of Robert Kenny is dated 1853, which is prior to her marriage to Robert Lee Kenny in 1854. The composition book (1871-1872) belongs to Celia May Kenny Viven, the aunt of Robert Kenny. The photographs are of Kenny from his childhood to adulthood. There are also general photographs of friends, family and landscapes dating from the [late 1800s?].

Included in the FAMILY section is a subsection on Sara McCann Kenny (folders 13-17) wife of Robert Kenny. This subsection includes negatives featuring photos of family life. There is a map of 1875 San Francisco and newspaper clippings of her mother, Ella Warden Semple and her father, Dr. Thomas McCann. The newspaper articles consist of Ms. Semple's musical notices, the marriage of Semple and McCann and the death announcement of Sara Kenny's father dated 1903. The photographs are of Sara Kenny, landscapes and unidentified persons. Sara Kenny sued Robert Kenny for divorce in December 1938 for cruelty; they had been separated since October of that year. Folder 17 contains news articles announcing the divorce. There were reconciled in 1939.

The AUTOBIOGRAPHY section (folders 18-21) refers to the draft and manuscript of My First Forty Years in California Politics, 1922-1962. The First Draft in folderr 20 is incomplete containing a page from every ten pages (see separation file for the complete First Draft). Kenny sent the First Draft to friends and colleagues for their comments and criticisms. The correspondence is between Kenny and his friends and colleagues who read the draft and made their comments. The correspondence are also between Kenny and his publisher. One of the letters to Kenny's publisher contains the highlights of his career. There is also a letter from Kenny commenting on Rube Borough's Jubilant Crusader. Kenny's book My First Forty Years.... did not get published.

Kenny wrote a biography on Jesse W. Carter, the Supreme Court Justice of California from 1939-1959. The section BIOGRAPHY (folders 22-27) consists of the draft and notes on Jesse Carter (1888-1959), which includes books and pamphlets referring to Jesse Carter's career. There is a copy of the register of Jesse Carter's papers which are located at the Bancroft Library at UC Berkeley. The correspondence is between Jean Carter, Judge Carter's wife, Robert Kenny and Alexander Taylor, M.D.
The state senator campaign-1950 (folders 28-41) series consists of campaign literature for Pat Brown, candidate for Attorney General of California, James Roosevelt, who ran for governor and of Edward B. Shattuck, the Republican candidate for Attorney General of California. There is also an appeal letter from Edmund (Pat) Brown for support of his campaign. There are literature examples of Kenny's campaign for governor and state senator and the literature of Helen Gahagan Douglas's bid for the U.S. Senate against the Republican candidate, Richard Nixon.

The majority of the state senator campaign-1950 section is concerned with the logistics in the running for this office. It contains the sketches and slogans for the campaign literature, the mailing lists for the local newspapers, Kenny's platform that was to be distributed as ads to newspapers and television, the costs of these ads and the correspondence in reference of placing the ads. There is the correspondence requesting campaign materials, statements that refer to issues that might possibly arise, drafts on specific issues such as crime, racism, employment and Harry Bridges dating from 1943. This section also contains press releases from Kenny's Campaign Committee and a list of Kenny's sponsors and volunteers, which includes a sponsor certificate.

In November 1950, there was an election to recall Mayor Fletcher Bowron of Los Angeles and at the same time of the recall election, the voters would choose another mayor. Robert Kenny was one of several candidates who ran for mayor of Los Angeles. The Los Angeles mayoral race-1950 (folders 42-49) section contains the examples and drafts of the campaign literature, press releases on Kenny's political positions, material on antivivisectionists, a publicity photograph with Robert Kenny and the Eastside Citizens discussing a Clean Deal for Los Angeles and a pamphlet for police officers and race relations. The statistical information for a previous mayoral election in Los Angeles 1949-1950 (Folder 44) is broken down by precincts. The general correspondence in this section refer to Kenny's supporters and their comments as well as invitations to speak before civic groups. The receipts and disbursements of Kenny's mayoral campaign are included in this series. The recall attempt of Mayor Bowron was unsuccessful and he kept his political office. The Mayoral race series consists of the list of contributors and Kenny's written thank yous for their support and comments on why he lost. The last three folders (47, 48 and 49) contain newspaper articles on the mayoral campaign.

Robert Kenny was involved in immigration and naturalization cases and was a member of the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. In 1948, he applied for and received permission to practice before the Board of Immigration Appeals. In the series deportation and related activities (folders 50-77) and the sub-category Individual cases (folders 50-62) contains the the application and certificate of admittance to practice before the Board of Immigration Appeals. The Individual cases sub-category is not necessarily cases defended by Kenny, but were probably of interest as reference in representing other cases or of personal interest, such as the material on the James J. Matles case (folder 51). James Matles was the Director of the Organization of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE). The file contains transcripts of the hearing before the Immigration Board determining whether or not Matles perjured himself when he became an United States citizen by swearing he was not a communist. There is also a press release of a copy of a letter to Senator John L. McClellan from Russ Nixon, U.E representative in Washington, in reference to solicitation from Mr. Nixon information on the UAW (United Auto Workers).

The material on the William Schneiderman case (folder 52) refers to the United States seeking to revoke Schneiderman's citizenship on the ground he fraudulently obtained his citizenship by belonging to the Young Workers Communist League of America between 1922 and 1927, which advocated the overthrowing of the government by force or violence. The case reached the Supreme Court of the United States, where the decision was in favor of Mr. Schneiderman. Kenny represented Mr. Schneiderman's case until 1942, when Mr. Wendell Willkie took over as Schneiderman's lawyer and argued the case before the Supreme Court of the United States. The file contains correspondence dating from 1940, briefs referring to the Schneiderman case, notes on Schneiderman and on Oleta O'connor Yates in Yates, et al v. The United States.

Robert Kenny represented Luisa Moreno Bemis (folders 53-59), a labor activist, in a deportation hearing. Luisa Moreno Bemis was also known as Rosa Rodrigues-Lopez, Luisa Moreno, Luisa Bemis and Rosa DeLeon. These folders contain the warrant for her arrest (1948) by the Naturalization and Immigration Department (INS) under the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended, that as an alien she advocated and taught the overthrow of the government by force or violence. Included in the files are biographical background on Luisa Moreno requested by Robert Kenny, a list of documents that the INS used in their prosecution of undesirable aliens. There is correspondence between Carol King, a lawyer out of New York and Kenny in reference to the defense of Luisa Moreno. Other correspondence consist of a letter to Helen Gahagan Douglas, U.S. Representative from California, requesting intervention on the behalf of Luisa Moreno to the Justice Department, in addition to a letter to Senator Sheridan Downey, correspondence between Moreno and Kenny, a letter to Luisa Moreno from the U.S. Government referring to her rights at the deportation hearing and what the procedures are if deported, correspondence with the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born, letters of character, subpoenas for Respondent's Witnesses (1949), a statement on Luisa Moreno by Carey McWilliams provided by the Provisional Committee for Luisa Moreno Bemis and a list of Government Exhibits at the Deportation Hearing on November 10, 1949. There is a brief from Carol King in reference to Betty Gannett v. Edward J. Shaughnessy, Acting District Director of the Immigration and
Naturalization Service at the Port of New York (1949). Other briefs in the Luisa Moreno deportation hearing included Motion to Reopen Hearing and Order to Reopen Hearing, Writ of Habeas Corpus, Order to Show Cause Why Writ of Habeas Corpus Should Not Be Issued, and Stipulation from 1949 to 1950. Within the Folder that contains the briefs are Application for Departure in Lieu of Deportation and/or Preexamination, Application for Voluntary Departure without waiting for final action, Decision and Order of the Commission, which ordered Luisa Moreno to be deported, under the Act of October 16, 1918, as amended, but considered Luisa Moreno's application for volunteer departure under Warrant of Deportation. The Note to Secure Immigration Bond (November 1950) is also in the file. Luisa Moreno and her husband Gray Bemis went to Guatamala, Mrs. Bemis's country of origin. Gray and Luisa Bemis kept in contact through letters with Robert Kenny. The correspondence refers to their day to day activities living outside the United States in Guatamala and Mexico. Robert Kenny was still retained as their lawyer and took care of some minor legal problems for them, such as the registration of their car. Luisa Moreno was asked at one point to locate a client who was remiss on his legal fees. There is the correspondence referring to this matter. Included in the Luisa Moreno files is an appeal letter to help Luisa Moreno's financial difficulties after the death of her husband, Gray Bemis, January 31, 1960.

Folder 57 contains the draft and copies of Luisa and Gray Bemis's Last Will and Testament and thank you notes to the contributors of the Luisa Bemis Defense Fund. The news articles consist of biographical information on Luisa Moreno and also refer to others who were in the same predicament.

Folder 59 holds the receipts of note payments and the divorce documents of Mytyl Glomboske, daughter of Luisa Moreno, from Edward L. Glomboske. Robert Morris, law partner of Robert Kenny, handled Mytyl Glomboske's divorce. The series also consist of correspondence between Luisa Moreno and Robert Morris in reference to the divorce; Morris also asked Luisa Moreno to locate a Ramon Welch. The legal documents are Complaints, Cross-Complaints, Notice of Trial, Property Settlement Agreement, Interlocutory Judgment of Divorce, Statement of Account, and Final Judgment of Divorce.

Robert Kenny represented Phillip Rudolph, a small businessman, deported for belonging to the Labor Progressive Party of Canada for one year in 1945. Rudolph's file contains handwritten and typed notes for his defense, correspondence between Kenny and Rudolph, affidavits from John Alan Sullivan and Alexander Whyte Welch on the activities and philosophy of the Labor Progressive Party of Canada, a legal Canadian political party. The brief Alien's Brief on Appeal from Order of Deportation is in the folder as well as a letter from Rudolph to the INS requesting permission to travel in the United States on business; the request was denied July 16, 1953. A Stay of Deportation for Phillip Rudolph was filed and on October 1, 1953, the Stay of Deportation was denied and Rudolph had to surrender for deportation in Los Angeles October 6, 1953. This document is included in the file, in addition to legal expenses and the statement of account. There is a statement from a person relating his experience of being deported from Los Angeles to Canada. Robert Kenny sent the statement to Rudolph to alleviate any fears Rudolph had about being deported.

The file on Alice Orans, nee Folb, contains briefs to the Board of Immigration Appeals: Motion to Reconsider, Request for Stay Pending Consideration and Determination of Motion and Request for Oral Argument, and Discussion on the Board of Immigration Appeals. There is correspondence of Robert Morris in reference to Alice Orans and the Minutes of the Committee on Deportation and Immigration of the ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union) dated August 1954, of which Robert Morris was chair.

David Hyun was facing deportation to his country of origin, Korea. If deported to Korea, Hyun would be facing a life threatening situation. The case reached the Supreme Court of the United States. Hyun's file contains the pamphlet The Story of David Hyun, a copy of the stay of deportation, a fact sheet on Hyun, announcement of a meeting to stop deportation of David Hyun and Miriam Stevenson, a copy of a letter to Simon E. Sobeloff, Solicitor General of the United States from Kenny in reference to David Hyun. The briefs are Consent to File Brief Amici Curiae and Brief for Amici Curiae.

Robert Kenny was involved with the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born. This subsection of the series DEPORTATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES consist of a sample form for Petition for Naturalization, newsletters from the national organization updating deportation laws and activities of the organization, copies of briefs for informational purposes of individual deportation cases, reports on conferences (1954-1955), press release, handwritten notes and memorandums. The pamphlets in the files are: Ten Years in Jail: A Walter-McCarran Law Frame Up: The Case of Knut Heikkinen, The Law and Harry Bridges; The Walter-McCarran Law: Police State Terror Against Foreign-Born Americans, Police State Terror Against Mexican-Americans in the U.S.A.: Shame of A Nation, For A Peoples Lobby to Fight The Walter-McCarran Law. Folder 69 contains the newsletters of the local Los Angeles chapter from 1953-1955 (incomplete). The newsletter was called The Torch, later called The Torchlight.

The Walter-McCarran Act and The Mundt-Nixon Bill subsection (folders 70-77) contains the general files of Robert Morris from the late 1930s to 1957. Robert Morris's files consist of pamphlets, leaflets and newspaper articles on communism, press releases on the ACLU's position on the Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act in reference to the Foley Square Trial, minutes of the Southern California branch of the ACLU meetings (July 1951, August 1952), the Smith Act
Committee Report, December 1952, Robert Morris, Chair. Included also are the Minutes of the Immigration Deportation Committee of the ACLU. Robert Morris, chair (December 1952, March 1953 and April 1953), statement on the purpose of the ACLU Security-Loyalty Committee, hand-written memorandums, Joint Resolution No. 15 condemning the Walter-McCarran Act, correspondence in reference to the work of the ACLU and the Walter-McCarran Act. There is also a copy of statement on Senator Herbert Lehman's position on the Walter-McCarran Act. Many of the documents refer to appeals for organizing around the Walter-McCarran Act; one is A Document to Aid in the Movement to Repeal or Drastically Revise the Immigration and Nationality Law of 1952. From the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born a Summary of Provisions in The Lehman-Cellar Bill: and also leaflets on the Lehman-Cellar Bill. The series also contain an appeal to the ACLU for additional funds in the defense of Galvan v. Press, a script of an ACLU program on KFWB in reference to the selective service. There is a letter form the wives of John Juhn and David Hyun requesting a stay of deportation for John Juhn; in addition there is a leaflet on John Juhn. There is the Summary Report of Exploratory Meeting on Walter-McCarran Act (September 1955), a list of names and addresses of the Southern California Republican candidates for Congress and the United States Senate.

The other folders (72-77) consist of articles from newspapers and federal publications referring to the Walter-McCarran Act, deportation cases and the Foley Square Trial. Folder 72 contains information on the Walter-McCarran Act compiled by Robert Kenny. It is divided into sections and consists of an Analysis on the Walter-McCarran Act, a section on the Reasons for Deportation, and Bail Provisions. There is also a brief on Harry Carlisle, Arthur Dmytryk and Frank Carlson v. The Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The subsection on the Walter-McCarran Act also includes the bill introduced by Mr. Lehman to the Senate of the United States on August 3, 1953. Folder 75 has leaflets calling for the appeal of the Mundt-Nixon Bill, a pamphlet Final Report Un-American Activities in California: Excerpt from Senate Journal of June 23, 1949, an analysis of the Mundt-Ferguson Bill by the National Lawyers Guild, a summary of the The Mundt-Ferguson Bill of 1950. Also included in this series is a Statement on the McCarran Act, a report on the Subversive Activities Control Act, 1949, by the Bar Association of New York City. There are bulletins, newsletters, leaflets, petitions from the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. There is also a statement by Helen Gahagan Douglas stating her position on the Mundt-Ferguson-Nixon Bills and a copy of a letter (1950) from Zechariah Chafee, Jr. from the Law School of Harvard University to John S. Wood, HUAC objecting to a bill (Mundt-Nixon?). There is a copy of the Mundt-Ferguson Bill S2311 included in this subsection. Folder 75 has also in it a copy of a brief restraining defendants from enforcing the Walter-McCarran Act, J. Howard McGrath individual and Attorney General of the United States and William E. Foley, Chief of Internal Security. There is an analysis of The McCarran Act and Labor, a pamphlet issued by the CPUSA on The McCarran Conspiracy Against The Bill of Rights and Analysis of the McCarran Act by the National Lawyers Guild.

Bibliography
Kenny, Robert W. My First Forty Years in California Politics, 1922-1962. [1964].
Box 1, Folder 10

Box 1, Folder 11
Photographs of Robert W. Kenny from Childhood. Nd.

Box 1, Folder 12
General Photographs. Nds.

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Sara McCann Kenny:

Box 2, Folder 14
Negatives. Nd.

Box 2, Folder 15
Souvenir? of a Map of 1875 San Francisco.

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Newspaper Clippings: Marriage of Ella Warden Semple and Dr. Thomas McCann, Musical Notices and Death Notice of Thomas McCann. 1893, 1899, 1903. Photographs. Nd.

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Manuscript. My First Forty Years. Incomplete. Correspondence and Notes. 1964.

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Notes on the Biography of Supreme Court Justice of California, Jesse W. Carter. Nd.

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Newspaper Clippings. 1949-1950.

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Admittance to Practice Before the Board of Immigration Appeals. 1948.
James J. Matles. Correspondence, Pamphlets, Transcripts: Notion of Motion, Complaint, and Answer.

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Luisa Moreno Bemis:

Box 7, Folder 55
General Literature, Correspondence, Legal Documents, Notes. 1948-1951.

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Box 8, Folder 61
Alice Orans. Legal Documents for Board of Immigration Appeals-Motion to Reconsider, Brief of Alice Orans on Appeal, Correspondence. 1954.

Box 8, Folder 62

American Committee for The Protection of Foreign Born

Box 8, Folder 63
Alien Registration Forms, Briefs, Memorandums, Notes. 1946, 1949.

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Briefs, Correspondence, Newspaper Clippings. 1950.

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Reports, Correspondence, Briefs, Memorandums. 1951.

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Pamphlets-Walter-McCarran Act; Los Angeles Committee for Protection of Foreign Born; Harry Bridges. 1952-1955.

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Walter-McCarran Act and Mundt-Nixon Bill

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S. 2585 A Bill. Lehman. 1953.

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Notes Cards of A Speech Against the Mundt-Nixon Bill. [1950?].

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Photograph Album of Captain John L. and Celia May Kenny Viven [Late 1800s?].

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Scrapbook on Kenny's Campaign for Governor. 1946.

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Scrapbook on Kenny's Father, Robert Wolfenden Kenny. 1906-1908.

Box 13

Autograph Book of Celia May Kenny Viven. 1874.

Box 13

Family Photograph Album. [Late 1920s?].

Box 13

Photograph Album of Celia M. Derby Kenny, Second Wife of George Lee Kenny (Grandfather of Robert W. Kenny) and Sister of Hubert Howe Brancroft and A.L.

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Brancroft. Nd.

Box 13

Photograph Album of Robert W. Kenny-Arizona and Santa Barbara, Ca. [Late 1800s?], 1904.

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Photographs of George Lee Kenny and Family. Some participants unknown. [Late 1850s; Early 1860s?].

Box 14


Box 14

1 Paint Flat in Nice. 1968.

Box 14

1 Print Branding of the Indians. Nd.

Box 14

1 Landscape Print Framed. Nd.
Box 14
2 Testimonial Papers (Sol D. Mandle and Robert Kenny).

Box 15
Resolution of Robert W. Kenny's Appointment to the Superior Court. 1967.

Box 15

Box 15
Diploma Admitting Robert W. Kenny to the Bar. 1926.

Box 15
Testimony to Robert W. Kenny’s Service as President of the National Lawyers Guild. 1940-1949.

Box 16
Complete Draft of My First Forty Years in California Politics. 1922-1962 by Robert W. Kenny.

Box 17

Box 17
Caricature of Kenny, Photographs of Bill Copley, Judges of the Superior Court of Los Angeles County. 1934-1935; National Lawyers Guild. 1941; A Testimonial to Sara and Robert Kenny. 1946.

Box 17
Licenses to Practice Medicine in Iowa (1893), California (1900), Arizona (1903) and New Mexico (1904) of William Duffield, Stepfather of Sara Kenny. In Addition to a Notarized Proof of Character (1895), Certificates for Member of the Board of Examiner in Arizona, 1901, 1903; Certificate for Superintendent of Public Health Arizona, 1940, 1905.

Oversize Poster File

Poster Kenny for Mayor.