The Story of Civil Liberty—1929-30

If in the long run the beliefs expressed in proletarian dictatorship are destined to be accepted by the dominant forces of the community, the only meaning of free speech is that they should be given their chance and have their way.

Justice Holmes, dissenting in the Gitlow Case.

American Civil Liberties Union
100 Fifth Avenue
New York City

May, 1930
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FOREWORD

While this is a report of a year's activity, it does not need to be read as a whole to get a picture of just what is happening. The maps and the summaries are intended for quick reading.

The statement of the facts and the issues covers all the year 1929 and later developments into the early months of 1930. New issues arising in 1930 are not covered. But let us note that these early months of 1930 have produced a larger crop of court cases involving civil liberty than any entire year since the war. This is due to a wave of suppression by officials of the militant activities of the Communist Party and left-wing strikes. This wave of anti-radical activity seems to have subsided, but of course may rise again at any time.

Is freedom of agitation for unpopular causes better or worse as shown by our records? A half-dozen answers are needed to that question.

First, The machinery of repression is unchanged. Indeed it is constantly being increased by amendments here and there through law or court decisions. See page 32 for summary of it all,—also the maps.

Second, The use of this machinery depends on several factors,—the extent of radical activity and strikes, international movements such as those against religious persecution in Russia, and the stimulus of “patriotic” and employers’ organizations. The police and prosecuting officials always respond to the urge of employers and red-baiters. The machinery is chiefly used in strikes and against radical propaganda in industrial centers. The constant violations of Negroes’ rights continue unabated. Religious and racial intolerance is firmly entrenched.

Third, Public opinion is on the whole more alert to defend civil liberties and to oppose repression. More newspapers speak out against repressive tactics. The Civil Liberties Union gets increasing support for its campaigns and views. There is less general fear, chiefly because there are fewer activities to suppress.

Fourth, The defense organizations of those whose rights are attacked are alert and on the whole stronger. That is true of the International Labor Defense, the Communist-led working-class defense organization, and of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
which champions Negroes' rights. The organizations defending aliens' rights are also alert and active.

Fifth, Replies from correspondents of the Union in 40 states early in 1930 reported conditions the same in 31 states, worse in 3 and better in 6. They are reported worse in California, Georgia and Wyoming; better in Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky and (although we doubt it) Massachusetts and New Jersey. These correspondents reported that the Communist and left-wing labor groups were the chief objects of attack in 32 states; Negroes in 8. The chief agencies inspiring the attacks are the American Legion, cited by 24 correspondents, public officials 11, D. A. R. 7, Fundamentalists 4, Chambers of Commerce 4. The Ku Klux Klan was not mentioned by a single correspondent; it is the first year since 1922 in which the Klan has not appeared as an active factor in intolerance and repression.

The gains and losses for 1929 and the early months of 1930 are shown in the summary on page 6. The present issues on the fighting front of civil liberties are set forth on page 37.

The actual statistical record for 1929 shows a total of fewer violations of civil liberty than the year before. Only half as many free speech prosecutions were brought, — 228 as against 418. But in the first three months of 1930, 920 such cases were brought as against 36 in the same period last year. Mob violence and lynchings have continued to decrease. Five cases of mob violence were reported. Lynchings held their own at 11 (the same as in 1928), the lowest figures in years. Fifty-two meetings were broken up by police as against 53 in the same period the year before. But in the first three months of 1930, 56 meetings were broken up as against 6 in the same months the year before.

The sections of the country in which the most serious issues arose were the south, Pennsylvania, New England, and Southern California. In the south the efforts of the textile workers to organize resulted in drastic and widespread repression. Pennsylvania continues in its old ways as the champion of repression of trade unions and radical propaganda in the coal and steel areas. Neighboring coal districts of West Virginia and Ohio reflect the same tradition. In the textile towns of Massachusetts and the industrial towns in New Jersey and Connecticut around New York, issues of free speech frequently arise in strikes and meetings of Commu-
nists. The Boston censorship continues on its unique career. Southern California, the home of reactionary "patriotism", continues to offer plenty of material for the champions of civil liberty.

This exhibit of the new machinery of repression created since the war, its uses, the issues and tendencies, all make clear the need of our continued hammering away on every aspect of the struggle for freedom of minority views and propaganda. 1930 marks the completion of ten years of activity by the Civil Liberties Union, the first general free speech organization in American history. Our services are essential for whatever degree of tolerance we can achieve, and will be until a political and economic opposition arises strong enough to defend its own rights, and in so doing to stem the tide of intolerance and repression which marks the country today.
Gains in 1929

(And early months of 1930)

1. The amendment to the tariff act taking from customs officials the power to ban foreign literature which they regard as obscene and putting the control in the federal courts, with trial by jury.

2. The admission of Count Michael Karolyi.

3. The decision of the Supreme Court of South Dakota holding void the law permitting the reading of the Bible in public schools.

4. The decision of Judge Thacher of New York holding that mere membership in the Communist Party does not make an alien deportable.

5. The award by a jury in New York to Rosika Schwimmer of $17,000 damages for libel by Fred Marvin, professional patriot.

6. The decision of the U. S. Court of Appeals at New York reversing the conviction of Mary Ware Dennett for sending through the mails her pamphlet “The Sex Side of Life”.

7. Decision of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at New York admitting to the mails envelopes appealing for justice to Mooney and Billings, barred by the Post Office Department.

8. The acquittal of Salvatore Accorsi at Pittsburgh, tried for the shooting of a state policeman at Cheswick in 1927. The later dismissal of the indictments against 10 miners arrested at Cheswick at that time.


10. The dismissal of the sedition charges against three Communists at Bethlehem, Pa.

11. The dismissal of the contempt of court charges against two editors of the Cleveland Press for criticizing an injunction against race-track gambling.

12. The amendment to the Massachusetts Book Law requiring books to be considered as a whole in determining obscenity.

13. The appointment by the Federal Law Enforcement Commission of a special committee to study “Official Lawlessness”.

[ 6 ]
Set-backs in 1929
(And early months of 1930)

1. The conviction in North Carolina of seven men for conspiracy to kill the chief of police of Gastonia, in a trial filled with religious and political prejudice.

2. The conviction of five textile workers at Marion, N. C. for alleged riot.

3. The failure of the courts in North Carolina to punish any one for violence against strikers, — either the killers of Ella May Wiggins, strike-leader, or the sheriffs who shot and killed 6 textile workers and wounded 24 more at Marion.

4. The calling in of the militia and the official lawlessness surrounding the strike of textile-workers at Elizabethton, Tenn.

5. The murder by three iron and coal policemen of one John Barkoski near Pittsburgh and their acquittal (with subsequent conviction of two for "involuntary manslaughter").

6. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court barring Rosika Schwimmer from citizenship for her refusal to promise to bear arms in time of war.

7. The decision of the Minnesota Supreme Court sustaining the state law giving judges power to enjoin the publication of newspapers held to be "defamatory".

8. The decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court sustaining the state sedition act.

9. The conviction of five young women at San Bernardino, Cal. for displaying a red flag.

10. The decision of the federal courts in Pennsylvania revoking the citizenship of one John Tapolscanyi merely for being a Communist.

11. The failure of the Pennsylvania legislature to abolish the notorious coal and iron police.

12. The failure of Governor Young of California to act as promised on the pardon application of Tom Mooney.

13. The decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court sustaining the conviction of Harry Canter for libel against Governor Fuller.

14. The conviction of five Communists in Ohio under the sedition law.
States with criminal syndicalism or sedition laws, with date of passage. (32 states)

P States with law against red flag; all passed in 1919. (~8 states)

Seditious laws in Montana and New Mexico declared unconstitutional.

Red-flag law in Massachusetts repealed.

This map shows the states with laws aimed at radical activities. Ten states have no laws whatever. But of these, most southern states have only laws of reconstruction days aimed at incitement to insurrection and rebellion.

Prosecutions under the red flag law have been brought only in California. The sedition or criminal syndicalism laws have been invoked in 17 states — scattering except in Pennsylvania and California.
Court Decisions

The only decision from the U. S. Supreme Court affecting civil liberty during 1929 was the denial of citizenship to Madame Rosika Schwimmer because of her refusal to promise to bear arms in war. This decision, handed down in May by a divided court, reversed the Court of Appeals in Chicago, which had admitted her to citizenship, setting aside the decree of Judge Carpenter in the local district court. Judges Brandeis, Holmes and Sanford dissented.

Although the decision is sweeping, it leaves room for carrying to the Supreme Court again the issues as they affect members of religious sects historically opposed to war, and individual religious objectors. Cases are already in the courts raising those issues. See page 23.

Four state Supreme Court decisions during the year dealt with issues of civil liberty.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court sustained the sedition act in the case of three men convicted at Woodlawn for membership in the Communist Party and for distributing Party literature.

The South Dakota Supreme Court by a 3 to 2 decision held unconstitutional the law permitting the reading of the Bible in public schools.

The Minnesota Supreme Court sustained an act of the legislature of 1925 under which a judge may enjoin the publication of a newspaper which he holds to be defamatory or scurrilous. The issue is being taken to the U. S. Supreme Court by attorneys for the Chicago Tribune.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court sustained the conviction of Harry Canter for a criminal libel on the Governor of Massachusetts by carrying a placard in the streets reading “Fuller, Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti.” The court held that the word “murderer” must be taken in its literal meaning and therefore constituted libel.

Repressive Laws

Very little new legislation affecting civil liberty was passed in the 41 state legislatures which met in 1929. Congress stiffened up the deportation law by making entry after deportation a crime as well as entry
at places other than those designated by the immigration officials. The Union fought the amendment without success.

In the state legislatures old issues cropped up in anti-evolution laws, compulsory Bible reading bills and efforts to establish state police systems. All of them were defeated except for state police bills in Arkansas and Minnesota,—confined, however, to the enforcement of motor travel laws,—and an optional Bible-reading bill in Michigan.

Efforts to repeal the Minnesota press censorship law of 1925 failed, as did efforts to amend the Massachusetts law relating to obscene books. In Colorado a more severe criminal syndicalism law was proposed but beaten.

In Pennsylvania a campaign to abolish the coal and iron police resulted in the passage of a bill changing their name to industrial police and putting them more directly under the governor's control. No essential change, however, in their number or powers was made.

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**Political Prisoners**

Although 1929 saw more new prosecutions under the sedition and criminal syndicalism acts than any year since 1924, the only persons sent to prison were three men in Pennsylvania convicted in 1926 at Woodlawn. Their cases had since been on appeal. They are the first three political prisoners,—that is, men serving sentences for their political views,—since 1924 when the California prosecutions stopped.

Harry Canter of Boston, serving a year for carrying a placard reading "Fuller, Murderer of Sacco and Vanzetti", may also be regarded as a political prisoner. So too may be considered a school-boy in New York City, Harry Eisman, 15 years old, sentenced to the reformatory for participating in a demonstration of the Young Pioneers against the Boy Scouts at the time of their departure for a congress abroad.

**Mooney and Billings**

The campaign for the release of Mooney and Billings, serving life sentences in California for a crime which the judge and jury who convicted them now say they did not commit, has continued vigorously
throughout the year, both by the Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee with headquarters at San Francisco and by the National Mooney-Billings Committee in New York, organized by the Civil Liberties Union.

Governor Young of California promised in 1928 to study the record in the case submitted to him in 1926 with Mooney's application for pardon. He worked on the records during the summer of 1929 but found himself unable to come to any conclusion. He thereupon referred the whole case to his Advisory Pardon Board for their recommendation. At the Governor's suggestion Billings was induced to apply to the State Supreme Court for pardon. Under California law a man serving a second sentence, as Billings is, must get a favorable recommendation from the Supreme Court before the Governor can act.

The freeing of these men rests now with the Supreme Court and the Advisory Pardon Board, for Governor Young will doubtless accept their recommendations. The prospects of their release are clouded by the silent but powerful opposition of the public utility interests responsible for the original convictions, and by the pending political campaign in which Governor Young is a candidate to succeed himself. Several Supreme Court justices are also up for reelection.

A campaign has been conducted by the distribution of thousands of pamphlets on the case, by circulars to organizations and individuals, by speeches in the United States Senate and by public meetings in California and throughout the country.

Centralia

A persistent campaign is being waged for the pardon or parole of the 8 members of the I. W. W. serving 25-40 year sentences in the Washington state prison for defending their hall by arms against an attack by armed paraders of the American Legion on Armistice Day, 1919.

Four separate committees are at work organizing sentiment in Washington for pardon or parole,—the Centralia Publicity Committee organized by a minority group in the I. W. W., the Centralia Liberation Committee led by Communists, the General Defense Committee of the I. W. W. and the Washington Conciliation Committee, a group of liberals in which Mrs. Adele Parker-Bennett of Seattle is the active spirit.
AREAS OF CONSTANT TROUBLE

Cities and industrial areas where radical and labor activities have aroused most frequent repression during recent years. Many other areas would show equal reaction if organizing activities aroused them.
A significant piece of work in rousing public sentiment was done by Captain Edward P. Coll, a member of the American Legion who became interested in the case, quitting his business in order to devote his time merely for his expenses. He concluded his work in the fall of 1929. Captain Coll's work was financed by an appropriation of the American Fund for Public Service administered by the American Civil Liberties Union. The Federal Council of Churches in 1929 took up the issue agreeing to make a study and report. They raised money for their own investigation and sent to Washington DeWitt Wyckoff, an attorney who made an exhaustive study. The report will be published shortly.

Governor Hartley of Washington has so far refused to consider a pardon for these men, holding that they were properly convicted. The Parole Board has so far declined to act.

Restoration of Citizenship to War-Time Offenders

The efforts to restore the rights of citizenship to the 1,500 men and women convicted under the espionage act for their utterances against the war have produced just nothing at all in Washington. The President's proclamation could restore their rights to vote, hold office and serve on juries. But President Hoover has declined to act or see a delegation. He evidently takes the same position as President Coolidge,—that these persons should apply individually through the Department of Justice. Efforts are being continued to get a delegation to see the President in order to impress upon him that the only solution is a Presidential proclamation. Bills have been introduced again in Congress calling on the President to act. They are still in committee.

Criminal Cases

The sedition and criminal syndicalism laws were invoked in three states during 1929, the first such prosecutions outside Pennsylvania since 1924. Two men and one woman were convicted in Ohio for distributing Communist literature in a coal-strike district; 26 were held for the grand jury in Illinois under the sedition act at the instance of local professional patriots. The Ohio cases are on appeal to the District Appellate Court.
The Illinois cases were dropped in February, 1930 under pressure by attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union.

Sedition prosecutions continued in Pennsylvania. Three men went to prison, three cases are on appeal and eight awaiting trial.

Anti-radical activities continued in Southern California under pressure from the Better America Federation, local "patriotic" body. One of the most significant cases in years developed from a raid on a children's summer camp in the mountains back of Los Angeles where a red flag was displayed. The camp was under Communist auspices. An indictment under the California red flag law was brought and five young women and one man were convicted and sentenced up to five years. The leader of the group, Yetta Stromberg, was sentenced up to ten years. The one man convicted committed suicide before sentence was pronounced. All the cases have been appealed to the Court of Appeals. It is the first case to arise anywhere in the country under the anti-red flag laws passed in 28 states in 1919 and will be carried, if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another criminal prosecution which attracted nation-wide attention was the indictment of Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett of Brooklyn, N. Y., for sending through the U. S. mails her little pamphlet "The Sex Side of Life", used for many years by educators and social workers. She was charged with sending obscene matter through the mails. The Post Office Department brought the prosecution. She was convicted and sentenced to pay a $300 fine or serve 300 days in jail. The Civil Liberties Union at once organized a special defense committee for her, "The Mary Ware Dennett Defense Committee" composed of educators, clergymen and social workers. A defense fund was raised which totalled $3,320 at the close of 1929. On appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals at New York, the conviction was set aside by unanimous decision in February, 1930. The government has not yet announced whether it will appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

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The Struggle in North Carolina

By far the most serious issues affecting the rights of labor to strike and picket arose in the struggle of the textile workers in the south to form unions.
The movement began in the district around Charlotte and Gastonia, N. C. in March, 1929, under leaders of the National Textile Workers Union who had come down from the north knowing of the rising tide of discontentment. The first strike, however, took place not in North Carolina where the cotton workers were organizing but in Elizabethton, Tennessee, in the rayon silk plants, and under the auspices of the United Textile Workers Union affiliated with the A. F. of L. Although the strike movement spread rapidly throughout the textile towns of North and South Carolina, it was centered in three places,—Elizabethton, Gastonia, and Marion, a mountain town 100 miles west of Gastonia.

The record of the struggle to organize between April and October shows seven strikers killed, twenty-four wounded, seven kidnapped and beaten, seven convicted and sentenced to prison, state troops sent into all three centers, scores arrested and two injunctions issued. Despite the fact that the violence against strikers by lawless officials and mobs was a matter of common knowledge, not a single person responsible for it has been convicted. Deputy sheriffs who shot and killed six strikers at Marion and the members of the mob who killed Ella May Wiggins, Gastonia strike leader, were brought to trial and acquitted. Prosecutors and grand juries refused to proceed against any others.

The only violence by strikers occurred in a shooting affray on the strikers' lot in Gastonia, in which Chief of Police Aderholt of Gastonia was killed and one policeman and one striker were wounded; and at Marion where a few strikers were caught dynamiting private property without, however, injuring any persons.

The Civil Liberties Union was active from the beginning of the trouble in the cases both at Marion and Gastonia. It was involved only slightly at Elizabethton.

In the Gastonia district we employed a Charlotte attorney to handle the civil liberty issues which constantly arose. We paid the expenses of a North Carolina investigator who endeavored to organize a committee of liberals and to get the state authorities to act to protect workers' rights, both without success. We raised and spent a special fund of over $4,000 for the work in the Gastonia district, cooperating with the International Labor Defense which was in charge of the court cases.

While the Union did not participate in the trial of the seven persons held on charges growing out of the death of Chief of Police Aderholt,
In addition, segregation of Negroes in schools is provided in a number of cities outside the states marked. School boards are given discretionary power to segregate in Arizona, Indiana, Kansas and Wyoming. Segregation in public conveyances in Maryland is limited to steam trains. Segregation in places of public entertainment and assembly is required by law in most states with other forms of segregation.

Other laws in southern states make enticement of Negroes from their employment a crime. Mississippi penalizes advocacy of social equality between blacks and whites.
Arthur Garfield Hays, our general counsel, volunteered his services in the first trial, which ended in a mistrial because of the insanity of a juror. The Union held that it was a case of self-defense not civil liberty. However, on the second trial, in which seven men were convicted of second degree murder, the issues of the religious and political beliefs of the defendants came to the front, so prejudicing the jury that a fair trial was impossible. These issues of civil liberty brought the Union into the case on the appeal, which it backed by the employment of a distinguished southern lawyer, ex-Senator Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia.

In addition in the Gastonia district, the Union has brought civil suits, one against the officials of Gaston County, the Manville-Jenckes Mill and the members of the mob who were responsible for the murder of Ella May Wiggins, and another suit against the sheriff of Mecklenburg County for the unlawful arrest of eight organizers of the National Textile Workers Union who were falsely arrested and charged with insurrection against the state of North Carolina. The Union also offered rewards of $1,000 for information leading to the conviction of the slayers of Mrs. Wiggins and hired an investigator at considerable expense to run down the evidence and witnesses needed to convict them.

At Marion, N. C., the Union aided the United Textile Workers in financing the trial of five men charged and convicted of rioting during the summer strike, employing a publicity man to get the issues before the public. We also financed the private prosecution of the eight deputy sheriffs who shot and killed six men and wounded twenty more on the morning of October 2. Under North Carolina law private prosecutions are customary and in this case a vigorous prosecution would have been impossible without it. The sheriffs were acquitted. The Union has also arranged to aid the victims of the October 2 shooting in bringing civil suits for damages against the sheriffs and the mill officials.

All these activities have cost us more heavily than any single piece of work in the country for years. A total of $10,000 has been spent, part of it raised by special appeals and part taken from our general funds and from contributions by the American Fund for Public Service. It is estimated that the total cost of the defense work in North Carolina alone, by the I. L. D. and the U. T. W. and ourselves has already run to over $100,000.

The Union made efforts to organize a committee of North Carolina
friends of civil liberty to aid in the struggle but succeeded in getting only
some 20 acceptances after circularizing over 300 people. The North
Carolina Conference for Social Service, however, organized a special
committee to deal with the issue of industrial conflict. It came out with
a public statement signed by over 400 persons championing the civil
liberties of strikers among other remedies.

The struggle will doubtless go on in North Carolina and elsewhere
in the south because of the determination of workers to organize. Both the
National Textile Workers Union and the United Textile Workers are
engaged in organizing campaigns.

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Lawless Pennsylvania

Outside the struggle in the south, notably North Carolina and Ten-
nessee, the issues in Pennsylvania are more frequent and sharper than
elsewhere in the United States. They involve prosecutions for sedition,
lawlessness and brutality by state and coal and iron police in times of
strikes, towns closed against meetings of workers and radicals, injunctions
and sheriffs' proclamations prohibiting strike activities.

A state-wide committee, the Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Commit-
tee, was formed in 1929 to conduct a campaign through the 1931 legis-
lature for the repeal of the sedition act, the abolition of the coal and iron
police, curbing the powers of the industrial police in industrial conflict,
forcing the incorporation of closed towns and abolishing the power of
sheriffs to issue proclamations.

This committee is raising a budget of some $6,000 to carry the work.
The national office of the Civil Liberties Union has contributed over
$3,000 during the past few years from its general funds for work in
Pennsylvania, and being unable to carry on the extensive new work through
the national office, aided in forming the state committee. Headquarters
are located in Harrisburg under the direction of William Gilbert Nowell
as state secretary.

The record in Pennsylvania during 1929 shows seven new prosecu-
tions for sedition; the imprisonment of three men under the sedition act;
the acquittal of three coal and iron policemen who murdered a miner; a
State Police barracks; 350 men.
Coal and Iron Police barracks where companies have general headquarters for police forces; 1300 men.
Closed to radical labor meetings.
Sedition prosecutions.
dozen arrests in and around Wilkes-Barre in a left-wing organizing campaign; the failure of the courts to curb the lawless censorship of meetings by Philadelphia police; the dismissal of two students and one instructor at the University of Pittsburgh for their activities in behalf of civil liberty; and a score of arrests in a strike of hosiery workers at Nazareth.

The favorable developments were:

(1) The acquittal of a miner charged with killing a state trooper at Cheswick during a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration in 1927 because it was made clear to the jury that he was not the man who fired the shot.

(2) The dismissal of the indictments against 10 miners arrested at Cheswick, Pa. in 1927 at a Sacco-Vanzetti demonstration and held on bail for 3 years, charged with unlawful assembly and inciting to riot.

(3) Three damage suits for assault against a state policeman, growing out of the coal strike during 1928, were either lost or withdrawn. One is pending.

(4) The abolition by order of Mayor Mackey of Philadelphia of the police censorship of meetings in private halls. This followed the arrest of participants in a Gastonia defense meeting in the summer of 1929, among them two well-known women members of the local Civil Liberties Committee. Publicity moved the mayor to act.

(5) The dismissal of the prosecution of three Communists for distributing a circular advertising a May-day meeting of steel workers at Bethlehem, Pa., dismissed by the judge when it came on for trial in March, 1930.

The facts concerning the incident at the University of Pittsburgh will be found under the section on Schools and Colleges.

The Civil Liberties Union was active in all these cases either independently or in cooperation with the International Labor Defense.

The Police and The Reds

The local police continued to be the chief agents of repression of radical meetings and picket-lines. Fifty-two meetings were reported as prohibited or broken up during the year. Fifteen of them were in New York City. All but nine of them involved meetings of the Communist Party or allied organizations.
But these small figures do not indicate the extent to which the police interfered with meetings. Many of the cases are not reported. Our figures probably do not represent one-fourth of them.

In addition to the regulation of picketing, arrests for distributing circulars, charges of disturbing the peace and disorderly conduct growing out of meetings, are very numerous.

The situation has grown worse in New York City because of the increased activities of the Communists and allied organizations and the brutal policy of force adopted by Police Commissioner Whalen. Repeated protests against police brutalities by the Civil Liberties Union and citizens' organizations had no effect whatever. A victory was won in a skirmish with the police over the distribution in front of shops of circulars calling on workers to organize. The courts held that circulars could be distributed even in the absence of a strike, and the police have not since interfered.

One of the most spectacular police raids in New York was that on the Birth Control Clinic on April 15, 1929, when the records were seized and the employees of the clinic arrested. They were freed in court. The raid was denounced. Efforts to secure the return of all the records seized were however unsuccessful.

In local strikes in New York City of the left-wing needle trade unions and of the cafeteria workers, some thousands of arrests were made on trivial charges. Two-thirds of them were dismissed in court. Some 30 Communists were arrested merely for displaying a sign on their headquarters "Down with Walker's Police Brutality." In contrast few arrests were made when the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union in November conducted a strike of over 30,000 dressmakers.

The meetings held on the second anniversary of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti in several cities ran into police opposition. Such meetings were prohibited or broken up in Boston, New York, Pittsburgh and Detroit. No outdoor meeting was permitted in Boston, and no hall-owner would rent to the committee in charge of the official ceremony. The speakers journeyed to New York where they held their memorial meeting in Town Hall.

Struggles against the police censorship of meetings were won in Toledo, Philadelphia, Kansas City and Jersey City. In Toledo the fight
involved street meetings of the I. W. W.; in Philadelphia the mayor abolished the ten-year-old censorship by the police of meetings in private halls; in Kansas City the chief of police, after the arrest of the entire audience gathered to hear a speech on Gastonia, changed the policy toward radical meetings; in Jersey City a municipal reformer, James Burkitt, in his fight against the Hague machine won his right to hold street meetings despite frequent arrests.

Injunctions against Labor

Among the many injunctions issued in industrial conflicts during the year, the Union participated in only one case, that of the prosecution of Antony Minerich, a left-wing miners' leader, for advocating the violation of a federal injunction in Ohio. The case was carried up to the Circuit Court of Appeals and an unsuccessful attempt was made to get a review by the U. S. Supreme Court. Minerich served 60 days. This is one of the first cases in which mere advocacy of violating the terms of an injunction, not its violation, was proceeded against.

An injunction issued by the federal court at Fort Dodge, Ia., against the organization activities of coal miners in Iowa was protested by the Union and our services were offered.

Attorneys for the Union are preparing to assist in a campaign for the passage of a bill in Congress to restrict the power of federal judges in issuing injunctions. The issue did not come before Congress during the year. The A. F. of L. adopted what it considers a model bill at its Toronto convention. The publication of Professor Felix Frankfurter's book "The Labor Injunction" puts the issues and the remedies for the first time clearly before the public and paves the way for united action looking to relief.

Aliens' rights

Exclusion and Deportation

Two favorable decisions against the increased restrictions of our immigration and deportation laws occurred during the year, one the admission of Count Michael Karolyi of Hungary who had been banned
for years by the State Department because of his radical views, and the
other, the opinion of Judge Thacher in the federal district court at New
York that mere membership in the Communist Party does not render
an alien liable to deportation.

On the other hand, Congress tightened up the deportation law early
in 1929 by making it a criminal offense to enter the country after deporta-
tion or to enter it at any place other than that prescribed by the immigration
officials. The Civil Liberties Union actively fought this amendment in
Congress.

The Union also assisted in getting the State Department to allow eight
Nicaraguans to enter the country although they had no American visas.
They had been deported from Nicaragua by order of the American
Marine Corps because of their political activities against the Occupation.

Citizenship

The most notable case affecting the naturalization of aliens was the
decision of the U. S. Supreme Court denying Madame Rosika Schwim-
mer citizenship because of her refusal to promise to bear arms in war. See
page 9.

The Civil Liberties Union aided in carrying up that case and is hoping
to bring the issue again before the Supreme Court on new points of law
affecting religious objectors and members of religious sects historically
opposed to war. The two cases prepared for appeal are:

(1) Professor Douglas C. MacIntosh of Yale Divinity School,
    a Canadian who puts his loyalty to God above his loyalty to the State
    and who, although not a pacifist declines to promise to bear arms in
    war which he regards as morally unjustified. His case is being hand-
    led by the law firm of John W. Davis, of New York, former Demo-
    cratic candidate for President. Mr. Davis volunteered his services.

(2) A Mennonite nurse, Martha Graber of Lima, Ohio,
    Alsatian born, who refused to bear arms, although willing to work
    in the Red Cross, refused citizenship in the state court. Appeal is to
    be taken to the federal courts.

A similar case arose in the refusal by Judge Wm. McConnell
at Beaver Falls, Pa., to admit to citizenship Dr. Robert Clarke, who
refused to take the prescribed oath of loyalty without amending it to
read "in so far as it does not conflict with my loyalty to Jesus". No
appeal was taken in this case, although the Union offered its services.
LAWS ESTABLISHING RELIGION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS. (ALL passed since 1917)

- Compelling or permitting reading of the Bible. - 17 states.
- States with compulsory laws marked C - with date.
- Prohibiting the teaching of evolution as contrary to the Bible. - 3 states.

Note: Bible-reading in schools is not forbidden in 19 more states. Practices vary in such states. In 12, Bible-reading is prohibited. In one state, North Dakota, a law of 1925 requires the posting of the Ten Commandments in all school-rooms.
The only issues which arose in public schools during 1929 were the refusal of the Los Angeles Roosevelt High School to give a diploma to a young Communist because of his political beliefs, and disciplinary action by the Milwaukee school authorities against a young Communist for organizing a club in a high school. The Los Angeles school board refused to change its attitude in the face of our protests, and even revised the form of diploma for all the students to read that it is awarded in consideration of a “satisfactory record in character and citizenship” as well as the completion of a course of study. This opens the way to exclude all Communists from graduation. A mandamus action has been prepared by attorneys for the Civil Liberties Union to compel the Board of Education to grant a diploma.

The New York School Board acted to cancel a speaking engagement of Roger N. Baldwin before a high school student club on the ground that it was improper for an advocate of civil liberty as defined by the Civil Liberties Union to address high-school students. Residents in the high school district arranged for a meeting in a neighboring church at which Mr. Baldwin spoke.

In the colleges two spectacular cases of academic freedom arose, attracting nation-wide newspaper publicity and inspiring investigations by the American Association of University Professors. The authorities of both institutions were denounced in their reports. One involved the dismissal of one instructor and two students at the University of Pittsburgh; the other the distribution of a sex questionnaire by a professor and instructors at the University of Missouri.

At the University of Pittsburgh in May, 1929, the student Liberal Club had invited a speaker on the Mooney-Billings case. The President learned of the meeting and prohibited it. The Liberal Club then met off the campus, and since the speaker scheduled could not come, Professor Harry Elmer Barnes of Smith College, who was in the city, was asked to speak on the same issue. Mr. Barnes did so. The result was the abolition of the Liberal Club by the President and the dismissal of Fred Woltman, instructor in philosophy who had been acting as secretary of the Pittsburgh Civil Liberties Committee, and the expulsion of two students, the chairman and secretary of the club. The Civil Lib-
The growing censorship of books, plays, movies and of the radio throughout the country brought a crop of cases in 1929 varying from a prosecution inspired by the post office department for sending a sex pamphlet through the mails, to the banning of “Strange Interlude”, a Eugene O’Neill play, in Boston.

Two vigorous fights were made during the year against censorship, one by Senator Bronson Cutting of New Mexico in the Senate against censorship of foreign books by customs officials, and the other by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee for legislative relief from the censorship of books, plays and meetings in Boston.

The fight in the Senate was wholly unexpected, as was the vote taking from customs officials the power to seize and censor books they regarded as obscene. Upon reconsideration in the Senate in March, 1930 an amendment was adopted transferring the power of censorship to the federal courts, including seditious works along with obscene, but providing for a trial by jury. The Civil Liberties Union aided in the fight by arousing public opinion, together with the National Popular Government League and other interested agencies.

In Boston the ban on “Strange Interlude” by Mayor Nicols produced a storm of protest which resulted in the formation of a state-wide committee, the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, and the raising
of a fund for a secretary and the preparation of bills for the 1930 legislature requiring (1) that books prosecuted as obscene should be considered as a whole; (2) that public hearings must be held before a play or meeting can be stopped and (3) that meetings held in public parks or places throughout the state be free from censorship. The book censorship bill passed. The bill affecting parks and public places was defeated and the bill requiring public hearings on plays and meetings proposed to be banned was adversely reported.

Arrests on Boston Common at Sacco-Vanzetti memorial meetings in the summer of 1929 resulted in the rebuke of the police officials by a district court judge and the freeing of the defendants. These incidents, together with the banning of “Strange Interlude”, the prosecution of Dreiser’s “American Tragedy” and the arrest of a Cambridge bookseller by the Watch and Ward Society for a trumped-up sale of “Lady Chatterley’s Lover”, aroused opposition to the many-sided Boston censorship as it has not been aroused in years. A pamphlet covering the history of censorship in Boston together with the proposed remedies was prepared by Professor Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of the Harvard Law School and widely circulated by the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee.

A number of decisions were handed down by lower courts during the year affecting censorship on talking movies. The decisions conflicted and doubtless some cases will be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The censorship of the radio is a much more difficult matter to tackle because it is accomplished by discrimination and no legal action is possible. The companies ordinarily permit those who advocate the popular side of an issue to talk freely and exclude their opponents. The Union has protested this discrimination in a few cases, notably the refusal of the National Broadcasting Company to broadcast the speeches of the National Birth Control Congress in New York, December, 1929, and the action of KQV at Pittsburgh in cancelling a talk by Patrick Fagan, district organizer of the United Mine Workers of America. Mr. Fagan submitted a copy of his address in which he denounced the state coal and iron police. “Conflicting programs” was given as the reason for the cancellation.

Other prosecutions in New York City involving charges of obscenity against books were brought against the “Well of Loneliness” by Radclyffe Hall, which was cleared of the charge both in the Customs Court and by
the Court of Special Sessions. On the other hand the Court of Special Sessions convicted a book-dealer for selling Arthur Schnitzler’s “Hands Around”, which had been cleared in a Magistrate’s Court. Sentence was suspended. The same court also convicted an employee of the Free Thought Press Association for distributing a pamphlet describing the book “Rasputin, the Holy Devil” published by Viking Press. The book itself was not proceeded against. Sentence was suspended.

In Boston, a case was brought against the “American Tragedy” by Theodore Dreiser. It was held to be obscene. Appeal has been taken to the state Supreme Court. In Cambridge the manager of a book-shop was sentenced to a month in jail for selling “Lady Chatterley’s Lover” to an agent of the Watch and Ward Society who induced the sale by misrepresenting himself. The case created a great stir in the press. The conviction has been appealed. The customs officials at Boston barred a shipment of Voltaire’s “Candide”. Their action was later reversed at Washington after protests by the Civil Liberties Union.

In Florida two leaders of a campaign to bar “psycho-analytical” books from the schools were charged by post office officials with sending obscene matter through the mails. The obscene matter was a pamphlet containing extracts from the books they were endeavoring to ban! The case was dismissed in court.

The customs officials barred from the United States “Uncle Sham”, a book published in India to expose vice in the United States in retaliation for Miss Mayo’s “Mother India”. The English edition of “All Quiet on the Western Front” was also barred.

The only prosecution for blasphemy brought during the year resulted in an acquittal. Albert Phifer of Reading, Pa. was charged with the crime for having said when asked as a witness in court to swear on the Bible, “To hell with that”. He was acquitted by a jury.

Post Office Department

The general authority giving the post office department the right to exclude obscene matter from the mails has resulted in ridiculous definitions of obscenity. The department also has the power to exclude envelopes bearing any “scurrilous and defamatory matter”. Censorship is lodged in the Solicitor of the Post Office Department in Washington,
and although his decisions are subject to review by the courts, it is difficult to get the courts to interfere with his "exercise of discretion".

In the summer of 1929 the Post Office Department banned from the mails two sets of envelopes, one bearing an appeal for the Gastonia defendants with the legend "Smash the Gastonia Frame-Up" and the other with an appeal for the freeing of Mooney and Billings of California bearing the legends "Justice, California Style", "California's Shame", "Tom Mooney Frame-Up", "A Terrible Indictment".

The International Labor Defense took the Gastonia envelopes into court. A judge at New York upheld the Department in its ban on these envelopes as a reflection upon the state of North Carolina. The International Labor Defense dropped the case. The Civil Liberties Union took the Mooney-Billings envelopes into court, with similar result in the lower courts. The Court of Appeals, however, reversed the lower court in March, 1930, and admitted the envelopes to the mails, holding that the law does not contemplate libel of a state.

The Post Office Department was also responsible for the prosecution of Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett for distributing her pamphlet "The Sex Side of Life" covered on page 13.

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**Haiti**

An appeal to the Union by the President of the Haitian Patriotic Union, who was in New York, resulted in activities against the censorship of Haitian newspapers, the prosecution of editors and the restrictions on organizing opposition to the American occupation. We cooperated with other agencies in endeavoring to move the administration toward a policy of giving free political expression to the Haitian people, together with the prompt withdrawal of the marines.

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**Fascist Propaganda in The U. S.**

A sum of $500 was put at the disposal of the Union to make an investigation of attacks on Italian-American citizens by agents of the
Fascist government. Efforts to secure evidence both by correspondence and personal interviews revealed so great a reluctance to testify for fear of reprisals on relatives in Italy that this method of inquiry was dropped. The money is being used for a general investigation of Fascist propaganda in the United States, which will be published in pamphlet form.

The Professional Patriots

The professional patriots continue their activities but without nearly so much effect as in the past. The American Legion convention at Louisville in October raised a rumpus by publishing a list of disloyal organizations “seeking to disarm the country” and demanded that the Senate Lobby Investigation Committee expose them.

The Daughters of the American Revolution continue their occasional pronouncements against present or future revolutions.

One of the most active of the professional patriots, Fred R. Marvin of New York, was delivered a considerable blow by a judgment for damages of $17,000 which the New York courts forced him to pay to Madame Rosika Schwimmer for calling her a Bolshevik agent and German spy. Arthur Garfield Hays, general counsel, fought the case through for Madame Schwimmer. The Union was instrumental in inducing her to bring it. Mr. Marvin discontinued thereafter his Daily Data Sheets on radicals and pacifists. He has since gone into a local enterprise in New York bearing the name of the New York City Chamber of Commerce, organized in 1929, evidently for the purpose of combating radicals.

The two local centers of most activity of the professional patriots are Chicago and Los Angeles. In Chicago the American Military Intelligence Association and the Vigilant Protective Association operate, both the inspiration of one H. A. Jung, a former private detective. Both stir up what trouble they can for pacifists and radicals. Jung and his associates were responsible for bringing sedition prosecutions against 26 Communist leaders, later dismissed on motion of the district attorney. Jung’s reckless statements regarding radicals and pacifists have resulted in libel suits against him by the American Civil Liberties Union and Dr. Harry F. Ward, chairman of the Union, pending in the courts.
In Los Angeles the Better America Federation, which has been operating for some ten years against radicals and pacifists, continues its pronouncements, backs up the red squad of the Los Angeles police and inspires prosecutions of Communists. It was directly responsible for the raid on the children’s camp back of San Bernardino last summer, as a result of which five young women Communists have been sentenced to prison for displaying a red flag.
The Machinery of Repression

Here is a summary of the laws and court decisions interfering with civil liberties.

1. **Federal Laws and Court Decisions**:

   1. **U. S. Supreme Court.**
      
      (a) Sustaining the right of Congress to penalize expressions of political and economic views.
      
      (b) Sustaining the right of the Post Office authorities to bar from the mails publications which they deem seditious and to revoke their second-class mailing privileges.
      
      (c) Sustaining the state laws against criminal syndicalism, sedition and criminal anarchy, and making expressions of political views and mere membership in a proscribed organization crimes.
      
      (d) Prohibiting the admission to citizenship of alien objectors to war.
      
      (e) Limiting the right to picket in strikes.
      
      (f) Sustaining "yellow dog" contracts under which workers agree not to join a union.
      
      (g) Permitting the tapping of telephones to secure evidence.
      
      (h) Sustaining the right of employers to discharge men merely for belonging to a union.
      
      (i) Holding unconstitutional state laws abolishing injunctions in labor disputes.
      
      (j) Court decisions enjoining boycotts of concerns making non-union goods strike at the right of free speech and of trade unions to advance their own interests.

   2. **Labor Department, by authority of Congress.**
      
      (a) Forbidding the entry of any alien who believes in polygamy, anarchism or communism.
      
      (b) Deporting any alien who holds these beliefs.
3. Post Office Department, by authority of Congress.
   (a) Barring from the mails matter held to be obscene.
   (b) Barring envelopes with printed matter held to be "defamatory".
   (c) Prohibiting the dissemination of birth-control information.
   (d) Barring under a section of the war-time Espionage Act still in force, all matter held to be seditious.

4. By customs officials.
   Power to seize imported literature which they hold to be obscene or seditious — and by a new amendment, to proceed against it in the federal courts.

5. By the federal criminal law.
   Punishing "threats against the President" (used only in war-time).

   Controlling the establishment and conduct of radio stations.

7. By the federal courts.
   (a) Power to issue injunctions violating the rights of labor to strike and picket.
   (b) Power to imprison for contempt of court those who publish criticisms of a judge's action on pending issues.

8. By the State Department.
   (a) Exclusion from the United States, by refusal of visas, of aliens whose political views are held objectionable.
   (b) Refusal of passports for travel to American citizens whose views or activities are objectionable.
2. State Governments:

Against Radicals

1. Defining sedition, criminal syndicalism and criminal anarchy, —32 states.
2. Punishing the display of the red flag as a political emblem, —28 states.
3. Old laws of reconstruction days in the south punishing incitements to insurrection and rebellion (used recently against strikers and Communists).

Against Organized Labor

4. Power of governors to send militia into strike areas and without martial law to suspend the civil rights of strikers.
5. State police systems in 20 states, frequently used to curtail labor’s rights.
6. Power of state courts to issue injunctions suspending civil liberties of labor, and to jail for contempt published criticisms of issues pending before a court.

Against Religious Freedom

7. Teaching evolution — prohibited in 3 states.
8. Requiring or permitting reading of the Bible in public schools in 17 states.
9. Prohibiting atheists from testifying in court or holding office, 6 states.

Against Negroes’ Rights

11. Laws punishing “enticement” of Negroes from their employment, passed in southern states to obstruct migration to the north.
12. Prohibiting intermarriage of blacks and whites, 30 states.
13. Segregating Negroes in schools or in public conveyances 17 states.

Censorship

15. Defining the crime of obscenity, — all states.

Defendants' Rights in Court

17. Violating the traditional rights of defendants in criminal cases,—among them, for example, by laws permitting juries to return verdicts on three-quarter vote, compelling defendants to testify, and denying jury trials even in serious cases carrying long sentences in prison.

Unique in one or a few states are:

(1) The coal and iron police (now called “Industrial police” system) (Pennsylvania).
(2) The private employment of publicly-deputized sheriffs.
(3) The power of sheriffs to issue proclamations suspending civil liberties in “emergencies”. (Pennsylvania).
(4) Requiring the Ten Commandments to be posted on the walls of every school-room (North Dakota).
(5) Power given to judges to enjoin publication of newspapers held to be “scurrilous or defamatory” (Minnesota).
(6) Defining the crime of blasphemy (old laws in most eastern states).
(7) Defining the crime of “seditious libel” (old laws in eastern states, not used in recent years).
(8) Penalizing the advocacy of social equality between blacks and whites (Mississippi).
3. Municipal Legislation:

1. Defining "disorderly conduct" or "disturbing the peace", under which the police exercise wide discretion in denying freedom of speech, press and meetings.
2. Controlling picketing.
3. Requiring permits for parades, street-meetings and even meetings in private halls.
4. Prohibiting meetings in public parks and plazas without permits.
5. Prohibiting or penalizing the distribution of literature in public places.
6. Prohibiting display of red flag, and in some western cities, defining "criminal syndicalism".

NOTE!

Quite outside these specific provisions of the law interfering with civil liberties should be noted:

1. Decisions of many courts denying to aliens the same civil liberties as citizens;
2. Unequal civil rights of women with men in most states;
3. Denial of civil rights to Indians, despite their admission to citizenship;
4. Various devices by which Negroes are kept off juries; held in practical peonage for debt;
5. Denial of civil liberties by various devices in the American colonies (Phillipines, Porto Rico, Virgin Islands).

The laws for compulsory vaccination and for compulsory sterilization of the feeble-minded in institutions are also considered by many to be violations of civil rights.
The Issues Pending

(May, 1930)

I. In the courts on appeal:

1. California red-flag case,
2. Citizenship cases to modify the decision in the Schwimmer case,
3. The appeal in the case of William Z. Foster and others convicted of unlawful assembly in New York City,
4. Appeals of the North Carolina strike cases from Gastonia and Marion,
5. Appeal of the convictions of five Communists under the Ohio sedition law.

II. Awaiting trial in the courts:

A. Defense cases:

1. Indictment of two Communist organizers in Atlanta, Ga. charged with inciting insurrection,
2. Indictment of Fred Beal at Pontiac, Mich. for criminal syndicalism based on a speech.

B. Damage suits against lawless officials:

1. Old suits against the police in New Bedford and Fall River growing out of the 1928 strike,
2. Damage suits on behalf of the families of men killed at the Columbine mine in the coal strike of 1928,
3. In Pennsylvania, growing out of the 1928 coal strike, suit against state policeman for assaulting without cause a former miner (Baldvino) not connected with the strike,
4. Damage suit against a P. O. Inspector, for injurious trespass on the National Miners Relief Committee's premises in Pittsburgh during the coal strike.
III. In Congress:

1. Efforts to defeat the registration of aliens,
2. Efforts to defeat the bill preparing for a universal draft in time of war,
3. Efforts to amend the naturalization law to permit admission of alien war objectors, who refuse to promise to bear arms,
4. Resolution calling on the President to restore rights of citizenship to those convicted under the Espionage Act.

IV. Political Prisoners:

1. Campaign for the release of Mooney and Billings,
2. Efforts for the release of the Centralia I. W. W. prisoners,
3. Restoration of the rights of citizenship by Presidential proclamation to 1,500 convicted under the Espionage Act,
The Program Ahead

The Union is undertaking the following activities not now pending in the courts or before Congress:

1. Test cases in the courts:
   1. A test of the anti-evolution laws, to be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.
   2. A test of the Bible-reading laws, to be carried to the U. S. Supreme Court.

2. State legislation:
   1. A general campaign in Pennsylvania under the auspices of a state committee to repeal the sedition act, take the state police out of strikes, abolish the coal and iron police, to take from sheriffs the power to suspend civil liberties, and to force the incorporation of closed company towns.
   2. Campaign in Massachusetts to abolish the censorship, especially in Boston, over meetings in licensed halls and parks and over theatres,—under auspices of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee.

3. Injunctions:
   Campaign in Congress and state legislatures to modify the powers of courts to issue injunctions in labor disputes.

4. Censorship:
   1. Campaign to restrict censorship powers of the Post Office Department over obscene matter and birth-control information.
   2. A general campaign against censorship of movies, talking movies and the radio.

5. Police lawlessness:
   Campaigns to check the lawless activities of the police in forbidding or breaking up meetings and picketing in strikes, and to abolish the "third degree".

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Board of Directors and National Committee

Two new members were elected to the National Committee,—Walter Frank and Morris L. Ernst of New York,—making a total of 65.

Three members resigned from the Committee,—Dr. David Starr Jordan, Rose Schneiderman and Scott Nearing.

The only change in officers was the election of Fremont Older of San Francisco as vice-chairman to take the place of Dr. Jordan.


Local Committees

In the three centers where issues arise most frequently, local committees are at work. These centers are Southern California, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. The Southern California branch of the Union continues its activity as shown by its report. In Pennsylvania a state-wide committee was organized in the fall of 1929 and a campaign mapped out to run through the legislature of 1931. Headquarters have been established at Harrisburg under the direction of William Gilbert Nowell as secretary. Local committees are being formed throughout the state to add their efforts to those in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

The Civil Liberties Committee of Massachusetts, affiliated with the Union, undertook an active campaign in the fall, directed to the passage of bills in the legislature against censorship of books, plays and public meetings. An office was established under the direction of Harold L. Rotzel as secretary.

A local committee, dependent on the work of volunteers, was formed in Detroit under the chairmanship of Walter Nelson. Efforts to organize local committees in other centers wait on the employment of a field secretary for the Union. Money for that purpose has been secured.
The local committee in Cincinnati, with Mary D. Brite as secretary and Charles A. Behre, chairman, continues its activity particularly in organizing local sentiment on national issues, because fortunately few local issues arise.

The issues arising in the Los Angeles district have been covered in other sections of the report. The Southern California Branch continues its activities, locally financed, with the weekly Open Forum going out to 1,500 subscribers and friends, and forum meetings on Sunday evenings reaching large audiences with all sorts of labor, radical and liberal issues. The paper has now been published for six years and the forum has been running for over five.

The activities of the Branch during 1929 largely centered in opposition to the police attacks on Communists. Meetings in the Plaza were broken up. A steady campaign of persecution was directed by the "Intelligence Bureau" of the Police Department. From these cases arose a number of deportation orders. All were appealed.

While the local committee formed in San Francisco several years ago did not continue its activities, Austin Lewis, attorney, handled many civil liberty cases involving a total of 117 individual defendants in the Bay Region. He was retained for most of that work by the International Labor Defense. The cases involved picketing, street meetings, and distribution of handbills in factories. One picketing case in Oakland involving 29 defendants resulted in acquittal; a red-flag case was dismissed; the distribution of leaflets at factories was sustained on appeal against two local ordinances. In all the 117 cases not one was lost; no jail sentence was served nor any fine imposed.

Publications

The following pamphlets and leaflets were published in 1929:

BLUE COATS AND REDS. A survey of police attitudes to radical meetings in leading cities. (20 pages.)

THE FIGHT FOR CIVIL LIBERTY. The record of the activities of the American Civil Liberties Union 1928-29. (48 pages.)
The Case of Rosika Schwimmer. The decision of the U. S. Supreme Court denying citizenship to alien pacifists, with the proceedings in the lower courts. (16 pages.)

Prosecution of Mary Ware Dennett for Obscenity: A brief statement of the facts and issues in the trial involving Mrs. Dennett's pamphlet "The Sex Side of Life." (12 pages.)

Restore the Rights of Citizenship to the 1,500 Espionage Act Victims. A statement of the facts for the purpose of securing a Presidential proclamation. (12 pages.)

We distributed to our members two pamphlets on the Mooney-Billings case, The Story of Mooney and Billings, a factual account published by the National Mooney-Billings Committee organized by the American Civil Liberties Union, and Pardon Tom Mooney, a pamphlet of documents and letters published by Tom Mooney Molders' Defense Committee.

In addition we promoted the distribution and sales of the following books and pamphlets: Occupied Haiti, edited by Emily Greene Balch; Who's Obscene, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett's own story of her case; The Labor Injunction, by Professor Felix Frankfurter and Nathan Greene; The Case of Mooney and Billings, by Henry T. Hunt, an abstract of the record for lawyers; Gastonia, a pamphlet by William F. Dunne on the struggle in North Carolina, and the classic On Liberty, by John Stuart Mill.

Law Bulletins

Six law bulletins were issued during the year prepared by Carol Weiss King, attorney, on the following subjects:

The Right of Railroad Employees to Select Their Own Representatives. Cases in the United States Supreme Court and federal district courts.

Union Labor's Right to Combat the Open Shop.

Advocacy of Violating Injunctions Held Punishable.
New Trial of Radicals Charged with Assault Required by Prejudicial Conduct of Prosecution. A New York case arising from the furriers' strike in 1926.

Communists in the Courts of Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania Supreme Court upholds sedition act; cancellation of citizenship of Communist by a federal court; a decision of the Superior Court of Philadelphia involving unlawful police control of meetings.

What is Religious Freedom? Decision of Supreme Court of South Dakota against Bible reading in schools; competence of witnesses who disbelieve in God; North Carolina and Arkansas cases, with references to others.

In addition to the law bulletins Mrs. King prepared a memorandum for attorneys on "Injunctions to Protect Civil Liberties", a mimeographed volume of 50 pages.

Bulletin for Action

The Union started a new monthly bulletin during the year in order to tell local representatives, committees and cooperating organizations all over the country when and how to act on issues of national significance. This was undertaken in order to increase the support of the Union's campaigns and endeavors. This first number was issued in December. It goes to a mailing list of about 350 persons and organizations. The service is free.

Bail Fund

A new bail fund established by the American Fund for Public Service and administered by the Civil Liberties Union jointly with the Labor Bureau wrote bail totalling $90,000 in 42 cases in the seven months from August 15, 1929 to March 15, 1930. The cases varied from violation of criminal syndicalism and red flag laws to unlawful assembly and "resisting an officer".

The Bail Fund writes bail in all cases involving freedom of speech, press, assembly, the right to strike, organize, picket, and all ordinary of-
fenses connected with strikes, industrial disturbances and the activities of radical political parties. Up to April, 1930 cases involving aliens held for deportation were excluded because of the difficulties involved in keeping track of the alien awaiting deportation, sometimes a period of many months. Recently a provision was added to provide for the inclusion of these cases when satisfactory personal endorsements of two financially responsible persons are furnished.

Bail bonds are written on the recommendation of the Civil Liberties Union only after guarantees are obtained from the defense or labor organizations for the payment of premiums, service fees and other costs and for the payment of the amount of bail in case the defendant defaults.

The old National Bail Fund, which is being liquidated, reported in February, 1930 to its fifty depositors that $25,300 is still tied up in bail on thirteen cases. It is hoped that the entire fund will be liquidated during the coming year. About $40,000 has already been returned to depositors.

**Finances**

The regular income in the Operating Fund of the Union was about $1,000 more than the year previous — a total of $24,300 as against $23,400.

The receipts in special funds showed a total of a little over $15,000 from all sources, both from our members and others, and including $1,700 from the American Fund for Public Service for special work. These special receipts were about $3,000 greater than last year, due to the large amounts raised for emergency work in North Carolina and for the Mary Ware Dennett Defense Committee.

The total number of contributors in all funds was approximately 2,600. The regular contributors to the Union number about 2,400. Mrs. Margaret DeSilver gave the largest single amount to our operating expenses, continuing her husband's generous contribution of $1,200 a year. In special funds one gift of $1,000 was received and several of $500. Outside these contributions and one contribution of $1,000 to the operating fund, the supporters of the Union contributed less than
$500, — averaging $13.00 each. The failure of 250 members to renew was offset by about the same number of new members during the year.

The following table shows the distribution of the financial support of the Union:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Each Contribution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$500 to $1,000 each</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$200 to $500 each</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$100 to $200</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$50 to $100</td>
<td>121</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$25 to $50</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 to $10</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The expenditures for the ordinary operations of the Union continued practically the same as in previous years, — about $20,000. The low cost of operation permitted us to use some of the general receipts for legal defense and special campaigns. This low cost of the Union's many-sided work is made possible by much volunteer service and very modest salaries.
TREASURER'S REPORT

Operating Fund

Receipts:
Balance on hand, Feb. 1, 1929 ................... $5,223.49
From contributors .............................. 23,816.98
From case report, news service, profit on book sales and bank interest .............. 492.07
$29,532.54

Expenditures:
Executive salaries .............................. $4,000.00
Office salaries ................................. 6,242.07
Technical and professional services .......... 1,805.57
Printing of literature ......................... 1,062.00
Printing and stationery ....................... 1,090.90
Congressional work at Washington .......... 495.16
Office rent and care ......................... 1,734.20
Office supplies and repairs ................. 595.13
Depreciation of furniture and equipment ... 48.96
Telephone ..................................... 445.19
Telegrams, messengers, etc. ................. 301.87
Postage and expressage ...................... 1,717.24
Traveling ...................................... 96.99
Newspaper subscriptions and clippings ... 190.47
Books and pamphlets purchased ............ 20.41
Advertising and publicity ................. 33.60
Dinners, luncheons and meetings .......... 80.45
Bank collection charges ..................... 2.20

$19,962.41

Transferred to work in Pennsylvania ...... 2,457.62
Transferred to funds for special work ..... 2,000.00

$24,420.03

Balance ........................................ 5,112.51
Special Funds

The special funds are treated in three groups; first, those which were closed during the year, second, those which are still open, and third, trust funds. All the accounts show total receipts and expenditures to January 31, 1930.

1. Special Funds Closed During the Year

Pennsylvania Fund

This fund, established to do special work in Pennsylvania, was discontinued at the close of the fiscal year by paying the deficit from operating fund receipts. The work has been transferred to the Pennsylvania State Committee which raises its own budget.

**Deficit, 1928** .................................................. $1,588.16

**Receipts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$149.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Case Fund</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Receipts</strong></td>
<td>$249.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Expenditures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legislative work</td>
<td>$233.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secretary's salary and expenses in starting state work</td>
<td>207.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney's fee, Dipiazza damage suit</td>
<td>200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney's fee and expenses, University of Pittsburgh case</td>
<td>182.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney's fee and expenses, Tapolcsanyi citizenship case</td>
<td>176.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling</td>
<td>86.74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>33.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditures</strong></td>
<td>$1,118.64</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deficit, 1929** .................................................. $869.46

**Total Deficit** .................................................. 2,457.62

Deficit met by transfer from operating fund receipts.
Roger Baldwin Fund

This fund was established in 1927 to keep Mr. Baldwin on the staff after his absence abroad. It was raised for two years until the Union was able to meet the expenditure from the regular budget in 1930.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance, 1928</th>
<th>$2,249.35</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Receipts:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$409.32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on deposit</td>
<td>41.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Receipts</td>
<td>$2,699.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salary</td>
<td>$2,400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>299.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The fund was closed with the new fiscal year, the balance being used for one salary payment and traveling expenses.

2. Special Funds Still Open

Mary Ware Dennett Defense Fund

A defense fund to carry up on appeal the conviction of Mary Ware Dennett for sending through the mails her pamphlet "The Sex Side of Life" was organized by the Union under a special committee. Appeals were sent out to large lists of sympathizers outside the Union membership. Practically all the contributions came from these sources.

Receipts:

Contributions (with small amount from sales of pamphlet) ............ $3,317.10

Expenditures:

Court expenses ................. $956.74
Town Hall meeting ............. 166.00
Printing, postage and clerical help ...... 791.75

Total Expenses ............... $1,914.49

Balance ................... 1,402.61
Mooney-Billings Fund

This fund, organized by the Union, is under the control of the National Mooney-Billings Committee. No public appeals for contributions were made, in order not to conflict with the appeals made by Mooney's committee in California. Receipts have come in either practically unsolicited or from the American Fund for Public Service.

**DEFICIT, 1928** .................................. $22.40

**RECEIPTS:**

Contributions, (with small amount from pamphlet sales) .................. $1,623.92

American Fund for Public Service ........ 800.00

$2,423.92

**EXPENDITURES:**

Printing pamphlets and stationery ........ $1,014.23

Clerical work ........................ 388.08

Postage .................................. 343.59

Reprints of articles ....................... 191.36

Payment for book on case by Henry T. Hunt 250.00

Reprint of Senator Nye's speech ............ 139.06

Expressage on books and pamphlets ....... 123.78

Secretarial service ....................... 146.00

Telegrams ................................ 70.00

Clippings ............................... 43.06

$2,709.16

**DEFICIT, 1929** .......................... $285.24

**DEFICIT AT CLOSE OF YEAR** ............. 307.64

[49]
North Carolina Fund

This fund was established when the civil liberty issues in the North Carolina textile strike became acute in April, 1929. Appeals to our members brought most of the receipts. Very little came from outside. The receipts did not meet the emergencies which we felt compelled to handle. We are therefore carrying a heavy deficit which we hope to make up from future appeals.

Receipts:

Contributions ...................... $4,934.06
American Fund for Public Service ...... 700.00

Total Receipts ........................ $5,634.06

Expenditures:

GASTONIA:

Lawyers' fees in defense cases .......... $500.00
Lawyers' fees in damage suits .......... 1,426.90
Investigator, Wiggins case ............. 1,040.21
Attorneys' expenses, Aderholt case .... 915.61
Premiums on bail bonds ................. 91.09

Total Gastonia ........................ $3,973.81

MARION:

Publicity work ........................ $700.52
Attorneys' fees, private prosecution of sheriffs ................. 1,950.00

Total Marion ........................ $2,650.52

NORTH CAROLINA, GENERAL:

Telegrams ............................ $328.48
Postage and printing .................. 306.45
Traveling ............................ 231.17
Clippings ............................ 183.29
Investigations ........................ 57.82

Total North Carolina, General .......... 1,107.21

Total .................................. $7,731.54

Deficit at the close of year ............. 2,097.48

[ 50 ]
Freedom in Education Fund

This fund, established by the balance from the evolution trial in Tennessee, is used for cases involving academic freedom in schools and colleges. Part of the expenses in the suits for reinstatement of students expelled from the University of Pittsburgh was charged against the Pennsylvania Fund.

**Balance, 1928** .................................................. $758.73

**Receipts:**
Contribution, refund on services from Henry Ellenbogen, attorney ................ $250.00

**Expenditures:**
Attorney's fee and expenses, University of Pittsburgh case .................. $728.96
Printing .................................. 35.00

**Deficit for Year** ........................................... $513.96
**Balance at close of Year** ................................... 244.77

---

Book Fund

This fund represents receipts and sales from books, and expenditures in preparing books.

**Deficit, 1928** ................................................ $451.83

**Receipts:**
Sales .............................................. $416.07

**Expenditures:**
For books purchased .............................. 334.14

**Profit on Year's Sales** .................................. $81.93
**Deficit at close of Year** ............................ 369.90
**Undesignated Special Funds**

This fund covers the small cases for which no special account is open. The contributions came in response to appeals to our own members, one of them contributing $800.

**Balance, 1928** ........................................ $118.35

**Receipts:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Fund, contribution for Schwimmer case</td>
<td>$14.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special contributions for Schwimmer case</td>
<td>185.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special contributions for Colorado case</td>
<td>15.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I. L. G. W. U. for New York picketing case</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General contributions</td>
<td>849.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Receipts: $1,163.65**

**Expenditures:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado coal strike fund</td>
<td>$1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas case</td>
<td>4.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York Sacco-Vanzetti meeting</td>
<td>6.16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado campaign against criminal syndicalism bill</td>
<td>16.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libel suit, Chicago</td>
<td>51.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooney-Billings envelope case, New York</td>
<td>61.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sedition cases, Chicago</td>
<td>105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schwimmer citizenship case:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal services, Chicago</td>
<td>195.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing briefs and pamphlet</td>
<td>204.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York picketing case, International Ladies’ Garment Workers’ Union</td>
<td>293.65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Expenditures: $940.23**

**Balance, 1929** ........................................ $223.42

**Balance at close of year** .......................... 341.77
3. Trust Funds

Revolving Loan Fund

This fund was put at the disposal of the Union by the American Fund for Public Service, to be loaned out for defense and other emergencies until funds could be collected from other sources:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Principal, Feb. 1, 1929</td>
<td>$4,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on loans and bank deposits</td>
<td>195.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$4,195.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans outstanding, Jan. 31, 1930</td>
<td>$2,846.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bank balance</td>
<td>1,349.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Repaid in 1929:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toward loan for bail bond for Fiske, Kansas</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New loans made in 1929:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Labor Defense</td>
<td>535.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Liberties Union for North Carolina suits</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Branch, American Civil Liberties Union</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee</td>
<td>60.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$1,396.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans outstanding, Jan. 31, 1930:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Labor Defense, national office</td>
<td>$1,285.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Labor Defense, Boston branch</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Labor Defense, Philadelphia branch</td>
<td>450.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Civil Liberties Union for civil suits in North Carolina</td>
<td>500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pittsburgh Branch, A. C. L. U.</td>
<td>400.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bail bond, Fiske case, balance</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tom Mooney Molders Defense Committee for witnesses</td>
<td>60.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$2,846.63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Emergency Case Fund

This fund is put at our disposal by the American Fund for Public Service in order to avoid the Fund's having to handle many appeals for small sums in civil liberty cases. The amount appropriated has been gradually reduced as the Fund's resources have decreased. It will be discontinued entirely in another year or two.

Receipts:

American Fund for Public Service $1,672.92

Expenditures:

Gastonia, N. C. damage suits $700.00
Lynn, Mass. free speech case, attorney's fee and expenses 430.00
Campaign for release Centralia I. W. W. prisoners 200.00
Giletti deportation case, New York 180.00
Dipiazza damage suit, Pennsylvania 100.00
Minneapolis case against police 25.00
Canter libel case (Massachusetts) 23.27
Rosika Schwimmer naturalization case 14.65

$1,672.92
### Balance Sheet

**As at January 31, 1930**

*Exhibit “C” from auditor’s report*

#### ASSETS

##### EXPENDABLE FUNDS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in banks:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating Fund</td>
<td>$5,914.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Baldwin Fund</td>
<td>299.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other special funds</td>
<td>2,486.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8,700.94</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petty cash</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investments — General Reserve Fund</td>
<td>5,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and equipment</td>
<td>219.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$13,940.76</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

##### NON-EXPENDABLE FUNDS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Revolving Loan Fund:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash in bank</td>
<td>$1,349.21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans receivable</td>
<td>2,846.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,195.84</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Securities held in trust under deed of gift</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,195.84</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Assets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Assets</strong></td>
<td><strong>$19,136.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


THE STORY OF CIVIL LIBERTY

LIABILITIES

EXPENDABLE FUNDS:

Accounts payable .................................. $1,607.81
Loan payable ........................................ 500.00

Surplus accounts:

Operating Fund ................................. $7,112.51
Less deficit accounts ......................... 2,887.57

$4,224.94

General Reserve Fund ......................... 5,000.00
Roger Baldwin Fund .......................... 299.84
Other special funds ......................... 2,308.17

$11,832.95

$13,940.76

NON-EXPENDABLE FUNDS:

Surplus accounts:

Revolving Loan Fund:

Principal sum ......................... $4,000.00
Income account ......................... 195.84

$5,195.84

$19,136.60

Contingent Liability: Rewards for “arrest and conviction” ......................... $1,750.00
AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

We have made a general audit of the accounts of the AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, INC. for the fiscal year ending January 31, 1930. We were afforded access to all necessary documents, vouchers, and records, and we received all information and explanations required by us.

Any contributor not receiving an official receipt for a contribution should communicate with us.

We certify that Exhibit "C"* is drawn up to present a true and correct view of the financial position as at the close of the year.

FEDDE & Co.,
Accountants and Auditors
Members, American Institute of Accountants

55 Liberty Street,
New York, N. Y.
February 10, 1930.

*Note: A complete copy of the auditor's report will be sent to any contributor who requests it. It is not printed in full here because it is too technical to be understood without the explanations given in this report. The operating and special fund accounts given here are all taken from the auditor's report.

The Union's financial methods and accounting are endorsed by the National Information Bureau, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York City, an agency formed to advise contributors.
OFFICERS

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HARRY F. WARD

Vice-Chairmen
HELEN PHELPS STOKES
FREMONT OLDER
JAMES H. MAURER

Treasurer
B. W. HUEBSCH

Directors
ROGER N. BALDWIN
FORREST BAILEY

Field Secretary
Lucille B. Milner

Counsel
Arthur Garfield Hays
Morris L. Ernst

Washington Correspondent
Clayton S. Spear

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Charles F. Amidon  Hubert C. Herring  Jeannette Rankin
Harry Elmer Barnes  Morris Hillquit  Edward A. Ross
Herbert S. Bigelow  John Haynes Holmes  John A. Ryan
Edwin M. Borchard  Frederic C. Howe  John Nevin Sayre
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Elizabeth Gurley Flynn  Mary E. McDowell  William S. U'Ren
William Z. Foster  Anne Martin  Oswald Garrison Villard
Walter Frank  Alexander Melville John  B. Charney Vladeck
Felix Frankfurter  Henry R. Mussey  David Wallstein
Ernst Freund  A. J. Muste  George P. West
Kate Crane Gartz  Walter Nelles  Peter Witt
Norman Hapgood  Julia S. O'Connor Parker  L. Hollingsworth Wood

Subscription to pamphlet service for one year—one dollar.
Monthly reports on civil liberty cases in the U. S., fifty cents a year.
Law bulletin service—Free to co-operating attorneys and to law libraries.
Publicity service—Free to interested periodicals and writers. To others—one dollar and fifty cents a year.
Monthly "Bulletin for Action" on current issues, free.

The services of lawyers, correspondents, writers, speakers and investigators are invited anywhere in the United States. Contributions in any amount always welcomed and needed.
Treasurer,
American Civil Liberties Union,
100 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Date

1. Enclosed find $........ for associate membership and contribution to the general work of the Union.

2. I will contribute $........ to the special fund for ........................ payable ...........

3. Send me free further information concerning:

4. Remarks: ............................... ............................... ............................... ............................... 

Signed ............................... 
Address ............................... 
City-State ............................... 

Use the above coupon for membership, special contributions, free literature or comment.