"Sweet Land of Liberty"
1931-1932

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION
100 Fifth Avenue
New York City

June, 1932
TO OUR FRIENDS—

This story of our job to June, 1932, makes an interesting record which will appeal to others than our members. May we suggest that you pass it on to enlist a new friend, or send it to your local library, or to a local editor with a request for editorial comment?

Please note the coupon on the inside back page.
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DESPITE the wholesale unemployment in the growing economic depression and the despair of millions who live on uncertain charity, public resistance has been remarkably slight—confounding the prophesies of police and radicals alike. No food riots have taken place. Strikes against wage cuts, and street demonstrations by the unemployed have been numerous, but disorder has been only occasional. Police officials have been nervously watchful and in many cases have broken out into open attacks.

But the record of meetings prohibited or broken up or of serious prosecutions for agitation shows no increase over recent years. Indeed, the figures show less than in the early part of 1930, when the Communist-led unemployment demonstrations began.

Several flagrant and unwarranted killings and shootings by the police have resulted from demonstrations—notably before the Ford Motor Co. at Dearborn, Mich., where four workers were killed; in Melrose Park, Chicago suburb, where eight persons were wounded by a police machine gun; before the Japanese Consulate in Chicago and the Japanese Embassy in Washington, where police brutally attacked demonstrators; and in the South Chicago Negro district in the summer of 1931 where three Negroes were killed.

The year showed a remarkable number of cases of mob violence and official lawlessness, directed chiefly against radicals, as shown on pages 21-24. While major prosecutions involving civil liberty decreased, hundreds of minor cases arose in strikes and in industrial cities where the Communists staged their street demonstrations. The record shows that the attacks of the authorities were directed primarily against Communists, as in all recent years. The Department of Labor continued its raids on aliens in an effort to deport Communists among them. Outside the Communist movement and strikes, open clashes with the authorities were few.

Outstanding during the year was the continued reign of violence and terrorism in the southeastern Kentucky coal fields of Harlan and Bell Counties. Those counties, fearful of union organization, were practically closed by force against outside aid. The miners were terrorized and starved into submission; no union was tolerated under any auspices; over 100 prosecutions were brought on all sorts of charges for any attempt at union organization. The denial of civil rights so brazenly expressed in this district was only a little more obscure in parts of the South where Communists endeavored to organize Negroes.

The sections of the country where repression was most severe during the year outside the coal area of Kentucky was the Los Angeles district, dominated
by the Better America Federation and the Los Angeles police red squad; the Chicago district; Pennsylvania, which continues to pile up a record unparalleled in the country; and to a less degree the industrial centers of Detroit, New Jersey and New England textile towns where strikes took place.

Our annual inquiry of our correspondents all over the country brought 129 replies from 43 states. Most of them reported comparatively little resistance which would arouse repression, and most thought that tolerance for minority movements had increased. Some reported the situation as markedly better, due, they all said, to the fear of authorities of inciting trouble if they interfered with demonstrations of despairing workers out of jobs. Reports from every state except three agreed in describing repression of civil liberties as either less or unchanged. The three states reporting conditions worse were Kentucky, Michigan and Texas. The attitude of the press on the whole has been remarkably better all over the country in condemning interference with civil liberty, and in insisting upon the rights of people with a grievance to be heard.

The most active agents of repression as described by these correspondents are the American Legion, credited by one-third of the correspondents with inciting suppression by force; lawless police officials, so credited by 28 correspondents; and scatteringly, the D. A. R. and employers’ associations.

The story of the year as outlined on these pages shows the wide front on which the Civil Liberties Union must conduct its campaigns to meet all the issues which arise, not only in this field of suppression of public meetings and direct interference with freedom of speech, but also in the less evident fields of censorship of periodicals, books, radio, the movies and the theatre; and the steady working of controlling class prejudice against aliens, Negroes, strikers and reds.

Just a glance at the summaries of issues pending and of the gains and setbacks, is a convincing enough array of the need of eternal hammering away at a job which yields results, sometimes in definite achievements, more often in that intangible resistance which builds up, either from respect or fear, some recognition of tolerance for unpopular minorities.
THE ISSUES PENDING
(JUNE, 1932)

Here is the biggest program of issues pending in ten years. Practically all these cases involve the participation of the Civil Liberties Union except for a few included because they relate to our work.

IN THE COURTS ON APPEAL:

1. Appeal from order upholding indictments against six Communist organizers in Atlanta, Ga., on charges of "incitement to insurrection" and "distributing insurrectionary literature."

2. Test of the right of atheists to testify in New Jersey.

3. Argument in the U. S. Supreme Court against the conviction of seven Negro boys at Scottsboro, Alabama.

4. Appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to hear deportation order against August Yokinen, Communist.

5. Appeal from conviction of two men in St. Louis, charged with destruction of property for posting announcement of a Scottsboro protest meeting.

6. Appeal from denial of an injunction by Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran of Kentucky to restrain Bell County officials from interfering with the American Civil Liberties Union delegation to the coal fields.

7. Appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court to review the deportation order against Edith Berkman, National Textile Workers' Union organizer.

8. Appeal from order of U. S. District Court at St. Louis, Mo., denying citizenship to editor of a Bulgarian Socialist Labor newspaper.

9. Appeal in the California courts on admission to citizenship of Jakob Hullen, Socialist.

10. Appeal from the conviction for sedition at Media, Pa., of two young Communists for a speech in the 1931 election campaign.

11. Appeal from the sedition conviction of 23 Communist leaders in the Philippines.


13. Appeal from a decision of a judge in Cambria County, Pa., who ignored the new Pennsylvania injunction statute in issuing an injunction against the United Mine Workers.
AWAITING TRIAL IN THE COURTS:

Defense Cases

1. Twenty Philadelphia May Day demonstrators charged with inciting to riot, assault and battery, parading without permit, etc.


4. Fifty-eight charged with riot and inciting to riot at Melrose Park, Ill., May 6th.

5. G. B. Bruvold, of Vermont, Norwegian-born Methodist minister, whose citizenship the government is seeking to cancel on the ground that he refused to promise to bear arms.

6. Seven Communists indicted in Franklin County, Ill., for criminal syndicalism in connection with coal strike activities.

7. Roy Wright and Eugene Williams, the two Scottsboro boys who were not convicted.

8. Two members of the Young Communist League, arrested in Colorado, July, 1931, on sedition charges for distributing literature at the Fort Logan military camp.

9. Three Communists held for "inciting to riot" at a demonstration at New York City Hall in April.

10. Three workers held on charges of unlawful assembly and resisting an officer in the Flint automobile strike, 1930.

11. Two I. W. W.'s arrested in Ohio, June, 1931, for criminal syndicalism for distributing literature.

Damage Suits Handled Through the A. C. L. U.

1. Against the village of Melrose Park, Ill., in behalf of nine persons shot by police on May 6th at a meeting.

2. Defense of Bruce Crawford, owner of a weekly newspaper at Norton, Va., sued by Sheriff J. H. Blair of Harlan, Ky., for alleged libel in publishing an account of an assault on Tom Connors, miners' defense investigator.

3. In behalf of Paul Brown, representative of the Unemployed Council and his friend John Kaspar, against Chief of Police Cornelius J. O'Neill and
other members of the Bayonne, N. J., police department, for false arrest and assault.

4. In behalf of families of men killed at the Columbine Mine, Colo., in the coal strike of 1928.

5. In behalf of families of six men killed in the Marion, N. C., strike in 1929.

6. Against Harry A. Jung, professional patriot, Chicago, for libel, by John Haynes Holmes and Karl Borders.

7. Against County Detective Leonard Schweitzer of Easton, Pa., for false arrest, by Rev. Charles C. Webber, jailed in 1930 strike and held incommunicado for twenty-four hours.

8. Against American Legionnaires and police officers, by William Busick, California State Chairman of Socialist Party, for assault when pulled down from the rostrum of a college auditorium at Glendale, Calif.

9. Against Pineville, Ky., officials in behalf of a visiting party from Commonwealth College, Arkansas, for beatings when ejected from Harlan and Bell Counties in April.

10. Against Bell County Prosecutor Walter B. Smith, the Mayor of Pineville and other officials, by Arthur Garfield Hays and Dudley Field Malone, leaders of the A. C. L. U. delegation to the Kentucky coal fields, for barring them by force.

11. In behalf of Julius Hauser, 16 year-old Chicago honor student, against Chicago police officers, for a beating following arrest at a street-meeting.

12. In behalf of the Russian Workers' Cooperative Association in Chicago against officer George Barker for entering restaurant without warrant, destroying property, and assaulting club-members.

13. Against Pittston, Pa., magistrate and police chief for $50,000 in behalf of International Bible Institute students, arrested for conspiracy and inciting to riot for distributing copies of the "Golden Age." Handled by the International Bible Institute.


15. Cases against proprietor and cashier of a Denver restaurant by Frank Crosswaith, colored, for ordering him to eat in kitchen.

16. Case against constable at Hugheston, W. Va., by Chris Devitta, striking miner, whose wife was brutally assaulted during 1931 strike.
REWARD OFFERS

1. Offer of $500 reward by American Civil Liberties Union for information leading to arrest and conviction of lynchers of Walter Merrick, white, of Princeton, Ky., in May, 1932.

2. Offer of $100 reward by American Civil Liberties Union for information leading to arrest and conviction of members of mob who wrecked headquarters of Workers International Relief at Knoxville, Tenn., April 7th.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

1. Campaign for the pardon of Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings.

2. Parole of the four remaining Centralia I. W. W. prisoners.

3. Pardon application for Israel Lazar, also known as Bill Lawrence, sentenced to two to four years under the Pennsylvania sedition act.

4. Pardon applications for two Pennsylvania prisoners serving two-year sentences for "inciting to riot" at Wildwood in the 1931 coal strike.

5. Parole instead of deportation for Carl Sklar, Russian-born, and voluntary departure to Russia for Tsuji Horiuchi, Imperial Valley, Calif. prisoners, whose terms expire in July, 1932.

6. Release of Theodore Luesse, Communist, confined on an Indiana prison farm in default of $500 fine, for Unemployed Council activities.

DEPORTATIONS

1. Deportation orders against Frank Borich, secretary of the National Miners Union, arrested in Pittsburgh, and Vincent Kemenovitch, organizer for the Union, arrested in West Virginia. Handled by the International Labor Defense.

2. Hearing on deportation of Michael Mare, member of the National Miners Union, originally involved in a case at Wellsburg, W. Va., growing out of the 1931 strike.

3. Suit in federal court to determine legal entry of a Canadian, long resident in the United States, H. D. Linklater, whom the Department of Labor seeks to deport.
LEGISLATION IN CONGRESS

(To be continued in the next Congress)

1. To admit alien pacifists to citizenship.
2. To substitute jury trials for the present autocratic post office censorship.
3. To permit alien political refugees to remain in the United States.
4. To repeal sections of the wartime Espionage Act under which prosecutions for opinion were brought and post office censorship is now exercised.
5. To ask the President to restore rights of citizenship to Espionage Act offenders.
6. Four bills to extend self-government by American Indians and to protect their civil rights.
7. To abolish tapping telephone wires to obtain evidence in federal cases.
8. Defeat of the bills to extend alien deportation laws; to register aliens; to restore the spy system in the Department of Justice.

IN THE STATE LEGISLATURES

1. To enact in each state a model anti-injunction bill along the lines of the new federal bill.
2. In New York State to repeal the moving picture censorship, the theatre padlock law, to take away the special police powers from the Vice Society; and in Massachusetts, to set aside free-speech areas in public parks; to take away from Boston officials the power of censorship over meetings in private halls and over theatres.
3. In Pennsylvania, to repeal the sedition act, to take the state police out of strikes, to abolish the coal and iron police and to force the incorporation of company towns.
GAINS AND SET-BACKS

GAINS

IN THE COURTS:

1. Refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to review a case from Washington in which Bible-reading in public schools was sought to be established.

2. Decision of the Supreme Court invalidating a Texas law barring Negroes from the primary.

3. Decision of the U. S. District Court in Detroit holding unconstitutional the unique Michigan law requiring all aliens to be registered.

4. Decision of the Labor Department and of the Court of Appeals at New York permitting Tao Hsuan Li, Chinese Communist, and Guido Serio, anti-Fascist Communist, to go to Soviet Russia instead of to certain death or imprisonment in their home lands. Eduardo Machado, slated for deportation to Spain, also was granted voluntary departure to Russia.

5. Ruling of U. S. Judge Woolsey that Dr. Marie C. Stopes' book, "Contraception," is moral and can legally be imported.

6. Decision of Court of Appeals in New York that atheists' street meetings are not religious gatherings within the meaning of the law and require no permit.

7. The acquittal on appeal in Philadelphia of the anti-Fascist, Spartaco, alleged to have shouted at Foreign Minister Grandi on the occasion of his Philadelphia visit.

8. The change of venue forced in Maryland in the trial of Orphan Jones, Negro, charged with murder, out of a county where lynching was threatened.

9. The acquittal of Communists held in East St. Louis, Illinois, arrested for meeting in a private house, and the establishment of the right to hold Communist meetings without interference.

10. Disagreement by the jury in the trial at Long Beach, California, where 45 left-wing workers were charged with unlawful assembly.

11. Decision of New Jersey Vice Chancellor upholding right of Communists to utter views.

12. Final discharge of ten Communists held in Portland a year under the Oregon criminal syndicalism law.

13. Frank Spector freed from prison, his conviction in Imperial Valley, Calif., strike criminal syndicalism case having been reversed.

14. The decision in Denver, Colorado, upholding the right to hold street meetings without permits.

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15. The sane attitude of the heads of the Washington, D. C., police in handling the hunger marchers on December 6th despite the unwarranted display of police and guns.

16. Action of the police departments in several cities in disciplining police officers guilty of interfering with the rights of citizens; decisions of several judges sustaining such rights as against arbitrary police action.


**LAWS**

1. Passage by Congress of the federal anti-injunction bill.

2. Passage in Wisconsin of a labor bill of rights, limiting injunctions barring "yellow-dog" contracts, upholding peaceful picketing.

3. Alabama criminal syndicalism bill, designed to outlaw Communists, rejected in committee.

4. Passage of an anti "yellow-dog" contract bill by the New Jersey Legislature.

5. Defeat of bills sponsored by the D. A. R. in Massachusetts and Minnesota for special oaths of loyalty by school teachers.

**ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION**

1. Recognition by the Department of Labor of the right of deported aliens to go to lands other than those where they face persecution for political views.

2. Reinstatement of Reed Harris, Columbia University student, expelled for criticizing the management of University affairs.

3. Reinstatement in the mails of the "Organized Farmer," militant progressive weekly, which printed material derogatory to President Hoover.

4. Reinstatement of Prof. John E. Uhler, dropped from the Louisiana State University because of criticism in his novel "Cane Juice."

5. Resolution of the Detroit School Board sustaining the right of Dr. W. G. Bergman, professor at City College, to criticize the R.O.T.C. and thereby maintaining free speech on public issues for Detroit teachers.

**SET-BACKS**

**IN THE COURTS:**

1. The refusal of the U. S. Supreme Court to review the decision of the lower court, practically sustaining the Post Office ban on "Revolutionary Age."
2. Refusal by U. S. District Judge A. M. J. Cochran of London, Ky., of the injunction sought by the Civil Liberties Union to protect its party from lawless violence in Bell and Harlan Counties.

3. Decision of the Oregon Supreme Court sustaining the conviction of a Communist worker merely for Party membership.

4. Decision of a California judge refusing to admit to citizenship a Socialist because he proclaimed his belief in public ownership of industry.

5. Effort of the federal government to cancel the citizenship of a Norwegian-born Methodist minister, G. B. Bruvold, because of his attitude to taking part in war.

6. The decision of the Pennsylvania courts sustaining the conviction of one Israel Lazar for a speech in the 1928 political campaign, in which he advocated that "workers should shoot down the people who order them to shoot other workers," and refusal of review by U. S. Supreme Court.

7. The decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court sustaining an injunction issued in the Nazareth hosiery strike forbidding interference with "yellow-dog" contracts.

8. Imprisonment of Alfred Hoffman, hosiery workers organizer in Pennsylvania, on a conspiracy charge growing out of the Stroudsburg strike. (later pardoned.)

9. Exclusion of a reporter of the Knoxville News Sentinel from the trial of the Kentucky miners by the trial judge because of the paper's criticism of his conduct.

10. The barring from the mails of the Philippine newspaper Sakdal, sustained by the Philippine Supreme Court.

11. Conviction of 23 Communist peasants and workers in the Philippines, with exile for 20, under an old sedition act.

12. Decision by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Boston sustaining the Puerto Rican courts in barring the Nationalist Party from the ballot.

13. Massachusetts Supreme Court opinion advising legislature that pending anti-"yellow-dog" contract bill would deprive individuals of right to make contracts.

14. Long sentences, growing out of the coal strike in western Pennsylvania last summer, against members of the Communist-led left-wing union.

15. Indictment of miners in West Virginia for mere utterances, as a result of last summer's strike.
ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION

1. Denial of pardon to Tom Mooney by Governor James Rolph, Jr., of California.

2. Continuing raids by agents of the Department of Labor on aliens alleged to be illegally in the country, and often conducted without warrants or with any substantial grounds for inquiry.

3. The five year sentences finally fixed by the California parole board on the eight Imperial Valley strikers, convicted of criminal syndicalism.

4. Action of Radio Station WGR, Buffalo, in barring Rev. Herman J. Hahn from preaching a sermon in his series because of objections to his advocacy of taxing the rich and of federal relief for the unemployed.

5. Action of the New York State motion picture censorship board in emasculating Clarence Darrow's film, "The Mystery of Life."

6. Action by sheriff and posse in breaking up private Negro meetings in Tallapoosa County, Ala., and killing one and wounding three.

7. Action by Ohio sheriff illegally closing Communist children's camp.

8. Action of municipal officials in various cities barring the film "The Birth of a Nation" on the ground that it might arouse disorder.

9. Dismissal from the Columbus, Ohio, schools of Harry Dworkin, teacher of Americanization, on complaints of the D. A. R. that he is an unpatriotic pacifist.

OFFICIAL LAWLESSNESS AND MOB VIOLENCE

1. The killing of four workers and the wounding of two score more at the gates of the Ford Motor Company on March 7th when the Dearborn and Ford police dispersed a parade of unemployed workers.

2. Shooting into a peaceful assembly in Melrose Park, Chicago suburb, by police and wounding of eight participants.

3. The continued state of siege in Bell and Harlan Counties, Kentucky, under which miners cannot freely organize, conduct legal defense, nor distribute relief; the attacks on visiting delegations of writers and students; numerous killings, other acts of violence, and indictments growing out of the coal miners' strike with unabated terrorism by coal operators and officials.

4. Mob violence against Communists in various parts of the country—mobbing of an International Labor Defense attorney and his aides in Snow Hill, Md.; the assault upon unemployed by an armed mob in Pontiac, Mich., kidnapping and wounding of two Communist organizers in Council Bluffs, Iowa.
5. Action of the Department of Labor as a strike-breaker in the Lawrence, Mass., strike, where an agent sat in court investigating all radical strikers' cases with a view to deportation. Many unwarranted arrests and intimidation by the Lawrence police. Railroading of one striker to an insane asylum (later released). Denial of the Lawrence Common as a meeting-place to the Communist-led union.

6. The violent police attacks on street demonstrations, Communist-led, before offices of the Japanese government in Chicago and Washington; and police attacks on Communist-led demonstrations of the unemployed or in behalf of evicted families.

7. Continued activities of the Los Angeles red squad against radical meetings of all sorts in public or private places.

8. Raid on the office of the Workers International Relief at Knoxville, Tenn., and the destruction of property.

9. Continuing violations of civil rights in Danville, Ill., where two attorneys representing radicals were mobbed by Legionnaires in March. Others have since been attacked.

10. The tarring and feathering at Long Beach, Calif., of James Lacey, a worker, by Vigilantes, and refusal of grand jury to listen to evidence.
THE RECORD, 1931-1932

IN THE COURTS

ONLY one decision by a court of last resort affecting civil liberty was handed down during the year—a case from Texas in which the U. S. Supreme Court held void a law barring Negroes from party primaries. Other decisions merely affirmed positions previously taken.

The Supreme Court refused to hear an appeal from the State of Washington challenging a constitutional provision prohibiting Bible-reading in the schools. The court also refused the Civil Liberties Union's appeal to review the decision of the Court of Appeals at New York upholding the Postmaster General in barring from the mails the "Revolutionary Age."

In Michigan the Federal District Court set aside as unconstitutional a statute passed by the state early in 1931 requiring all aliens to register. The court held that control over aliens is lodged exclusively in Congress.

In the higher state courts, only a few cases were carried up. In Oregon the Supreme Court sustained a conviction of a Communist for criminal syndicalism, one justice dissenting. In Ohio a district judge held the state criminal syndicalism law unconstitutional; his decision has been appealed to the state supreme court.

A number of cases are on their way to the higher courts on appeal as shown on page 6.

LAWS

THE one notable change in either federal or state law affecting civil liberty was the passage by Congress of the anti-injunction bill, long urged by organized labor. The National Committee on Labor Injunctions, organized by the Civil Liberties Union, took an active part in the campaign.

In Congress the Union waged a campaign for a series of measures aimed at liberalizing present law:—to replace the arbitrary postal censorship by trials by jury; to admit alien pacifists to citizenship, to repeal a section of the wartime Espionage Act under which the Post Office bars alleged seditious matter; to restore the rights of citizenship to persons convicted under the espionage act; to require radio stations to put on both sides of controversial issues; and to abolish tapping of telephone wires to obtain evidence in federal cases. None of these bills passed, but progress was made toward getting wide support for them.

The chief campaign in Congress revolved around bills aimed at aliens, backed by the professional patriots. The fight centered on registering aliens,
on deporting Communists as such and on the admission of alien pacifists to citizenship. The Civil Liberties Union mobilized its forces against the proposal to register aliens and to deport Communists as such, enlisting the support of well-known men and women throughout the country in opposition to both proposals. Neither has passed.

IN THE few state legislatures which met in 1932, issues of civil liberty arose in New York, Massachusetts and New Jersey, where labor injunction bills were introduced. They were defeated in Massachusetts and New York. The bill abolishing the "yellow-dog" contract passed in New Jersey. In New York efforts to lift the censorship on books, the theatre and movies got a hearing. In Massachusetts a bill to set aside places in city parks throughout the state for free speech passed the House but was defeated in the Senate.

In several legislatures, criminal syndicalism bills were an issue. Alabama defeated the measure. In Ohio, a proposed repeal, well backed, was beaten by D. A. R. and Legion pressure. In Tennessee for the first time a serious move was made to repeal the anti-evolution law. Repeal mustered 14 votes against 58.

The D. A. R. continued its drive for bills requiring special oaths of loyalty by school teachers, already enacted in a half-dozen states. The bills were defeated in Massachusetts and Minnesota, the only two states where campaigns were waged.

On the whole both federal and state laws affecting civil liberty remain unchanged, and are not likely to be much modified in the near future. Practically every legislative proposal for dealing with radicals, labor and other minorities is on the books. In Congress only anti-alien bills still flourish. The passage of the federal injunction bill and of similar bills in two states is a forerunner doubtless of many such acts in the 1933 legislatures.

POLITICAL PRISONERS

CALIFORNIA and Pennsylvania alone hold prisoners under the sedition and criminal syndicalism laws merely for their utterances or membership in a Communist organization. All the score of prisoners are either members of the Communist Party or of unions led by Communists, and most were arrested in strikes.

In California, the prisoners were convicted in the Imperial Valley case in 1930 for strike activities. The appellate court freed one man and set aside
the convictions of the others on all but one count. They are serving terms, the
last of which will expire in 1933.

In Pennsylvania, the soft coal strike in the summer of 1931 produced a
varied assortment of convictions from inciting to riot to assault, though most
of the violence was directly chargeable to the gunmen employed by the coal
companies. As a result of the convictions in three cases, some twenty Com-
munists during the year have been serving sentences in the Allegheny County
workhouse, some for as long periods as two years.

The only men actually sent to prison up to this year under the Pennsylvania
sedition law (since 1920) were at last pardoned after hearing before the Pardon
Board at which Charles Denby, Jr., of Philadelphia, attorney enlisted by the
Civil Liberties Union, represented the two men. They were convicted at Wood-
lawn in 1927, and started serving in 1929. One of the three men originally
convicted, Milan Resetar, died in the Allegheny County Workhouse from tuber-
culosis shortly before the pardon hearing.

Five men have been convicted on sedition charges in the Philadelphia dis-
trict, all for language used in public speeches or circulars.

Outside these cases of convictions for mere utterances, hundreds have
been sentenced for short terms in police courts all over the country in con-
nection with street meetings, unemployment and eviction demonstrations and
picketing. The records of the International Labor Defense show a larger
total of such petty convictions than in any period since early 1930.

Mooney and Billings

THE sixteen-year old case of Mooney and Billings in California, serving life
sentences for a crime which the evidence now shows they did not commit,
was brought again before the public dramatically by the first public hearing
on Mooney’s pardon plea held since his conviction. Governor Rolph and his
advisers heard the case on December 1st, 1931. Billings had had a hearing on his
case before justices of the Supreme Court at Folsom Prison in the summer
of 1930.

Mooney was represented by Frank P. Walsh, his personal counsel who
has given his services freely for years; Aaron Sapiro, representing the Civil
Liberties Union through which he volunteered his aid, and Mayor James J.
Walker of New York, enlisted by Tom Mooney’s mother. The hearing attracted
more attention than any event in the Mooney-Billings case in years and gave
rise to the hope that the Governor was favorably considering a pardon.

He referred the whole case for study to three advisers—former Chief Justice
Matt I. Sullivan of the Supreme Court, Lewis F. Byington, former district
attorney, and Daniel O'Brien, former chief of police and advisor in penology. Judge Sullivan, who wrote the report to the Governor on the case, did not submit it until April, 1932. His 25,000 word document attempted to set up a justification for an adverse recommendation. The Governor, accepting it, refused the pardon.

Mooney announced that the campaign would be continued and that other means of getting action by the authorities would be taken. Billings' case cannot be acted upon until the Supreme Court changes its mind or the law is changed or unless he accepts a parole, if offered.

A studious report to the Wickersham Commission on the Mooney case, prepared by Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard, and attorneys Walter H. Pollak and Carl Stern of New York for the sub-committee headed by Judge William S. Kenyon, attracted wide attention. It was not submitted to the entire Commission before its term expired, and so was not published as a Commission document. It was transmitted to the Senate on resolution, and may be printed as a public document. The report sustained the main contentions in behalf of Mooney and Billings.

Other incidents during the year in connection with the Mooney-Billings case were the production of the play "Precedent" based upon it, both in New York and California; the death of Frank C. Oxman of Oregon, one of the two chief witnesses against Mooney, and a fruitless suit in court, approved by Mooney, to open the case again on legal grounds.

The Civil Liberties Union works on the Mooney-Billings case through the National Mooney-Billings Committee, directed from our office, and particularly this year through Attorney Aaron Sapiro, whose services as a former California lawyer were invaluable in the conferences with Governor Rolph leading up to the hearing of Dec. 1st. Mr. Sapiro has given his time and money without stint, having made several trips to California and spending some $1,500 more than the Civil Liberties Union raised toward his expenses.

The Centralia Men

The six remaining I. W. W. members convicted in 1920 for defending their hall in Centralia, Wash., by arms, were reduced to four during the year by paroles. The State Board of Parole is evidently slowly releasing the men one by one in order not to arouse political opposition from the American Legion. Elmer Smith, youthful Centralia attorney, originally one of the defendants and later disbarred because of his activities in connection with it, died during the year. He had been a persistent campaigner for the men's release and a valiant champion of civil liberties.
EFFORTS continued at Washington to restore the rights of citizenship to the 1,500 men and women who lost them because of their convictions under the Espionage Act during the war merely for their pacifist or radical utterances. No progress whatever could be made with the administration. We reintroduced in Congress the bill calling upon the President to restore these rights of citizenship and we endeavored through the Attorney General's office to get reconsideration of the Department of Justice's refusal to approve any blanket restoration of civil rights.

The Union's attention was also called during the year to the fact that a few men tried by military courts also lost their rights to citizenship through the technical charge of "desertion in time of war." Only treason and desertion in time of war, when tried as military offenses, entail loss of citizenship. The War Department refused to recommend restoration of rights in these cases. They will be taken up with the others in Congress and with the President.

CIVIL LIBERTY PROSECUTIONS

OUTSIDE the struggle in the Kentucky coal area where over a hundred criminal cases involving political propaganda and strike activities were brought, cases under the criminal syndicalism or sedition laws were scattering except in Pennsylvania.

One criminal syndicalism prosecution in Ohio was directed against two members of the I. W. W. In Franklin County, Ill., a coal section, efforts to organize a left-wing union among the miners produced seven indictments for criminal syndicalism. In Oregon the Supreme Court sustained the criminal syndicalism conviction of one Communist (Ben Boloff) for mere membership in the Party. Ten other cases brought at the same time were, however, dismissed.

In Philadelphia, two young men, members of a Communist Opposition group, convicted in 1931, finally started serving jail sentences of sixty days each rather than to appeal further. One Communist organizer in Philadelphia, Israel Lazar, attempted to get his conviction before the U. S. Supreme Court, but failed. Two young Communists, Harry Roth and John Adams, were convicted in Media in 1932 and have gone to prison. These five, convicted in Pennsylvania under the sedition law make a larger number than at any time in recent years held for mere utterances.

In Atlanta, Ga., a case against six young Communists brought in 1930 under a law passed in 1866 carrying the death penalty for "incitement to insurrection" was finally called to trial in the courts. Their offense was organizing meetings of black and white workers. The case has gone up on appeal from denial of a demurrer to the indictments.
In Danville, Va., an old statute was also resurrected to try a Communist organizer, W. G. Binkley from North Carolina. The statute penalizes "treason and misprision of treason," a serious offense, though Binkley was held only for possessing literature. The Civil Liberties Union engaged counsel and obtained his acquittal on trial.

In Denver, two members of the Young Communist League were indicted under the sedition law for distributing circulars at a military camp.

Hundreds of prosecutions were brought all over the country in connection with strikes and unemployment demonstrations, but not, as in the cases given here, involving mere utterances or membership in a political organization.

The Scottsboro Case

The conviction of seven Negro boys at Scottsboro, Ala., in May, 1931, for alleged rape on two white girls traveling on a freight train as hoboes has aroused international interest as a striking example of legal lynching of Negroes in southern courts. The boys were tried, convicted and sentenced to death only two weeks after the alleged crime, in a courthouse surrounded by a crowd estimated at some ten thousand people, held in check from lynching by state troops. The Civil Liberties Union sent its southern field agent into the district at once to get the complete background story and to help arrange the defense. Miss Hollace Ransdell's report was published by the Union in mimeographed form and widely reprinted. (22 pages, fifty cents).

Although the Union did not participate in the defense, efforts were made to resolve controversies which arose between organizations as to who should represent the boys. They and their relatives finally entrusted the defense to the International Labor Defense which carried the appeal to the state Supreme Court. There in March the conviction was affirmed, the chief justice dissenting on the ground that they did not have a fair trial. Application was made to the U. S. Supreme Court for review—Walter H. Pollak of New York, retained by the International Labor Defense, representing the boys. The court granted the review and the case will be heard in the fall.

Official Lawlessness

The prevalent notion that radicals have no rights found expression in numerous attacks by city police on Communists, unemployed demonstrators and strikers in those sections which have seen the most active repression in recent years—the Los Angeles district, Pennsylvania, Detroit and neighboring industrial towns, industrial communities around New York, and scatteringly elsewhere. Harlan and Bell Counties, Kentucky, stood out
with a practically united front of officials and coal company agents in attacking any left-wing efforts to aid the miners, by shootings, forcible deportations, kidnapping, dynamiting and prosecutions. Eleven persons have been killed, scores wounded and three visiting parties deported. Over 100 miners and their sympathizers have been indicted either for criminal syndicalism, banding and confederating, or conspiracy to murder.

Outside Kentucky, most conspicuous was the attack on an unemployed demonstration by the police of Dearborn, Mich., who on March 7th shot into a crowd of demonstrators before the Ford Motor Plant, killing four and wounding many others. The Grand Jury investigating the shootings has made no report, and no criminal action has yet been taken. Civil suits against the Ford Motor Company and Dearborn police on behalf of the victims will be filed through the Civil Liberties Union as soon as the criminal actions are out of the way.

In Melrose Park, Chicago suburb, the police attacked a peaceful gathering on private property in May, wounding eight persons by machine-gun bullets. Damage suits have been filed by our Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. In Pontiac, Mich., seven unemployed demonstrators were kidnapped, allegedly by the police as part of the mob, taken out and beaten. In Bayonne and Jersey City, the police arrested left-wing agitators and assaulted them while under arrest. Suits were filed by the Civil Liberties Union on behalf of two men against the Bayonne police.

In East St. Louis, police action in breaking into a private house to arrest participants in a meeting and wrecking property, was condemned by a local judge who asserted the right of Communists as of others to hold meetings. There has been no trouble since. In New York City, various cases arose involving illegal action by the police. Several were taken to the Commissioner through the Civil Liberties Union where the officers involved were either white-washed or mildly reprimanded. In one case in Brooklyn, a police officer was actually demoted for a flagrant case of lawlessness.

A shocking evidence of the state of mind of some police officials was revealed in the instructions to the Illinois National Guard for dealing with disorders during the depression. The instructions told soldiers when and how to shoot to kill and what to do with agitators. Protests were made to the Guard, the Governor and the War Department, all without success.

In Alabama, a movement which gained slight headway among Negroes for organization against intolerable conditions among the share-croppers was put down by violent attacks led by officials who killed a number of men
and wounded others. Chief among the events was the attack on a meeting at Camp Hill in July, 1931.

While official lawlessness as revealed by the Wickersham Commission marks the police departments of most of our cities in the brutal third degree, in raids without warrants and in assaults upon prisoners, it only rarely comes to light in cases where any action can be taken. Even in such cases, public opinion is usually sympathetic with the police where Communists are involved, and it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain disciplinary action by the authorities. The Civil Liberties Union has acted, however, to bring suits in the courts and to file complaints with the higher authorities wherever the evidence was clear, just for the sake of making the issue public, though usually without any illusion as to results. See page 7 for pending suits.

**MOB VIOLENCE**

An extraordinary crop of cases of mob violence arose during the year, all directed against radicals. It is the first year for a long time in which such acts of violence have been so numerous or so widespread.

At Council Bluffs, Iowa, in the summer of 1931, George Papcun, a speaker for the Unemployed Council and a Communist organizer, was kidnapped from his room, taken out into the country and beaten. In Greenville, S. C., Clarina Michelson, an organizer for the Textile Workers, left-wing union, was seized, taken for a ride and beaten.

In Denver, Colo., William Stone, a Socialist Party organizer, was kidnapped, taken out of the city and beaten.

In Knoxville, Tenn., a mob wrecked the headquarters of the Workers International Relief which was sending food supplies into the Kentucky coal mining area. The Civil Liberties Union offered a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the mobbers who were suspected of being in league with city officials. No information has been obtained.

In Pontiac, Mich., a mob took seven members of the Unemployed Council from their rooms, drove them out into the country and beat them up. Police were said to be identified as members of the mob. Investigation by the governor's office revealed nothing.

In Maryland, a Negro, charged with murder, was threatened with lynching. The attorney, secured by the International Labor Defense to aid him, was threatened with violence; so was a young woman organizer for that organization. They were spirited out of town by the authorities before the
crowd could get them. These incidents prompted the Civil Liberties Union to aid in securing a change of venue for the Negro. Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore attorney, generously volunteered his services to take that issue to the appellate court. The court, while not sustaining the application directly, held that a conviction obtained under such circumstances could not be approved if appealed. A change of venue was thus forced.

In Danville, Ill., two attorneys from Chicago, one for the International Labor Defense, one for the Civil Liberties Union, defending 15 representatives of the Unemployed Council were seized by a crowd of American Legionnaires when they left the court-room. The International Labor Defense attorney, Albert Goldman, was beaten.

STRIKES

TEXTILES and coal continued to be the industries chiefly affected by the relatively few strikes during the year. In textiles, notable strikes took place in Lawrence, in the hosiery mills of Pennsylvania, in the silk industry in Paterson, and in cotton textile mills in Rhode Island.

In the coal industry, a strike led by the National Miners Union took place in western Pennsylvania and Ohio, and another in Kentucky.

In all these areas, issues of civil liberty arose in denial of the right to hold public meetings, in arrests for sedition, inciting to riot, conspiracy and the like. The Civil Liberties Union aided the defense agencies. Among the cases handled by the Union were these:

1. In Lawrence, Mass., we supported the efforts of the National Textile Workers Union to picket and hold meetings on Lawrence Common on the same terms as the A. F. of L. union. This was not achieved, but our forces suffered one casualty in the arrest of David Niles of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee for loitering near the picket line. When he came to trial later, represented by U. S. Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the case was dismissed.

In addition the Union participated in the defense of National Textile Union representatives arrested for “conspiracy to destroy the business of the American Woolen Co.” and other offenses. We employed an attorney who dealt with a score of cases in the courts. We also participated in fighting the deportation proceedings brought by the federal government against strike-leaders. The Union protested the activity of the Department of Labor in stationing a representative in the police court to determine, whenever a case of a left-wing union member came up, whether or not he was deportable. The Lawrence strike was the most flagrant among many instances of virtual strike-breaking activities by the Department of Labor.
2. In the strike of the hosiery workers in Stroudsburg, Pa., Alfred Hoffman, national organizer, and others were arrested for "conspiracy." Hoffman was convicted, sentenced to two years and started serving sentence in January, 1932. His case, taken by attorneys to the Pardon Board, resulted in his parole in May. The Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Committee published a pamphlet on his case and aided in the efforts to obtain his release.

3. In the Rhode Island textile strike, the Union sent in a representative to aid in establishing strikers' rights to picket.

4. In Paterson during the silk strike in the summer of 1931, where scores were arrested for picketing, the Union helped in the defense of "unlawful assembly" charges. All the more serious charges were later dismissed.

5. In the coal strike, a Union representative was sent into western Pennsylvania and Ohio in the summer of 1931 to aid in securing the rights of miners to hold meetings and to conduct their picket lines. In one instance the Union felt called upon to condemn the activities of the National Miners Union in violently breaking up a meeting of the United Mine Workers. Half a dozen members of the National Miners Union and their sympathizers were convicted and sent to prison for it.

Differing from the usual procedure in most strikes, the Pennsylvania courts did not dismiss the cases after the strike was over. The cases were tried, and in most of them convictions were obtained.

The long sentences imposed in a case at Wildwood, involving interference on the highway with strike-breakers, prompted the Union to take it up on appeal jointly with the International Labor Defense. The appeal was dropped, however, due to inability of the International Labor Defense to carry its share of the cost.

6. The Union participated in the efforts of the road construction workers in Westchester County to secure the right to picket during a summer strike in 1931, sending in volunteer attorneys to aid them in court cases, and speakers to explain to them their rights.

7. The Union took charge of the defense of 22 coal miners arrested in Wellsburg, W. Va., for strike activities in the 1931 strike. They were held on a charge of "advocating overthrow of the government" under an old law, but were not brought to trial. The charges were dropped. One man is held by the federal immigration authorities for deportation.

8. Suits for damages growing out of the Gastonia, N. C., strike of 1929 on behalf of the estate of Ella May Wiggins, strike organizer, killed on the public highway by company guards, dragged along in the courts following the acquittal
of the men tried for her murder. The impossibility of getting hold of certain witnesses and the difficulty of getting cooperation from the officials led finally to the Union's dropping the civil suits.

9. Suits growing out of the 1929 Marion strike in the western part of North Carolina are still pending in the courts against the officials and the company at Marion where six men were killed and others wounded.

THE KENTUCKY COAL FIELDS

By far the most conspicuous industrial struggle in the country during 1931 and early 1932 was the attempt of the mountaineer coal miners in the southeastern Kentucky district to organize to better intolerable conditions of living and labor. The great coal corporations, owned chiefly in New York, Chicago and Detroit, which operate in that district had reduced wages below an already low level.

Trouble came to a head in May, 1931, when the companies, employing gunmen to prevent union organization even in the conservative United Mine Workers, sought to break up meetings by armed violence. Gunmen and miners clashed at Evarts on May 5th. Two mine-guards and one miner were killed. All the trials except one which have since taken place in Kentucky have been due directly to this one incident, although it has been largely lost sight of in more dramatic later events.

The United Mine Workers, the I. W. W., and the National Miners Union have all attempted to organize the miners. Violence by the authorities has prevented any progress toward unionization. The two counties, together with parts of neighboring counties, continue to be an area armed against unionization or any outside efforts to secure for the miners the right to hold meetings, form unions and to distribute relief through their own agencies.

The Civil Liberties Union sent into this district in July, 1931, Arnold Johnson, a Union Theological student, who after a few weeks of activity was arrested and held under bail on a charge of criminal syndicalism. Refusing to post a $5,000 bond to keep the peace which would have been sacrificed if he remained in the district, he stayed in jail. He was finally released on his own recognizance on condition that he leave the county. The case is pending against him but has not yet been called for trial.

The Civil Liberties Union, early in the struggle in 1931, raised money and aided the defense committees both of the I. W. W. and the International Labor Defense. Pressure was also brought to bear on the governor for an investigation, through petitions signed by distinguished citizens all over the
country. The governor finally responded, appointing a commission which took testimony confirming all the charges of lawlessness by the officials.

The Union also took charge of a proposed damage suit by Tom Connors, I. W. W. organizer, against the sheriff of Harlan County who had caused Connors’ arrest and had beaten him in his office. Connors was deported over the Virginia line. The suit was not filed owing to the preoccupation of attorneys with other cases and of Connors’ enforced absence from the area. However, when the story was printed in “Crawford’s Weekly,” published just over the Virginia line from the coal area, the sheriff of Harlan County promptly sued Bruce Crawford for libel. The Civil Liberties Union has undertaken his defense, and had the case transferred to the federal court.

Finally when repeated efforts to establish civil rights in the area had failed, the Civil Liberties Union undertook a mission if its own. A party headed by our general counsel, Arthur Garfield Hays, announced its intention to go into Bell and Harlan Counties. The prosecuting attorney of Bell County at once countered with threats of violence to the party. The Union thereupon sought an injunction in the federal court in Kentucky to restrain violence to the party. This application was heard in May before Federal Judge A. M. J. Cochran in a two-day hearing. He denied the injunction, warned the party to stay out and held that Bell and Harlan Counties had a right to be “protected from free speech.” The Union has taken an appeal. The party made an effort to go into Bell County, but was blocked by force at the boundary. Mr. Hays, returning to the seat of the federal court, sued the county officials for damages.

The Union has also endeavored to push the Senate resolution for an official investigation of the denial of constitutional rights in the Kentucky coal area.

LABOR INJUNCTIONS

THE UNION continued its work for federal and state legislation to restrict the use of injunctions in labor disputes. The job was handled by the National Committee on Labor Injunctions from the Union’s office, headed by former U. S. Judge Charles F. Amidon, with Dr. Alexander Fleisher of Philadelphia as volunteer secretary, coming over weekly during the campaign.

Efforts were centered on the bill finally passed by Congress and backed by the American Federation of Labor. The Committee organized support outside the ranks of labor, polled Congress and sent out extensive publicity matter.

The Committee made an effort while the bill was pending to change the section on contempt of court so that newspaper editors would be guaranteed trials by juries for alleged contempts in newspaper articles and editorials. The
best we could get out of congressional committees was provision for jury trial when a judge may hold that newspaper criticism is not direct contempt of court.

In the state legislatures, efforts were directed chiefly to New York and New Jersey. In New York the bills were not even reported out of committee, due to political antagonisms. In New Jersey the anti "yellow-dog" contract bill became law. The general anti-injunction bill passed the House but died in the Senate. Our model state bill was also introduced in Kentucky and Massachusetts. In Kentucky it was not reported from committee. In Massachusetts, the bill passed the House but was beaten in the Senate.

The Committee will carry the campaign for the model bill into all the state legislatures meeting in 1933.

THE POLICE

The discretion given by law to local police, and the blanket nature of such offenses as "disturbing the peace," "disorderly conduct" and "blocking traffic," make the police all over the country the chief censors of radical gatherings, parades, distribution of literature and picketing. The police continue to be, as they have been for years, the chief agents of the law in denying civil rights.

While the record is not as long as in recent years, a multitude of case of arbitrary and unwarranted action by the police arose all over the country. Nervousness in the face of Communist-led unemployment demonstrations was notable from coast to coast. Considering, however, the extent of unemployment, misery and starvation, it is remarkable that so few radical demonstrations took place and that when they did, so few were interfered with.

The national hunger-march, Communist-led, to Washington on December 6th gave the federal secret service an opportunity to utter its provocations, which happily were not taken seriously by the Washington police department. Although an extraordinary display of weapons was in evidence, the hunger marchers were allowed to do about as they pleased, and the affair came off with enormous publicity and no casualties.

A similar display of police nervousness and preparation for trouble which never arose marked the visit of the Italian foreign minister, Dino Grandi, to the United States in November. While the anti-Fascisti protested against the régime he represented, the only arrest involving an anti-Fascist was in Philadelphia where a young man, Orlando Spartaco, alleged to have shouted something at him as his automobile went by, was convicted for disorderly conduct. He was sentenced to two years, although the evidence against him was purely
circumstantial. On appeal by the International Labor Defense, assisted by the Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Committee, the conviction was reversed.

The offices of La Stampa Libera, a New York anti-Fascist publication, were visited by the police in connection with Grandi's visit without warrant and an attempt made to intimidate the editors.

On the whole, where pressure was exerted against police interference with meetings and parades, victories were more easily won than in recent years. Local civil liberties committees continued to put pressure on police commissioners, to get publicity in the press and to insist upon granting of permits for meetings in streets and parks.

In Denver, a dozen court cases arose from police interference with street meetings. Appeals from police court won out in every case. Carle Whitehead, Denver attorney, who handled the cases, was obliged to sue out four writs of habeas corpus to overcome police lawlessness and won out in each case. Practically all the cases involved Communists.

Police protection was notably lacking in Brooklyn, N. Y., when efforts were made to distribute to the employees of the Brooklyn Edison Co. on the street, circulars concerning wages and conditions in the plant. The distributors were attacked by thugs and beaten, including a representative of the Civil Liberties Union, the Rev. Eliot White. The police could not be conveniently found when these attacks took place, nor could they identify any of the assailants.

**ALIENS**

Deportation of Communists and the admission of alien pacifists to citizenship constituted the chief issues affecting aliens outside the drive in Congress for registration.

Although the law is sweeping in excluding or deporting alien Communists, and every alien member of the Communist Party is liable to deportation, only about a dozen deportations were effected during the year on purely political grounds.

Conspicuous was the issue of voluntary departure, an arrangement under which an alien ordered deported is allowed to select the country to which he goes, paying his own expenses. The Department of Labor had insisted that certain Communists be deported to their home countries where they faced almost certain death or imprisonment for their political views. When the Civil Liberties Union produced proof from the Chinese Legation at Washington that membership in the Communist Party was a capital offense in China, the Department moved to modify its attitude. While no statement of policy has been
made, the Department has in every case where it is alleged that the deportee would be persecuted in his home country, permitted voluntary departure. The alien usually chooses Soviet Russia.

This issue was also fought out in a notable court case, that of Guido Serio, an Italian anti-Fascist and personal foe of Mussolini who had sought refuge in the United States and who here was arrested as a Communist. The Department of Labor, which refused to allow him to depart voluntarily to Russia, insisted on deportation to Italy where punishment faced him. Colonel William J. Donovan of New York gave his services as counsel for Serio, being retained by the Civil Liberties Union. The fact that he was former Assistant Attorney General at Washington and well-known to the Administration gave the Department of Labor great concern over its policy. The Department finally consented to voluntary departure to Russia.

The Union assisted in a number of other cases in which the International Labor Defense went into court to test out the Department of Labor’s right to deport Communist aliens. One conspicuous case arose in Seattle where the Department sought to deport four Russians, although deportation to that country is impossible in the absence of diplomatic relations. The Department attempted to get around that by deporting them to Shanghai, China, where it was expected arrangements would be made to send them into Russia. The federal court decided that the deportation of Russian nationals could not be made by any route whatever in absence of diplomatic relations.

Efforts by writ of habeas corpus to block the Department of Labor’s attempt to deport Edith Berkman, textile organizer, were made by the International Labor Defense at Boston, where she was arrested in connection with the Lawrence strike. The Civil Liberties Union aided in raising funds for the court case, decided adversely. Appeal is being sought to the U. S. Supreme Court.

An unusual case in which the Union acted to help an American citizen whom the Department of Labor repeatedly sought to deport as an alien, involved Mohammed Al Raschid of New York, who had actually been deported abroad by the Department of Labor several times. Each time he was sent back by governments which refused to receive him. He finally established by court proceedings his birth in Detroit. The Union challenged the deportation order in the federal court at New York and it was set aside.

The advocates of registering aliens scored a victory by stealth in Michigan when they got through the legislature in its closing days a bill requiring all aliens to register. The first the public knew about the bill was when it
came before the governor for approval. It was later revealed that it had been drafted by agents for the Union League Club in Michigan, a reactionary group controlled by open-shop employers. As soon as it became law, suits were filed to enjoin its enforcement. The Detroit Civil Liberties Committee at once aided George Arrowsmith, a British subject, in bringing a suit, and argued the case when it came before the federal district court. The court in the fall of 1931 declared the act unconstitutional.

Following the 5-to-4 decision of the Supreme Court denying citizenship to Prof. Douglas C. Macintosh of Yale and Marie A. Bland of New York on the ground that they refused to promise to bear arms, the courts all over the country have of course denied citizenship to persons making such reservations. The issue is apparently closed so far as the courts are concerned except for the point of a qualified oath of allegiance. If the decisions in the Macintosh and Bland cases are taken literally, no Quaker appointee can take a federal oath of office with a reservation in accordance with the religious traditions of that sect against taking part in war. The Union's attorneys are seeking a test-case of some Quaker appointed to federal office in order to take that point to the Supreme Court.

The Department of Labor has followed up the Macintosh case in one significant proceeding in New England, where it has sought in the courts to cancel the citizenship of a Norwegian-born Methodist minister on the ground that he obtained his citizenship in 1931 illegally when Judge Lowell at Boston admitted him despite his refusal to promise to bear arms. That occurred before the Macintosh case was decided. The Department of Labor has now moved in Vermont to cancel the citizenship. The Civil Liberties Union will defend the minister, Gunnar B. Bruvold, when the case is called for hearing.

CENSORSHIP

The steady and varied attack on books, periodicals, movies, radio and the theater prompted the Union to organize early in 1931 the National Council on Freedom from Censorship as a branch of our activities, intended to appeal to a different and more specialized following, and doing a job strictly limited to censorship by law or administrative action. The Council has contested a score of more cases in court and conducted legislative campaigns in Congress and in New York State.

Among the significant cases which arose were:

1. The action of the Post Office Department in barring from the mails
six little radical papers—five Communist and one anarchist. The refusal of the courts to interfere with the Post Office in the Revolutionary Age case made further appeal impossible.

2. The admission through the customs of CONTRACEPTION by Dr. Marie Stopes, the first book on specific birth control information admitted since 1890. The courts overruled the Customs Bureau in admitting it. It cannot, however, be legally sent by mail.

3. The admission of other books, long banned, by action of the Customs Bureau under the new law providing for court action in case of their refusal to admit.

4. The barring by the Customs Bureau of etchings by Whistler and Zorn, which the importers refused to contest. A case will be made later on another importation.

5. Refusal by the Post Office of all money-orders on a German firm which is held to publish obscene matter. A test case is being arranged.

6. Police censorship of a number of plays, notably LYSISTRATA, in a number of cities.

7. Censorship by the movie boards of gangster films. Cuts by the N. Y. board in an evolution film, THE MYSTERY OF LIFE, with talk by Clarence Darrow. Banning of a film, BIRTH, by the Pennsylvania board. Police action barring the BIRTH OF A NATION, under pressure by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

8. Revocation of the license of the Los Angeles radio station of the Rev. Robert Schuler; attempts to censor the radio talks of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin of Detroit; cancellation of the contract of Rev. Herman J. Hahn of Buffalo for sermons over Station WGR because he refused to modify his views; refusal of the Columbia Broadcasting Co. to permit a broadcast on Puerto Rican independence by Senator Antonio Barcelo.

Scores of minor cases also arose. Most of them offered no opportunity for action in the courts.

The legislative program was directed in Congress to bills:

1. To change the Post Office censorship by one man to trial by jury. Stayed in committee.

2. To require radio stations to put both sides of controversial issues on the air, just as it is now provided in the case of candidates for public office. Favorably reported.
In New York State the Council backed bills:

1. To make publishers, not book-sellers, primarily responsible for the sale of books allegedly obscene. Not reported.

2. To repeal the special police powers of the N. Y. Society for the Suppression of Vice. Passed the House, lost in the Senate.

3. To make available for public inspection the cuts by the movie censors. Not reported.

4. To repeal the section of the law permitting the padlocking of theatres where a show has been held in court to be obscene.

The Council will continue its legislative campaigns in Congress and the state legislatures, and is planning to extend its work of contesting arbitrary censorship by officials.

ACADEMIC FREEDOM

The outstanding cases involving academic freedom during the year arose in the colleges, not in the public schools, in contrast with other recent years.

The notable cases in the colleges were the dismissal of Prof. Herbert Adolphus Miller from Ohio State University in June 1931, because of his political interest in oppressed races; of Prof. John Earle Uhler from Louisiana State University in November because of criticism from influential quarters of his novel "Cane Juice" in which local University life was thought to be unfavorably portrayed; and the expulsion from Columbia University, New York City, in April 1932, of Reed Harris, editor-in-chief of the college daily, for his criticism of university affairs.

The Civil Liberties Union acted in all three cases by offering to furnish counsel in any legal proceeding open. Prof. Miller declined to act through the courts. Prof. Uhler accepted the services of the Union and was about to sue the University for his salary when it was paid for the entire year of his contract. He has recently been reinstated without explanation.

Reed Harris, expelled from Columbia University within two months of his graduation, accepted the Union's offer of counsel. Raymond L. Wise, Columbia graduate and former assistant U. S. District Attorney in New York, took his case without fee. The expulsion of Harris aroused a storm of student protest, a one-day strike, wide-spread newspaper support, and condemnation of the University's action from influential quarters. These, combined with the University's disinclination to defend this action in court, resulted in the reinstatement of Reed Harris, who promptly resigned.
Outside these three conspicuous cases in universities, a few cases arose involving teachers and students in the public schools. In New York, it was revealed that no boy or girl may graduate from a high school without taking an oath of loyalty. The rule has been in effect since 1919 but was not challenged until lately when certain Communist students declared they would not sign the oath. The Civil Liberties Union is taking the matter up with the Board of Education, and may take it to the courts.

In Detroit, free speech was pretty well established for school teachers when the Board of Education refused to discipline a teacher charged with criticizing the Reserve Officers’ Training Corps.

A proposed court test of the Arkansas anti-evolution law was dropped by the Union when the Attorney General of Arkansas made it clear that the statute was not enforced in such a way as to prevent the teaching of biology from an evolutionary standpoint. The law is so worded that the practical situation seems to be that, as in certain other fields, the Fundamentalists have the law and the evolutionists have the teaching—certainly in the higher schools.

An attempt to stop Bible-reading in the public schools through a suit in court was lost in New York City when the Freethinkers of America raised the constitutionality of a charter provision of New York City. The Civil Liberties Union supported the suit. The Court of Appeals upheld the provision. A directly contrary provision in the constitution of the State of Washington prohibiting the reading of the Bible in the schools was sustained by the state Supreme Court—and review was refused by the U. S. Supreme Court.

HAITI AND THE PHILIPPINES

Though Haiti has returned to the forms of independence following the report of the Forbes Commission appointed by the President, the marines remain and American financial control continues undiminished. A memorial to the President urging the negotiation of a new treaty, withdrawal of marines and of American fiscal control was sent during the year by seven organizations with an urgent request for action. Nothing but publicity came of it.

Issues of civil liberty arose repeatedly in the Philippines. Conflict between Communists, sympathizers and the Philippine government continued, with prosecutions for sedition, producing long sentences and even the exile of leaders to a remote island; the breaking up and prohibition of meetings; the seizure of literature by Customs officers and the barring of a newspaper, “Sakdal,” from the mails, together with interference with the “Union,” organ of the left-wing independence advocates.
"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"—1931-32

The Civil Liberties Union has endeavored to aid at long distance, and has lodged protests with the War Department at Washington and with the Philippine government. A representative of the Union in the Philippines, Willard S. Palmer, aids in cooperation with Vincente Sotto of Manila, attorney for the Communists and their sympathizers.

INDIANS' CIVIL RIGHTS

The Union’s committee on Indian Civil Rights under the chairmanship of Nathan Margold, New York attorney, got before Congress during the year a program of bills intended to give Indians greater control of their own affairs and the machinery by which they may improve their conditions. These bills were worked out in cooperation with the Indian Defense Association. They are:

1. To restore the Indian tribal councils and to give them some control over the expenditure of tribal funds, the lease of tribal lands, and discipline among tribal members.

2. To give Indian tribes a veto power over the appointment of unwelcome officials by requiring that those opposed by majority vote shall be recalled.

3. To incorporate one tribe of Indians, the Klamaths in Oregon, as an experiment in getting the tribes out of the jurisdiction of the Indian Bureau, and with only slight supervision of its affairs by the government.

4. To repeal the old espionage act statutes passed just after the Indian wars, under which activities of Indians on the reservations and their sympathizers outside have been seriously curtailed.

5. To add a penalty to the act forbidding the kidnapping of Indian children to be taken off to government boarding schools.

The Committee issued a pamphlet describing these bills together with an "Indian Primer" giving the salient facts about the Indians in brief compass. Representations were made to various committees of Congress; publicity given out in an effort to build up sentiment for these particular remedies basic to all others. The bills were opposed by the Indian Bureau and met the same fate as all other legislation for the benefit of Indians, due not to the disinclination of Congress but to the controversy which was aroused and the limited time for resolving it.

PROFESSIONAL PATRIOTS

The professional patriotic organizations have kept up a steady stream of attacks on the Civil Liberties Union as the "chief defender of the Communist movement" in the United States, as "an annex of Moscow," and, worse, a
"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"—1931-32

"defender of the right to advocate violence." The report of the Congressional Fish Committee was worked overtime in an effort to substantiate these charges. Even the Lusk Report of New York State was repeatedly dug up, despite its burial by Governor Smith.

The professional patriots were particularly active in attacking in Congress the bill to admit alien pacifists to citizenship and in pushing the bill for the deportation of Communists as such, extending greatly the present grounds for deportation, and in pushing also the registration of all aliens. Although their efforts did not result in legislation, the general atmosphere in the congressional committees dealing with aliens was highly favorable to them. Even so distinguished an advocate as John W. Davis of New York, former Ambassador to Great Britain, who served as Prof. Macintosh's personal counsel and who appeared before the Senate Committee to argue for a change in the law, was attacked by these organizations as unpatriotic, along with the other spokesmen at the hearing—Bishop Francis J. McConnell of the Federal Council of Churches, Rabbi Edward L. Israel of Baltimore, and the Rev. Richard A. McGowan of the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

Among the professional patriots, the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution stood out as the most active inciters against pacifists and radicals.

Matthew Wall, acting chairman of the National Civic Federation and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, occasionally flares up with a burst of publicity at some point usually involving Soviet Russia and the Communists. He has lately ascribed most natural disasters in recent months to them—including forest fires and oil-well burnings.

Local patriots continue to function, often to our annoyance. In Chicago the Vigilant Intelligence Federation continually prods the authorities to bring proceedings against Communists and sympathizers, but with much less open and reckless charges since libel suits were lodged against its secretary by John Haynes Holmes and Karl Borders.

In Syracuse, N. Y., the American Legion put on a little patriotic drive by forcing disarmament posters out of the public library. A valiant clergyman, Dr. Bernard C. Clausen, denounced the Legion and exhibited the posters in front of the church.

One of the notorious professional patriots who has capitalized patriotism in anti-radical speeches before Rotary Clubs in recent years seems to have been disposed of through criminal charges of passing worthless checks. He is known as "Soapbox" Jack O'Brien. He was working in Michigan where the Pontiac authorities got him on the bad check charge.
THE UNION’S ORGANIZATION, PUBLICATIONS, FINANCES

Board of Directors and National Committee

The National Committee, which controls the Union’s general policies, now numbers sixty-nine. Former Federal Judge George W. Anderson of Boston was added to the committee during the year. The committee suffered the loss by death of Dr. David Starr Jordan, for many years a vice-chairman of the Union; Julia C. Lathrop of Rockford, Ill., and A. M. Todd of Kalamazoo, Mich.

Former U. S. Senator Thomas W. Hardwick of Georgia resigned because of a difference with the policies outlined in our pamphlet "Black Justice." Anna Rochester resigned from the National Committee, but remains on the Board of Directors; Joseph Schlossberg, Dr. Henry R. Linville and Hubert C. Herring resigned from the Board of Directors, but remain on the National Committee. Miss Beulah Amidon resigned as a member of the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors, meeting weekly, in active charge of the Union’s affairs, is now composed of:


The officers were unchanged. Dr. Ward has been absent abroad on his sabbatical year, and his place has been taken by John Haynes Holmes as acting chairman.

Local Committees

Due to the necessary cutting off of an appropriation by the Garland Fund for local work in areas of conflict, the Union’s activities in the field were somewhat restricted during the year. The secretaries who had been on the job in New England, in the Chicago district, and the South were withdrawn, and work in those areas was left largely to volunteers.

The local organization in Pennsylvania and the Los Angeles district, the two centers of the most serious continued attacks on civil liberties, continued to function, raising their own budgets and employing full-time secretaries. In Boston, the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union employed a legislative agent to help push certain bills before the Legislature. Elsewhere the work was in charge of volunteers. Committees were active, particularly in Chicago, Detroit and Seattle.
THE Southern California branch of the Union with headquarters in Los Angeles continued to publish its weekly paper, *The Open Forum*, and to hold its Sunday night forum meetings attended by large crowds. Its campaign work continued to be directed against the repressive violence of the notorious Red Squad of the Los Angeles Police Department, headed by Captain Hynes, and backed by the Better America Federation, red-baiting patriots. The Red Squad continued its raids on meetings of the Communist Party and subsidiary organizations, both in private halls and on public streets, with brutal clubbing and tear-gas attacks. Hall-owners continued to be intimidated.

Charges against the Red Squad were taken to the Mayor and Police Commissioner, who whitewashed and even put the seal of their approval on their tactics. The Los Angeles County Grand Jury refused to act on specific charges of brutality. Cooperating with the Red Squad were federal immigration officials who held aliens arrested for participating in radical activities.

The Los Angeles police do not discriminate among radicals. Street meetings of a Socialist leader, William Busick, were continually stopped. At Glendale, a Los Angeles suburb, Busick was dragged from the platform by American Legionnaires and officials and attacked. The Civil Liberties Union has filed damage suits in his behalf.

Aid in the fight against the Red Squad came from the local Bar Association, the Ministerial Alliance, and the Municipal League, all of which condemned its lawlessness, but without effect.

At Long Beach, 20 miles from Los Angeles, trouble broke out under pressure of the same forces, when 200 were arrested at a radical meeting, of whom 45 were charged with unlawful assembly. The trial resulted in a hung jury.

The Los Angeles Branch was active in court cases mentioned elsewhere.

IN PENNSYLVANIA, the work is organized on a state-wide basis with headquarters at Harrisburg, in charge of Allan G. Harper, state secretary, and local committees at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and other centers. The committee tackles repression on many fronts—by legislative act, public and private police, and by local officials.

Efforts were directed particularly to a legislative program, partially successful in 1931. The Legislature passed two anti-injunction bills—one abolishing ex-parte injunctions, and the other providing jury trials for contempt—and a bill preventing the importation of gunmen in labor disputes. Bills which failed but which will be pushed in the next session provided for the abolition of the
coal and iron police (now abolished by executive order, but many of whom still serve under the guise of deputy sheriffs); control of the state police in strikes; outlawing of "yellow-dog" contracts; incorporation of company towns; abolition of private payment of deputy sheriffs; and repeal of the notorious sedition act.

The committee won pardons for two men serving five-year sentences under the sedition act, convicted at Woodlawn in 1929. Other sedition convictions in which men are serving sentences will be taken before the board. The Union was active in aiding the parole of Alfred Hoffman, hosiery strike organizer in May, 1932.

Fights for the right to speak on the streets were conducted in Johnstown, McKeesport, Philadelphia, and Lansdale. The committee was also active in opposing official lawlessness in the soft-coal strike in 1931 and the hard-coal strike in 1932, and in contesting unlawful proclamations by sheriffs forbidding picketing in half a dozen counties.

Philadelphia, under a new city administration, has reversed its policy of permitting gatherings around the City Hall. The police attack on an attempted May Day demonstration there was the most violent in the country. The committee is directing its efforts to winning central locations for public gatherings free of police interference.

The Chicago district saw a livelier array of issues on a wider front than in any recent year. The Committee handled over 100 cases of police violence, prosecutions, censorship, lawless raids and third degree.

Most of the cases arose in Chicago and were due chiefly to police attacks upon demonstrations of the unemployed led by left-wing agencies. The committee has covered its activities in a printed report "Defending Freedom in Chicago, 1930-32," obtainable from the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, room 611, 160 No. LaSalle St.

Outstanding among events in the Chicago district was the police attack on demonstrators before the Japanese Consulate early in 1932, in which three policemen and three members of the crowd were shot; the killing of three Negroes in an eviction demonstration in South Chicago in the summer of 1931; and the violent break-up by the police of a peaceful meeting in Melrose Park, Chicago suburb, in which eight persons were shot by a machine gun in the hands of a police officer.

In Danville, Ill., members of the American Legion in league with police officers, have repeatedly attacked and driven from the city outside organizers of the unemployed. Two attorneys who defended cases in court, one represent-
ing the Civil Liberties Union, were seized and run out of town, the lawyer for the International Labor Defense being first beaten.

Back of the activities of police and lawless officials against radicals continue the incitements by the American Vigilant Intelligence Federation, a local patrioteering group headed by a former detective who is an open-shop strike-breaking agent.

In Franklin County in the coal section, the Committee is preparing to aid in the trial of miners indicted under the criminal syndicalism law. A former secretary of the Chicago Committee is also under indictment in that county.

The Committee has met these varied attacks on civil liberty by defending case in the courts, by filing damage suits (see pages 7-8), by protest to the officials, and in one case by filing charges with the Bar Association against a judge, and by arousing public opinion.

Among other issues tackled by the Committee were the barring of minor political parties from the ballot in Illinois, compulsory military training at the State University and the Customs Bureau’s seizure of etchings by Whistler and Zorn.

In Massachusetts, the Civil Liberties Committee backed in the legislature its bill to set aside areas in public parks for meetings without permit. The bill passed the House as it did before, but was killed in the Senate through fear of giving Communists too good a chance to meet. A bill to restrict the issuance of injunctions also passed the House and was defeated in the Senate.

The committee aided in the cases of Communists arrested in connection with street meetings and defended by the International Labor Defense; in efforts to effect the release of Edith Berkman, National Textile Workers Union organizer, held for deportation; and in enlisting counsel for a Norwegian-born Methodist Minister, Gunnar Berg Bruvold, whose citizenship the government has moved to cancel because he refused to promise to bear arms in war.

The committee also tried to get the right of the National Textile Workers Union to meet and picket in the Lawrence strike in the fall of 1931. The secretary of the committee, David K. Niles, was arrested near a picket-line and charged with disorderly conduct. When he appeared in court defended by United States Senator Burton K. Wheeler, the case was dropped by the prosecution.

No issues arose in Boston during the year concerning the old matter of censorship of books and theatres. The committee is endeavoring to arrange a test-case under the new law concerning obscenity in books.
The active Detroit Civil Liberties Committee continued its work during the year with many issues arising through police brutality, attacks upon unemployed demonstrations, repressive legislation, and official lawlessness. A break in the year's record of Detroit under Mayor Frank Murphy's administration in no police violence against street meetings occurred in November while the Mayor was out of the city. Police attacked Communist meetings at a point where they had been accustomed to assemble, but for which permits had been refused. Protests of the committee resulted in an order by the Mayor changing the system from permits to mere notifications to the police, except at a few designated points.

Nine cases of unprovoked police killings, raids, and brutalities resulted in investigation and action by the committee. Police officials and the Grand Jury either whitewashed the men or ignored the charges. Of cases taken to court, small judgments for damages were rendered in two. Mayor Murphy issued an order that the Municipal Hospital should report to him all prisoners showing marks of police beating. Fourteen such cases were reported in the first five months; only one in the succeeding five months.

The committee took into court the bill for the registration of aliens passed by the Michigan Legislature in May, 1931, and obtained a temporary injunction in June from the federal court on behalf of George Arrowsmith, a British resident. The court rendered an opinion in December holding the act unconstitutional.

Suits for malfeasance in office against Circuit Court Judge Edward D. Black, of Flint, brought in 1930 for his refusal to issue writs of habeas corpus, were finally heard on appeal by the Supreme Court, which decided against the committee on a technical point.

In Pontiac in November, 1931, seven men were kidnapped from their homes by Vigilantes and lashed with horse-whips for attending meetings of the Unemployed Councils. The victims accused the police. Governor Bruckner, on demand of the Civil Liberties Committee, ordered an investigation which produced nothing. The net result of the incident appears to be a reorganization of the city management and the Pontiac police department.

The killing of four workers in front of the Ford plant at Dearborn in March, 1932, is dealt with elsewhere.

The Maryland Civil Liberties Committee was incorporated during the year in order to give it standing in filing a brief as amicus curiae in seeking a change of venue for a Negro, Orphan Jones, alias Euel Lee, charged with murder. He was threatened with lynching while in jail and was denied the right to select
his own counsel. Through intervention of the Maryland committee and others he obtained counsel of his own choosing. The Court of Appeals who heard the application for the change of venue rendered a decision which while not directly granting it, held that a verdict under such circumstances would not be sustained on appeal. The lower court thereupon granted the change of venue. Orphan Jones was later tried near Baltimore and convicted.

In Seattle, a local Civil Liberties Committee was formed in 1931 with Edward E. Henry as secretary, and has since been active in efforts to get downtown meeting places and permits to parade for Communist-led organizations, discriminated against by the city authorities. Parades were held without interference. Efforts to set aside a part of the City Hall Park for meeting places have so far failed. The committee has participated in defense of deportation cases; protested the appointment of Judge Kenneth Mackintosh by President Hoover, and has taken part in the movement to abolish compulsory military training at the state university.

In Cincinnati, the local committee with Mrs. Mary D. Brite as secretary took part in the protest against the expulsion of Prof. Herbert A. Miller from the state university, and later had him as speaker at a meeting; has backed repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, and aided in obtaining dismissal of cases brought in Cincinnati under that law. A protest meeting against treatment of the Kentucky coal miners was held.

The attitude of the present City Manager of Cincinnati toward public meetings by radicals is such that no issue has arisen during the present year.

A small committee was formed in Washington, D.C., to aid in work with Congress and the departments as occasion demands.

Publications

From June, 1931 to June, 1932

The following pamphlets and leaflets were published by the Union either directly or by its affiliated organizations—the National Mooney-Billings Committee, the National Committee on Labor Injunctions, and the National Council on Freedom from Censorship:

Liberty, Censorship, and the Fish Committee. Speech by Prof. Jerome Davis of Yale over Station WEAF, national hook-up. (mimeographed.)
THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM. A statement of the restrictions on the entry of political refugees and provisions for their deportation, with proposed remedy. (mimeographed.)

HELP ADMIT ALIEN PACIFISTS TO CITIZENSHIP! Memorandum in support of federal bills to overcome Supreme Court decision.

THE GAG ON TEACHING. The story of the new restrictions by law on teaching in schools; and by public opinion and donors on colleges.

BLACK JUSTICE. A statement of the denial of civil rights to Negroes in law and in practice, with an introduction by Broadus Mitchell.

THE SCOTTSBORO, ALA., CASE. Report by Hollace Ransdell, field agent of the A. C. L. U., on the background of the case of the nine Negro boys. (mimeographed.)

STOP WIRE-TAPPING! Leaflet on bill in Congress to make inadmissible all evidence obtained by tapping telephone wires.

DEATH FOR INCITING INSURRECTION IN GEORGIA! An account of the pending case against six young Communists for holding meetings of whites and Negroes.

CIVIL RIGHTS FOR INDIANS! The first program of bills in Congress to establish civil rights for American Indians. (mimeographed.)

THE CASE OF REED HARRIS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. (mimeographed.)

A YEAR OF VIOLENCE IN BELL AND HARLAN COUNTIES, KY. All the facts in brief compass up-to-date.

STILL THE FISH COMMITTEE NONSENSE! An answer to the continuing propaganda of the Fish Committee for federal legislation, with newspaper editorials condemning the committee's attitude and report.

THE RIGHT OF ATHEISTS TO TESTIFY. Summary of a significant court case in New Jersey. (mimeographed.)

THE DENIAL OF CITIZENSHIP TO A SOCIALIST IN CALIFORNIA. (mimeographed.)

THE SCANDAL OF MOONEY AND BILLINGS. Decisions of the California Supreme Court and Governor Young.

THE POST OFFICE CENSOR. An analysis of the post office censorship, directed to pending federal bill to modify it.
"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"—1931-32

The Union promoted the sales of the following new books and pamphlets:

**SPYING ON WORKERS**, by Robert Dunn. Story of the labor spy—who he is, how he works, how to beat him.

**HARLAN MINERS SPEAK.** The story of the struggle in the Kentucky coal fields, with accounts by Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank and other visitors. Testimony and documents.

**LABOR LEADERS BETRAY TOM MOONEY.** Tom Mooney's attack on the failure or refusal of organized labor to campaign for his pardon.

**THE SACCO-VANZETTI CASE, by Osmond K. Fraenkel.** A complete history and clear explanation of the legal points upon which it was finally decided.

**KING LEGION, by Marcus Duffield.** The story of the Legion in politics, and as the enforcement agency of the professional patriots.

**OUR LAWLESS POLICE, by Ernest Jerome Hopkins, investigator for the Wickersham Commission.** A study of the unlawful enforcement of the law.

The Civil Liberties Union Quarterly, started in June, 1931, has been continued and apparently meets the needs of our members for a brief account of current issues. Pamphlets now go only to members paying dues of $2.00 or more a year on account of the cost of mailing to those who pay less.

The Union continues to prepare a page for the monthly issues of *The Arbitrator*, published by William Floyd, thus reaching a large number outside the Union's membership.

**Law Bulletins**

The mimeographed law bulletins which have been sent to some 800 lawyers all over the country for a number of years were restricted during the past year because of lack of response from attorneys. It is now proposed to replace these mimeographed bulletins by the printed bulletins now started by the American section of the International Juridical Association, edited by Carol King, who so long edited our bulletins. The law bulletins sent out during the year, prepared by volunteer attorneys, were:

**ENJOINING FREE SPEECH.** Review of a number of labor injunction cases, June, 1931.

**THE HOSIERY WORKERS INJUNCTION AT NAZARETH, PA.** Decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court; dissenting opinion by Justice Maxey, January, 1932.

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Bulletins for Action

The monthly Bulletins for Action, telling our friends all over the country on what issues to act and how, were continued with considerable response. The bulletins go free to a mailing list of about 350 persons and organizations.

Bail Fund

On account of the shrinkage in value of the securities placed with the surety company handling the bail fund we were compelled to discontinue writing new bonds and to withdraw outstanding bail as rapidly as possible.

Only one new bond was handled during the year—that of Bruce Crawford, editor of "Crawford's Weekly," in Va., charged with libelling Sheriff Blair, of Harlan, Ky.

Bonds amounting to $29,050 were cancelled in 22 cases, 18 of which involved Communist defendants, and 4 I. W. W.’s. One bond of $500 was forfeited—that of C. D. Saylers of North Carolina who repudiated his Communist affiliations and who refused to return for trial.

Bail bonds amounting to $16,750 are still outstanding. $13,000 of these are placed on six defendants in the Atlanta (Ga.) insurrection case. Of the 12 persons now bonded, 8 are Communists, 2 are members of the I. W. W. and 2 are independent of any affiliation.

Finances

Receipts

The financial report covers the fiscal year ending Jan. 31, 1932, not like the rest of this report, the year up to June. The fiscal year showed larger receipts both in operating funds and special funds than for any recent year. The total amount received for all purposes by the Union was $46,700. The regular income of the Operating Fund for the fiscal year was $1,300 more than the previous year—$24,500 as against $23,000. While the regular income did not therefore feel the effects of the depression during the year, those effects have since become evident in a reduced income.

Receipts in all special funds showed a total of $22,409 from all sources—both from our own members and from funds put at our disposal by the Amer-
ican Fund for Public Service for special work. Receipts in these funds showed an increase of $5,200 over the previous year. These receipts naturally vary in accordance with the burdens placed upon us for defense and campaigns. All the money came from 3,600 of our own members and friends, except $8,015 for special projects granted by the American Fund for Public Service.

The total number of contributors in all funds was about 3,600, approximately 900 more than the previous year. This increase was due chiefly to a membership campaign put on in the spring of 1931. It brought in 700 new members, making the total membership of the Union 3,200. Although the campaign brought in these new members, it was not as successful as anticipated, costing $2,300 more than it took in. This amount was taken out of a reserve fund which had been accumulated for several years. In addition to our members, 400 persons, not members of the Union, contributed to special funds.

Several large gifts have been received for special funds, two from members in sums of $1,000 and over and one of $1,000 from the committee which distributes the contributions of Mrs. Leonard K. Elmhirst. Mrs. Margaret DeSilver continues to give the largest amount to the operating expenses, continuing her husband’s contribution of $1,200 a year. Miss Gladys Deutsch has continued her generous contribution of $1,000 a year to operating income.

The Union received in the spring of 1932 a bequest from the estate of Miss Mary McMurtrie of Philadelphia, who named the Civil Liberties Union jointly with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as residuary legatees. Each of the organizations shared half the estate after certain bequests were paid. While the estate has depreciated considerably since Miss McMurtrie’s death two years ago, it will provide eventually a considerable reserve fund for special needs. At present, payment of inheritance taxes and counsel fees more than consumes the income. Miss Ellen McMurtrie, her sister, who died this spring, also named the Civil Liberties Union as residuary legatee jointly with the N. A. A. C. P., but it is doubtful whether her estate will yield enough with the depreciation in securities even to pay her specific bequests.

Outside these large contributions, the 3,200 supporters of the Union contributed sums of less than $500, averaging $8.00 each. The following shows the distribution of the Union’s financial support:

Nine contributors of $500 to $1,200 each; 8 from $200 to $500; 19 from $100 to $200; 76 from $50 to $100; 180 from $25 to $50. The other 2,900 contributors gave from $1 to $10.
Expenditures:

Expenditures for the ordinary operations of the Union increased slightly during 1931, to a total of $25,300 against $24,808 the year previous. The increase was due to additional office help and to professional and legal services. Our budget has since been cut by replacing much of this paid work with voluntary service.

Since we started the year with a surplus of only $20.00, we were confronted at the end of the year with a deficit of over $1,000. It was the first time in recent years that the Union has been faced with a deficit in its operating fund. The budget for the succeeding year is planned to balance on the basis of normal receipts.

Special fund expenditures totaled $23,300 against $17,450 the year before. The increase was due largely to campaigns for which the American Fund contributed specific amounts. $1,589 went to carrying the expenditures in excess of receipts of the three auxiliary organizations created by the Union, the National Mooney-Billings Committee, the National Committee on Labor Injunctions, and the National Council on Freedom from Censorship. The remainder of the special funds outside the specific grants from the American Fund for Public Service went into court cases.
TREASURER'S REPORT

Operating Fund

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Balance from 1930</th>
<th>$20.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>INCOME:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>$23,629.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Literature sales</td>
<td>145.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case reports</td>
<td>4.60</td>
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<tr>
<td>News service</td>
<td>49.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interest on bank balances and investments</td>
<td>410.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Profit on sales of securities</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>$24,299.18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **EXPENDITURES:** |        |
| Executive salaries (two directors) | $6,400.00 |
| Office salaries, six employees, including two on part time | 7,610.84 |
| Postage | 2,203.82 |
| Printing of literature | 1,700.30 |
| Rent | 1,650.49 |
| Stationery and printing (administrative) | 1,631.47 |
| Professional services | 1,601.84 |
| Telephone | 557.05 |
| Technical services | 656.29 |
| Outside books and pamphlets purchased | 93.77 |
| Meetings and dinners | 188.69 |
| Congressional work | 168.57 |
| Telegrams and messengers | 240.61 |
| Newspaper clippings and subscriptions | 184.12 |
| Advertising and publicity | 75.00 |
| Travel expenses | 126.55 |
| Depreciation—Furniture and equipment | 77.41 |
| Miscellaneous office expenses | 146.86 |
| **Total** | $25,313.68 |

DEFICIT FOR THE YEAR | $1,014.50
DEFICIT AT CLOSE OF YEAR | $994.50
Special Funds

1. General

This table shows total receipts and disbursements in all special funds outside the operating income of the Union. The detailed accounts of each activity are given later. This page will make clear the operations as a whole.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Income</th>
<th>Expenditures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Book Fund</td>
<td>$ 168.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mooney-Billings campaign</td>
<td>1,223.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney Aaron Sapiro’s expenses, California trips</td>
<td>850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Censorship Fund</td>
<td>500.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Injunction Fund</td>
<td>2,274.70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special funds for defense</td>
<td>11,350.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deficit in North Carolina work of 1929-30 charged off</td>
<td>$16,367.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal action against New York Police, deficit charged off</td>
<td>161.79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$16,367.31 $18,586.73

* $1,650 in excess of $850 raised, spent and contributed by Mr. Sapiro.

** The deficit in the North Carolina fund carried on the Union’s books for several years is charged off above to the receipts in special funds and the fund account closed. The work has been completed despite the fact that several suits are still pending in the courts. No further expenditures, however, are likely.
2. **Contributions from the American Fund for Public Service**

The appropriations by the American Fund for Public Service toward work done by the Union during the year are shown here together, for the purpose of indicating the total amounts given and the purposes for which they were used.

- Emergency Case Fund ................................................................. $1,527.96
- Field work by agents in areas of special difficulty ..................... 3,210.34
  - Field work by Mass. Civil Liberties Committee ....................... $1,328.30
  - Field work by Chicago Civil Liberties Committee ................... 1,269.44
  - Field work in the South ....................................................... 262.60
  - Western Pennsylvania and Ohio mine strike area ..................... 175.00
  - On Communist cases by St. Louis Civil Liberties Committee ...... 175.00
- National Committee on Labor Injunctions .................................... $1,750.00
- National Mooney-Billings Committee ......................................... 1,000.00
- Publication “Gag on Teaching” ................................................ 200.00
- For inquiry and report on Scottsboro, Ala. cases ......................... 150.00
- For cases in the South on which bail bonds were furnished by the American Fund ................................................. 176.02

Total ............................................................................................. $8,014.32

3. **Detailed Accounts, Special Funds**

These are treated in two groups; first, special fund accounts and second, trust funds. All the accounts show total receipts and expenditures to January 31, 1932.

1. **SPECIAL FUND ACCOUNTS**

   **Mooney-Billings Fund**

   This fund, handled by the Union, is under the control of the National Mooney-Billings Committee. Only restricted appeals for funds are made in order not to conflict with the general appeals for funds made by Mooney's own committee in California.
Deficit from 1930 .............................................................. $77.95

**RECEIPTS:**

- Contributions (with small amount from pamphlet sales) ........................................... $1,223.50
- Special contributions toward the expenses of Aaron Sapiro, the Committee's attorney ........................................... 850.00

**EXPENDITURES:**

- For clippings, telegrams, telephone, printing literature, stationery and office work ........................................... $1,478.55
- Loss on performances of play "Precedent" ........................................... 323.55
- Paid to Aaron Sapiro for expenses on trips to California on Mooney's behalf* ........................................... 850.00

**Deficit for year** ........................................... $578.60

**Deficit at close of year** ........................................... $656.55

---

**Censorship Fund**

This account covers the expenses of the National Council on Freedom from Censorship, organized by the Union in March, 1931, conducting its work from the Union's office. The Council started with the balance of the fund of the Mary Ware Dennett Defense Committee, which was turned over by the Committee for this purpose.

**Balance in Mary Ware Dennett Defense Fund** ........................................... $1,062.36

**RECEIPTS:**

- Contributions ........................................... $ 500.50

**EXPENDITURES:**

- Salary of secretary ........................................... $ 866.70
- Printing, literature and stationery ........................................... 534.58

* The total expenditures of Mr. Sapiro as reported by him up to Feb. 1st, solely in connection with his several trips to California, for hearings with the Governor, were $2,500. Mr. Sapiro volunteered his time and paid all his expenses outside the $850 contributed by our friends, thus making his financial contribution for the year up to Feb. 1st $1,650.
"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"—1931-32

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Postage</td>
<td>291.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of circularizing</td>
<td>110.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telegrams and telephone</td>
<td>105.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refund to American Fund on appropriation for defense of a court case</td>
<td>105.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attorney's fee, Post Office case</td>
<td>75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cost of court cases</td>
<td>74.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>50.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$2,213.01

Deficit for year ............................................................................ $1,712.51
Deficit at close of year ................................................................ $ 650.15

**Injunction Fund**

This account represents the expenditures of the National Committee on Labor Injunctions, organized by the Union. A grant was made by the American Fund for Public Service for carrying on the committee's work, but the expenditures have exceeded that grant considerably.

Deficit from 1930 .................................................................................. $1,019.13

**RECEIPTS:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Fund for Public Service</td>
<td>$1,750.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contributions</td>
<td>524.70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$2,274.70

**EXPENDITURES:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salaries</td>
<td>734.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traveling expenses of secretary (volunteer) from Philadelphia</td>
<td>174.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone and telegrams</td>
<td>205.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing pamphlets and stationery</td>
<td>133.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circularizing</td>
<td>64.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscellaneous</td>
<td>84.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer's expenses</td>
<td>32.25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$1,537.77

Balance for the year ........................................................................... $ 736.93
Deficit at close of year ...................................................................... $ 282.20
"Sweet Land of Liberty"—1931-32

Book Fund

This fund represents receipts and sales of books.

Balance, 1930 ................................................................. $ 48.97

Receipts:
Sales ................................................................. $168.36

Expenditures:
For books purchased ....................................................... 91.20
Balance at close of year .................................................. $126.13
Balance for year .......................................................... $ 77.16

Undesignated Special Funds

This is the general account of funds contributed for court cases outside of gifts toward specific cases. All the money came in response to appeals to our own members.

Balance from 1930 ........................................................ $1,924.17

Receipts:
Contributions ............................................................. $11,350.75

Expenditures:
Cases of Kentucky miners and sympathizers, defense in court ......................................................... $ 1,269.55
For field work in areas of conflict (later reimbursed by American Fund for Public Service) ......................... 1,101.15
For defense of National Textile Workers Union organizers, Lawrence, Mass. ........................................ 1,071.22
For defense of sedition cases in the Philippines ................. 571.30
Court costs, deportation case against Guido Serio .............. 526.95
Costs of appeal of Imperial Valley, Cal. strike cases .......... 313.95
Costs on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in citizenship case of Marie A. Bland ........................................ 295.26
Toward expenses of appeal to U. S. Supreme Court conviction of Yetta Stromberg in the California anti-red flag law ................................................................. 263.25
Defense of National Miners Union members, W. Va... ......................... 250.00
Application for change of venue for Orphan Jones, charged with murder in Maryland, to prevent lynching ......................... 226.17
Court defense of an editor in New Jersey .......................... 225.00
Appeal in test case, New Jersey, on rights of atheists as witnesses ................................................................. 206.35
Refund to donors of balance of funds for investigation of Fascist activities .................................................... 175.00
Attorney’s fee and expenses in case of Prof. John E. Uhler, Univ. of Louisiana .............................................. 157.18
Suits against Bayonne, N. J. police .......................... 125.00
Appeal from denial of citizenship to a Socialist, California ........................................ 112.00
Suit against Glendale, Cal. police and American Legion ........................................... 100.00
Appeal from convictions of National Miners Union members, Wildwood, Pa. ................. 100.00
Defense of members of National Miners Union indicted at Wildwood, Pa. ($100 later refunded) ........ 100.00
Distributing literature case, White Plains, N. Y. ........ 70.44
Appeal in street meeting arrests, Pueblo, Colo. .... 70.00
Costs in suit against Colorado police .................... 65.45
Premiums on bail bonds ................................. 350.00

$7,877.47
Deficit North Carolina fund, page — charged off .......... $2,403.39
Deficit in fund for legal action against New York police, charged off .......................... 161.79

Total .............................................................. $10,442.65
Balance for year ............................................... $908.10
Balance at close of year ...................................... $2,832.27

2. TRUST FUNDS

Emergency Case Fund

This fund, put at the disposal of the Union by the American Fund for Public Service, covers court cases involving small expenditures which the Union handled to relieve the Fund of considering minor applications. The Fund was entirely closed out the last year. It will be noted that some of these cases were financed jointly from this fund and from the funds covered in the table on Undesignated Special Funds.

Balance from 1930 ............................................. $132.96
Appropriation for 1931 ....................................... $1,500.00
EXPENDITURES:

For defense of National Textile Workers Union organizers, Lawrence, Mass. .......................... $ 450.00

For attorney's fee and court costs in appealing convictions of National Miners Union organizers under the Ohio criminal syndicalism law ....................... 389.09

Costs on appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in citizenship case of Marie A. Bland ....................... 239.22

Test case of unlawful arrest of an alien, Loucas Loucas .......................................................... 150.00

For court case to release from insane asylum an anti-Fascist, Bendetto Bruno, New Jersey ................ 125.00

For appeal from convictions of two Communist girl leaders at a children's summer camp, Van Etten, N. Y. 71.35

Expenses in contesting deportation order against Marcus Graham ............................................... 45.00

Defense of Leon Lewis arrested in a New York unemployment demonstration ..................................... 35.80

Miscellaneous cases ....................................................................................................................... 22.50

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$1,527.96

Balance, 1931 .................................................................................................................. $ 105.00

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.

Principal, Feb. 1, 1931 ....................................................... $4,142.70

Interest on loans and bank deposits .................................................. 100.43

---------------------------------------------------------------

$4,243.13

Loans outstanding, Jan. 31, 1932 ........................................... $2,718.30

Bank balance ................................................................. 624.83

Loans cancelled ..................................................................... 900.00

---------------------------------------------------------------

$4,243.13
"SWEET LAND OF LIBERTY"—1931-32

New loans made in 1931:

Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Committee ...................... $ 250.00
General Defense Committee ................................. 500.00
Philippine representative of Civil Liberties Union—
defense of sedition cases ................................. 500.00

$1,250.00

Loans outstanding, Jan. 31, 1932:

International Labor Defense, national office ............... $1,518.30
" " " Philadelphia office .......... 450.00
" " " Boston office ................. 50.00
Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Committee ...................... 250.00
For the Philippine sedition cases ($50 repaid) ........ 450.00

$2,718.30

Loans cancelled by the American Fund for Public Service:

American Civil Liberties Union, Pittsburgh Branch ...... $ 400.00
Tom P. Jimison, for North Carolina suits .................. 500.00

$ 900.00

$3,618.30

Cash in Bank ......................................................... $ 624.83

Trust Fund Under Deed of Gift

Security held in trust under deed of gift is represented by a $1,000.00 bond of the Great Northern Power Company bearing interest at 5% and maturing February 1, 1935. The income from this bond accrues to the donor until his death.
## BALANCE SHEET, JANUARY 31, 1932

### ASSETS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assets</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cash in bank and on hand</td>
<td>$ 2,548.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accounts and accrued interest receivable</td>
<td>$ 237.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Furniture and equipment—Depreciated value</td>
<td>$ 479.53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,266.12</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL RESERVE FUND—INVESTMENTS, AT COST</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVOLVING LOAN FUND:</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loans receivable (largely doubtful of collection)</td>
<td>$ 2,718.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash</td>
<td>$ 624.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,343.13</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SECURITY HELD IN TRUST UNDER DEED OF GIFT—</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Book Value</td>
<td><strong>1,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,609.25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LIABILITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Liabilities and Reserves</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts payable</td>
<td>$ 948.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operating fund surplus</td>
<td>$ 4,006.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4,954.21</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Special funds deficit—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net surplus</td>
<td>$ 1,688.09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3,266.12</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL RESERVE FUND</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>REVOLVING LOAN FUND</strong></td>
<td><strong>3,343.13</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRUST FUND UNDER DEED OF GIFT</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000.00</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>$12,609.25</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

57
EXHIBIT A

CERTIFICATE

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, INC.:

We have audited your accounts for the year ended January 31, 1932, and in our opinion the accompanying balance sheet and summary of income, expenditures, and surplus set forth, respectively, your financial condition at January 31, 1932, and the results of your operations for the year ended that date.

HASKINS & SELLS.

New York,

March 21, 1932.

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 Ave., New York City, an agency formed to advise contributors.
OFFICERS

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HARRY F. WARD

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

Treasurer
B. W. HUEBSCH

Directors
ROGER N. BALDWIN
FORREST BAILEY

Counsel
ARTHUR GARFIELD HAYS
MORRIS L. ERNST

Research Secretary
LUCILLE B. MILNER

Washington Counsel
EDMUND D. CAMPBELL

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

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George W. Anderson
Harry Elmer Barnes
Herbert S. Bigelow
Edwin M. Borchart
Richard C. Cabot
John S. Codman
Clarence Darrow
John Dewey
James H. Dillard
Robert W. Dunn
Sherwood Eddy
Elizabeth Glendower Evans
John F. Finerty
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn
Walter Frank
Felix Frankfurter
Ernst Freund
Kate Crane Gartz
Norman Hapgood
Powers Hapgood
Hubert C. Herring
Morris Hillquit
John Haynes Holmes
Frederick C. Howe
James Weldon Johnson
George W. Kirchwey
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Agnes Brown Leach
Arthur LeSueur
Henry R. Linville
Robert Morss Lovett
Mary E. McDowell
Anne Martin
Alexander Meiklejohn
Henry R. Mussey
A. J. Muste
Walter Nelles
William L. Nunn
Julia S. O'Connor Parker
William Pickens
Amos Pinchot

Jeannette Rankin
Edward A. Ross
Elbert Russell
John A. Ryan
John Nevin Sayre
William Scarlett
Joseph Schlossberg
Vida D. Scudder
Abba Hillel Silver
John F. Sinclair
Clarence R. Skinner
Norman M. Thomas
Edward D. Tittmann
Millie R. Trumbull
William S. U'Ren
Oswald Garrison Villard
B. Charney Vladeck
David Wallerstein
George P. West
Peter Witt
L. Hollingsworth Wood
LOCAL COMMITTEE OFFICERS

Chicago Civil Liberties Committee, Inc., 160 No. LaSalle St., Chicago.
    Arthur Fisher, chairman; Thomas McKenna, secretary.

Cincinnati Branch, 845 Dayton Street, Cincinnati.
    Dr. W. O. Brown, chairman; Mary D. Brite, secretary.

Detroit Branch, 1976 Atkinson St., Detroit.
    Walter M. Nelson, chairman; Fannie Ziff, secretary.

Maryland Civil Liberties Committee, Inc., 513 Park Avenue, Baltimore.
    Dr. A. O. Lovejoy, chairman; Elisabeth Gilman, secretary.

Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee, 1241 Little Bldg., Boston.
    John S. Codman, chairman; David K. Niles, secretary.

New York City Committee, 100 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
    Dorothy Kenyon, chairman; Elizabeth G. Coit, secretary.

Pennsylvania Civil Liberties Committee, 219 Walnut St., Harrisburg.
    Rev. Philip David Bookstaber, chairman; Allan G. Harper, secretary.

Philadelphia Civil Liberties Committee, 318 S. Juniper St., Philadelphia.
    J. Prentice Murphy, chairman; Ada H. Funke, secretary.

Pittsburgh Civil Liberties Committee, 1835 Center Ave., Pittsburgh.
    Ralph S. Boots, chairman; Sidney A. Teller, secretary.

Seattle Branch, 515 Lyon Bldg., Seattle.
    H. E. Foster, chairman; Edward E. Henry, secretary.

Southern California Branch, 1022 California Bldg., Los Angeles.
    John Beardsley, chairman; Clinton J. Taft, secretary.

St. Louis Branch, 3117 Osage St., St. Louis.
    Dr. Albert E. Taussig, chairman; Richard C. Bland, secretary.

Wisconsin Civil Liberties Committee, Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison.
    William G. Rice, chairman; W. Ellison Chalmers, secretary.
COMMITTEES AND AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS

Committee on Academic Freedom
Prof. Wm. H. Kilpatrick, chairman;
Forrest Bailey, secretary.

Committee on Indian Civil Rights
Nathan Margold, chairman;
Robert Gessner, secretary.

National Committee on Labor Injunctions
Former U. S. Judge Chas. F. Amidon, chairman;
Dr. Alexander Fleisher, secretary.

National Council on Freedom from Censorship
Prof. Hatcher Hughes, chairman;
Gordon W. Moss, secretary.

National Mooney-Billings Committee
Henry T. Hunt, chairman;
Roger N. Baldwin, secretary.
Associate membership with subscription to Quarterly Bulletin and annual review—one dollar.

All pamphlets in addition—two dollars a year.

Monthly Bulletins for Action—free of charge.

Publicity service—free to interested periodicals and writers. To others—one dollar and fifty cents a year.

The services of lawyers, correspondents, writers, speakers and investigators are invited anywhere in the United States. Contributions in any amount always welcomed and needed.
I suggest you send copies of this story of your year’s work to the following likely to be interested:

Comment or suggestions regarding the Union’s work—

(Signed) ..........................................................
Address ..........................................................
City ............................................................