

**Your
invitation
to join
the American
Civil Liberties
Union**

For fifty years — the only permanent, national, non-partisan, non-profit organization devoted solely and wholly to furthering the democratic way of life through the preservation of civil liberties.



**aclu
50**

AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION

50 YEARS 1920-1970

YOU have a stake in the American Civil Liberties Union's fight in these areas, among others:

- **AGAINST** those federal, state and local measures which, though aimed at non-conformists, threaten the civil liberties of all Americans.
- **TO PROMOTE** fair procedures in court trials, congressional and administrative hearings.
- **AGAINST** both governmental and private pressure group censorship of movies, plays, books, newspapers, magazines, radio, and television.
- **TO ELIMINATE** second-class citizenship for black Americans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, American Indians and other minorities.

What they say about ACLU

"... During the 43 years of its existence, the American Civil Liberties Union has played a significant role in defending our basic democratic freedoms. Your voice has always been raised clearly and sharply when our liberties have been threatened."

— John F. Kennedy

"The American people have given increased attention to civil rights... the members of the American Civil Liberties Union and the overwhelming majority of my fellow citizens are working together in this field with steadfast vigor and understanding."

— Dwight D. Eisenhower

"The American Civil Liberties Union [is a] useful and thoroughly patriotic organization... To equate patriotism with conformity, orthodoxy, and name-calling is dangerous nonsense; and this cannot be pointed out too often."

— The New York Times

"I do not agree with a word you say," said Voltaire, "but will defend to the death your right to say it." It would be hard to find a more searching test of the genuineness of democratic sentiments than is implicit in this famous dictum. And it would be equally hard to find an organization that subjects itself to this test more often and more willingly than does the American Civil Liberties Union."

— The Christian Science Monitor

'20s ACLU: fought the deportation of aliens charged with "subversion"; with- out due process ("Palmer Raids"); turned back assaults on the rights of textile strikers to assemble, speak and distribute literature; defended Scopes in the famous "Monkey Trial" in Tennessee; defended Sacco and Vanzetti on the ground that they were being persecuted for their political beliefs; defended the Gastonia (N.C.) strike leaders against a framed murder charge, then condemned them for jumping bail and fleeing to the USSR when their convictions were sustained.

'30s ACLU: supported right of a conscientious objector to be naturalized; defended the nine "Scottsboro Boys" against judicial (and actual) lynching on trumped up rape charges; fought "eviction" of the "Bonus Army" with the tear gassing of men, women and children in the dead of the night; contested court injunctions against labor's right to organize and strike; won the "Ulysses" censorship case; defended the right of the Ford Motor Company to propagandize its works against unionism, and of the CIO to assemble and advocate unionism in Jersey City (and all other municipalities) despite "I Am the Law" Hague; fought vigilante terror against strikers and radicals from Tampa, Fla. to the Imperial Valley of California.

'40s ACLU: handled hundreds of conscientious objector cases during World War II, attacked constitutionality of the Smith Act in the wartime prosecution of the Trotskyists; fought the deportation and imprisonment in camps of West Coast Japanese Americans; defended the right of Jehovah's Witnesses to refuse to salute the flag and to distribute and sell literature without licenses; opposed discrimination in public schools; for years fought back attempts to pass the Mundt-Nixon "Communist Control" bill. (It was finally passed as the McCarran Act in 1950, and after two decades of litigation, almost all of its provisions have been found unconstitutional.) Championed the franchise and other civil rights and liberties for Indians; exposed official collusion in the anti-Paul Robeson Peekskill riots and defeated ordinances which deny the right to hold meetings which "might arouse controversy."

'50s ACLU: throughout the decade engaged in running battles involving the "Loyalty-Security" program and other public and private witch-hunts now remembered under the general heading of "McCarthyism." Among the specifics were radio-TV blacklisting, the "List of Subversive Organizations," denials of passports and the right to travel, loyalty oaths, and firing of teachers, subway cleaners and atomic scientists, etc. The ACLU participated *amicus* in the Brown school desegregation case; supported the Civil Rights Act of 1957; fought government control of the news ("The People's Right to Know"); opposed censorship in the "Miracle" case and on birth control information; exposed illegal detention of suspects and arrestees by the Chicago police; won the landmark cases involving prayers and bible readings in public schools. Fought the "Jenner-Butler" bills which would have limited the Supreme Court's review function.

'60s ACLU: defended "sit-ins" and "freedom-rides" in early '60s which launched the civil rights revolution in the South; upheld right of American Nazi George Lincoln Rockwell to speak in Union Square; fought "disclaimer affidavit" for students under "National Defense Education Act"; conducted running fight over unconstitutionality of mandate of the House Un-American Activities Committee, and over specific abuses by the Committee of rights of witnesses and their attorneys; fought post office censorship, supported "one-man-one-vote" cases; won major victories on right to counsel, against forced confessions and illegal searches; opposed the misuse of conscription as a punishment for protest; expanded free speech and press rights for servicemen and high school students; mounted large-scale legal defense for civil rights activists in the South, and for all forms of non-violent expression, developed guidelines on academic freedom, student and faculty rights and obligations now adopted by forward-looking institutions of higher learning across the nation, joined fight against death penalty for rights of mentally ill, against severity of abortion and marijuana laws; exposed police abuses in many states. ACLU's "Operation Southern Justice" resulted in integration of juries and legal systems in major sections of the South.

ACLU's structure:

The American Civil Liberties Union is a national organization with headquarters in New York. It was founded in 1920 to combat violations of the Bill of Rights resulting from post war hysteria directed against political dissenters.

Among the founders were Roger Baldwin, Jane Addams, Clarence Darrow, John Dewey, Morris Ernst, Felix Frankfurter, Arthur Garfield Hays, Helen Keller, Rabbi Judah Magnes, Monsignor John Ryan, and Norman Thomas.

Today there are 47 regional affiliates with over 130,000 members. Affiliate chapters carry the work into the local communities.

national committee

Mrs. Sadie Alexander
Charles E. Ares
Harry S. Ashmore
Clarence Ayres
Roger N. Baldwin
Katrina McCormick Barnes
Alan Barth
Catherine Drinker Bowen
Pearl S. Buck
Robert K. Carr
Allan Knight Chalmers
Stuart Chase
Henry Steele Commager
Edward U. Condon
John Conyers
Albert Sprague Coolidge
Giovanni Costigan
Vern Countryman
George S. Counts
Irving Dilliard
James Dixon
Melvyn Douglas
Ronnie Dugger
Thomas H. Elliot
Alvin I. Fine
Walter T. Fisher
Arthur S. Flemming
Jefferson Fordham
Erich Fromm
Ralph F. Fuchs
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Robert M. Hutchins

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John Lofton
Robert S. Lynd
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Emil Mazey
Karl Menninger
Sylvan Meyer
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Morris Rubin
Robert Ryan
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
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Edward J. Soarling
George R. Stewart
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William L. White
Thornton Wilder
Marion A. Wright
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AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION BLANK

By joining the national ACLU, you will join the affiliate in your area and participate in the defense of civil liberties on the local scene. (Except in Northern California where separate membership is maintained. However, the national ACLU also welcomes support from members in Northern California.)

Members receive the newsletter *Civil Liberties* and their choice of ACLU pamphlets. Student members at \$3.00 receive *Civil Liberties*.

Please enroll me as a **NEW MEMBER** of the ACLU. Here is my \$..... membership contribution, 50¢ of which is for a one-year subscription to *Civil Liberties*.

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORIES - CHECK ONE

- Sponsoring Member _\$100-\$500 and up Supporting Member _____\$15
 Cooperating Member _____\$50 Basic Mr./Mrs. Membership _____\$15
 Sustaining Member _____\$25 Basic Membership _____\$10

Special memberships are available as follows:

- Student \$3 Limited Income \$6 Life Membership \$1,000
 Mr./Mrs. PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY
 Mrs.
 Miss

Name _____

Address _____ Apt. _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____



The 47 State and City Affiliates of the ACLU



Please circle code next to description which most closely fits your occupation. If husband and wife membership, write "H" next to husband's, and "W" next to wife's occupation.

OCCUPATIONAL CODES

- A - ATTORNEY**
ARTS & COMMUNICATIONS
 B - Newspapers (period) edit, report
 C - Performers
 D - Publishing (other than above)
 E - Radio, TV Film
BUSINESS & INDUSTRY
 F - Executive (corporate)
 G - Manage small business
 H - Supervisor (foreman)
 I - Blue collar worker
EDUCATION
 J - Administrator
 K - Teacher (higher ed.)
 L - Teacher (other)
 M - Student (higher ed.)
 N - Student (other)
O - FARMER
GOVERNMENT
 P - Elected
 Q - Military
 R - Other
S - HOUSEWIFE
MEDICINE
 T - Doctor (MD, DDS, etc.)
 U - Nurse (other med. personnel)
 V - Psychiatrist & Psychoanalyst
 W - Psychologist (other mental health)
X - RETIRED
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
 Y - Engineer
 Z - Scientist (non academic)
 1 - Technician
2 - SOCIAL WORKER
VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS
 3 - Clergy
 4 - Foundation
 5 - Labor Union
 6 - Other
7 - WHITE COLLAR (Secy., clerical)

Wife's first name _____