Spotlight On:

ACLU's Roger Baldwin,
Who 'Puts Things Right'

By Carter Van Lopik
Free Press Staff Writer

Right or wrong, the American Civil Liberties Union has never been afraid to stick its neck out.

The organization—which most people consider ultra-liberal—will cut its 44th birthday cake in Detroit next Saturday and honor its 80-year-old founder, Roger Baldwin, a man who still tries to get things done.

"Liberal, hell," said Ernest Mazey, executive director of the Michigan chapter. "In a sense, we are one of the most conservative groups going. We attack the Constitution, and that's it."

Since its founding, ACLU has defended civil liberties for everyone from Black shirties to those who wear no shirts—or pants either.

Causes have included Communists and Fascists, and defenses have been offered for such not-so-flaming liberals as Gerald L. K. Smith, Senator Taft, Henry Ford and Mississippi Gov. Ross Barnett.

"I always felt you had to defend people you disliked and feared as well as those you admired," says Baldwin, who once spent a year in jail because he refused to be conscripted in World War II.

The ACLU was born of the American Union Against Militarism, which established a Civil Liberties Bureau that later became independent. It was reorganized in 1920 as the ACLU.

The founding fathers were a mixture of radicals, pacifists and rich eccentrics. Baldwin and Harvard-educated Temperance workers from the Midwest, joined by a finance reformer and banking before settling on a career as a goody-goody.

He went to St. Louis, where he was the head of the probation department in juvenile court and helped organize the National Probation Association.

Baldwin's determination and energy kept the union alive in the 20s. In the first year, he fought the deportation of aliens; a radical belief, defended labor's right to organize and the rights of the old Webley of the Movement. (Industrial Workers of the World.)

In 1925, an ACLU team headed by Clarence Darrow went to Dayton, Tenn., to protest William Jennings Bryan and defend John T. Scopes for teaching the theory of evolution.

The trial played a major part in ending a serious government threat to freedom of thought and academic liberty.

The next year, in Passaic, N.J. the ACLU succeeded in enjoining the sheriff from interfering with meetings of employer called in a year-long textile strike.

Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti died in 1931 for a crime, committed seven years earlier. The ACLU fought their lives, convinced that they were being persecuted for their anarchist views.

The year 1931 brought the famous Scottsboro, (Alabama) case in which nine Negro boys were convicted and sentenced to death for raping two white girls from a freight train. ACLU representatives collected facts and arranged appeal, though the case was taken over by the Communist International Labor Defense.

Retrial of the case resulted in long prison terms and the release of the "boys" was in 1945.

Acting through the ACLU, 41 distinguished citizens protested the 1934 evictions of the so-called Bonus Expeditionary Force from Washington. The Army used tear gas on men, women and children in violation of the right of assembly.

In 1935, the Union backed the admission to the United States of James Joyce's "Ulysses" in an historic anti-censorship case.

Even the famous cases are too numerous to mention. The Union defended Henry Ford's right of free speech in 1937 before the National Labor Relations Board and, in 1938, together with the CIO, fought Mayor Hague's denial of free assembly and speech in Jersey City.

During World War II, the Union fought for the rights of the more than 100,000 Japanese-Americans who were relocated on military orders.

The Union has gone its way fighting what it feels are violations of American civil rights. In thousands of cases.

Baldwin, who retired from administrative work in 1950, says: "I tackle the things that arouse me—inequality, cruelty, unfairness. The majority has rights, but they can take care of themselves. It's the new ideas, the new forces that come out of minorities, which make progress."

Over the years, the ACLU has become less respectable. Its cause has become one that is embraced by a corporation lawyer without embarrassing his friends or the Republican Party.

"I don't do something just because I think I'll win."
Civil Liberties Infringements Drop Reported

CHICAGO, March 23 (C.T.P.S.)—An “extraordinary development” of this war is the fact there have been fewer cases of infringement on civil liberties than there were during peacetime or during the last war, Roger Baldwin, director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said today at a meeting of the Chicago Civil Liberties Committee. Then-Baldwin criticized several contemporary civil liberties cases.

The Department of Justice was split on the decision to bring Mrs. Elizabeth Dilling from Chicago to the District of Columbia in her sedition case,” he declared. “An official of the Department told me it was foolish of the Government to do this because he felt these people are not really dangerous and that there was no conspiracy against them. It would be making a martyr of Dilling—what an object for the Government to achieve!” he said.

Baldwin cited another instance in which the Post Office Department accused an Idaho publisher of making seditious statements in his newspaper, which had a circulation of 500. Because the paper was anti-draft and antia war, he said, the Post Office revoked the publisher’s second-class mailing privileges, but permitted third-class mailing privileges, a peculiar procedure.

The Civil Liberties Union head asserted that at least one newspaper has felt the wrath of the Government for seditious statements which also could be found in the Nation, the New Republic and PM. He pointed out that the newspaper was antia war and said the Government bans publications from the mails “not because of what they say but because of their motives.”
ROGER BALDWIN, founder of the ACLU, is surrounded by some of the most famous milestones in the union's history. Clockwise from bottom left: The World War I Bonus Army, Alabama's Scottsboro Boys, the Scopes (monkey) trial, and the Sacco-Vanzetti case.
Dear Editor:

Low Rating.
With so many topics that demand airing such as corruption in politics, stronger civil rights, reexamination of the 27½ per cent depletion returns for oil millionaires, etc., you apparently feel that TV quiz shows have priority as a moral issue. I wonder how many of your righteous readers of low- or moderate-class circumstances would have turned down similar offers as contestants. These shows have hurt none except the involved and have actually made the television viewer wiser and more selective.

Frankly, I'm against the outlay of so much of the citizen's money going into this investigation. The networks do not need restrictive legislation. All the publicity they have received, which has incidentally helped you sell more papers, has made them wary. As for contestant Herb Stempel, who was beset with qualms of conscience after collecting a big bundle, the less said the better.

I realize your editorial page can’t always contain gems, but you can use it for more important matters.

VIVIAN WEIL

Two Basic Tenets...:

The statement by Roger Baldwin, founder of the American Civil Liberties Union, in the Post portrait of J. Edgar Hoover, has struck home. I quote from the article:

"The wide network of suspicion created by these inquiries strikes at the freedom of citizens to think, talk, print and associate. These rights are basic to a democracy. Yet Congress has directed the FBI to attack these rights in the name of a spurious security."

There have been many times in the past when I would have liked to speak up on various "security" subjects but refrained from doing so out of fear of retaliation against my good name and that of my family.

I feel that two basic tenets of our democracy must be immediately revived. The first, a man is innocent until proven guilty.

The second — printed in Mr. Hoover's book — honest dissent should not be confused with disloyalty. A man has a right to think as he wishes; that's the strength of our form of government..."

DR. DANIEL D. EISEN

The Washington Post and Times Herald
The Washington Daily News
The Evening Star
New York Herald Tribune
New York Journal-American
New York Mirror
New York Daily News
New York Post
The New York Times
The Worker
The New Leader
The Wall Street Journal

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date 9/16/59

26065

100-49565-A

Oct 16 1959

52 Oct 3 1959
TRANSLATION FROM THE SPANISH

EL MUNDO
San Juan, P.R.
April 6, 1957
Page 1; Cols. 1,2,3

Baldwin is in favor of repeal of Law 53; "morally" bad laws

By Juan Martinez Chapel

According to the belief of Doctor Roger Baldwin, civil liberties will be guaranteed in Puerto Rico, but they can be improved if Law 53 of 1948 is repealed and the law which obliges persons to incriminate themselves when they testify under certain circumstances, although they cannot be prosecuted for their own confession. The first of these laws is called the Gag Law by part of the public; and the second, the Law of Immunity.

Doctor Baldwin is the legal advisor of the Civil Liberties Union in the United States and is here as an advisor to the Committee on Civil Liberties appointed by Governor Munoz Marin.

Yesterday afternoon Doctor Baldwin held a press conference in the Music Rooms in La Fortaleza and he stated that he was "confident that the unprecedented investigation which is being effected in Puerto Rico upon the request of the government itself will place Puerto Rico at a legal level and the practice of democratic rights that will serve as a model for other countries that wish to live democratically."

He stated that he was returning to New York after two weeks on the Island, but that the Civil Liberties Union will continue to be in close contact with the Committee in Puerto Rico in its task of investigating how civil liberties are practised here and in the recommendations that will be made to the Governor. "I did not come here as an expert. I came to study the field and to ask questions, not to make decisions," he said.

[Signatures]

[Handwritten notes]
He added that the government of Puerto Rico does not pay for his expenses and that he is a representative of the CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION and not an official of the Island government.

In reply to questions asked by reporters, he refrained from giving an opinion as to whether he believed it a good practice for governments to sustain their own newspapers, but he stated that governments should give the press ample information regarding their functionings and actions because the people has the right to know everything that the government does.

According to Doctor BALDWIN, civil liberties are not of great use if the people does not know how and does not wish to use them. In his opinion, political organizations are strong in Puerto Rico, but civic and private organizations are few and weak and almost all are located in San Juan, the other regions of the country lacking them.

He believes that in general the laws in Puerto Rico are excellent, with the exception of Law 53 and the Law of Immunity which he considers morally bad.

"The situation here is so good that it is easy to improve it," he said, "because of the little that has to be done and because there is no resistance either among the people or in the government."

Mr. BALDWIN said in a communiqué commenting on what he has observed in three visits to the Island this year:

"Although I do not speak in the name of the Committee, I should like to make a few personal observations based on five questions that may be used as points of measure here or in any other place to evaluate the work done.

Question: Is the government sensitive to the protection
of the rights and liberties of citizens? The obvious answer in Puerto Rico is in the affirmative; otherwise, they would not have invited me to come here.

"Then: Are enough citizens alert to defending their rights if they are endangered? There could be a great many more, and more nonpolitical organizations are lacking. Thirdly: Do the press and radio adequately carry out their service of bringing to the people adequate information regarding democratic liberties and reflecting their diverse interests? They have many more opportunities, particularly on the radio.

"Fourthly: Is judicial independence as a guardian of constitutional guarantees responsible for the charges of violations of the Bill of Rights? The record shows that it is, but with less charges of violations than it is presumed an alert citizenry would make. Fifthly: Is there sufficient examination and verification to counterarrest undue centralization of powers, both political as well as economic? The weaknesses of civic agencies connected with the government, the traditional lack of strong local governments and of a well-developed movement of labor unions are reasons for this question's meriting attention.

PRAISES

"I am enthusiastic at the excellent Bill of Rights in the constitution of the Commonwealth, the desire of the Governor to improve its application in every way possible, the magnificent calibre of the administration, and the unrestricted liberty to discuss public questions. Another reason for encouragement is the representation of political minorities in the Legislature and the effort to extend this principle to the municipalities which give additional powers to the citizens and greater participation and experience in the government itself.
"I have reached the conclusion that the administration of the Penal Code from the time of intervention by the Police until the matter is taken to court needs careful investigation since the codes have not been revised for many years insofar as the law and proceedings are concerned. A revision is now being made. The system of nominations and elections, although it is just and free, apparently offers an opportunity for improvement.

"I should think that a serious problem lies in instilling a more adequate sense of the role that the citizens play in the government. The tendency to depend on the government instead of on themselves to solve their problems is natural in the light of tradition, but it weakens the roots of democracy. Political parties in themselves, which seem to be the principal manner of expressing public interest, are not adequate to offer various modes of educating the citizenry. The best way of keeping democratic liberties is by means of a continuous close relation between the government and the people, in which both exercise their influence one against the other. It is necessary to foment the influence of the people on the government in Puerto Rico.

LAW 53

"Fortunately I find very few problems here or none in regard to the freedom of speech, the press, or association, or racial or religious discrimination, or in regard to the rights of women. I should make an exception in this observation in the case of the sedition law, approved in an emergency and known as Law 53, which condemns mere beliefs and associations and also imposes an examination of opinion and association for public employees.

"It is important that there be laws to protect civil rights; it is more important that they be put into practice; but the most important thing of all is the spirit and resolu-
tion of a people determined to maintain those liberties by means of which a democracy continues to evolve.

"I am confident that an investigation as special as the one that is being carried out will place Puerto Rico at a level of laws and practices that will serve very well as an example that other countries will follow."

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Baldwin Está a Favor Se Derogue la Ley 53

Pur J. Martínez-Chapa
En Puerto Rico, según el sentir del doctor Roger Baldwin, las libertades civiles están garantizadas; pero pueden mejorarse si se derogan la Ley 53 de 1946 y la ley que hace obligatorio el declarar en determinadas circunstancias a personas que se incriminan ellas mismas, aunque no se les pueda procesar por una propia confesión. La primera de esas leyes parte del público la llamas, Ley de la Mordaza, y a la segunda, la Ley de Inmunidad.

El doctor Baldwin es consejero de la Unión de Libertades Civiles en Estados Unidos, y está aquí como consejero del Comité de Libertades Civiles nombrado por el gobernador Muñoz Marin. Ayer por la tarde el doctor Baldwin celebró una conferencia de prensa en el Salón de Música de La Fortaleza y expresó que "tiene confianza que la investigación sin precedentes, que se realiza en Puerto Rico a petición del propio Gobierno, colocará a Puerto Rico en un nivel legal de práctica de derechos democráticos que servirá de modelo a otros países que quieran vivir democráticamente".

Manifestó que regresa a Nueva York después de dos semanas en la Isla, pero que la Unión de Libertades Civiles continuará en íntimo contacto con la Comisión de Puerto Rico en su tarea de investigación de cómo se practican las libertades civiles aquí y en las recomendaciones que se hagan al Gobernador.

El Gobernador de Puerto Rico no paga sus gastos y que es un representante de la Unión de Libertades Civiles y no un funcionario del Gobierno de la Isla.

A preguntas de los periodistas se abstuvo de dar opinión si creía buena práctica que los gobiernos sustengan sus propios periódicos, pero manifestó que los gobiernos deben dar a la prensa información amplia de su funcionamiento y sus actuaciones, porque el pueblo tiene derecho de conocer todo lo que el Gobierno hace.

Según el doctor Baldwin, las libertades civiles no son de gran utilidad si no hay un pueblo que sea y desee usarlas. En su opinión en Puerto Rico los organismos políticas son fuertes, pero las organizaciones culturales o privadas son pocas y débiles y están localizadas en San Juan, careciendo de una las otras regiones del país.
ceros que generalizan las multas fue de Puerto Rico, con excepción de los que exceden la vida de la inmunidad que las constitución y la ley prohíben.

La situación aquí es tan buena que mejoraria si se diera la oportunidad. Se discute el tema en el Gobierno y no en el pueblo. Sin embargo, en el Gobierno hay resistencia.

El señor Baldwin, en un comunicado de la Cámara de Representantes sobre lo que ha observado en sus visitas a la isla durante este año pasado, dijo:

"Aunque se ha hablado a nombre de la Comisión, quiero hacer algunas observaciones personales. Ha aumentado en cinco veces el número de multas.

HACE ELOGIOS

"Me entusiasma la excelente Carta de Derechos que constituye la Constitución del Estado Libre Asociado, el deseo del Gobernador por mejorar su aplicación en todos los aspectos, al tiempo que se garantiza la libertad de la administración y que se protejan los derechos de los ciudadanos. La Constitución permite la creación de una comisión de ciudadanos para hacer un estudio de las cuestiones públicas."

"Además, se ha creado una comisión de ciudadanos para hacer un estudio de las cuestiones públicas."

"He llegado a la conclusión de que los efectos de la Ley de Gobierno, que se ha llevado a cabo, han sido..."
Roger Baldwin, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, returned to the States Saturday after completing a survey for the United Nations on the subject of "human rights" here. Reportedly, he found the local situation satisfactory. However, attorney Santos Amado, representative for the Civil Liberties Union in Puerto Rico, maintains that the procedures of investigation and accusation used by the Commonwealth Department of Justice are unfair to the suspects.
McCarthyism Hurts U.S., Says Baldwin
Chairman of C.L.U. Lists Five Effects on Foreign Policy.

Roger N. Baldwin, national chairman, of-the American Civil Liberties Union, yesterday, cited five ways in which "our foreign policy has been affected because of the passionate and unreasonable anti-Communism that dominates our nation's thinking."

Speaking before the Community Church of Boston at Conservatory Auditorium, 81 Hennequin way, on McCarthyism and United States Foreign Policy, Baldwin listed the following effects:
1. It has impaired the morale of the State Department. No one feels safe or sure of his job.
2. The insistent McCarthy demands that all trade with Communist countries be cut off regardless of strategic or non-strategic materials. Our Allies have to conduct this sort of trade in order to live.
3. We have elevated anti-Communism to such a point that we obstruct negotiations. Any compromise essential to successful negotiations will be termed appeasement.
4. United States public opinion has become perverted.
5. We have created abroad a false concept of the United States. Many people abroad believe this country is going fascist. The speaker, said in his opinion, there are counterforces to combat McCarthyism.

"There is hardly a Democrat who will support what McCarthy says," according to Baldwin. "Furthermore, organized labor is against him, and the Protestant churches have pronounced themselves against him.

"More important is the obvious attitude of the present Administration in ignoring and by-passing what McCarthy stands for. It is a great tribute to the President."

Baldwin said that present indications are that this country is almost to the point of recognizing Red China. We are coming around to the realization that we can't make peace in Korea without a guarantee from Red China that she will not attack again."
35 YEARS WITH FREE SPEECH

The New 'American

Party Line'

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DATE: APR 16 1952

N.Y. Mirror
N.Y. Compass

DATE: APR 24 1953
This is the last instalment of a serial presentation of the complete text of the Roger M. Baldwin Foundation Address, delivered March 12 at Columbia by Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard University.

Under the title "Thirty-five Years with Freedom of Speech," Prof. Chafee analyzes the history of civil liberties in the U.S. since 1917.

BY ZECHARIAH CHAFEE, JR.

I am disturbed by the strong tendency to establish an American party-line. Loyalty and integrity are more and more getting-tested by mental qualifications, going far beyond the old-fashioned determination to support and defend the Constitution of the United States.

One prominent lawyer asserts that the Constitution "contemplates a free enterprise system" and hence everything inconsistent with that system deserves condemnation. The trouble is that the competition of small farmers and shopkeepers which the Founding Fathers knew was not quite the same as a nation of giant corporations. There is no definition of "free enterprise" suitable for application in any sort of legal proceeding.

Yet this lawyer's proposal has been put into operation by the school authorities of Englewood, New Jersey, where every teacher or school-head who proposes to use a text-book must certify in writing that the book does not "advocate a doctrine inimical to the principles of government established by the Constitution," and further that it does not advocate a principle or doctrine inimical to the American system of free enterprise.

To some administrative officials, this might well include a book which pointed out the advantages of new federal hospitals for everybody, or free college education or the abolition of holding companies in public utilities.

Such a vague phrase can mean what anybody wants it to mean. It is a deviation from the American party-line to want democracy.

"Ours is a republic. Under a democratic government the majority can put the minority into slavery," said the chairman of the Californian investigating committee to Florence Eldridge, the actress, before the red-listed her as "typical of the individuals within the various Stalinist orbits."

It is becoming a tenet of the American party-line that there was only one right policy in the disfavored tangle of Chinese affairs. If I were a cartoonist, I would picture a new recruit in the State Department holding up his right hand and swearing to defend the Constitution of the United States and Chiang Kai-shek.
Believing, as I do, that the American party-line is a highly controversial philosophy of thought, and that it is essential to the American party-line, this is a highly controversial philosophical doctrine, as to which devoted and law-abiding citizens hold contrary views. Yet, because Justice Holmes did not believe in natural law, he is now denounced as a totalitarian.

In short, these differences of opinion are treated like moral differences. The common framework of discussion is getting torn to pieces. Instead of an orderly and enlightened search for facts and sound judgment, public opinion is getting framed by coercion and intrigue and insinuations. Government by representation is giving way to government by misrepresentation.

What can we in this hall do to help turn this nation back toward the freedoms which Englishmen and Americans attained through centuries of struggle and privations and hard thinking?

For years to come, I fear, there is a very small chance of our being able to affect decisions in specific cases or the enactment of sedition laws or the behavior of subversive control boards and legislative investigating committees. Little can we do there, but much can we do to aid in the formation of a sounder public opinion, which will revert to the courage of Thomas Jefferson.

Free speech problems are arising constantly in private lives. They are not limited to courtroom and Congressional offices. Shall I tell my child to read this book? Shall I sit silent while the school committee dismisses an unpopular teacher? Shall this meeting take place in a local hall or a vacant lot? Shall I vote against a man because some Sen-

ator calls him subversive? Am I reading both sides of a controversy? Those are questions presented to common or garden people all the time, and the way they are answered can give us more freedom or less.

And it is very fruitful to keep discussing, in season and out of season, the great advantages of open discussion. Of all the arguments against restrictions on speech, the strongest of all (I have come to think) is that it gives us a better country to live in, with fewer suspicions, animosities, informers, hereby trials, and more scope for initiative and originality.

Although freedom cannot be maintained by expositions alone, in the end they furnish the main strength of liberty. A people gets sooner or later as much freedom as it wants. This want is partly created by prophets on or off the bench, but partly by constant discussion from plain citizens like us. The best safeguard against inroads on freedom of speech lies in the ferment in the thoughts of the young and of those who will not let themselves grow old.

(THE END)
(7:00 P.M. EST. RELEASE)

THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AFTER PAINSTAKING INVESTIGATION, DECIDED THAT ROGER N. BALDWIN, FORMER HEAD OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION, IS NOT PRO-COMMUNIST.

THE DEPARTMENT, IN A SPECIAL REPORT TO THE HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID THE DECISION WAS MADE DESPITE INFORMATION BY THE HOUSE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE LINKING BALDWIN WITH COMMUNIST FRONT ORGANIZATIONS.

BALDWIN WAS APPROVED, AFTER THE INVESTIGATION, FOR A TRIP TO GERMANY LAST YEAR FOR WORK ON CIVIL RIGHTS PROBLEMS.

CARLISLE K. HUMELSINE, DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, SAID THE UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES COMMITTEE'S INFORMATION WAS TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION BUT THAT OTHER INFORMATION LED THE SECURITY DIVISION TO RULE THAT BALDWIN WAS NOT PRO-COMMUNIST.

THIS WAS DONE EVEN BEFORE THE DIVISION KNEW OF A LETTER PERSONALLY WRITTEN BY GEN. MACARTHUR, HIGHLY COMMENDING BALDWIN FOR HIS WORK, HUMELSINE SAID.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HERIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE: 10-30-47

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE
Politics Inspired '11' Trial, Baldwin Tells AJC Parley

By Louise Mitchell

Roger Baldwin, of the American Civil Liberties Union, yesterday expressed the hope that the higher courts would undo what Judge Medina and the Foley Square jury have done so that we may stick to our traditional methods of punishing not words but deeds.

Speaking at the afternoon session of the American Jewish Congress biennial convention, Baldwin abdocked the heresy trial as "another unjustified measure inspired by politics." Baldwin's attack upon the trial and upon the current hysteria occurred during the panel on The Attack on Civil Liberties.

Prof. Thomas Emerson of Yale University, who was on the panel, cored the government "loyalty" oath, which he said were contributing to furthering hysteria. He pointed out that the state and municipal governments, were taking the lead in the federal government in firing employees who were recalcitrant and who refused to take the oath.

Referring to the Smith Act under which the Communists were indicted, Baldwin said that persons were persecuted for thought, the first time since 1798: "The bill," he said, "should stand up against the Bill of Rights provision for freedom of speech. I trust the higher courts will undo what the judge and jury in New York have done, so that we may stick to our traditional method of punishing not words but deeds.

All these proceedings are the product of a hysteria over Communist infiltration. Better judges, are exposition and democracy reforms. We need no "speech persecution or inquisition to protect our democracy."

Although Baldwin's remarks in discussion were marked by strong anti-Communist bias, he stressed that a "clear and present danger does not exist to justify the persecution."

Other panels at the convention.

(Continued on Page 11)
Roger Baldwin to Resign
As Civil Liberties Official

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK Oct. 31 - Roger
N. Baldwin, director of the American
Civil Liberties Union, will resign as of January 1 to engage in specialized
work in the field of international civil rights.

No successor has been chosen yet.

Mr. Baldwin, director of the union since it was formed in 1920, will continue to
act for the union.

In addition, he will act for the International League for the Rights of Mankind, a United Nations consultative agency with which the union is affiliated.

The impending resignation was announced yesterday by John
Harry Holmes, chairman of the union board of directors.

Mr. Holmes attributed the resignation to the increasing concern of the union with the relation of the United States to the problems of international standards of civil liberties.
Nixon and Baldwin Oppose Outlawing Communist Party in Forum at Stonington

By JAMES MACKY
STONINGTON—The Communist party in the United States should be outlawed, both the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the President of the United States said last night in this town.

Mr. MacArthur, who is at the moment in China, said the chances of a Communist revolution in the United States were very small. He also said he believed that the American people had been sufficiently educated to understand the threat of revolution.

President Nixon, who is at the moment in Europe, said that he believed the Communist party in the United States should be outlawed. He also said that he believed the American people had been sufficiently educated to understand the threat of revolution.

The forum, which was held in the auditorium of the town hall, was attended by a crowd of several hundred people. The Prime Minister and the President both took part in the discussion.

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President Nixon, who is at the moment in Europe, said that he believed the Communist party in the United States should be outlawed. He also said that he believed the American people had been sufficiently educated to understand the threat of revolution.
Smart Cookie, That MacArthur

The more we see of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's operations in the Far East, the more we're convinced that our country has on its pay roll a shrewd administrator, as well as a top notch military gent.

MacArthur's latest move, announced yesterday, was the appointment of Roger M. Baldwin as War Department consultant on civil liberties and democracy. In general, Baldwin is a nationally-recognized pacifist, and director of the American Civil Liberties Union. He is known as a capable, idealist who has devoted most of his life to promoting free speech and democracy. And in so doing—as MacArthur knows—Baldwin has probably become our country's No. 1 expert on Communist tactics, and just how distasteful real freedoms and democracy are to our Red friends. Moscow, Tokyo or home-grown.

So to Baldwin we wish luck in his efforts to sell democracy to Japan, China, Korea and other Red-stained land. And to MacArthur, the tough military man, we extend congratulations for this unorthodox, but smart appointment.
In Name of 'Liberties'

HITLER'S main hope is to bring division among democratic peoples and a negotiated peace as a consequence. In this country the "pacific" crowd of the Norman Thomas, Frederick Libby, George Hartman stripe is working side by side with the Wheelers, Nyes, Hearsts and McCormicks in their negotiated peace drive.

Now we have the announcement that Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Union, is preparing to wage a fight for the right of fascist Gerald L.K. Smith to carry on his fifth column work.

The open fascists, appeasers and defeatists are receiving the support of the anti-Soviet Social-Democrats and of the so-called "pacificists," whose brethren in Europe helped Hitler to power.

There are still some in Europe who display that sort of mentality. British Home Minister Herbert Morrison, a Laborite, says that because we are winning the war, we could afford to ease up on fascists and release men such as Sir Oswald Mosley.

Real liberals who have fought for civil rights throughout America's history must be turning in their graves at the stupidities of the Baldwins. Under the "civil liberties" formula, fascists are given the right to work for democracy's destruction. Can the Civil Liberties Union continue its pretense of opposing race discrimination and anti-Semitism when it defends Gerald Smith?

The Baldwins and Thomas' should not be confused with those commonly known as liberals, who throughout America's history have defended its Bill of Rights. They disgrace the memory of such men and women and should be repudiated by all sincere liberals.

This is a clipping from page 6 of the Daily Worker.

Clipped at the Seat of Government.
Baldwin said to one writer, "It's the reformers. In this, I suppose, it has nothing to do with doing people good. I just try to put things as they are.

Van Loon is right.

Although formally retired, Baldwin hasn't quit putting things right. From his home in New York and New Jersey, old man goes forth almost daily to advise the ACLU in its international activities and to chair the International League for the Rights of Man, a United Nations-accredited group.

His honors range from an award from the American Veterans Committee to the Japanese Order of the Rising Sun.

BALDWIN'S presence in Detroit Saturday for the birthday celebration, starting at 6 p.m. in the Rackham Memorial on Farnsworth near Woodward, was a feather in the cap of the Michigan ACLU, one of the organization's most active groups.

It is pressing legal action in more than 30 cases, ranging from a suit against Wayne State University for denying "fair and equal access" to its McGregors-Memorial Community Conference to the right of an indigent prisoner to a transcript of his trial at public expense so he can appeal.

In one of the most recent cases, the ACLU intervened in the Recorder's Court trial of five Negroes arrested for boozing during the playing of the National Anthem at an Olympic rally in Detroit last Oct. 11.

Among the reasons for ACLU interest were that the defendants weren't arrested until three days after the incident, and the contention that their prosecution amounted to "selective" law enforcement.

The Detroit case resulted in a mistrial last week, but the defendants probably will be retried.

The Union's battle does not begin or end with one case. It goes on continually and grows more important with the growth of bureaucracy and the diminishment of the importance of the individual and his rights.

Lawyers who give a lot of their time and effort to the union's work are liable to have their elbows poking through their tweeds.

But each year, Mazey's list of Michigan lawyers who "want to do something about injustice grows.

The Michigan chapter has been formally organized only since mid-1961. The Detroit unit goes back to 1932. Actually, individual interest by attorneys in civil liberties problems is as old as the state, like elsewhere in the nation, and there were volunteers here who, assisted ACLU from the outset.

Mazey is proud to boast that ACLU of Michigan is "probably the fastest growing unit in the nation."

For every great cause—civil rights, government suppression of news, the right to fair hearings, speech and press—there is a number of little cases that cannot be ignored and must be carried as high as they have to be.

Someone has to go to bat for a Marine courtmartialed without proper counsel for stealing, small sums of money, and the right of a couple to adopt a child, denied because the mother was Jewish by origin.

It is the little cases, that make the organization.

The New York chapter presented a classic example of civil liberties defense, by intervening on both sides of a case. It supported a Brooklyn newspaper against the rare charge of criminal libel, even though the newspaper had assailed the ACLU.

The ACLU said: the denial of a cabaret license to a P.F. boy-club, because the bouncers might mingle with the guests, amounted to prior censorship.