

OPPOSE 3 LAWS ALONG WITH ACT ON SYNDICALISM

Civil Liberties Union Members Appeal Butash Case To State Supreme Court.

(Continued from Page One)

by those who later testified against him. He was sentenced from one to five years in Indiana State Prison. Dr. Josephine Butash, the leader of a meeting called to protest alleged police brutality against maritime strikers in 1934.

Justices Sutherland and Butler went so far as to say it would be illegal for the Communist Party in Oregon to hold a meeting to discuss the tariff. They and three others of the eight justices questioned attorney for Oregon closely for nearly an hour.

Butash's conviction is believed to be the first under the Indiana law which forbids publications, flags or utterances which advocate overthrow of government by violence, injury to personal property or general cessation of industry. The preamble to the law specifically mentions Russia.

Never the subject of as much hoopla as some of similar laws in other states, Indiana's teachers' oath bill was passed in 1938. It requires applicants for teachers' licenses to swear to an affidavit supporting the Constitution and laws of the state and nation.

"I solemnly swear," the oath reads, "that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the state of Indiana, and the laws of the United States and State of Indiana, and will, by precept and example, promote respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States and State of Indiana, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the government of the United States of America."

The law provides that the affidavit be executed in duplicate, the additional copy being kept by the applicant.

Included in the American Civil Liberties' legislative calendar is repeal of the teachers' oath laws in 22 states, and removal of laws in 30 states and in four states denying the ballot to parties advocating certain prescribed doctrines.

Minor Party Bill Failed

Pushed through the 1935 General Assembly by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, Indiana's minor party bill failed to keep the Communist Party from the ballot last November.

The state election commissioners, with Gov. McNutt absent, ruled that since the party had filed an affidavit denying that it advocated violence, Communist candidates should be included on the ballot.

Under an act passed in 1852, marriages between a white person and a person of one-eighth or more Negro blood are void. The Supreme Court upheld this provision in the case of State vs. Bibson.

National attention has been focused on Indiana citizens by the use of the National Guard in labor difficulties, the arrest of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in Terre

Haute and the activities of Homer Chailloux, Americanism director of the American Legion.

Terre Haute, under Mayor Sam Brecher, has attracted nationwide attention because of charges of labor organizers and Socialist and Communist leaders that they were beaten, threatened and jailed there since the general strike in 1934.

Greeted With Ripe Eggs

Mr. Browder was arrested as he alighted from a train in Terre Haute after he announced he intended to address a meeting there. When he returned a second time he was returned with rotten eggs.

Although Gov. McNutt refused to comment on the Browder treatment, Gov.-elect Townsend said that he disapproved of the arrest if it was made for the sole purpose of preventing Mr. Browder from speaking. The Governor said the situation was not within his jurisdiction.

Gov. McNutt was criticized by the American Federation of Labor for calling out the National Guard in Terre Haute and Jeffersonville during labor difficulties.

Mr. Chailloux was attacked by a committee of Indianapolis liberals for his active protesting the use of a Y. W. C. A. hall for a meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Although there is no specific law barring mention of fascism or communism in Indiana public schools, teachers generally do not mention doctrines of either type of government educators say.

Never the subject of as much hoopla as some of similar laws in other states, Indiana's teachers' oath bill was passed in 1938. It requires applicants for teachers' licenses to swear to an affidavit supporting the Constitution and laws of the state and nation.

"I solemnly swear," the oath reads, "that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the state of Indiana, and the laws of the United States and State of Indiana, and will, by precept and example, promote respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States and State of Indiana, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the government of the United States of America."

The law provides that the affidavit be executed in duplicate, the additional copy being kept by the applicant.

Included in the American Civil Liberties' legislative calendar is repeal of the teachers' oath laws in 22 states, and removal of laws in 30 states and in four states denying the ballot to parties advocating certain prescribed doctrines.

Minor Party Bill Failed

Pushed through the 1935 General Assembly by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, Indiana's minor party bill failed to keep the Communist Party from the ballot last November.

The state election commissioners, with Gov. McNutt absent, ruled that since the party had filed an affidavit denying that it advocated violence, Communist candidates should be included on the ballot.

Under an act passed in 1852, marriages between a white person and a person of one-eighth or more Negro blood are void. The Supreme Court upheld this provision in the case of State vs. Bibson.

National attention has been focused on Indiana citizens by the use of the National Guard in labor difficulties, the arrest of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in Terre

Haute and the activities of Homer Chailloux, Americanism director of the American Legion.

Terre Haute, under Mayor Sam Brecher, has attracted nationwide attention because of charges of labor organizers and Socialist and Communist leaders that they were beaten, threatened and jailed there since the general strike in 1934.

Greeted With Ripe Eggs

Mr. Browder was arrested as he alighted from a train in Terre Haute after he announced he intended to address a meeting there. When he returned a second time he was returned with rotten eggs.

Although Gov. McNutt refused to comment on the Browder treatment, Gov.-elect Townsend said that he disapproved of the arrest if it was made for the sole purpose of preventing Mr. Browder from speaking. The Governor said the situation was not within his jurisdiction.

Gov. McNutt was criticized by the American Federation of Labor for calling out the National Guard in Terre Haute and Jeffersonville during labor difficulties.

Mr. Chailloux was attacked by a committee of Indianapolis liberals for his active protesting the use of a Y. W. C. A. hall for a meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Although there is no specific law barring mention of fascism or communism in Indiana public schools, teachers generally do not mention doctrines of either type of government educators say.

Never the subject of as much hoopla as some of similar laws in other states, Indiana's teachers' oath bill was passed in 1938. It requires applicants for teachers' licenses to swear to an affidavit supporting the Constitution and laws of the state and nation.

"I solemnly swear," the oath reads, "that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the state of Indiana, and the laws of the United States and State of Indiana, and will, by precept and example, promote respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States and State of Indiana, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the government of the United States of America."

The law provides that the affidavit be executed in duplicate, the additional copy being kept by the applicant.

Included in the American Civil Liberties' legislative calendar is repeal of the teachers' oath laws in 22 states, and removal of laws in 30 states and in four states denying the ballot to parties advocating certain prescribed doctrines.

Minor Party Bill Failed

Pushed through the 1935 General Assembly by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, Indiana's minor party bill failed to keep the Communist Party from the ballot last November.

The state election commissioners, with Gov. McNutt absent, ruled that since the party had filed an affidavit denying that it advocated violence, Communist candidates should be included on the ballot.

Under an act passed in 1852, marriages between a white person and a person of one-eighth or more Negro blood are void. The Supreme Court upheld this provision in the case of State vs. Bibson.

National attention has been focused on Indiana citizens by the use of the National Guard in labor difficulties, the arrest of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in Terre

Haute and the activities of Homer Chailloux, Americanism director of the American Legion.

Terre Haute, under Mayor Sam Brecher, has attracted nationwide attention because of charges of labor organizers and Socialist and Communist leaders that they were beaten, threatened and jailed there since the general strike in 1934.

Greeted With Ripe Eggs

Mr. Browder was arrested as he alighted from a train in Terre Haute after he announced he intended to address a meeting there. When he returned a second time he was returned with rotten eggs.

Although Gov. McNutt refused to comment on the Browder treatment, Gov.-elect Townsend said that he disapproved of the arrest if it was made for the sole purpose of preventing Mr. Browder from speaking. The Governor said the situation was not within his jurisdiction.

Gov. McNutt was criticized by the American Federation of Labor for calling out the National Guard in Terre Haute and Jeffersonville during labor difficulties.

Mr. Chailloux was attacked by a committee of Indianapolis liberals for his active protesting the use of a Y. W. C. A. hall for a meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Although there is no specific law barring mention of fascism or communism in Indiana public schools, teachers generally do not mention doctrines of either type of government educators say.

Never the subject of as much hoopla as some of similar laws in other states, Indiana's teachers' oath bill was passed in 1938. It requires applicants for teachers' licenses to swear to an affidavit supporting the Constitution and laws of the state and nation.

"I solemnly swear," the oath reads, "that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the state of Indiana, and the laws of the United States and State of Indiana, and will, by precept and example, promote respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States and State of Indiana, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the government of the United States of America."

The law provides that the affidavit be executed in duplicate, the additional copy being kept by the applicant.

Included in the American Civil Liberties' legislative calendar is repeal of the teachers' oath laws in 22 states, and removal of laws in 30 states and in four states denying the ballot to parties advocating certain prescribed doctrines.

Minor Party Bill Failed

Pushed through the 1935 General Assembly by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, Indiana's minor party bill failed to keep the Communist Party from the ballot last November.

The state election commissioners, with Gov. McNutt absent, ruled that since the party had filed an affidavit denying that it advocated violence, Communist candidates should be included on the ballot.

Under an act passed in 1852, marriages between a white person and a person of one-eighth or more Negro blood are void. The Supreme Court upheld this provision in the case of State vs. Bibson.

National attention has been focused on Indiana citizens by the use of the National Guard in labor difficulties, the arrest of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in Terre

Haute and the activities of Homer Chailloux, Americanism director of the American Legion.

Terre Haute, under Mayor Sam Brecher, has attracted nationwide attention because of charges of labor organizers and Socialist and Communist leaders that they were beaten, threatened and jailed there since the general strike in 1934.

Greeted With Ripe Eggs

Mr. Browder was arrested as he alighted from a train in Terre Haute after he announced he intended to address a meeting there. When he returned a second time he was returned with rotten eggs.

Although Gov. McNutt refused to comment on the Browder treatment, Gov.-elect Townsend said that he disapproved of the arrest if it was made for the sole purpose of preventing Mr. Browder from speaking. The Governor said the situation was not within his jurisdiction.

Gov. McNutt was criticized by the American Federation of Labor for calling out the National Guard in Terre Haute and Jeffersonville during labor difficulties.

Mr. Chailloux was attacked by a committee of Indianapolis liberals for his active protesting the use of a Y. W. C. A. hall for a meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Although there is no specific law barring mention of fascism or communism in Indiana public schools, teachers generally do not mention doctrines of either type of government educators say.

Never the subject of as much hoopla as some of similar laws in other states, Indiana's teachers' oath bill was passed in 1938. It requires applicants for teachers' licenses to swear to an affidavit supporting the Constitution and laws of the state and nation.

"I solemnly swear," the oath reads, "that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the state of Indiana, and the laws of the United States and State of Indiana, and will, by precept and example, promote respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States and State of Indiana, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the government of the United States of America."

The law provides that the affidavit be executed in duplicate, the additional copy being kept by the applicant.

Included in the American Civil Liberties' legislative calendar is repeal of the teachers' oath laws in 22 states, and removal of laws in 30 states and in four states denying the ballot to parties advocating certain prescribed doctrines.

Minor Party Bill Failed

Pushed through the 1935 General Assembly by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, Indiana's minor party bill failed to keep the Communist Party from the ballot last November.

The state election commissioners, with Gov. McNutt absent, ruled that since the party had filed an affidavit denying that it advocated violence, Communist candidates should be included on the ballot.

Under an act passed in 1852, marriages between a white person and a person of one-eighth or more Negro blood are void. The Supreme Court upheld this provision in the case of State vs. Bibson.

National attention has been focused on Indiana citizens by the use of the National Guard in labor difficulties, the arrest of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in Terre

Haute and the activities of Homer Chailloux, Americanism director of the American Legion.

Terre Haute, under Mayor Sam Brecher, has attracted nationwide attention because of charges of labor organizers and Socialist and Communist leaders that they were beaten, threatened and jailed there since the general strike in 1934.

Greeted With Ripe Eggs

Mr. Browder was arrested as he alighted from a train in Terre Haute after he announced he intended to address a meeting there. When he returned a second time he was returned with rotten eggs.

Although Gov. McNutt refused to comment on the Browder treatment, Gov.-elect Townsend said that he disapproved of the arrest if it was made for the sole purpose of preventing Mr. Browder from speaking. The Governor said the situation was not within his jurisdiction.

Gov. McNutt was criticized by the American Federation of Labor for calling out the National Guard in Terre Haute and Jeffersonville during labor difficulties.

Mr. Chailloux was attacked by a committee of Indianapolis liberals for his active protesting the use of a Y. W. C. A. hall for a meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Although there is no specific law barring mention of fascism or communism in Indiana public schools, teachers generally do not mention doctrines of either type of government educators say.

Never the subject of as much hoopla as some of similar laws in other states, Indiana's teachers' oath bill was passed in 1938. It requires applicants for teachers' licenses to swear to an affidavit supporting the Constitution and laws of the state and nation.

"I solemnly swear," the oath reads, "that I will support the Constitution of the United States of America, the Constitution of the state of Indiana, and the laws of the United States and State of Indiana, and will, by precept and example, promote respect for the flag and the institutions of the United States and State of Indiana, reverence for law and order and undivided allegiance to the government of the United States of America."

The law provides that the affidavit be executed in duplicate, the additional copy being kept by the applicant.

Included in the American Civil Liberties' legislative calendar is repeal of the teachers' oath laws in 22 states, and removal of laws in 30 states and in four states denying the ballot to parties advocating certain prescribed doctrines.

Minor Party Bill Failed

Pushed through the 1935 General Assembly by the American Legion and other patriotic organizations, Indiana's minor party bill failed to keep the Communist Party from the ballot last November.

The state election commissioners, with Gov. McNutt absent, ruled that since the party had filed an affidavit denying that it advocated violence, Communist candidates should be included on the ballot.

Under an act passed in 1852, marriages between a white person and a person of one-eighth or more Negro blood are void. The Supreme Court upheld this provision in the case of State vs. Bibson.

National attention has been focused on Indiana citizens by the use of the National Guard in labor difficulties, the arrest of Earl Browder, Communist leader, in Terre

Haute and the activities of Homer Chailloux, Americanism director of the American Legion.

Terre Haute, under Mayor Sam Brecher, has attracted nationwide attention because of charges of labor organizers and Socialist and Communist leaders that they were beaten, threatened and jailed there since the general strike in 1934.

Greeted With Ripe Eggs

Mr. Browder was arrested as he alighted from a train in Terre Haute after he announced he intended to address a meeting there. When he returned a second time he was returned with rotten eggs.

Although Gov. McNutt refused to comment on the Browder treatment, Gov.-elect Townsend said that he disapproved of the arrest if it was made for the sole purpose of preventing Mr. Browder from speaking. The Governor said the situation was not within his jurisdiction.

Gov. McNutt was criticized by the American Federation of Labor for calling out the National Guard in Terre Haute and Jeffersonville during labor difficulties.

Mr. Chailloux was attacked by a committee of Indianapolis liberals for his active protesting the use of a Y. W. C. A. hall for a meeting of the American League Against War and Fascism.

Although there is no specific law barring mention of fascism or communism in Indiana public schools, teachers generally do not mention doctrines of either type of government educators say.

Never the subject of as much hoopla as some of similar laws in other states, Indiana's teachers' oath bill was passed in 1938. It requires applicants for teachers' licenses to swear to an affidavit supporting the Constitution and laws of the state and nation.

"I solemnly swear,"