

Evils of the ACLU

... How the ACLU is Trying to Destroy America



Seeking to Sexualize Our Children

In June 2004, the ACLU filed a brief with the Kansas Supreme Court on behalf of an 18-year-old man who had raped a 14-year-old mentally handicapped boy. In the brief the ACLU argued, “Teenagers — like adults — have a due process liberty interest in being free from state compulsion in making these types of personal decisions.”

Kansas Attorney General Phill Kline told reporters, “The ACLU states specifically in its brief that it is a constitutional right for any child age 13 and older to consent to have sex with anyone.”

— “Kline: Consent Laws at Risk,”

The Topeka Capital-Journal, September 16, 2003.

U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice Ruth Bader Ginsburg once served as an ACLU attorney and helped draft a report for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, dubbed *Sex Bias in the U.S. Code* (1977). In the report, Ginsburg suggested that the current law defining the age of sexual consent should be changed to read, “A person is guilty of an offense if he engages in a sexual act with another person. ... [and] the other person is, in fact, less than 12 years old.”

— *Sex Bias in the U.S. Code*, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, April 1977.

Providing Shelter for Pedophiles

The ACLU agreed to represent the North American Man/Boy Love Association (NAMBLA) at no cost after two of the group’s members brutally raped and murdered a 10-year-old boy. The two men were found with images of naked children, but the ACLU argued that these NAMBLA publications were protected under the First Amendment.

— “No Boy Scouts; The ACLU Defends NAMBLA,”

The National Review, September 24, 2004.

The city of Lafayette, Indiana, attempted to banish a convicted child sex offender from city parks after the man openly admitted to having sexual fantasies about children in the park. Yet, the ACLU sided with the rights of pedophiles over the safety of kids, and a federal appeals court ruled that the pedophile could not be banished from parks “for merely thinking perverted thoughts about children.”

— “Lafayette Can’t Ban Sex Offender from Parks,” *The Indianapolis Star*, June 28, 2003.

The ACLU challenged the constitutionality of a law requiring parental supervision at a Virginia nudist camp for children, ages 11-17. In a press release, the ACLU of Virginia argued that the law infringed upon the “right to privacy” and the “right of parents to direct the upbringing of their children.”

— “Court Revives Youth Nudist Camp Lawsuit,” *CNN News*, July 6, 2005.

Serving as America’s Religious Censor

On September 25, 1789, the Constitution’s drafters approved the wording of the First Amendment. On the same day, the *Annals of Congress* show that these men offered their “sincere thanks for the many blessings [God] had poured out upon them.”

Yet, the ACLU filed a federal lawsuit against Indiana Speaker of the House Brian Bosma for offering a prayer in Jesus’ name during session. The ACLU claimed it was unconstitutional.

— “Lawmaker Sued Over Use of ‘Jesus,’”

WorldNetDaily, June 7, 2005.

Using its misguided interpretation of the First Amendment, the ACLU has sued to prevent graduation prayers, remove Ten Commandments displays, remove Crosses from war memorials, ban nativity scenes, oppose laws protecting children from online pornography, censor graduation speeches, and fight public school curricula promoting intelligent design and abstinence until marriage.

“We want also to look like patriots in everything we do. We want to get a good lot of flags, talk a good deal about the Constitution and what our forefathers wanted to make of this country, and to show that we are really the folks that really stand for the spirit of our institutions.”

— Roger Nash Baldwin, ACLU Founder, 1917.

Censoring Christian Viewpoints

The ACLU sued Cobb County (Ga.) for inserting stickers in biology textbooks warning students that “evolution is a theory, not a fact.” A federal judge ordered the district to remove the stickers, fearing that they might send “a message that the school board agrees with the beliefs of Christian fundamentalists and creationists.”

— “Judge: Evolution Stickers Unconstitutional,” *CNN News*, January 13, 2005.

The ACLU asked a federal judge to overturn a Louisiana abstinence-only education program, arguing that “taxpayer money should not be used to deliver sermons.”

— “La. Abstinence Site Doesn’t Endorse Religion,” *AP*, June 27, 2005.

Attacking Our Religious Freedoms

The ACLU sued to bar the Virginia Military Institute (VMI) from praying prior to dinner. The court noted that cadets “are not obliged to recite the prayer, close their eyes, or bow their heads,” but still sided with the ACLU. Kent Willis, director of the ACLU of Virginia, praised the decision, saying, “These prayers violate our nation’s tradition of religious freedom.”

— “Federal Court Upholds Ban on Prayers at VMI,”

The Arizona Republic, August 14, 2003.

After a federal court imposed a ban on school prayer in the Tangipahoa Parish (La.) School District, one Tangipahoa teacher continued to hold Bible studies prior to school hours. The ACLU actually petitioned the judge to jail her. In its official papers filed with the court, the ACLU insisted that her “refusal to comply with the consent decree should and must result in [her] removal from society.”

— Fourth Motion for Contempt of Court, ACLU of Louisiana, May 18, 2005.

Contributing to Sexual Anarchy

In a 7-2 decision, the U.S. Supreme Court sided with the ACLU, striking down the Communications Decency Act of 1996, which sought to protect minors from online pornography. The Court ruled, "The interest in encouraging freedom of expression in a democratic society outweighs any theoretical but unproven benefit of censorship."

— *Reno v. ACLU*, U.S. Supreme Court, June 26, 1997.

Facing the legal intimidation tactics of the ACLU, the Virginia Department of Corrections agreed to use the state treasury to fund hormone therapy for a self-diagnosed transsexual inmate. The ACLU argued that "barring hormone treatment was akin to withholding chemotherapy for cancer patients."

— "Virginia Agrees to Treat Transsexual Inmates," *Hampton Roads Daily Press*, September 24, 2004.

Promoting a Culture of Death

The ACLU filed a federal lawsuit challenging the Partial-Birth Abortion Ban Act of 2003. Though U.S. District Judge Richard Casey admitted that the procedure was "gruesome, brutal, barbaric, and uncivilized," he ultimately sided with the ACLU and issued an injunction preventing enforcement of the ban.

— "Judge Rules Abortion Ban Unconstitutional," *Talon News*, August 27, 2004. Ma

The ACLU strongly supports the legalization of euthanasia. It has filed a friend of the court brief in defense of Oregon's "Death with Dignity Act," which allows doctors to prescribe lethal doses of drugs for patients who are terminally ill.

— "ACLU Defends Death With Dignity Act," ACLU Press Release, January 22, 2002.

The ACLU filed a lawsuit seeking to prevent Floridians from voting on a proposed amendment to the state constitution aimed at requiring parental notification for any Florida minor seeking an abortion. The suit was ultimately dismissed.

— "Judge Says Parental Notice Measure Can Stay on Ballot," *The St. Petersburg Times*, August 18, 2004.

Supporting the Homosexual Agenda

In 2000, seventy percent of Nebraska voters approved an amendment to the Nebraska Constitution defining marriage as the union of one man and one woman. The ACLU challenged the law, and U.S. District Judge Joseph Bataillon sided with the ACLU. To add insult to injury, the judge ordered Nebraska taxpayers to refund the ACLU's legal costs of \$156,960.

— "Judge Orders State to Pay Attorney Fees in Same-Sex Fight," *The Sioux City Journal*, August 3, 2005.

The ACLU sued the Boyd County (Ky.) School District in order to impose a *mandatory* "diversity training" video for all students — despite enormous outcry from Christian parents. The Alliance Defense Fund announced that the video "prohibits any student from telling another student that he or she believes homosexuality is 'wrong.'" Incredibly, a federal judge sided with the ACLU.

— "Don't Say They're Wrong," ADF Press Release, February 15, 2005.

The ACLU filed a lawsuit challenging Florida's gay adoption ban. In its brief, filed with a federal appeals court, the ACLU uses a Supreme Court precedent to argue that morality no longer has a place in the law. In fact, the ACLU's brief specifically states, "Moral disapproval is hardly legitimate." The ACLU lost the case.

— *Lofton v. Kearney*, ACLU Legal Brief, February 13, 2002.

Removing War Memorial Crosses

In 1934, veterans planted a Cross in the Mojave National Preserve "in memory of veterans who died during World War I." In 1999, the ACLU filed a federal lawsuit demanding that the war memorial Cross be removed from federal property. Though the Cross was in the middle of the Mojave Desert, eleven miles from the nearest interstate, the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the memorial "violates the Establishment Clause, because the Cross may reasonably be perceived as governmental endorsement of Christianity."

— *Buono v. Norton*, Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, June 7, 2004.

In 1954, San Diego residents erected a Cross atop Mount Soledad as a memorial to soldiers who died in the Korean War. In 2002, after an eleven year legal battle with the ACLU, a federal judge ruled that the Cross violated the Constitution and must be removed. In an attempt to preserve the memorial, 76 percent of San Diego voters approved an initiative transferring the land and the legal liability to the federal government. ACLU attorney James McElroy immediately announced plans to contest the vote, stating, "It still doesn't mean a d*** thing ... Voters should have never voted on it."

— "Cross Support Overwhelming, But Courts Will Have Their Say," *The San Diego Union-Tribune*, July 27, 2005.

Impeding America's War on Terror

At the height of America's war on terrorism, the ACLU filed a formal complaint with the United Nations, arguing that U.S. policies violated international human rights principles. After filing the complaint, Anthony Romero, executive director of the ACLU, stated, "With today's action, we are sending a strong message of solidarity to advocates in other countries who have decried the impact of U.S. policies."

— "ACLU Files Complaint with United Nations," ACLU Press Release, January 27, 2004.

When the U.S. Defense Department refused to release inflammatory videos or photos taken at the Abu Ghraib prison, the ACLU issued a press release telling the world that America has "long dragged its heels on coming clean about the systematic and widespread abuse of detainees."

— "Defense Department Files Secret Arguments in Further Attempt to Suppress Abu Ghraib Photos," ACLU Press Release, July 29, 2005.

Funded By America's Judiciary

In countless instances, judges force the people to fund the ACLU as it wages its campaign to eradicate decency from government.

<u>Removing the Ten Commandments</u>	<u>Advancing the Homosexual Agenda</u>		
Kentucky Capitol	\$121,500	Pulaski County (Ark.)	\$ 25,000
Barrow County (Ga.)	\$150,000	Nebraska Voters	\$156,960
Hamilton County (Tenn.) ..	\$ 50,000		
Alabama Supreme Court ..	\$175,000	<u>Attacking the Boy Scouts</u>	
Habersham County (Ga.) ..	\$ 74,462	San Diego (Balboa Park) ...	\$790,000
		Multnomah County (Ore.) ..	\$110,000

<u>Promoting a Culture of Death</u>	<u>Advancing the Theory of Evolution</u>		
Operation Rescue	\$111,000	Cobb County (Ga.)	\$135,000
Kentucky (1994)	\$277,000		
Kentucky (2001)	\$299,500	<u>Removing Christian Symbols</u>	

<u>Opposing Pornography Laws</u>	<u>Charitable Funding from the State</u>		
Loudoun County (Va.)	\$ 37,037	Mojave National Preserve ...	\$ 63,000
Pasco, Washington	\$ 75,000	San Diego (Mt. Soledad) ...	\$230,000
Seattle, Washington	\$ 52,000	London, Ohio	\$ 18,000
		Florida Supreme Court	\$615,500