

Abba Hillel Silver Collection Digitization Project

Featuring collections from the Western Reserve Historical Society and The Jacob Rader Marcus Center of the American Jewish Archives

MS-4787: Abba Hillel Silver Papers, 1902-1989.

Series IV: Sermons, 1914-1963, undated.

Reel Box Folder 162 58 768

Un-American Activities in Washington, 1947.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

The Investigation of the Film Industry and the Threat to American Liberties

By Dr. Abba Hillel Silver

> At The Temple

On Sunday morning, November 2, 1947 Americans will recall that the Constitution of the United States would not have been adopted but for the agreement to submit to the people of the United States immediately after the adoption of the Constitution of a certain number of amendments which the people were demanding in order to make more explicit in the Constitution the rights of the individual as well as the rights of the states. They were pleased with the Constitution. But it was not enough. The liberties of the individual citizen were not specifically enough defined and safeguarded in the draft of the Constitution. And so, at the very first Congress of the United States, at its very first session, which met in the City of New York on September 25, 1789, it submitted to the states twelve proposed amendments, ten of which were adopted. And these amendments, which have come to be known as the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States. The first of these ten amendments reads as follows:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assembly and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Congress has no right to make any law respecting these rights of citizens of the United States which are theirs they inalienably and/are not subject to revision by any act or any legislative body.

This is the bulwark of what we call the American system, the American way of life. As you see, it is very precise, very categorical, unequivocal, as concise as the Ten Commandments. They knew exactly what they wanted — these Founding Fathers of our country who fashioned our Constitution after a long and bloody revolution against tyranny and oppression, against an invasion of the rights of the individual.

All the other amendments which were adopted are very vital, as well as the many provisions of the Constitution itself, the original seven articles. But this first amendment, plus Article 6 of the Constitutions which reads that "no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or

public trust under the United States" -- these are the very heart of American democracy.

Now from time to time in the last 158 years since the adoption of the Constitution, attempts have been made to circumvent this amendment to restrict it under one stress or another by one class or another, sometimes by sinister forces prompted by self-interest whose concern was not the preservation of American democracy, but the exploitation of American democracy for selfish interests.

But at other times, attempts to ignore, to circumvent the clear intent of this amendment were made by well-intentioned people and certain groups, forces eager to defend the American way of life by methods specifically prohibited by this Bill of Rights, the very bulwark of the American way of life.

At this moment, we are all living in the emotional backwash of a world war, in a world frightfully unsettled, disturbed, unhappy -- and we are afraid of many things -- the insecurity of life today, the mysterious forces which are swirling all around us. We feel that this war-weakened and war-ravaged world may be conquered by a political economic system which we dislike and distrust, a system which in so many ways seems to be opposed to our American way of life. We are afraid of the propaganda of that system, its propaganda not only abroad in other ranks, but here at home, and we would like to check this probe and neutralize it in some way.

And there are many patriotic American citizens who would like to check this Communist propaganda because of a real sincere concern of the survival of American democracy. And there are others, crypto-Fascists of one sort of another whose concern is not concern of American democracy but who would like to incite an anti-Communist crusade in this country to check not only communism but all forms of radical movements in this country in the hope of checking all progressive political and economic movements in America under the battle-cry of anti-Communism. This, you will recall, is a well known technique which for a time proved very highly successful on the Continent of Europe and led to the second world war in which

democracies strangele enough found themselves fighting not against Communism but with Communists, against Fascism.

But even the well-intentioned and sincere Americans are unfortunately frequently led astray by their concern for the American way of life and resort to methods altogether Un-American and thereby endanger or defeat their own purpose.

But fortunately there are always present in American life countervailing forces, men and women who remain sober and first in their traditions and strong in their faith that the best way to serve the American way of life is to make it work, men and women who mealize that the real danger to democracy is not cunning propaganda from the propaganda from the failure of the American democracy to make good on its promises and give its people freedom, security, equal opportunity.

Two events of recent days illustrate these two tendencies — the right and the wrong way to defend the American way of life. The first is the probe which was carried on by the House Committee on un-American activities in Washington into so-called Communist activities in the Moving Ficture Industry in Hollywood.

And the second is the report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights.

Now what was wrong with the probe of the Film Industry by the House Committee on un-American activities, the probe which was so noisily and highly publicized was essentially that it is a dishonest probe, a dishonest investigation, because there was no need for such an investigation.

Of the tens of millions of Americans who weekly or monthly or yearly go to moving pictures, I don't recall a single one, and I imagine you can't recall a single one who ever complained that Hollywood was producing Communist pictures. There have been all kinds of complaints as to the kind of pictures produced, much of which is reasonable and justified. But that Hollywood was producing Communistic pictures — I for one go to pictures pretty often. I have never heard that complaint. I have never seen a communist picture on the screen. If such pictures had been produced or were being produced which were

inspired by communist motifs, propaganda -- it would have been quite legitimate and proper for this committee to make a thorough investigation of it. For democracy ought not to be naive and sit by when forces intending to disrupt it and undermine it are utilizing this tremendous instrumentality for influencing public opinion -the screen. But even the star witnesses who appeared in Washington for this committee failed to point to a single picture that could be called Communist. Some four pictures were mentioned. I had seen all of them. Many of you had seen those pictures. Four pictures were singled out as horrible examples as to how Communism had invaded the Film Industry. One was Mission to Moscow. The man who wrote the script, the book for that picture was not Karl Marx. He was one of the outstanding capitalists of the United States. He was U. S. Ambassador to Moscow, Joseph E. Davies. His book was highly praised at the time by every Government official in the United States, because at that time, Russia was our Ally and we needed Russia. And in fact that book was put on the screen in order to win friendship for an Ally that was about to sacrifice millions upon millions of lives in a struggle in which the U.S. had a stake of life and death. The American Government wanted that picture produced.

The second picture held up as a horrible example of what happened to the Film Industry in Hollywood is "Song of Russia." I saw that picture. I thought it pretty dull, but it certainly contained no propaganda. Russia at that time was fighting at Stalingrad. Our national leaders were pleading for all out support of our Ally. The picture was a musical boy and girl romance featuring a Russian setting with a background of music by Tchaikowsky. The nicest thing about the picture was the music of Tchaikowsky.

Many such pictures were produced during the war years as a tribute to our own fighting Allies. Pictures were produced as a tribute to the English. There were pictures about Norway, Poland. France was exalted in a picture about its underground movement. So a picture was produced about Russia. The star in it said last summer that he was forced to play the role. In Washington he

said he was not actually forced to play the role in that movie. He, in fact stated that the Government approved the picture and granted him a delay in his enlistment in the Navy (By Frank Knox) in order to complete the picture. That's how communist it was. In fact it was mentioned by someone in the testimony that the U. S. Army Signal Corps itself produced a picture — "The Battle of Stalingrad." The prologue to this picture contained an endorsement by the Fresident, the Sec'y of War, etc. Everybody thought it waswonderful.

There was another picture called "North Star." It was written by Lillian Hellman who wrote many fine plays exposing Nazism. Mr. Adolph Menjou, I imagine that's how you pronounce his name, testified that this picture was communistically tainted. Why? Because it depicted the Nazi attack on Russia.

And there was one more icture called "None But the Lonely Heart."

I didn't see that picture. But the mother of an actress testified that this picture must be communistic in design. Why? Because it was full of despair and hopelessness. And I am quoting: "The music was moody and somber in the Russian manner." That is about all the inflamatory communist pictures that were held up as evidence to prove that the Moving Picture Industry had gone communist.

of course there are communists in Hollywood. There are some communists everywhere in the United States. For there is a Communist Party in the United States. No one can be surprised that in our world today, as it is today, there will be found among writers, artists, actors, some people communistically inclined. But there is no evidence that their private political or economic views have influenced the pictures. A man may be a communist and yet write for movies scripts which have nothing to do with communism. It is clear that no writer by himself determines what a picture can be. Before a script is finally put into a picture it is checked, re-checked by producers, editors, directors, by numerous hands.

Now, an honest probe would have made a study of thenet results, in terms of actual pictures produced to see whether communism invaded Hollywood. But to smear

a great American industry, an industry which may have many faults, but certainly not this one - because a few script writers or actors are un-American. Why some of the accusers, the star witnesses of this committee could not even testify whether the people accused were actually communist, or what methods were used to identify them as communists. The same Adolph Menjou when asked how he could spot a Red replied: "Anyone attending any meeting at which Paul Robeson appears, and applauds, can be condemned a Communist."....

In this connection one must say there is something wrong with procedure of of the witnesses
a probe when no cross-examination/is permitted. As a result a man may be smeared,
lied about, defamed and injured because the witnesses are immune from questioning
by counsel of the persons attacked. Their testimony cannot be refuted or their
motives brought to light. A man can be defamed, smeared injured by such a probe
without any protection for his defense.

And while this Committee, unintentionally, perhaps — you will remember that the former chairman of this committee was a gentleman by the name of Rankin — now his name is Thomas — while this committee, perhaps unintentionally seeks to muzzle the screen, in the United Nations, the American delegation was fighting an attempt by the Russian delegation to muzzle the American Press — a very valiant one, a creditable one. The Russians are displeased and irritated by the attacks the American Press made and demanded that these attacks which they call war-mongering be stopped. It should be remembered that the same Press attacked their own government. That is the American tradition of a free Press. The American delegation was effective, and very clearly objected to this attempt to muzzle its Press. Now its defense of freedom at the U.N. was not as impressive as it might have been because at the same time an attempt was being made to muzzle free the/screen in Washington by intimidation.

There is this incongruity between profession and practise, this gap which exposes us very frequently to the ridicule of foreign nations. Now what is fine about the American tradition... is that the people will resist this un-American

attempt to muzzle their rights to a free screen and a free press. This probe in Washington seems to have collapsed rather ignominiously.

An indication of how the American people intends to proceed in its valiant effort to defend the American way of life is the report which was made a few days ago to the Fresident of the United States by a committee which he appointed on Civil Rights. This committee was appointed last December to investigate the status of civil rights in the United States and to recommend more adequate ways of guaranteeing them and protecting them. The report is 178 pages. It is a most encouraging and inspiring report. It is an honest, forthright statement in the best American tradition of courageous self-criticism, self-criticism made in self-confidence. This report was concerned not with fighting communism. It was concerned with making American democracy work more efficiently, with making the American way of life stronger at a time when democracy seems to have collapsed in so many parts of the world. It points the accusing finger not at others, but at ourselves, which is the hardest thing in the world to do. It doesn't apologize for the American way of life. It knows its strength and nobility. It would like to make it stronger and more noble. It points to the great weaknesses, the inconsistencies, gaps between profession and performance. It analizes the situation, calls attention to its deficiencies for three reasons (1) as a matter of conscience 2) as a matter of self-interest and 3) as a sure way of survival in a threatening world.

So this report in great detail points to the many unfortunate evidences of discrimination which still exist in our country against minorities, discrimination in the exercise of franchise, in the right to vote, discrimination in the matter of employment, economic remuneration, in education, in health services, in housing. It calls attention to the Poll Tax, to the frequent acts of intimidation. It points the finger at the persistence of segregation in many parts of the country — whether negroes, Jews and in some instances Catholics by certain groups.

It calls attention to the situation in the District of Columbia which is

under Federal control and which should be a model of American Democracy. And it sais:

"The District of Columbia should symbolize to our own citizens and to the people of all countries our great tradition of civil liberty. Instead, it is a graphic illustration of a failure of democracy. As the seat of our Federal Government under the authority of Congress, the failure of the District is a failure of the people."

"For the Negro, said the committee, Washington is where all public transportation into the South becomes 'Jim Crow,' where he is denied admittance to downtown movies, plays and hotels, and, with few exceptions, refused service in the restaurants.

"'Ludicrous extremes' were cited, such as at Constitution Hall, owned by
the Daughters of the American Revolution, which admits Negroes in the audience
but will not have Negro artists on its stage; and the commercial legitimate theatre,
which has had Negro actors on its stage, but bars Negro patrons.

"In discussing 'the failure' of the dual school system, the committee said:

"'Negro schools are inferior to white schools in almost every respect. The
white school buildings have a capacity which is 27 percent greater than actual
enrollment."

This is the District of Columbia, which is similarly true of many other parts of the United States. And the Committee frankly and monestly calls attention to these lapses. I read from its report the following paragraph:

"The pervasive gap between our aims and what we actually do is creating a kind of moral dry rot which ats away at the emotional and rational bases of democratic beliefs. There are times when the difference between what we preach about civil rights and what we practice is shockingly illustrated by individual outrages. There are times when the whole structure of our ideology is made ridiculous by individual instances. And there are certain continuing, quiet, omnipresent practices which do irreparable damage to our beliefs."

The report also calls attention to the effect which these numerous lapses will have, to the harm which it does to our position as a moral leader: "Our position in the postwar world is so vital to the future that our smallest actions have far-reaching effects. We have come to know that our own security in a highly inter-dependent world is inextricably tied to the security and well-being of all people and all countries. Our foreign policy is designed to make the United States an enormous, positive influence for peace and progress throughout the world. We have tried to let nothing, not even extreme political differences between ourselves and foreign nations, stand in the way of this goal. But our domestic civil rights shortcomings are a serious obstacle."

"We cannot escape the fact that our civil rights record has been an issue in world politics. The world's press and radio are full of it. This Committee has seen a multitude of samples. We and our friends have been, and are, stressing our achievements. Those with competing philosophies have stressed — and are shamelessly distorting — our shortcomings. They have not only tried to create hostility toward us among specific nations, races, and religious groups. They have tried to prove our democracy an empty fraud, and our nation a consistent oppressor of underprivileged people. This may seem ludicrous to Americans, but it is sufficiently important to worry our friends."

"The international reason for acting to secure our civil rights now is not to win the approval of our totalitarian critics. We would not expect it if our record were spotless; to them our civil rights record is only a convenient weapon with which to attack us. Certainly we would like to deprive them of that weapon. But we are more concerned with the good opinion of the peoples of the world. Our achievements in building and maintaining a state dedicated to the fundamentals of freedom have already served as a guide for those seeking the best road from chaos to liberty and prosperity. But it is not indelibly written that democracy will encompass the world. We are convinced that our way of life — the free way of life — holds a promise of hope for all people. We have what is perhaps the greatest responsibility ever placed upon a people to keep this promise alive. Only still

greater achievements will do it.

"The United States is not so strong, the final triumph of the democratic ideal is not so inevitable that we can ignore what the world thinks of us or our record."

These are profound thoughts here expressed. This committee, after making this survey, this honest appraisal of the status of the civil rights of our country, proceeds to make definite recommendations. For example: The establishment of permanent Fair Employment Fractices Commission; the establishment of a Fair Educational Practices Commission to menter combat discrimination in schools and the granting of federal aid to public and private institutions. It recommends the passage of State laws outlawing real estate covenants which bar/citizens from living certain sections of our community It recommends the modification of federal Naturalization laws to permit the ganting and of citizenship without regard to race, color or national origin. To check Facsism and Communism it recommends the enactment of federal and state laws requiring all groups which attempt to influence public opinion to disclose the pertinent facts about themselves, disclose the names of their officers, their sources of financial support. They should be exposed to the light of day ... The Committee recommends the abolition of the Poll Tax as a voting prerequisite. It recommends a law by Congress protecting the right of qualified persons to vote in federal elections against interference by private persons.

In other words, friends, for a full progrem of public education and legislation to strengthen democracy in the United States, to make it work more and more, better and better. And all of these recommendations will be adopted quickly, I am sure. There will be resistance in Congress undoubtedly. All forms of filibustering will take place to defeat federal legislation. But as long as this will is there on the part of the American people to express itself, to improve democracyas bog as that spirit dominates the American people, American democracy is bound to move forward, bound to advance, bound to triumph.

There is moving across the country the "Freedom Train." The man who thought of that idea had an inspiration of genius. This Freedom Train will carry to every nook and cranny of our country the sacred documents of our freedom — the Declaration of Indpendence, the Constitution of the United States, many other immortal proclamations of this people... Think of mankind bringing those documents to every village and hamlet in the United States, to every man, woman and child. This is America. This is glorious vision and hope. This is what has made this country of a century and half the greatest and most prosperous country on earth. Protect the spirit of these documents. Live your lives by the inspiration of these documents and America will have nothing to fear asit moves into the future.

America at work is far more promising than America in a fearful panic mood looking for dangerous enemies around the corner. America at work is America in its finest tradition!

y amen. Will recall that Constitution - would not have here adopted to be but for the agreement to sustaint to the people unimobality after the colophen, the Con. a much gowindual which want was exchant the right of the constitutal and state right; Sep. 25, 1789 - subuntted to state 12 furting annulus ta Bill , Rylls) 10 wer only brd. First-Corpres stull water us law respecting an establishment I relycion, or probably the free exercise thing; or abidging the freedown of speech on the fress; or the right, the fresh providing to assert and to fethers the Sort. Ma redien of poesances " . 2) This is the bulwark of what one and the ame hory of All the 5the armindrant are vital and the providers plus article 6-, the Cent-that "us religious test shall ever be required as a grade frate to any (The a public trust under the Curtar Itals" an the heart of live. demicians.

3/ From from to time - last 158 per- allements when /2 and to restrict - or amvent - value one stress a norther - by one from or and the - some from by well authorized hat the free - says to the true by well authorized hat the free has) by By we thought the trust of the soll one of at the warment we are in the countried - and are of his is a world fryerfully avoithed - and are from the conjunt, they who weakened and by a Wolates Even. Myteur Which are deplite t de Auntand which, in to want way, seems the offered to ner Com. way I her Do en afweid of I Dripyands ud alen ahood - but at home. We would like to cher or I about it fragada - Hany fastiste have worth like to Short com. perfor - the the and of week to come to and the true of the in the hip of chefting all figures hat Fren merunts
we am - under the trather any of ante Communion - a
well have the training the high a five was healt

I but figuret the Well-underhang fortiste River as led antog 5 there was conseen for an by 16 t unt to muthors - alto alle un Reven - + defeat varily for the way suppress on an country country trodution, and stay in their faith that the trituen to saw our tray of his is to wall it work! the current to state of the the form the farthers am.

denies to state was for it from the farthers am.

by the fredom, the trade and security. feedween - the reget of the way way to defend the Com. has the Comment of the House Com. In the fund to the destates in Holly word. De Refert, the Present Com. on Givil Regard. What was werey with the Prote - which collapsed often 2 weeks of hurring, byth furthered, and durings a deshorost firste. Then an no wed for that from, of the for, willies - you a 2 - o higher

who complained that Itoll. an firsham dum. (4 pulmer - I have seen hundreds - So have jees -Do ju real a rogh preture? Eyethwater -@ But us even the star witness - 4 fuetures Meneny brough 8. Dar in hundred Christian Dar and alle fraish D'Sung Russia"- Russia wer Brothy at Statutod in not leaders wer pleading for all-out replant for our alley! "a unisical bywith more patring a Primin setting The soil Fisher - pretie to travele howay- Helend - Eyland - Poland the M. Robert Taylor- 'pred' un granks Lusk - to complete this preture - by trank append on fort of her Taylor stokes.

an am V.S. lung Figuel Coups perdual (5 in 1943 - The Bottle I Statemped " Justopal of 3 "North Star" - Lelhon Hellewon - huyon defretre Nazi attack in Russia Dow lit the lives Heart' - hus Rogers "ford of despain and toplemen at with weene This is about all the win flam water turn, but the but 8) 9 Cours the and Known. in Holl - The are mor everywhere. There is a Com Party in U.S. which he state the same No Sugar that away writer, fiete - then he som Command That there is no exidence that their fresh for an even visions to a com. That want for warias scripts wheel have nothing to do withe. 6 tasther - us with alm determines what by realer, editors, perture + dureter -

I an houest fish with would have the third of winds produced, I this surpeted bully and from and,
To show or or must am withhihm - which
way how wany other protes - but charly not then
on - bee. a few script-water a Roters way Con and war the rewards is un audivan Saw the accurrence and not even firty wither In fe ple when they occurred were askedly Contwhat ther wether places was O truja asked how he could still a hel Thym attending over meeting at which Paul Hobern appears, and splaner, can be considered a Com's Rupert Horpes: In mit heef smelly them 1) There is mostly wrong with director fully histories attacked. Their terturning count he refuted of their and regional 11). - Editatal. H.y. Herald-Troker -

If and while we seek to uningle screen - (at UN) an delysten is pythy to Puman - muzzle the Come Pars- Curl on frees for alloyed was another of defence of fundament of attempt ja Cing, Com to murgele, by introvantion the fur years. 13/ The am people will vent a venty - but (1) hy. Com. on and hypos last Dec. - 10 was rusen "to invest Jak status Guaranteen there" of seef and and the seef 3 Covered not with fythey Com. But wally him. denne um efferent, ostrogen -It it will the accuracy fuge with at the but at ourselver -Det Kurs on strugt _ W apologiese ba) Calls attention 3 Karen D'Concue Why with 3 Sorrival in

De Poul to de en myster of Unient - visfauling & emplyment sources in Risery. - to Pall Tap - to Sepyration - Jews-(8) Destreit / Estambin (guta) 19. Let on nad - (Jule) 1). Beamundalias OEstabling Jumanent Fair Lurgly Weter Commerce " . Fair Education Printers Com. aid to Juste throat with conditived Blancy of State laws ortaining val estate Comments

The training human Jews of the humanitation of the house houth prophies

Windsprales of deral hater algel laws to some permit gainty satruly without rejaid ti novo, Eden o nort on ju (5) Evoetment of federal + that laws regions all from which allerent to reflues putte from to desdoso the for humant pool all es, -dedora of names , Their muces , proment suffert

Dalother Poll Try as & ordery funge with (9)

Draw hy Copiers probably rejul 9 gralifies funor

to total in the funder relative regard whethere

16), Legis alon + Iducation - slower - story

17/. Freedom Traini

18). This is however at WMC!

WRHS © 600



crous to Americans, but it is sufficiently important to worry our friends. The following United Press dispatch from London proves that (Washington Post, May 25, 1947):

Although the Foreign Office reserved comment on recent lynch activities in the Carolinas, British diplomatic circles said privately today that they have played into the hands of Communist propagandists in Europe

Diplomatic circles said the two incidents of mob violence would provide excellent propaganda ammunition for Communist agents who have been decrying America's brand of "freedom" and "democracy."

News of the North Carolina kidnaping was prominently displayed by London papers * * *.

The international reason for acting to secure our civil rights now is not to win the approval of our totalitarian critics. We would not expect it if our record were spotless; to them our civil rights record is only a convenient weapon with which to attack us. Certainly we would like to deprive them of that weapon. But we are more concerned with the good opinion of the peoples of the world. Our achievements in building and maintaining a state dedicated to the fundamentals of freedom have already served as a guide for those seeking the best road from chaos to liberty and prosperity. But it/is not indelibly written that deti mocracy will encompass the world. at We are convinced that our way of io life-the free way of life-holds a ab promise of hope for all people. We ati have what is perhaps the greatest responsibility ever placed upon a eople to keep this promise alive. loy Only still greater achievements plo will do it. ard civ

The United States is not so strong, the final triumph of the democratic ideal is not so inevitable that we can ignore what the world thinks of us or our record.

 $T_{\mathbf{c}}$

the report said:

"The District of Columbia should symbolize to our own citizens and to the people of all countries our great tradition of civil liberty. Instead, it is a graphic illustration of a failure of democracy. As the seat of our Federal Government under the authority of Congress, the failure of the District is a failure of all of the people."

Where "Jim Crowism" Begins

For the Negro, said the committee, Washington is where all public transportation into the South becomes "Jim Crow," where he is denied admittance to downtown movies, plays and hotels, and, with few exceptions, refused service in the restaurants.

"Ludicrous extremes" were cited, such as at Constitution Hall, owned by the Daughters of the American Revolution, which admits Negroes in the audience but will not have Negro artists on its stage; and the commercial legitimate theatre, which has had Negro actors on its stage but bars Negro patrons.

In discussing "the failure" of the dual school system, the committee

said:

"Negro schools are inferior to white schools in almost every respect. The white school buildings have a capacity which is 27 per cent greater than actual enrollment. e our faith in the traditional Amercan morality. The pervasive gap between our aims and what we actually do is creating a kind of moral dry rot which eats away at the emotional and rational bases of democratic beliefs. There are times when the difference between what we preach about civil rights and what we practice shockingly illustrated by individual outrages. There are times when the whole structure of our ideology is made ridiculous by individual instances. And there are certain continuing, quiet, omnipresent practices which do irreparable damage to our beliefs. As examples of "moral erosion" there are the consequences of suffrage limitations in the South. The fact that Negroes and many whites have not been allowed to vote in some states has actually sapped the morality underlying universal suffrage. Many men in public and private life do not believe that those who have been kept from voting are capable of self-rule. They finally convince themselves that disfranchised people do not really have the right to vote. Wartime segregation in the armed forces is another instance of how a social pattern may wreak mortal havoc, Practically all white officers and enlisted men in all branches of service saw Negro military personnel performing only the most menial functions. They saw Negroes recruited for the common defense treated as men apart and distinct from themselves. As a result, men who might otherwise have maintained the equalitarian morality of their forebears were given reason to look down on their fellow citizens. This has been sharply illustrated by the

comple of integrating It is impossible to decide who suffers the greatest moral damage from our civil rights transgressions, because all of us are hurt. That is certainly true of those who are victimized. Their belief in the basic truth of the American promise is undermined. But they do have the realization, galling as it sometimes is, of being morally in the right. The damage to those who are responsible for these violations of our moral standards may well be greater. They, too, have been reared to honor the command of "free and equal." And all of us must share in the shame at the I growth of hypocrisies like the "automatic" marble champion. All of us must endure the cynicism e about democratic values which our failures breed. The United States can no longer - countenance these burdens on its o common conscience, these inroads on its moral fiber.

in

THE INTERNATIONAL REASON

world is so vital to the future that our smallest actions have farreaching effects. We have come to know that our own security in a highly interdependent world is inextricably tied to the security and well-being of all people and all countries. Our foreign policy is designed to make the States an enormous, positive influence for peace and progress throughout the world. We have tried to let nothing, not even extreme political differences between ourselves and foreign nations, stand in the way of this goal. But our domestic civil rights shortcomings are a serious obstacle.

In a letter to the Fair Employment Practice Committee on May 8, 1946, the Honorable Dean Acheson, then Acting Secretary

State, stated that:

* * * the existence of discrimination against minority groups in this country has an adverse effect upon our relations with other countries. We are reminded over and over by some foreign newspapers and spokesnen, that our treatment of various minorities leaves much to be desired. While sometimes these pronouncements are exaggerated and unjustified. they all too frequently point with accuracy to some form of discrimination because of race. creed, color or national origin.

counterparts overseas are num bered in hundreds of millions Throughout the Pacific. Our position in the postwar America, Africa, the Near, Middle and Far East, the treatment which our Negroes receive is taken as reflection of our attitudes toward all dark-skinned peoples.

Impact on World Politics

In the recent war, citizens of dozen European nations happy to meet Smiths, Cartiers O'Haras, Schultzes, di Cohens, and Sklodowskas and al the others in our armies. Each na tion could share in our victories because its "sons" had helped wir them. How much of this good feel ing was distipated when found virulent prejudice among some of our proops is impossible to sav.

We cannot escape the fact that our civil rights record has been an issue in world politics. The world's press and radio are full of it. This Committee has seen a multitude of samples. We and our friends have been, and are, stressing achievements. Those with competing philosophies have stressedand are shamelessly distortingour shortcomings. They have not only tried to create hostility toward us among specific nations, races, and religious groups. have tried to prove our democracy an empty fraud, and our nation a consistent oppressor of underpriv-

ileged people. This may seem ludi-

By The United Press.

DETROIT, Oct. 29 — While

tobacco-hating Henry Ford was alive, no employe of the Ford Motor Company, not even vice presidents, ever smoked on the job.

Today, Henry Ford 2d, who smokes cigarettes, announced the scrapping of his grand-father's thirty-four-year-old rule.

Starting Nov. 15 on a trial basis, smoking will be permitted in Ford plants and offices throughout the country. Women office workers will not be allowed to smoke and the ban against men will remain in force

in certain hazardous areas.

"A no-smoking rule will have to be imposed if the privilege is

abused," Mr. Ford said.

BRITISH BLOC HELD WORLD PEACE AID

McNeil, Minister of State, Says Commonwealth Cooperation

Is a Stabilizing Influence

Hector McNeil, British Minister of State and acting head of the United Kingdom delegation to the United Nations, predicted yester day that the difficulties besetting British business men would disappear.

"While I cannot tell you the Britain can produce all that yo can sell and all we need to sell, have no doubt thta conditions w improve," he told 250 members the British Empire Chamber Commerce in the United State They met at a luncheon in the Hotel Roosevelt.

00

an, nly re-

me

an

1)_

the ces.

ate tee, vhy

for uld out

airde-

A. the

omolde of ition pay

ected ful-

hual-

fulne oil n a "fair .05 a

ggeshairnce