

Leaders Honor Bill of Rights as Key to Victory

City Rallies Hear Lehman, Mayor Predict Defeat for All Foes of Liberty

The 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, first ten amendments to the Constitution, was commemorated in New York yesterday at many celebrations at which speakers, including Mayor F. H. LaGuardia and Governor Herbert H. Lehman, proclaimed the principles embodied in the amendments to be the principles for which America is fighting today.

While Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado are still capable of aggression and tyranny, speakers said, the freedoms guaranteed in the Bill of Rights—freedom of speech and of religion and of the press, freedom of assembly and the right of trial by jury—are in jeopardy.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Herbert Bayard Swope, chairman of the Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial defense luncheon, held at the Commodore, said that "no clearer and more eloquent statement of our cause was ever written than is embodied in the American Bill of Rights."

President Roosevelt's Message

The President's message, read at the luncheon by Mr. Swope, follows:

"I am delighted to know that you are holding a luncheon in New York to celebrate the sesqui-centennial of the Bill of Rights. There never was a time when the real inner meaning of the Bill of Rights was more manifestly clear to all Americans and to all human beings than now. It is precisely for the preservation of the rights guaranteed by the first ten amendments of the Constitution that we are now compelled to fight. No clearer or more eloquent statement of our cause was ever written than is embodied in the American Bill of Rights."

Governor Lehman, speaking at a Bill of Rights celebration on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall and Nassau Streets, said freedom for the United States and its Allies never can be achieved through compromise or appeasement of the Axis powers.

"Enemies of All Freedom"

"This war is an all-out fight," the Governor declared. "The Nazi, the Fascist, the Japanese are irreconcilable enemies of all freedom. They must go; they or we will survive; they or we will influence man's destinies for generations, perhaps centuries, to come."

Governor Lehman warned that if the democracies lose the war, "time will turn back much more than 150 years," to the day when man was "a beast of burden, without rights, without hope and without dignity." An Axis victory, he predicted, means "freedom will disappear utterly from the face of the earth."

Recalling that thousands of men gave their lives in the fight to make America the home of freedom, the Governor asked his listeners to remember that "freedom was not achieved the easy way."

"It was won by long, agonizing war, which tried the souls of men in the crucible of devotion and courage," he said, adding that in the new war the United States must win or lose its freedom.

"Victory will be ours," Governor Lehman asserted. "Of that there can be no doubt."

Warns of Anxiety Ahead

The Governor warned that in the days ahead "there will be nights of anxiety and agony" and that "death and suffering are inevitable." He asked the nation to "enlist wholeheartedly in the great crusade for freedom and security and peace."

"All men and women and even children in this conflict," he continued, "are privileged to play a courageous and useful part in the defense of their country."

Governor Lehman called President Roosevelt a "courageous and determined Commander-in-Chief" and said: "His is the clearest voice for freedom in the world today. His is an unshakable determination that barbarism will be crushed and freedom preserved."

The Sub-Treasury Building stands on the site of old Federal Hall, first capitol of the United States. It was there that the first Congress adopted the Bill of Rights on Sept. 25, 1789. On Dec. 15, 1791, the final necessary state ratification was voted by Virginia. In commemoration Governor James H. Price, of Virginia, following Governor Lehman's talk, which was broadcast over the Blue network of the National Broadcasting Company, spoke from Richmond on the same program.

Mayor Assails Tyrants

At the sesqui-centennial luncheon Mayor LaGuardia delivered a speech in which he said the governments of Japan and Germany could not stand ten minutes if those nations enjoyed a Bill of Rights.

"The Mikado reigns by making his people believe he has descended from Heaven," the Mayor said. "And consider Adolf Hitler, that poor deluded fool, who really believes he is a good ersatz for the Almighty."

The time has come, Mayor LaGuardia said, when Americans must give their lives in defense of the principles of the Bill of Rights.

"We must be realistic," he said. "We can't preserve and protect the Bill of Rights any longer by oratory. We can not do it any longer as we wanted to do it—by restraint and by example. We cannot perpetuate it at this time and make it effective by literature or pamphlets. We must protect these rights with our very lives."

At a ceremony in City Hall Plaza at noon Mayor LaGuardia called on the people of New York to gird themselves for a battle for freedom.

"Today, as Mayor of the City of New York," he said, "it is my proud privilege to proclaim that in New York City, a typical American city, peopled from the descendants of every country in the world, we stand united, ready to do our part. America is ready. We are prepared to meet the situation. Men and women of New York, on to the fight."

Helen Hayes, actress, read the ten amendments, each of which, incidentally, was reproduced in large signs in City Hall Park. The ceremony included a parade and massing of colors by war veterans and Boy Scouts.

Josephus Daniels, retiring Ambassador to Mexico, speaking at the sesqui-centennial luncheon at the Commodore, said "the brightest star

his own, or a mind of his own, or a tongue of his own, or a trade of his own; or even to live where he pleases or to marry the woman he loves;

That his only duty is the duty of obedience, not to his God, and not to his conscience, but to Adolph Hitler; and that his only value is his value, not as a man, but as a unit of the Nazi state.

The Order "of Force"

To Hitler the ideal of the people, as we conceive it—the free, self-governing and responsible people—is incomprehensible. The people, to Hitler, are "the masses" and the highest human idealism is, in his own words, that a man should wish to become "a dust particle" of the order "of force" which is to shape the universe.

To Hitler, the government, as we conceive it, is an impossible conception. The government to him is not the servant and the instrument of the people, but their absolute master and the dictator of their every act.

To Hitler the Church, as we conceive it, is a monstrosity to be destroyed by every means at his command. The Nazi church is to be the "national church," "absolutely and exclusively in the service of but one doctrine, race and nation."

To Hitler, the freedom of men to think as they please and speak as they please and worship as they please is, of all things imaginable, most hateful and most desperately to be feared.

The issue of our time, the issue of the war in which we are engaged, is the issue forced upon the decent, self-respecting peoples of the earth by the aggressive dogmas of this attempted revival of barbarism, this proposed return to tyranny, this effort to impose again upon the peoples of the world doctrines of absolute obedience, and of dictatorial rule, and of the suppression of truth, and of the oppression of conscience, which the free nations of the earth have long ago rejected.

Attempt to "Cancel Out Liberty"

What we face is nothing more nor less than an attempt to overthrow and to cancel out the great upsurge of human liberty of which the American Bill of Rights is the fundamental document: to force the peoples of the earth, and among them the peoples of this continent, to accept again the absolute authority and despotic rule from which the courage and the resolution and the sacrifices of their ancestors liberated them many, many years ago.

It is an attempt which could succeed only if those who have inherited the gift of liberty had lost the manhood to preserve it. But we Americans know that the

determination of this generation of our people to preserve liberty is as fixed and certain as the determination of that earlier generation of Americans to win it.

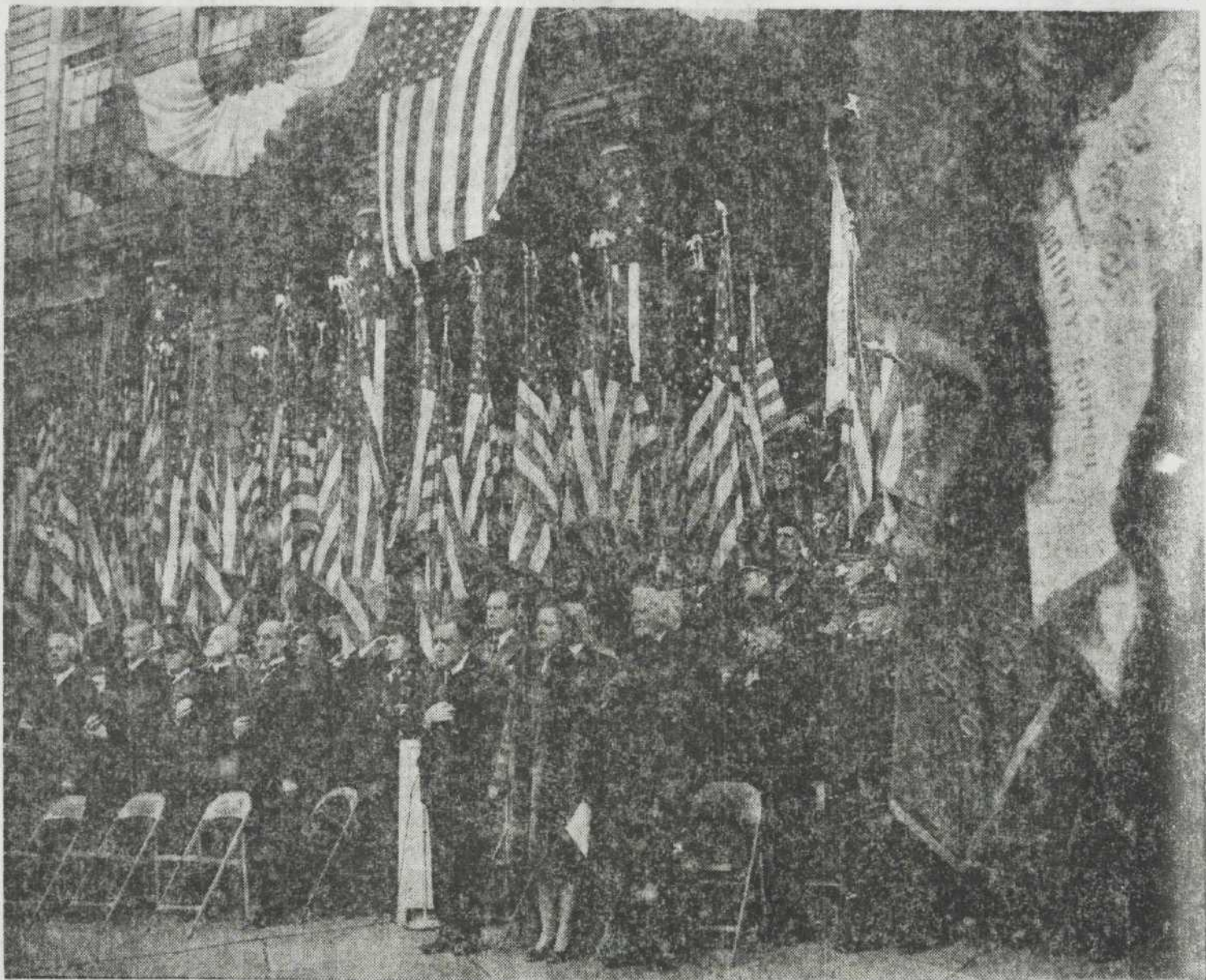
We will not, under any threat, or in the face of any danger, surrender the guaranty of liberty our forefathers framed for us in our Bill of Rights.

We hold with all the passion of our hearts and minds to those commitments of the human spirit.

We are solemnly determined that no power or combination of powers of this earth shall shake our hold upon them.

We covenant with each other before all the world, that having taken up arms in the defense of liberty, we will not lay them down before liberty is once again secure in the world we live in. For that security we pray; for that security we act—now and evermore.

Massing the Colors at City Hall on Anniversary of the Bill of Rights



Herald Tribune—Kell

Left to right, in center foreground, are Mayor LaGuardia, Helen Hayes and Brigadier General William J. Costigan (retired) during playing of the national anthem before City Hall yesterday. Farther to the right are Civil War veterans who attended the ceremonies

Roosevelt on Bill of Rights

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (F).—The complete text of President Roosevelt's Bill of Rights Day address follows:

No date in the long history of freedom means more to liberty-loving men in all liberty-loving countries than the fifteenth day, of December, 1791. On that day, 150 years ago, a new nation, through an elected Congress, adopted a declaration of human rights which has influenced the thinking of all mankind from one end of the world to the other.

There is not a single republic on this hemisphere which has not adopted in its fundamental law the basic principles of freedom of man and freedom of mind enacted in the American Bill of Rights.

There is not a country, large or small, on this continent which has not felt the influence of that document, directly or indirectly.

Indeed, prior to the year 1933, the essential validity of the American Bill of Rights was accepted at least in principle. Even today, with the exception of Germany, Italy and Japan, the peoples of the world—in all probability four-fifths of them—support its principles, its teachings and its glorious results.

Challenge in 1933

But, in the year 1933, there came to power in Germany a political clique which did not accept the declarations of the American bill of human rights as valid: A small clique of ambitious and unscrupulous politicians whose announced and admitted platform was precisely the destruction of the rights that instrument declared. Indeed, the entire program and goal of these political and moral tigers was nothing more than the overthrow, throughout the earth, of the great revolution of human liberty, of which our American Bill of Rights is the mother charter.

The truths which were self-evident to Thomas Jefferson—which have been self-evident to the six generations of Americans who followed him—were to these men hateful. The rights to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness which seemed to Jefferson and which seem to us, inalienable were, to Hitler and his fellows empty words which they proposed to cancel forever.

The propositions they advanced to take the place of Jefferson's inalienable rights were these:

That the individual human being has no rights whatever in himself and by virtue of his humanity;

That the individual human being has no right to a soul or

"If," he said, "there are those who are stupid enough or evil enough to believe that they can save their properties or their skins by compromise or appeasement they ignore or are blind to the history of totalitarian aggression. We win the war or we lose our freedom."

"This war was not of our making. Our enemies gave the United States no choice of decision. These evil men who would wipe freedom from the face of the earth decided that this was the time to strike. The Japanese attack on us inspired by Hitler came ruthlessly, without warning and with complete disregard of all decency and fairness."

No Doubt of Victory.

"Victory will be ours—of that there can be no doubt. We will not compromise with the forces of evil. But do not let us be under any delusion. It is no easy task to which we have set ourselves. There are grave days ahead. There will be nights of anxiety and agony. Death and suffering are inevitable. No one of us can escape paying a price in life and limb or in tears and suffering. No one of us will avoid—or wish to avoid bearing the burdens that we must shoulder. All of us must enlist wholeheartedly in the great crusade for freedom and security and peace."

"Some of us will fight with a rifle in our hands. Some will fight to preserve the home front. There will be a task for each one of us. No matter how small or unspectacular that task may be it must be performed faithfully and willingly. Each one of us is a sentinel on duty. Each must be a cog in the great machine that will move slowly but steadily forward to crush barbarism and paganism and to bring lasting peace and security again to a war-torn world. And as war is fought today the civilian has almost as great responsibility as the fighting man in the front line trenches. All men and women and even children in this conflict are privileged to play a courageous and useful part in defense of their country."

Mayor Poses Some Questions.

Pointing to the sign boards in front of City Hall and taking each class in it, the Mayor asked:

"Could Hitler, the Mikado or Mussolini remain in power if their people had freedom of speech? Could their governments retain power if they had a provision as to the right to bear

arms? Could they last at all if their people were free to assemble and discuss public issues? Could they maintain concentration camps and continue a policy of persecution if they had a provision for indictment and trial by jury? Could they for a moment have freedom of religion when the Mikado and Hitler are deluded into believing that they are the ersatz for the Almighty?" To each question he replied in the negative.

"It is not sufficient to celebrate what we have," he continued. "We must devote ourselves to holding what we have. My friends, that means fight. That means fight. That means now that the war has been declared upon us, we must defend not only our shores and our people, but our institutions—the very things that we are commemorating today. It is not going to be an easy task. It is going to be hard and difficult and trying and long. We cannot

do it by speeches. We must do it by offering our lives. It will be costly in lives, but worth while."

"Today, as Mayor of the city of New York, a typical American city, people from the descendants of every country in the world—we stand united, ready to do our part. America is ready. We are prepared to meet the situation. Men and women of New York, to the fight."

Nazi attempts at penetration in the twenty-one American republics have failed, Mr. Daniels declared in his address. In fact, they have so outraged the sovereign rights that the republics have joined forces to preserve their independence and to end the totalitarian menace to the security of the world, he said.

The United States good-neighbor policy has done more to cement this hemisphere solidarity than any "other solvent that could be employed."

Solidarity with Mexico

"A short while before the day of infamy which precipitated war," he added, "President Avilio Comancho of Mexico commissioned me to convey to President Roosevelt assurances that his country would be found standing by our country for the liberties they both cherish."

He concluded his address with a warning that we must exercise vigilance that the Bill of Rights is not violated in our effort to preserve it.

We must," he said, "when short-sighted men would invoke the sort of censorship that has disgraced the totalitarian countries and their victim nations, hold aloft the Bill of Rights as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night."

Special statements from many organizations and a meeting this morning at the Federal Court-house under the auspices of the Bill of Rights Committee of the Federal Bar Association were among other observances here of the anniversary of the first ten amendments written to safeguard individual liberty.

Parade Precedes Exercises.

On the program before the ceremonies at City Hall was a parade of representatives of all American Legion posts, the Red Cross, the American Women's Voluntary Services, soldiers and sailors from the Second Corps Area and the navy yard in Brooklyn, Police and Fire Department bands and the American Legion pipe and drum corps. The parade, starting at 11:30 and circling City Hall Park to its destination before the steps, was led by Lawrence A. McNally, New York county commander of the American Legion.

The invocation was given by the Right Rev. Mgr. Francis W. Walsh, consultant of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York and vicar delegate of the army and navy diocese. Rabbi David De Sola Pool of the Spanish Portuguese Synagogue spoke. Rise Stevens, the Metropolitan Opera Company soprano, sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" and Helen Hayes will read the Bill of Rights, whose four freedoms, including freedom of religion, of speech, of the press and peaceful assembly, have been more ardently defended than any other section of the Constitution.

Pageant to Be Presented.

A pageant staged by Leonidoff, the singing by the Leonard Laur Chorus of a new composition called "Bill of Rights" and the benediction by the Rev. Theodore F. Savage, president of the New York City Federation of Churches, closed the City Hall ceremonies.

At the Federal Bar Association observance this morning, Mark Risner, member of the New York Bar and former chairman of the Board of Higher Education of New York, declared that if this nation would know why enemies have declared war on her, she must seek the answer in her Bill of Rights.

"This precious document, cherished by our nation and all free men for a century and a half, is the real objective of the attackers," Mr. Risner said. "So

long as the spirit of these first ten amendments to our Constitution will be maintained in this land, so long will the totalitarian enemies remain frustrated in their efforts to impose their devilish will upon the world."

In several Jewish groups the celebration of the Bill of Rights anniversary is being combined with the observance of the Han-

gling for their right to worship as they saw fit.

Palestine Rally Tonight.

"The Bill of Rights and Hanukkah Lights" will be the theme of a Palestine pioneer rally of the New York Council of the Pioneer Women's Organization tonight at the Hotel Astor. Abraham Dickenstein, representative of the Palestine Workers' Bank, who arrived from Palestine last week after a trans-Pacific flight, will report on services by the Palestine Labor Federation in the Allied war effort. The clipper on which Mr. Dickenstein returned stopped at Honolulu only a few days before the Japanese bombings. Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Zionist leader, who recently completed a tour of South America, will be another speaker at the pioneer rally.

Copies of a condensed version of the Bill of Rights will be distributed today in the Haaren High School, Aviation Annex, 215 East 99th street.

The original parchment of this condensation, under the heading, "What Every American Should Know: The Ten Commandments of Americanism by Virtue of the Bill of Rights," which has already been signed by the Governors of fifteen States, will be presented to the Library of Congress when the remaining Governors have signed it.

Other speakers at the Subtreasury ceremony were George McAneny, chairman of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates; Major-Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commandant of the Second Corps Area; Mrs. Helen Pouch, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; William T. Van Alstyne, president-general of the Sons of the Revolution; Capt. Richard V. Goodwin, president of the Empire State Society of the S. A. R., and Major Elihu Church, president of the New York State Society of the Cincinnati.

The Federal judiciary observed the day with ceremonies in the Federal Building with members of the Federal Bar Association of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, and with other Federal officials.

Former Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals told the assembled jurists and lawyers that in sitting on the

bench for forty years he has seen the Bill of Rights in operation and that it was sound. Mathias F. Correa, United States Attorney, who is engaged in rounding up enemy aliens, pointed out in his address that even they could look to the Bill of Rights for protection.

Other addresses were made by former United States Attorney Martin Conboy, former Collector of Internal Revenue Mark Eisner and Judge Edward A. Conger.

ARTICLE I

Freedom of Speech

Congress shall make no law respecting 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 assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Sun Staff Photo.

Children reading Article I. at the City Hall Plaza.

ukkah Festival, which falls in the same week, Announcing the joint celebrations by the 400 sisterhoods of the Women's League of the United Synagogue of Amer-

ica, Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, national president, emphasized that the kindling of the Hanukkah lights commemorates the ages when the Jewish people were strug-

CITY CELEBRATES BILL OF RIGHTS ANNIVERSARY



Sun Staff Photo.

Waiting for ceremonies at City Hall Plaza to begin.

LEHMAN WARNS OF PERILS THAT BESET FREEDOM

**Time Will Be Set Back 150
Years if We Lose, He Says**

HAILS OUR BILL OF RIGHTS

**Many Patriotic Groups March to
City Hall to Participate in
Anniversary Rally.**

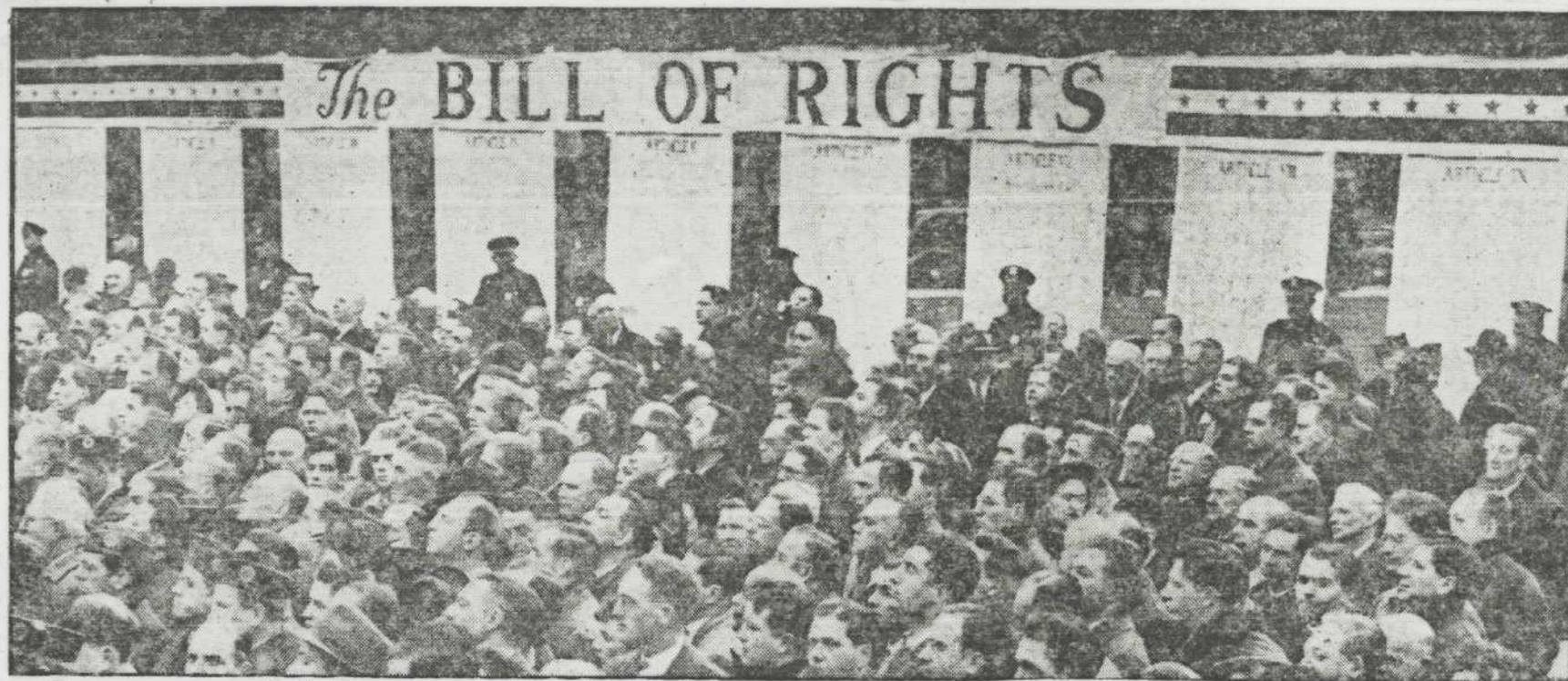
If the United States loses this war, time will turn back 150 years, Gov. Lehman declared today in an address on the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building at Broad and Wall streets in one of several ceremonies in which the city joined the nation to observe the 150th anniversary of

"Time will turn back," said the Governor, "to the medieval ages when man was merely a beast of burden, without rights, without hope and without dignity. If we lose this fight, freedom will disappear utterly from the face of the earth."

In City Hall Park where ten big billboards had been erected, each displaying in large letters one clause of the Bill of Rights, Mayor LaGuardia told about 5,000 persons at noon that Hitler, Mussolini and the Mikado could not remain in power if their countries had such an instrument.

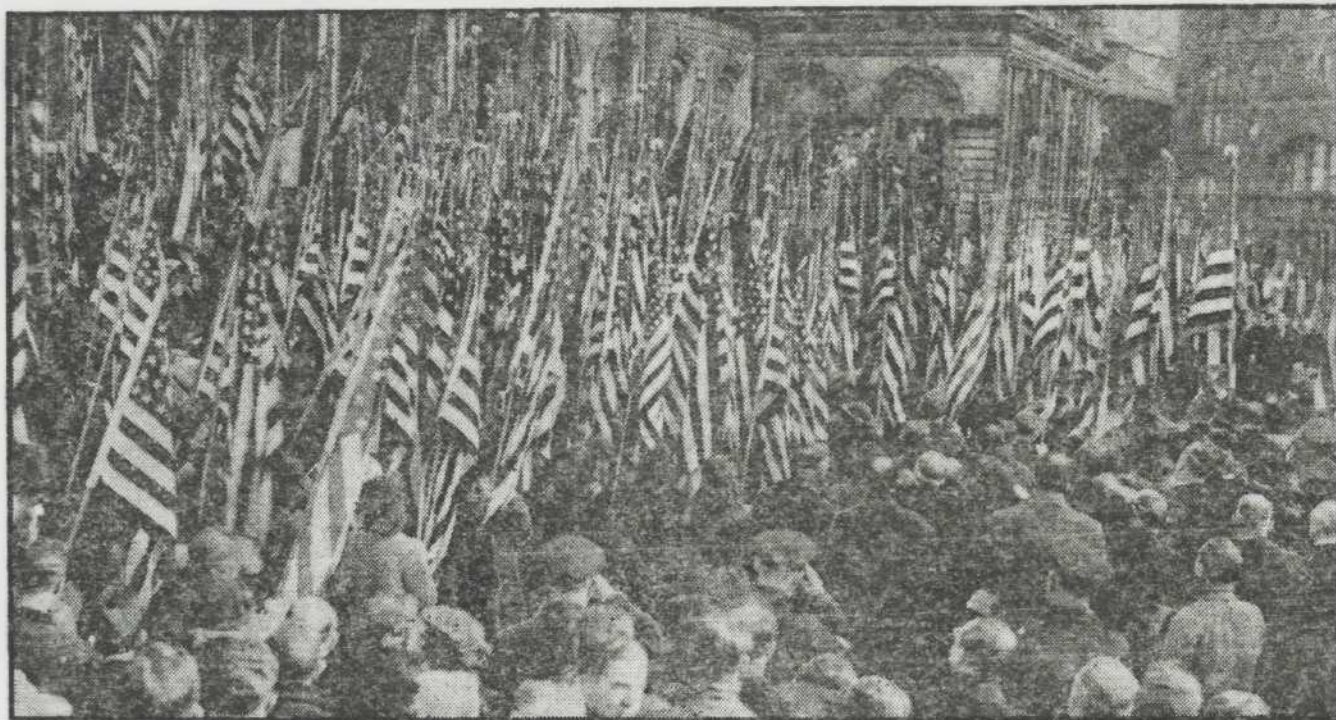
At the Hotel Commodore, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy during the last war and for eight years American Ambassador to Mexico, told a luncheon, given by the Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial Committee, that the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere is the "brightest star in a dark horizon."

Gov. Lehman predicted victory for the Allies and warned that



Lovers of Liberty

A dense crowd stands bareheaded in City Hall Plaza, beneath a montage of the Bill of Rights, celebrating 150th anniversary of adoption of that freedom-giving document.



(Mirror)

'... On to the Fight!'

Brandishing a fist to emphasize his fiery words, Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia told listeners at Bill of Rights Day ceremonies, "It is not sufficient to celebrate what we have. We must devote ourselves to holding what we have."



The crowd stands bare-headed as the "Star Spangled Banner" rings out over City Hall Plaza. Color guards from veteran and patriotic organizations presented the massing of colors as a setting for the anthem.

(Mirror)



(Mirror)

Another commemorative ceremony was held at the Sub-Treasury Building, beneath the statue of our first president, George Washington. Gov. Lehman is shown speaking.



LONG WAR, BUT WORTHWHILE, IS LEHMAN VIEW

A long, hard war with enemies "more ruthless, more cruel, more ambitious than any that ever existed on this earth," faces the American people, Gov. Lehman declared yesterday before a cheering throng of 2,000 persons at exercises commemorating the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights.

The ceremonies were conducted at 12:30 P. M. in front of the Sub-Treasury Building, Wall and Nassau Sts., site of the former Federal Hall and first U. S. Capitol, where the Bill of Rights was passed by the first Congress on Sept. 25, 1789. Part of the program came by radio from Richmond, Va., where final ratification was voted Dec. 15, 1791.

Freedom Won by War.

"Freedom was not achieved the easy way, but was won by long, agonizing war," the Governor said. "In this war, victory will be ours, and of that there can be no doubt."

In City Hall Plaza at noon, about 5,000 persons, including war veterans and members of patriotic societies, heard Mayor LaGuardia declare it a day for "dedicating our lives to the protection and preservation of the liberties and rights contained in these 10 amendments."

"It is not going to be an easy task," LaGuardia said. "We cannot do it by speeches. We must do it by offering our lives. It will be costly in lives, but worthwhile."

Bill of Rights Read.

During the ceremonies, Helen



Tokio, Texas, Wants K. O.

Tokio, Tex., Dec. 15 (U.P).—"K. O. Tokio" was adopted today as the slogan of this little West Texas town of three stores, a school and a few dozen houses.

"We don't want to change the name of the town," said D. E. Green, postmaster, "but we'd like to see some American bombers change the city it's named for."

Mathias Correa, U. S. Attorney; Frederick H. Crane, former chief judge of the Court of Appeals, and Marke Eisner, former chairman of the Board of Higher Education.

(Picture on page 31)

Bill of Rights Day Is Observed Solemnly

Both Governor and the Mayor
Warn of Trials Ahead of U. S.

The Bill of Rights, the document that guarantees our individual liberties and incorporated in our Constitution 150 years ago with the ratification by Virginia Dec. 15, 1791, was heralded today by Gov. Lehman and Mayor La Guardia in the first of a series of commemorative rallies throughout the city.

Nationwide observance will culminate tonight in network broadcasts scheduled from 10 to 11 p. m., when President Roosevelt will speak during the last quarter-hour of the program.

'Grave Days Ahead.'

The tone of Gov. Lehman's address was serious as he spoke from the Sub-Treasury steps at Wall and Nassau Sts., built on the site where George Washington took his oath of office as our first President.

"There are grave days ahead," the Governor warned. "There will be nights of anxiety and agony. Death and suffering are inevitable. No one of us can escape paying a price in life and limb or in tears and suffering.

"Do not let us be under any delusion," cautioned the Governor. "It is no easy task to which we have set ourselves. But victory will be ours—of that there can be no doubt. We will not compromise with the forces of evil." To do so, Gov. Lehman said, "would turn us back to medieval ages, when man was merely a beast of burden, without rights, without hope, without dignity."

Two-way Broadcast.

A two-way broadcast of the Governor's speech was made with Virginia, Gov. James H. Price of that state responding.

Mayor La Guardia, addressing veterans' organizations from the steps at City Hall, said that the

Bill of Rights was the supreme issue in this war.

"This is a dedication, rather than a commemoration of the Bill of Rights," the Mayor told the assembled crowd of some 2000. "They mark the contrast between a democracy and a dictatorship. Could Hitler, the Mikado and Mussolini remain in power if those countries had freedom of speech? Why, of course not!

"Could they last at all, if their people had the freedom to assemble and discuss public issues? Could they for a moment have freedom of religion when the Mikado and Hitler are deluded into believing they are ersatz of the Almighty? America is ready. Men and women of New York, on to the fight!"

The Mayor's dramatic call to arms closed the colorful meeting, which included the reading of the Bill of Rights by Helen Hayes and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner by Rise Stevens of the Metropolitan Opera.

150th Yr. of 'Rights' Bill Hailed in Ceremonies

Bill of Rights Day, the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the first 10 amendments to the Constitution, was celebrated throughout New York yesterday in ceremonies, the most elaborate of which took place on City Hall steps.

A parade that began in Foley Square joined 7,000 persons who heard the Mayor's address, the Bill of Rights read by Helen Hayes and the "Star-Spangled Banner" sung by Rose Stevens, accompanied by Meyer Davis. Ten huge posters, each bearing one of the amendments, were backdrops.

Marching were the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, the GAR, the United Spanish War Veterans, the Catholic War Veterans, the Jewish War Veterans, the Red Cross, the Rainbow Division Veterans, the American Volunteer Women's Service, the Army and Navy Legion of Valor and color guards from the Navy and Marine Corps.

World Issues

"The very provisions of the Bill of Rights bring out the issues in the world today," Mayor LaGuardia said.

"Could Hitler or the Mikado or Mussolini remain in power if they had freedom of speech? Why, of course not. But it is not sufficient to celebrate what we have. We must devote ourselves to holding what we have. My friends, that means fight. We must do it by offering our

lives. Men and women of New York, on to the fight!"

On the steps of the Sub-Treasury Building, the site of Federal Hall, where the Bill of Rights was passed by the first Congress, Gov. Lehman spoke on a radio program that picked up greetings from Gov. Price of Virginia, speaking from the steps of the State Capitol in Richmond. Gov. Lehman said:

"Freedom was not achieved the easy way. It was won by long, agonizing war which tried the souls of men in the crucible of devotion and courage. Brave men and women bought freedom for us with their blood and their sacrifice.

"This war is an all-out fight. The Nazi, the Fascist, the Japanese are irreconcilable enemies of all freedom. They or we must go; they or we will survive; they or we will influence man's destinies for generations, perhaps centuries to come. We face the future with calmness and with courage. The preservation of our country and freedom for our children and their children are the causes for which we fight."

The Wall St. Post of the Ameri-

can Legion, a group of Boy Scouts and Camp Fire Girls, and the Fort Jay band added color to the scene. Hilda Burke, of the Metropolitan Opera, was dressed as Miss Liberty as she sang the national anthem.

F. D. Statement

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt were unable to attend a luncheon held by the Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial Committee yesterday, but the President greeted the rally in a letter

to national chairman Herbert Bayard Swope, saying:

"There never was a time when the real inner meaning of the Bill of Rights was more manifestly clear to all Americans and to all human beings than now.

"It is precisely for the preservation of the rights guaranteed by the first 10 amendments of the Constitution that we are now compelled to fight. No clearer or more eloquent statement of our cause was ever

written than is embodied in the American Bill of Rights."

NEW YORK POST. MONDAY. DECEMBER 15, 1941

Bill of Rights Day Observed

F. D. R. Speaks Tonight at 10

In the midst of a war to preserve their freedom, Americans celebrated today the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Bill of Rights, the constitutional guarantee of their civil liberties.

The climax of the day will come tonight, when President Roosevelt will speak over all radio networks between 10 and 11 p. m.

Mayor LaGuardia set the theme for the observance in New York City at ceremonies under the auspices of patriotic societies and veterans' organizations in City Hall Plaza at noon.

"It is not a day of celebration," he said. "It is a day of dedication, of dedication of our lives to the protection and preservation of the liberties and rights contained in the ten amendments. The Bill of Rights brings out the issue in the world today, the conflict between democracy and dictatorship. If the Axis Powers are to prevail, the Bill of Rights goes into the discard, and we do not intend to discard it."

He declared that totalitarian governments could not endure for a moment if their people had the rights of speech and assembly guaranteed in the Bill of Rights.

Helen Hayes Reads

"Could they for a moment have freedom of religion," he asked, "when the Mikado and Hitler are deluded into believing that they are the ersatz for the Almighty?"

The massing of the colors in City Hall Plaza took place before a background of 10 huge bunting-draped placards, each bearing one of the articles of the Bill of Rights. Helen Hayes read the text of the Constitutional guarantees.

Gov. Lehman, speaking from the steps of the Subtreasury at Broad and Wall Sts., declared the war "an all-out fight between freedom loving peoples and the enemies of freedom."

"They or we must go," he said. "They or we must survive. If we lose this fight, freedom will disappear utterly from the face of the earth."

He took part in a two-way broadcast with Gov. James H. Price of Virginia, who spoke from the steps of the Capitol at Richmond.

It was Virginia which voted on Dec. 15, 1791, the final ratification of the Bill of Rights necessary to make it a part of the Constitution.

The Subtreasury here was the place where Congress met to pass the Bill of Rights and send it to the states for ratification.

Prominent members of the

bar said that the events of the last week had given new significance to the 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights, at ceremonies held in the U. S. Court House under the auspices of the Federal Bar Assn. of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

U. S. Atty. Correa, one of the speakers, said that the principles of the Bill of Rights would not be disregarded in the treatment of enemy aliens although they had no claim to its privileges.

After the City Hall exercises LaGuardia spoke at a luncheon at the Hotel Commodore sponsored by the Bill of Rights Sesqui-Centennial Committee. Ethel Barrymore read Mason's original manuscript lent for the occasion by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

On public display at the Library of Congress today was the Journal of the House of Representatives for Aug. 21, 1789, the day Congress voted to submit the charter of liberty to the states.

Rally at Commodore

President Roosevelt, in his proclamation calling for observance of the day, said that "those who have long enjoyed such privileges as we enjoy in time that men have died to win them."

Undersecretary of War Patterson, speaking last night at a dinner held by St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, at the Waldorf Astoria, said the war would result in voluntary abridgement of some civil rights, but attacked the "sterile dogma" that the U. S. cannot organize effectively to protect democracy without losing democracy at home.

"The sacrifices we civilians will be called upon to make will be trifling indeed compared to the sacrifice of the men who laid down their lives at Pearl Harbor and Luzon," he said.

The National Assn. of Manufacturers marked the anniversary by issuing a statement declaring that America's industrial progress, made possible by the Bill of Rights, will bring the U. S. "ultimate, smashing victory in this war."

Picture on Page 6.

Faith in Liberty Finds New Voice At City Hall Rite

A vast triangle of living faith — faith in democracy, in man's will to freedom, in the conquering power of democracy made militant — filled City Hall Park today in one of the most stirring patriotic celebrations in New York history.

While American flags waved in a soft December breeze, more than 7,000 men and women heard Mayor LaGuardia at City Hall exercises pay tribute to the Bill of Rights on its 150th anniversary today with a terse, 300-word address which concluded:

"The people of New York stand united with all the people of all the cities of America to do their part. Men and women of New York—on to the fight!"

Thus New York joined the nation in commemorating an immortal document for which Americans died a century and a half ago and for which another generation of Americans is fighting again.

A NEW MEANING.

The roar of planes, the crash of bombs in the distant Pacific, gave new significance to today's day-long, coast-to-coast celebration which is to be climaxed tonight by President Roosevelt's radio address at 10:45 p. m.

"This should be a day of dedication, rather than celebration," declared the Mayor, sounding the keynote of the national observances as Director of Civilian Defense. "A day of dedicating our lives to the protection and preservation of the liberties and rights in these ten Amendments.

"It is not sufficient to celebrate what we have. We must devote ourselves to holding what we have. My friends, that means fight.

"It is not going to be an easy task. It is going to be hard, and difficult, and trying, and long. It will be costly in lives, but worthwhile.

"As Mayor of New York, I am proud to say that New York City—a typical American city, peopled with the descendants of every country in the world—stands united, ready to do its part."

Almost as the Mayor spoke, Gov. Lehman, addressing a companion assembly at the steps of the sub-Treasury, warned:

"Victory will be ours—of that there can be no doubt. We will not compromise with the forces of evil. But do not let us be under any delusion.

"GRAVE DAYS AHEAD."

"There are grave days ahead. Death and suffering are inevitable. No one of us can escape paying a price in life and limb, or in tears and suffering.

"There will be a task for each one of us. Each must be a cog in the great machine that will move slowly but steadily forward to crush barbarism and paganism and to bring lasting peace and security again to a war-torn world."

Listening to the Governor as he spoke were Winthrop Aldrich, representing the State Chamber of Commerce; Maj.-Gen. Irving J. Phillipson, commanding the 2d Corp. Area; George McAneny, chairman of the Federal Hall Memorial Associates, and Alexander Hamilton, president of the New York Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, and great-

great-grandson of the first Secretary of the Treasury.

Hilda Burke, Metropolitan Opera soprano, sang, accompanied by the Fort Jay Band from Governors Island.

Fire Department bands played a veterans' parade which began at 11 o'clock brought color and magnificence to the scene and the noonday hour was impressive with silence as Council President Newbold Morris, chairman of the day, introduced Rise Stevens, who sang the Star Spangled Banner.

Among those who stood with bared heads were two Civil War Veterans, Robert S. Heifertz, 95, and Thomas H. Stritch, also 95.

Helen Hayes, stage star, read the Bill of Rights in a clear voice which echoed into the far reaches of the park. Right Rev. Mons. Francis W. Walsh, Vicar Delegate of the Army and Navy Diocese, gave the invocation and Dr. Theodore D. Savage, president of the Federation of Churches, gave the benediction.

Rabbi David De Salo Pool, of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue spoke on "The Four Freedoms."

Lawrence A. McNally, New York County Commander of the American Legion, acted as Marshal of the parade, which formed at Foley Square.

VIRGINIAN SPEAKS.

The program at the Sub-Treasury, highlighted by Gov. Lehman's address, also featured broadcast of a speech by Gov. James Price of Virginia, from the steps of the State Capitol at Richmond, Va.

The Sub-Treasury building here is site of the old Federal Hall, first capitol of the United States. It was in the Virginia capitol that the State Legislature ratified the Bill of Rights on Dec. 15, 1791—the final state action required to make the document law.

Among other ceremonies today was that in Fairfax, Va., where Vice-President Wallace visited Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, the farmer-patriot-statesman who drew up the great document.

PRESIDENT'S WORDS.

President Roosevelt's proclamation calling for the celebration today read in part:

"These who have enjoyed such privileges as we enjoy forget in time that men have died to win them. They come in time to take these rights for granted and to assume their protection is assured.

"We, however, who have seen these privileges lost in other continents and other countries can now appreciate their meaning to those people who enjoyed them once and now no longer can. We understand in some measure what their loss can mean."

Gov. Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia and U. S. Senator Mead are scheduled to address the Bill of Rights dinner of the Americanism Committee, Kings County American Legion, at the St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, tonight.

150TH YEAR MARKED OF BILL OF RIGHTS

Determination to Preserve Its
Freedoms Is the Keynote of
Rallies and Speeches

ROOSEVELT LETTER READ

Thousands Hear Lehman and
La Guardia at Meetings in
Wall St. and at City Hall

The 150th anniversary of the Bill of Rights was celebrated grimly by an America at war yesterday with warnings that the nation is engaged in an "all-out fight" against the "irreconcilable enemies of freedom" and that we must "win the war or lose our freedom."

President Roosevelt, in a letter addressed to one of several rallies in this city, said it was "precisely for the preservation of the rights guaranteed by the first ten amendments of the Constitution," constituting the bill of Rights, that "we are now compelled to fight."

"No clearer or more eloquent statement of our cause was ever written than is embodied in the American Bill of Rights," he wrote.

Rally at Old Federal Hall

One of the principal events of the day was a rally in connection with a radio hookup between the Sub-Treasury Building in Wall Street, site of the old Federal Hall, and the Virginia State Capitol at Richmond, focal points of the adoption of the Bill of Rights. It was at the old Federal Hall, first Capitol of the United States, that the first Congress enacted the Bill of Rights, and it was in Virginia that ratification by the Virginia Legislature on Dec. 15, 1791, gave the final State ratification necessary to make the amendments effective.

Governor Lehman was the principal speaker at the New York end of the broadcast and Governor James H. Price of Virginia spoke from Richmond. Two thousand men and women gathered before the steps of the Sub-Treasury at noon and the radio audience heard the program over a network of the National Broadcasting Company.

"If we lose this conflict with barbarism," Governor Lehman declared, "time will turn back much more than 150 years. It will turn back to the medieval ages when man was merely a beast of burden, without rights, without hope and without dignity. If we lose this fight, freedom will disappear utterly from the face of the earth."

The Governor pointed out that each man and woman in the country was "a sentinel on duty" and that each "must be a cog in the great machine that will move slowly but steadily forward to crush barbarism and paganism and to bring lasting peace and security again to a war-torn world."

The Virginia Governor said half the world was without liberty today and that the freedom of the United States was threatened.

"What the United States does now will influence the trends of the world for generations to come," he said.

5,000 Hear Mayor

Mayor La Guardia told another noon crowd of 5,000 at City Hall that neither the Mikado, Hitler nor Mussolini could remain in power if the people of their countries enjoyed the freedoms granted by the Bill of Rights.

Flanked by veterans, the Mayor stood before massed flags as he spoke. Rise Stevens, Metropolitan Opera soprano, sang the national anthem, and Mgr. Francis W. Walsh, vicar-delegate of the Army and Navy Diocese, delivered the invocation. Helen Hayes, actress, read the ten articles of the Bill of Rights. Then Mayor La Guardia spoke.

"The very provisions of the Bill of Rights bring out the issue in the world today," he said, "the contrast between a democracy and a dictatorship."

"Could Hitler, the Mikado or Mussolini remain in power if their people had freedom of speech? Of course not. Could their governments retain power if they had a provision as to the right to bear arms? Could they last at all if their people were free to assemble and discuss public issues? Could they maintain concentration camps and continue a policy of persecution if they had a proviso for indictment and trial by jury? Not at all. Could they for a moment have free-

dom of religion when the Mikado and Hitler are deluded into believing that they are the Ersatz for the Almighty? And, therefore, if the Axis powers are to prevail, the Bill of Rights goes into the discard, and we do not intend to discard it.

"It is not sufficient to celebrate what we have. We must devote ourselves to holding what we have. My friends, that means fight. That means fight. It is not going to be an easy task. We cannot do it by speeches. We must do it by offering our lives. It will be costly in lives, but worthwhile. America is ready. Men and women of New York, on to the fight!"

The Rev. Dr. Theodore Savage, president of the American Federation of Churches, and Rabbi David De Sola Pool of the Spanish and Portuguese Synagogue joined in the ceremony.

Luncheon Rally Held

The letter from President Roosevelt was read by Herbert Bayard Swope, national chairman of the Bill of Rights Sesquicentennial Committee, at a luncheon rally at the Commodore Hotel. Mr. Swope also read telegrams from William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Mur-

ray, chairman of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William P. Witherow, president of the National Association of Manufacturers. All pledged their utmost efforts in the preservation of the liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

Speakers at the luncheon included Mayor La Guardia and Josephus Daniels, former Ambassador to Mexico and Secretary of the Navy in the first World War.

Mayor La Guardia warned that the war would be "hard, difficult, long and costly in lives," because it would take time for the nation to be transformed "into a gigantic military machine."

Mr. Daniels said Western Hemisphere solidarity in the face of aggression was a result of this country's "Good Neighbor Policy."

Other speakers included Professor James T. Shotwell of Columbia University who traced the Bill of Rights to its source in "the history of English freedom," and George Gordon Battle, co-chairman of the Council Against Intolerance in America and one of the founders of the Bill of Rights Sesquicentennial Committee.

Ethel Barrymore read from the original manuscript of the Bill of Rights, lent by Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach. Marian Anderson sang the National Anthem.

At a rally of 500 students and faculty members of Hunter College, President George N. Shuster said the Bill of Rights embodied the basic principles of freedom held by many nations and peoples down the ages.

At Bill of Rights Day services in the United States Southern District Court, Federal Judge Edward A. Conger called on Americans at home to match the sacrifices of those who already are in the midst of the fighting for our defense.

United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa, whose position gives him much control over enemy aliens, promised that while the Bill of Rights did not apply to these, the principles it embodies would be scrupulously observed in dealing with them.

One thousand persons attended a Bill of Rights dinner at the St. George Hotel in Brooklyn last night under the sponsorship of the Kings County American Legion, labor, civic and fraternal groups. The speakers included Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti and Attorney General John J. Bennet Jr., John J. Kenny, county commander of the Legion, presided. The gathering listened to President Roosevelt's address over loud speakers.

Bill of Rights celebrations in the public schools included a pageant entitled "The Road to Freedom," which was staged last night by city high school pupils in the auditorium of the Brooklyn Technical High School, Fort Greene Place at De Kalb Avenue.

The pageant, depicting man's struggle for freedom and democracy through ages, was witnessed by 3,000 spectators. Hundreds of students were in the cast.

"There Shall Be No Night," Another War Victim, Ends Tour Thursday

Add "There Shall Be No Night" to the mounting list of theatrical casualties caused by our entrance into World War II.

Robert E. Sherwood, author of the play which concerns the Russo-Finnish conflict of 1939-40, decided Saturday that the time has come to remove it from the boards, and the production will accordingly close its tour with Thursday night's performance in Rochester, Minn. Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, who head the company, had already made plans to interrupt their tour after the Rochester date in order to spend Christmas on their farm near Genesee Depot, Wis. The company was scheduled to reopen in Duluth on Dec. 26. Now, however, it will have a longer vacation than anybody had anticipated.

It is, of course, too early to make predictions regarding the future activities of the Lunts, but there is a good chance that the premature closing of "There Shall Be No Night" means that they will return to Broadway after the New Year in a new play.

The Playwrights' Company, which produced "There Shall Be No Night" in association with the Theatre Guild, has only one play running on Broadway at present — Maxwell Anderson's "Candle in the Wind," starring Helen Hayes, also presented in association with the Guild. Although Mr. Sherwood is said to have been laboring on a new script, he has devoted much of his time in recent months to government work in Washington, D. C., and was immediately recalled by the President when the Japs attacked Hawaii.

Mr. Anderson, S. N. Behrman and Elmer Rice, his partners in the Playwrights' Company, also have new plays on the way, but none of them seems to be far enough along to justify definite production plans. It has been pretty generally understood, in fact, that the Playwrights' Company would probably step outside its membership and produce Sidney Kingsley's "Thomas

Since then, of course, little Finland has been moved about on the European checkerboard until it is now an ally of Nazi Germany. When the Lunts set out on their season's tour this fall, doubt was expressed in some quarters that the trek would be a success, and Mr. Sherwood was reported rewriting his script to meet new conditions. This, however, he flatly denied, and the play went on the road exactly as it was originally, except for one or two changes in cast. According to the management, the average weekly receipts have exceeded \$20,000 and not a single critic has objected to the Finnish background of the play.

Now that we find ourselves at war with the Axis powers, however, Mr. Sherwood has decided that "the best interests of this country" will be served by closing the production.

Several other theatrical ventures have also been directly affected by our entrance into the war. When the Japanese attacked Hawaii, Jose Ferrer was about to produce on Broadway a merry farce entitled "The Admiral Had a Wife" laid, of all places, at the Pearl Harbor Naval Base. Needless to say, it never opened.

The Gilbert and Sullivan company touring under Shubert auspices, after opening in Baltimore last week with "The Mikado," hastily removed that work from the repertoire, as did the Savoy Opera Guild, which holds forth in New York at the Cherry Lane Theatre. "The Mikado," to be sure, is hardly a pro-Japanese operetta, but managers are inclined to take no chances in times like these.

Stage News

Nicholas Joy, Frederic Worlock and Lloyd Gough will be featured in Aldrich and Myers' production of "Portrait of a Lady," starring Ruth Gordan. Recent additions to the cast have been Mary Sargent, Jean Mann and Lyle Bettger.

"The First Crocus" will have a five day pre-Broadway engagement at the Maryland Theatre in Baltimore beginning Tuesday, Dec. 23. T. Edward Hambleton plans to open the Arnold Sundgaard comedy on Monday night, Dec. 29.

Tickets for Billy Rose's production of Clifford Odets' "Clash by Night," having its New York premiere at the Belasco Thea-