

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

## A Tribute to Our Jewish War Veterans

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOS. E. MARTIN

OF IOWA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 31, 1957

Mr. MARTIN of Iowa. Mr. President, on May 24, 1957, it was my privilege to attend the annual memorial services honoring Jewish War Veterans of the United States, held at Adas Israel Synagogue, Washington, D. C., and to take part in these memorial services. I ask unanimous consent that my address be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## A TRIBUTE TO OUR JEWISH WAR VETERANS

(Address by Senator THOS. E. MARTIN, Republican, of Iowa, at the annual memorial services honoring Jewish War Veterans of the United States, Adas Israel Synagogue, Washington, D. C., May 24, 1957)

It is a great honor to take part in these memorial services honoring the Jewish war dead. The ideals of your organization and the way in which you have carried these ideals into practice are eminently worthy of emulation.

Recently, I took the time to read part of the constitution of the Jewish War Veterans. I was particularly impressed by article II of this constitution. I would like to quote a portion of it:

"To maintain true allegiance to the United States of America; to encourage honor and purity in public affairs; to combat whatever tends to impair the efficiency and permanency of free institutions; to encourage the doctrine of universal liberty, equal rights, and full justice to all men.

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"To instill love of country and flag in our youth and to foster such activities as will tend to perpetuate the objects and ideals of our organization."

The history of our country's struggle to secure and maintain the principles cited above is an inspiring story of purpose and devotion. The part played in these struggles by people of the Jewish faith is equally inspiring. From the first days of the Revolutionary War, American Jews have taken their place alongside men of all faiths and all beliefs in the common cause of freedom.

Early in our history the rumblings of freedom were heard in the Colonies. One of the first visible signs of the oncoming struggle was the Non-Importations Resolutions of 1765—the first real step toward independence—when a group of colonists indicated desire for freedom by refusing to trade with the English. It is highly significant that among the signers of these resolutions were nine Jews whose principal livelihood depended on such trade. Six Jews signed the more stringent agreement of 1770. But they took this action without fear because of their faith in the ideals of liberty and freedom.

When the fight for independence turned into actual war, the Jews of the Colonies carried their share of the burdens. Deeply etched on the rolls of the Revolutionary heroes are such names as Lt. Col. David Salisbury Franks who served with great distinction; Lt. Col. Isaac Franks, an aide-de-camp

to General Washington; Mordecai Sheftall, who put his entire salary at the disposal of the Army physicians for the purchase of much-needed medicines and was badly wounded at the siege of Savannah; Manual Mordecai who also served on Washington's staff and who gave a fortune of \$100,000 for the cause of independence; and Haym Salomon who was arrested by the British as an American spy and who later extended financial help to James Madison, Edmond Randolph, Thomas Jefferson, Arthur Lee, General Steuben, and Robert Morris and still later became the financial link between the United States and Europe. The Jews truly contributed their share of sacrifice and valor to the infant United States.

That the Hebrew played a conspicuous part in the drama of the Revolution, despite the relatively small size of his community, there can be little doubt. His aid was both military and financial. The record reads creditably on both counts.

When the tragic War Between the States broke out, Jews were found on both sides fighting for the causes in which they believed. Simon Wolf, who made an exhaustive study of that war, estimates that 8,400 Jews served with the northern army, and it was reported that John Seddon, Confederate Secretary of War, one time said there were between 10,000 and 12,000 Jews serving in the Confederate Army.

Although it is impossible to estimate accurately the total number of Jews who served in the War Between the States, some of the names and deeds of fighting Jews will live forever—names like Leopold Karpeles, who turned a retreat into a victory at the Battle of the Wilderness by rallying the northern soldiers; Benjamin Levy, the 16-year-old drummer boy who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for his bravery at the Battle of Charles City Crossroads; Leopold Blumberg, about whom Lincoln once said, "He has suffered for us and served us well, had the rope around his neck for being our friend, raised troops, fought and been wounded"; and Edward Soloman, who served with great courage and valor at Gettysburg.

On and on this list of Jews who fought so gallantly could go. In each war there were Jews, great numbers of Jews, who compiled records that rank with America's bravest.

More than 1 million Jews have served in our Armed Forces in our country's wars. The list of Jewish heroes could go on for hours and we still wouldn't list them all. While we cannot possibly list all the Jewish heroes of World War I and World War II and Korea, we can pay special tribute to Chaplain Alexander D. Goode who, together with three other chaplains, two of the Protestant faith and one of the Catholic faith, gave their lives in the sinking of the *Dorchester* in the North Atlantic early in World War II. The story of Chaplain Goode and his fellow ministers of religion, Chaplains Clark V. Poling and George L. Fox, Protestant ministers, and Chaplain John P. Washington, a Catholic priest, is an epic of human dignity and sacrifice. As a lifeboat drew away from the stricken *Dorchester*, a young sailor who knew the four chaplains had given their life preservers to four enlisted men, saw them locked arm in arm and deep in prayer. And then suddenly the men and the ship were gone—gone beneath the icy waves.

In the First World War there were 3 Medal of Honor winners, 1 of whom is your genial and able national executive director, Ben Kaufman, 147 winners of Distinguished Service Crosses and Medals, and 982 other decorations, citations, and awards that were given to American Jews. In World War II, 2 more Jews won the Nation's highest award for bravery, the Congressional Medal of Honor,

64 men who won the Distinguished Service Cross, 27 who won the Navy Cross, and 34 who received the Distinguished Service Medal. In addition to this inspiring list there were actually thousands of additional awards and citations given to men of Jewish faith who served with distinction in the Second World War.

I have not been able to secure a breakdown of the decorations won by Jewish servicemen in the Korean conflict, but I am confident when the full story is written the pattern of service and patriotism forged by Americans of the Jewish faith in all our wars will be reproduced.

Perhaps the best description of the place of the Jew in the military history of the United States was made by Congressman Julius Kahn, of California, when he drew the first draft number for the First World War. I would like to repeat to you what he said:

"Many of the boys who go to the front will be wounded. Many of them will be killed. But Jews at all periods of the world's history have been ready to make the supreme sacrifice whenever the land that gives them shelter demands it. I know that I voice the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of the Jews of the United States when I say we will do our share toward keeping Old Glory floating proudly in the skies so that it may continue to shelter under its fold the downtrodden and the oppressed of every land."

The Jews of our country have always upheld the high appraisal of Congressman Kahn. Your record of sacrifice for the country you love has been far and beyond the call of duty. I consider it an honor to meet with you today.

## International Atomic Energy Agency

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, May 31, 1957

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD the text of an address entitled "Approval of Atomic Agency Essential to United States Leadership," delivered by the distinguished junior Senator from New Jersey [Mr. CASE] to the New Jersey Young Republicans in Atlantic City, and published in the New York Herald Tribune of Sunday, May 25, 1957.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

## APPROVAL OF ATOMIC AGENCY ESSENTIAL TO UNITED STATES LEADERSHIP

(By Senator CLIFFORD P. CASE)

The following are excerpts from a speech by Senator CASE delivered recently to the New Jersey Young Republicans in Atlantic City:

"Nearly three and a half years ago President Eisenhower appeared before the United Nations and pledged this Nation to find the way by which nuclear forces could be dedicated to the benefit, not destruction, of man.

"His words sparked new hope throughout the world. Thus was launched an effort that is more than a key feature of the President's foreign policy. In a very real sense, it is key to our future and that of every man.



"For many years following the war the United States labored to bring about a system of international control of atomic energy. Those efforts were unavailing, primarily because of Soviet refusal to agree to effective control measures such as inspection.

"It was against this background that the President made his historic address in December 1953. He suggested a new effort that would concentrate on the peaceful uses of the atom. From his suggestion, over long months of negotiation, has developed the International Atomic Energy Agency. Last October the draft statute of the Agency was adopted unanimously by an 81-nation conference. Recently, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee opened hearings looking toward ratification by the Senate. Prompt ratification by the United States is, I believe, of the utmost importance.

"At this point in history the United States no longer has a monopoly of the nuclear energy field. A number of nations including, of course, the U. S. S. R., are engaged in nuclear development. Many others, especially the underdeveloped nations are eagerly seeking an opportunity to avail themselves of the marvelous benefits the atom can bring.

"The question is whether the United States will join with other nations in an effort to insure that the development of peaceful uses

of the atom will go forward in ways which will best serve our interests and the peace of the world.

"We are faced with an opportunity that is unlikely to come again. For the first time there has been achieved well-nigh universal agreement on a plan of development and control in the atomic energy field and fortunately this comes at a time when relatively few nations are yet engaged in weapons development. We have an opportunity for leadership. If we forego that opportunity, we run the risk that others—of whose basic hostility to our way of life there can be no doubt—will exploit our failure to take the lead.

"What of the risks, it is asked, that are involved in membership in this new Agency? To that I can only say I have been unable to discover any substantial risk that can be avoided by refusing to join the Agency.

"The draft statute specifically forbids the use for military purposes of fissionable material supplied through the International Atomic Energy Agency. To insure the effectiveness of this prohibition, a comprehensive system of safeguards is provided. These safeguards are the equal, indeed the same I am informed, of any the United States now prescribes in its bilateral atomic agreements with other nations.

"Among the most important of the safeguards is the right of inspection, of free ac-

cess by Agency personnel to all places, persons and data having to do with a project. This means, of course, that like any other country that seeks Agency assistance, any applicant among the Soviet satellite countries will have to submit the projects for approval and agree to continuous inspection and accountability procedures. This would at least open a window on an area now cut off from our view, though not from a major source of nuclear materials and technology.

"Qualified technical experts state that diversion of fissionable materials of the quality specified to military purposes would be most difficult, if not impossible, to achieve clandestinely. At the same time the strict accountability features in conjunction with other technical factors and the requirement that excess material be stored in Agency storehouses make it most unlikely that diversion could be accomplished secretly.

"We can refuse to join the IAEA but this does not mean we can stop the drive of other nations to secure for themselves the benefits of atomic energy. Or we can ratify the Charter and take the lead in establishing what the President has called 'an international body in which all may safely pool their knowledge and skill for the advancement of all.'

"To me the choice seems clear. We, no less than other nations, want and need 'this new instrument of peaceful progress.'

## SENATE

MONDAY, JUNE 3, 1957

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, who commandest the morning, and by whose word man goeth forth to his work and to his labor until the evening, open our ears, we beseech Thee, to hear the call of far horizons and the stirring trumpets of challenge sounding the advance to a new era for mankind when the vast treasure now being paid out for defensive armaments may be channeled into avenues which shall build and not blight. As we wrestle with powers of darkness which deny the divine sovereignty and human dignity, may the reality of the faith by which we live blaze with a new fire and luster. With the faith of our fathers revitalized to a new intensity, make us more and more alert to the spiritual values that underlie all the struggle of these epic days which are molding the shape of tomorrow's world.

In this forum of the Republic, as these elected representatives of perplexed and anxious millions debate problems of human relationships which confront and almost confound them, quicken and sanctify for Thy glory and for human good their best endeavors: in the dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. JOHNSON of Texas, and by unanimous consent, the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, May 29, 1957, and Friday, May 31, 1957, was approved, and reading was dispensed with.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. If there be no reports of committees, the nominations on the Executive Calendar will be stated.

### DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the diplomatic and Foreign Service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the diplomatic and Foreign Service be considered en bloc.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nominations will be considered en bloc; and, without objection, they are confirmed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

### LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate resume the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

### CONSOLIDATION OF LAWS ADMINISTERED BY THE VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 338, House bill 53. My purpose in making this request is to have the bill made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 53) to consolidate into one act, and to simplify and make more uniform, the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration relating to compensation, pension, hospitalization, and burial benefits, and to consolidate into one act the laws pertaining to the administration of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Texas?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 53) to consolidate into one act, and to simplify and make more uniform, the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration relating to compensation, pension, hospitalization, and burial benefits, and to consolidate into one act the laws pertaining to the administration of the laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with amendments.

### ORDER DISPENSING WITH CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the calendar today, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE BUSINESS

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, under the rule, there will be the usual morning hour, for the introduction of bills and the transaction of other routine business. In that connection, I ask unanimous consent that statements be limited to 3 minutes.