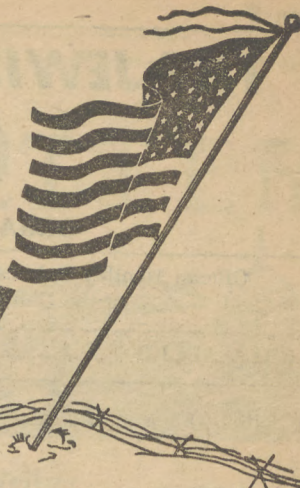




The

JEWISH VETERAN



JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND LADIES' AUXILIARY
THE OLDEST VETERANS' ORGANIZATION IN THE UNITED STATES

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July-August, 1955

Four Throw Hat In Ring For National Commander

Survey Reveals Wide Acceptance of AJH

The American Jewish Hour is going ahead throughout the United States, a survey of communities by the JWV National Staff revealed last month.

At present, the survey reveals, the program is receiving wide acceptance in those communities where it is now a regular sustaining feature. Other communities have received promises that the program has met all specifications of the radio stations and will be on the air in the Fall.

Letters have begun to pour into National Headquarters and to Production Headquarters in St. Louis attesting to the mass acceptance of the JWV sponsored program.

Here is a partial list of communities which were canvassed by JWV in an effort to find out the status of the program:

Harrisburg, Pa.—program has been on the air since May 29th.

Seranton, Pa.—program has been on the air since May 29th.

Hartford, Conn.—program has been on the air since May 30th.

Milwaukee, Wis.—program has been on the air since May 29th.

Omaha, Neb.—program has been on the air since June 26th.

Atlanta, Ga.—program has been on the air since May 29th.

Valdosta, Ga.—program has been on the air since May 29th.

Savannah, Ga.—program has been on the air since May 29th.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—program has been on the air since June 12th.

The following communities are in various stages of processing the American Jewish Hour with respect to getting free time, financing and other details. These communities are:

Waco and Dallas, Tex.; Detroit, and Flint, Mich.; Wilkes-Barre and Lebanon, Pa.; Augusta, and Macon, Georgia; Memphis, Tenn.; Jamaica, L. I.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Stamford, Conn.; Hoboken, N. J.; Boston, Mass.; Kansas City, Miss.; Atlantic City, N. J.; Canton, Ohio; White Plains, New York; Philadelphia, Pa.; Washington, D. C., and Seattle, Washington.

Convention Details

(See Page 7)

Senate Passes Tax Exemption

JWV has won a victory in the Senate, thus achieving the half-way mark in gaining real estate tax exemption for the Jewish War Veterans, U.S.A., National Memorial, Inc. The other half (NOW the more important half) of the victory must be won in the House of Representatives.

On June 22, the Committee of the District of Columbia in the Senate recommended favorable action on S 1741, the bill "Exempting from taxation certain property of the Jewish War Veterans, USA, National Memorial, Inc., in the District of Columbia." On June 24, Mr. Johnson of Texas, the Majority Leader in the Senate, asked unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill. There being no objections, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

This is the first time in its history that JWV has appealed to the Congress for legislation which will directly help our organization's pocketbook and succeeded in getting favorable action. The saving will be \$988.98 each year. However, we must still get favorable action in the House of Representatives, H. R. 5375 in order to effect that savings.—B. W.

Pay Per Capita By Sept. 24th

Attention is directed to Article V, Section 5. "Each post shall be entitled to one delegate and one alternate for each ten members, of major fraction thereof, based upon the per capita tax paid not less than thirty (30) days prior to the opening date of the Convention".

Closing date for receiving per capita tax is September 24, 1955. Also, any Post which has indebtedness to the National Organization shall not be permitted to vote until such indebtedness has been paid.

Send Proposals To National

All proposed amendments to the National Constitution and By-Laws and all proposed resolutions for the Convention should be received at National Headquarters no later than September 1st to permit their distribution to the membership throughout the country.

Two In Race For Judge Advocate

An exciting race for National Commander appears in the offing as four candidates tossed their hats into the ring for National Commander, and two for National Judge Advocate.

The four candidates for National Commander are Ben Chasin of New York City; Reubin Kaminsky of Hartford, Conn.; Theodore R. Pickard of Chicago, and Dr. David Coyne, of Hoboken, N. J.

The two candidates in the National Judge Advocate's contest are Irving Goldstein of Chicago and Oscar J. Toye of Boston.

Ben Chasin is the immediate Past National Vice Commander of the Second Region, a practicing lawyer in New York and a member of JWV's National Foreign Affairs Committee. Comrade Chasin served 27 months in the South Pacific and was awarded the Bronze Star with Oakleaf clusters.

Reubin Kaminsky is also a practicing lawyer in Hartford and an authority on Interstate Commerce Commission affairs. He is presently National Director of Public Relations and was the National Judge Advocate 1953-54. He served in Europe as Sgt. Major in an AA Battalion and holds five battle stars.

Theodore R. Pickard is a practicing lawyer in Chicago, and a former Department Commander of Illinois. He holds a Doctor of Jurisprudence from DePaul University and was an infantryman in World War II, discharged a corporal.

Dr. David Coyne, a dentist, is a former Department Commander of New Jersey and has been a member of numerous national committees.

Irving Goldstein is an authority on medical trial technique and the author of numerous books on the subject. He has taught at Northwestern University for some time and also has been National Judge Advocate of the Department of Illinois and the Fifth Region. He is presently Chairman of the National Civil Rights Committee.

Oscar J. Toye, a practicing Boston lawyer is presently Chairman of the Sub-committee on Immigration and National Vice Commander of the First Region. He is the former chairman of the National Civil Rights Committee and an authority on immigration matters.

All candidates have been active in JWV affairs for many years.

Pictures and biographies appear

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Highlights of Month

Summit Meeting

The Jewish War Veterans urged the Eisenhower Administration to "do all within its power at the Four Power Meeting in Geneva to accomplish the unification of Germany by universal free elections under U. N. auspices with no guarantee or suggestion by the Western Powers of any neutralization of Germany".

The action was recommended by the National Foreign Affairs Committee and subsequently approved by the National Policy Committee. Policy was enunciated by National Commander Joseph F. Barr in a letter to President Eisenhower. Commander Barr wrote:

"If unification under these conditions is accepted by the Soviet Union and other conferees, then JWV further urges, as an additional step toward peace, that our government seek agreement on a general disarmament program, looking to the limitation of atomic arms subject to full and free inspection as well as a limitation on all conventional arms and military personnel to be accomplished through necessary gradual stages."

Security Program

In a statement to the press, JWV hailed the approval by the Senate of a bi-partisan commission to review the Federal Employees Security Program as "an initial victory in the counter-offensive against fear, injustice, and suspicion which has threatened American democracy."

The statement was made by National Commander Joseph F. Barr on behalf of the organization. He urged quick approval by the House of Representatives of the measure which he termed "among the most important pieces of business currently before the Congress in the domestic field."

A day after the statement was released, the House unanimously approved the measure.

Use of Riders

JWV sharply criticized the use of "riders" as an "instrument of death" to pending legislation, which deeply affect the welfare and security of the United States.

National Commander Joseph F. Barr in a press statement and letters to the minority and majority leaders of both houses of congress, referred specifically to the Reserve Bill and the School Construction Bill, both of which were then bottlenecked in Congressional Committee largely because of the insertion of "extraneous" riders.

The Reserve Bill, without the rider, passed the House and has gone to the Senate.

The School Construction Bill is still being held in committee. In making the statement, Commander Barr pointed out that the nation's veterans, those largely affected by the two bills, "deserve a better fate than to be let down again on two issues of such paramount importance to themselves and their families."

"Must the veteran once again be asked to shoulder the responsibility of service in the event of emergency while others who have never served remain at home?"

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JWV Tour Leader Describes Israel

By David S. Block

When our National Commander heard that I was taking a European trip, he asked me to lead the Third Annual Tour of Jewish War Veterans to Europe and Israel. The temptation was great, but when I thought that I was to follow such men as Admiral Isquith and Ben Kaufman, our



GREETINGS: Dr. David S. Block, JWV tour leader, greets President Isaac Ben Zvi of Israel on behalf of the Jewish War Veterans during his recent tour.

National Executive Director, and holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, I accepted with a certain amount of trepidation, as to my qualifications to lead such a group.

True, my many visits to Europe and my attendance at the opening of the Hebrew University, plus my past status as the National Chief of Staff, under an able leader, gave me the confidence that I could handle the tour successfully, and with credit to our great organization.

Our group was divided into two sections—part of which went by plane and the second section by the Steamer Ile de France.

As we stepped from our El Al Constellation, when we arrived in Paris, we were joined by the second section which had left four days earlier and had arrived as scheduled only a few hours before. Paris was only a secondary matter, even though we spent several happy and enjoyable days there visiting many historical places, and naturally not omitting the fabulous Folies Bergeres; and three days later, we, as an entire group, arrived in the Airport of Lydda.

The reception we received from local members of the Israeli Vet-

erans groups was rendered with deep respect and sincerity.

The airport is near the City of Tel Aviv, the major metropolis of Israel, and as we passed through the city by bus, en route to our hotel, I recalled my visit thirty years before, but what an amazing change! From the village which I formerly visited, the city had become a hustling, bustling beehive of activity, where business was being carried on in the retail shopping section much as in one of our own cities; where buildings were modern; where the traffic cops at the corner intersections were present with the same important mannerisms as at home.

When we arrived at our hotel, it almost seemed incredible to come into so modern a building with a true Hollywood atmosphere.

Every moment of the days that followed was planned for us so that from seven o'clock in the morning when we were awakened for an early breakfast, we were "on the march" within an hour, and we had the privilege of visiting every spot in Israel, literally from Dan to Beersheba. It was remarkable how everyone in our group entered into the spirit without complaint even though we re-

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Readers Forum

Dear Editor:

In connection with the Military Manpower Reserve Bill I am sure you are aware of the fact I not only voted for the Bill, but spoke for it. My only regret is it is not stronger than it was when it passed the House. There is no person who is more strongly opposed to segregation of any of our citizens than I, indeed who is more strongly in favor of actions and legislation that will give to all of our citizens "equality under the law" than I am, but I felt that the passage of the Military Reserve Manpower Bill was of vital importance and could play a very important part in the National Defense, and the preservation of our country, and that in connection with that bill, that its passage transcended all other questions. I am glad to know that National Commander Barr's views in this respect are the same as mine.

With kind regards, I am Sincerely yours,

JOHN McCORMACK

Majority Leader, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Editor:

I've been on a teaching mission to Israel spending two weeks in Jerusalem lecturing and clinicing, a week in Tel Aviv and a week in Haifa. While in Tel Aviv I was fortunate enough to witness the "march pass" or, as we call it here in our country, the review of the Veterans of the Jewish Brigade. This was in celebration of their Tenth Anniversary. I was privileged to stand alongside of Moshe Sharett, Ben Gurion, the Mayor of Tel Aviv and the English Ambassador. As I was the only member of the Jewish War Veterans in America to be present, I'm afraid I was a self-designated representative of our body. I don't think I have ever been so moved or brought to such emotional heights as by the sight of these men now in their late thirties and forties marching in perfect cadence. (They still march British army fashion). These were the men who forged the final link in the fabrication of their country. As they marched by it was as though history were being unrolled before my eyes. They seemed to exude pride, confidence, stability, determination. True, they did not wear any fancy veterans' uniform but the uniform of the day—grey slacks, white shirts open at the neck and campaign ribbons. But a more military group of men was never seen. I was filled with no little pride to stand alongside these four men and take the review.

That evening at the large stadium Ramat-gan outside Tel Aviv a mammoth pageant, a spectacle, before a crowd of 30,000 was presented. Here again I was privileged to be a guest of Colonel Gilutz who is the ranking officer of the Israeli Air Force. The Pageant was produced by the Habimah, the noted drama group, with about 3,000 in the cast. Here they unfolded a most dramatic presentation of the Jewish Brigade—in song, drama, dance and even mass movement depicting military tactics. I sat under the Israeli skies that evening for better than three and a half hours and watched this thrilling spectacle climaxed by a most eloquent address by Ben Gurion. He assured the audience and the world, in no uncertain terms, that Israel would

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National Commander's Column

By Joseph F. Barr
National Commander



Ladejinsky Aftermath

Critics of the administration of the Federal Security Program will not find much to cheer in the action of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson who unfortunately has been hailed in many quarters by those who accept his recent gesture as a confession of error in the Ladejinsky case. Those who like to read behind the headlines should want to analyze the action taken by the Secretary of Agriculture and its meaning in relation to the actions which should be taken by responsible public officials to expiate their past transgressions.

If I were satisfied only to look at the surface of things and not to probe, I suppose that, as one of those who was responsible in the first instance for raising the question as to the implications of the Ladejinsky case, I could now cry victory and feel, in some small measure, that I could rest upon the laurels of what had been done in this case.

Not A Victory

I must, however, to be truthful, admit not to a feeling of victory, but rather to one almost of defeat. For the ultimate of what was involved in the Ladejinsky case insofar as I was concerned, was not whether Ladejinsky as an individual was cleared of being suspect as a security or loyalty risk but whether the Department of Agriculture or any one of the Executive Departments could and should in the administration of this Federal Employees Security Program undertake to justify its actions in connection with an individual case or a group of cases by wholesale charges or indictments based upon either the national origin of the individual or groups so indicted or upon the religious affiliation of the individual or of the group.

It will be recalled that insofar as the Ladejinsky case was concerned, I had stated in my approach to Ezra Taft Benson and in my questioning of the action of the Department of Agriculture that I was not concerned with what happened to Ladejinsky other than my concern as an American that he or any other individual receive the kind of trial and the kind of treatment that would guarantee the application of those rights which are fundamental under our Constitution, including the Bill of Rights and under our legal system.

It was because of the fact that in the general administration of the Security Program as evident in the Chasanow case, in the Ladejinsky case, in the Fort Monmouth cases, and in numerous other cases which are not identifiable to the general community by name, individuals have not been accorded that decent respect or treatment which the law of the land provided.

How then can one equate the action which has now been taken to clear Ladejinsky as an individual with the failure of the Department of Agriculture to specifically admit its error insofar as concerns the general indictment which was drawn in an attempt to justify its action?

Only Satisfaction

I draw the only satisfaction that I can find in the whole situation, not from what has been done by the Executive Departments nor even from the remarkable individual exploits of former Senator Harry Cain, nor what has been proposed by the Attorney General of the United States nor from the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Peters case but rather from the fact that the Senate and House of Representatives have now apparently decided that the situation is one which requires legislative scrutiny and close legislative examination and analysis.

The House and Senate Committees have now unanimously recommended a joint resolution to create a bi-partisan commission which will examine the administration of the Federal Employees Security Program and report its results either with the idea of securing administrative reform or with the idea of suggesting legislative action to accomplish the same. It is only from this that I or any other individual interested in the fair play which we demanded in the Chasanow and Ladejinsky cases which was finally received for these individuals, but which has not yet been received for the individuals implicated in the Fort Monmouth fiasco can draw any satisfaction.

No Rest Now

It would, therefore, in my judgment be tragic, to say the least, if we were to rest on our laurels on the assumption that we have now done all that needs to be done or that should be done in order to accomplish our objectives. Rather this seems to me to be the time to redouble our efforts, to persist in examining the situation from time to time, for the purpose of uncovering those cases which have been covered perhaps with the idea of keeping the details of such cases from the scrutiny of the various committees.

More than that it is up to each individual American no matter what his faith or political credo may be, to insist that the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States shall conduct the most searching inquiry for the purpose of seeing to it that any harm which may have been done to individuals which has not as yet been repaired shall be undone and that justice as we know it and understand it shall be accomplished in each case, so that it truly can be said that even the lowliest among us is entitled to that kind of trial, to that kind of respect for the rights of individuals that will accomplish the aims and objectives which the founding fathers so nobly stated both in the Declarations preceding the adoption of the Constitution and in the final enactment of the Constitution including the so-called Bill of Rights.