

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, I wish to pay tribute to the President of the United States for the magnificent leadership he provided at the Big Four meeting.

The meeting at the summit has come and gone. The issues that divide the East from the West have not been settled. No realistic person expected them to be settled in so short a time.

Yet we know that it was eminently worthwhile, for in a few short days the work of years of Soviet propaganda against the United States was undone. The picture the Soviet Union has been trying to sell to the world of a trigger-happy, materialistic America was largely dissipated. It was dissipated because President Eisenhower, with the sincerity and moral fervor which are so characteristic of him, reached out and touched the heart of the world.

It was not only the President's dramatic proposal for an exchange of military blueprints with the Soviet Union and mutual aerial reconnaissance that was responsible, it was his evident truthfulness as a soldier, his directness, his refusal to be drawn into long discussions of controversial details, that evoked widespread admiration.

The President said he had searched his mind and heart for something that would convince everyone of the sincerity of America's desire for peace. He found it, and in so doing he dispelled any lingering doubt that America stands for good will to all men. At Geneva President Eisenhower was the champion of all that is best in our country, what has always been the true source of its strength in the world, namely, its adherence to principles of international morality, and its sympathy with the common desires of all humanity.

Simon E. Sobeloff

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. GLENN BEALL

OF MARYLAND

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 30, 1955

Mr. BEALL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD a statement I have prepared relative to Hon. Simon E. Sobeloff, who has just been nominated for membership on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

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

STATEMENT BY SENATOR BEALL

Maryland is proud of Simon E. Sobeloff. The Free State has sent many talented members of the bar to Federal service, among them William Pinkney, Roger Brooke Taney, and Reverdy Johnson.

The contribution these men made to the Government of the United States is well known and their influence on the law of this land was great. They brought distinction to themselves and to their State. Simon E. Sobeloff, who has been nominated by the President as a member of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, lives in that great tradition.

His philosophy as the attorney for the Government is that the best interests of the United States is served when justice is done. Such a concept is in keeping with that of the Honorable Morris Soper, the distinguished jurist whom Mr. Sobeloff is nominated to replace.

The career of Simon Sobeloff is exceptionally well known to all Marylanders. He was born in Baltimore, educated in our public schools, and graduated from the University of Maryland Law School in 1915.

As a member of the bar he earned the respect and admiration of the best lawyers and judges in our State.

As a Baltimorean and a Marylander he earned the gratitude of our people by his devoted public service.

Long before he held any public position he was known as a civic leader whose advice and counsel was readily available for any worthy cause.

Such an enviable reputation made him a man much sought after by other men in public office. His services were called upon by mayors of Baltimore city and governors of our State.

The present Governor of Maryland has paid Simon Sobeloff a great tribute by remarking that he is "a man who goes forth to meet the situations that are fraught with danger and calmly sets them aright before they acquire the statures of crises."

Simon Sobeloff has never failed the people of Maryland. As a public official and as a private citizen he has shown himself to be a man devoted to the common good.

He has served as solicitor of Baltimore city, chairman of the Commission on Administrative Organization of Maryland's Government, as Chief Judge of the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Our State was honored and proud of his appointment as Solicitor General of the United States.

In that office he has served his Government and the people of the United States well, and brought additional distinction to his name and to his native State.

I am not a lawyer, but I have heard his work as Solicitor General praised by outstanding members of the legal profession, and I know him as a man with a great understanding of people's problems, and as a man who possesses a rare and gifted sense of judgment.

Now, as Solicitor General it was Mr. Sobeloff's duty to present the Government's argument before the Supreme Court as to how that Court's historic decision on segregation in public schools should be implemented.

There are those with strong personal feelings on this subject who appear to hold Solicitor General Sobeloff responsible for the Court's original decision. The fact is that Mr. Sobeloff was not in office when the original case was argued and his presentation to the Court was the position of the Executive Department as to how the desegregation decree could best be implemented in the interests of all the people of the United States.

It was his duty to place before the Supreme Court the view of the Government, as it was the duty of other attorneys to advocate the recommendations of other interested friends of the Court.

Mr. Sobeloff, knowing the situation in the South and believing in the essential justice of the Supreme Court's decision, argued for a decree which would carry out the intent of the Court and yet not radically disrupt the public school system in those areas where segregation had long existed.

The brief Mr. Sobeloff presented demonstrates his wisdom, and is ample proof of his qualifications for membership on the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals. Those who are "investigating" his qualifications would do well to read that brief and then join in con-

firmed his nomination before this session of Congress adjourns.

I personally regret the delay on this nomination and I urge the committee to hold a prompt hearing and report the nomination to the Senate so that we may confirm Mr. Sobeloff.

Faith in the Atomic Future and Atoms for Peace

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ALEXANDER WILEY

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Saturday, July 30, 1955

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, I was pleased to note, as the leading article in this month's Reader's Digest, a splendid article entitled "My Faith in the Atomic Future," by Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman of the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

I believe that Admiral Strauss' message, as told to James Monahan, will be of deep interest to all thinking Americans.

Just a week and a half from now, the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy will open in Geneva, ushering in, we trust, a new era in civilian application of this miraculous scientific development.

There is now on the press in the Government Printing Office a new Senate document, prepared at my request, and authorized by the Senate on June 21. It is entitled "Atoms for Peace Manual." The manual, Senate Document No. 55, will be ready in time for the conference and, to the extent of a somewhat limited supply, for general distribution to Americans who will be following the conference's work.

I ask unanimous consent that the text of Admiral Strauss' article, preceded by a biographical note, as published in the Reader's Digest, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

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

MY FAITH IN THE ATOMIC FUTURE

(By Lewis L. Strauss, Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission)

(As told to James Monahan)

(Rear Admiral Strauss brings to the position of Chairman of the AEC a deep personal interest in the promise of atomic energy. In 1935-37 his mother and father both died of incurable cancer. As a memorial, he started a project at the California Institute of Technology to pioneer in the production of cheap radioactive substitutes for radium in cancer treatment. Early in 1939 Dr. Nils Bohr, the Danish scientist, arrived in the United States with evidence that the Hahn-Strassmann-Meitner experiments in Germany had definitely fissioned the uranium nucleus, making a chain reaction theoretically possible. To Strauss this was portentous news: it could mean the mass production of radioisotopes, cheap enough to be available to every hospital. But it also meant much more. One physicist working on the Caltech project wired Strauss: "I see enormous possibilities * * * leading, unfortunately, perhaps to atomic bombs." Seven months later Dr. Albert Einstein wrote the historic letter to Pres-