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## CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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in a world where individual freedom must be tempered with sensitivity and concern for others, where international competition must be regulated by international understanding, where individual ambition must be moderated by respect for the integrity and the various talents and abilities of others.

Furthermore, by extending the reach of higher education to a broader spectrum of society, we also are challenged to extend the scope of programs to provide improved social tools and cultural outlooks and to accommodate an increasing variety of vocational competencies. Such an education cannot be designed once and left to serve for all time. It requires constant vigilance, constant pruning, constant nourishing with new ideas.

The world is looking at American education, at the interrelationship between educational excellence, leadership, and production. Developing nations have found our experiences with land-grant colleges especially valuable in their own educational planning. Our collegiate pluralism is a mirror of our religious and cultural pluralism and answers the demand for variety in a free society. It is understandable that a world newly discovering its polycentric nature would look to the universal character of our educational opportunities with increasing attention.

For example, the Robbins report, which assesses England's higher education needs for the next decade, recommends ways to assure that "courses of higher education should be available to all those who are qualified by ability and attainment to pursue them and who wish to do so." In effect, the Robbins report rejects the highly selective admissions policies of British universities and proposes to "broaden the base of higher education. This decision has important implications for us, especially in those American institutions where admissions requirements are based on strictly academic measures of ability. While the world is looking at our higher education, we ourselves need a constant reevaluation of its appropriateness for our needs. In this, you as individuals have a responsibility to take a vital part.

In my plea that you "get in there and pitch" for whatever community or national action we need to extend the reach of higher education and to keep its quality and appropriateness on an ever-upward climb, I do not wish to play Polonius, but I should like to inject a word of caution. In years to come, as age brings nostalgia, there may be temptations for you—as there have already been with me—to muse that higher education isn't the same as it used to be. But the world for which we are educating is not the same as it used to be either.

Your children and mine will live in a changing world and our educational system will need a world of change to meet their needs.

It is for you to meet and make these changes. The quantity and quality of new education can be left up to the State but only at great risk. The State has no choice but to conform its education, higher or primary, to a common ideal. Such conformity is in itself a handicap. Only by participation of private voluntary institutions such as King's College can we have the true and valuable diversity of high ideals our country deserves. This makes it incumbent on you as leaders of the intellect to support and participate in the growth of our education, public and private. Even the word "private" is subject to change since these institutions are truly, parapublic, serving a great public purpose under private leadership.

In this connection, I am reminded of the statement of the ordinary of Pittsburgh, Bishop Wright, who has announced that the parochial schools of Pittsburgh will be open

to all children of low income without regard to their religious belief.

Surely such splendid innovations deserve your valued support and participation as part of the great new adventure in grace that is 20th century, Chris Fianity.

With the accelerating rate of change already upon us, much that you have learned here at King's College will be subject to critical analysis as you pursue that freedom of inquiry which is the great scholastic vitality.

It will be up to you to determine what the abiding truths are. You and I live in the age of surging expectation and we will either move with the crest of understanding or founder in the undertow of fallacy unless we continue the course of constant reeducation.

More important than what you have learned is the momentum to keep on learning, the desire to understand yourself and your fellow man, and the will to add your bit to the forward thrust of humanity. The kind of higher education we have in tomorrow's world should be different from what we have today. It will be better to the extent that it serves tomorrow's world. It is your task to keep it always viable and adaptable to society's needs and yet straightforward in its task of preparing individuals for the future they will help to shape.

Let us return full circle to St. Thomas Aquinas. "Three things are necessary \* \* \* to know what to believe; to know what to desire; to know what to do."

To this I would add the capstone, "To do the best one knows." You will change the world, for good or ill, the extent and direction depending upon how much you know and what you do with it. You can change higher education—or education in general—and thereby contribute to the effectiveness of the leavening agent by which the future becomes better than the past. You—and only you—can determine whether your educational candle burns brightly and your torch is held high and glowing against the darkness.

### Congress Must Revise and Liberalize Our Immigration Laws

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

#### HON. JACOB H. GILBERT

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1964

Mr. GILBERT. Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Judiciary, of which I am a member, is now considering legislation to revise and liberalize our present immigration laws. I am hopeful that favorable action will be taken by this Congress so that present inequities will be eliminated. Following is my statement to the committee concerning the bill I introduced:

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on the Judiciary, I am gratified that your committee is holding hearings on legislation to revise and liberalize our present immigration laws. Reform of our antiquated and unfair immigration laws is long overdue, so that we may better serve humanity and further the interests of equality, the obnoxious principle of national origin upon which our immigration system has been based since 1924 must be eliminated.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee on the Judiciary introduced a bill, H.R. 7700, based upon the suggestions and wishes of our dearly beloved former President Kennedy;

President Johnson also has requested and urged this Congress to approve the bill. I introduced an identical bill, H.R. 7902, to show my strong support. Ever since coming to Congress, I have introduced bills calling for a complete overhaul and liberalization of our immigration and naturalization laws. The need for such action on the part of Congress is forcibly brought home to me almost daily; my congressional district is one which contains a large percentage of immigrants and new U.S. citizens; many pathetic letters reach me describing the heartache resulting from interminable separation of members of a family. Children are frustrated in their efforts to bring their parents here; relatives in many countries face a lifetime of waiting for their turn to be reached under our unfair quota system.

The task before your committee should be undertaken with compassion and forthrightness and the recognition of the fact that the proposed changes in our laws are reasonable and are demanded by existing circumstances. Our country became great under our earlier policy of unrestricted immigration. Those who sought refuge and freedom here contributed mightily of their brawn, their brains, and their loyalty; our Nation grew strong and prospered. The present quota system which is based on the place of birth or the racial origin of a human being has proved to be a blot upon our conscience as a Nation. We must acknowledge that birthplace and racial origin of a human being do not determine the quality or the level of a man's intellect, his moral character, or his qualifications for becoming a part of our Nation and our society.

The administration bill and my identical bill provide that our future total immigration quota will be divided, regardless of the immigrant's place of birth, into categories completely divorced from the concept of race, nationality, citizenship, or place of birth. A person's skill, or his relationship to a citizen in the United States or to an immigrant previously admitted to our country for permanent residence, will determine his inclusion in one of the categories listed. However, a large portion of the annual immigration quota will remain available for refugees and displaced persons so that we, as a nation, can serve humanity and help unfortunates. We shall also give those who wish to leave their homelands and seek opportunities here for themselves and their children, an opportunity to do so.

We are mindful of the sad situation which exists at present—when thousands of immigrant visas allocated under existing quotas are not used by certain nations, by immigrants born in those countries which we have favored. At the same time immigrants born in other countries—less favored by us, if we are honest enough to admit it and which have infinitesimal quotas—have to wait for permission to come here for periods of a 5 to 25 years. This is a shameful state of affairs and it must be brought to an end.

Under the new system the entire quota will be used in every 12-month period. The process of elimination of the national origins principle will continue for 5 years after enactment of the bill. We would have preferred that the old condemned system of national origins be wiped out immediately. However, we must recognize that such a drastic change, if imposed overnight, would create havoc with the administrative processes of immigration and visa issuance by our consulates spread all over the world. Thus it is proposed to cut 20 percent of our quota in each of the 5 years succeeding enactment of the bill and place that number operated under the new system. At the end of the 5-year period, the new system will be in full effect, and the administrators will have gained necessary

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experience by that time through gradual use of the new system.

After the fifth year following enactment of the bill, all quota numbers would be drawn from a single worldwide quota of 164,582. Quota numbers would be allocated in the order of preference specified in amended section 203 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. That is, first call on the first 50 percent is given to persons whose admission, by virtue of their exceptional skill, training or education, would be especially advantageous to the United States; first call on the next 30 percent, plus any part of the first 50 percent not issued to the skilled specialists, is given to unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, not eligible for nonquota status because they are over 21 years of age; first call on the remaining 20 percent, plus any part of the first 80 percent not taken by the first two classes, is given to spouses and children of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence; and any portion remaining is issued to other applicants, with percentage preferences to other relations of U.S. citizens and resident aliens, and then to certain classes of workers. Section 203 further provides that within each class, visas are issued in the order in which applied for—first come, first served. These preference provisions, which under present law determine only relative priority between nationals of the same country, will now determine priority between nationals of different countries throughout the world.

No country would be allowed to receive more than 10 percent of the quota numbers available in any year (including those from the quota reserve pool during the first 5 years, from the area's quota), with certain exceptions.

The bill contains many other necessary and helpful provisions. Among other things, it would grant nonquota status to parents of U.S. citizens.

The United States and worthy people all over the world need this bill. It is our responsibility to approve and pass it so that we may prove to all mankind that we truly believe in the equality of all men and that we are ready to welcome persons to our great land on a fair and equitable basis and to discard the old laws which are based on racial prejudice and are unfairly discriminatory.

I urge your Subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality to approve this important legislation. I look forward to the privilege of voting for it in our full Committee on the Judiciary. I shall do all in my power to secure its passage by the Congress, so that the changes can be brought about as soon as possible.

Flag Day

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

HON. JAMES ROOSEVELT  
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, June 8, 1964

Mr. ROOSEVELT. Mr. Speaker, a few years ago a representative of United Press International related to me an incident he had witnessed while on assignment in Puerto Rico, at which a group of demonstrators marched on a Flag Day observance and attempted to tear down the Stars and Stripes. At that time, I expressed my grave concern at such action, and I wish to do so again, for my attention has been directed to a statement that the pledge of allegiance to the

U.S. flag has been discontinued in public schools. It is important for my colleagues to know of this, I am sure you will agree, and I therefore am inserting the following editorial from the Elks Bulletin, San Juan, P.R., Lodge No. 972:

FLAG DAY: A TRIBUTE TO OUR FLAG

June 14 is the day annually set aside as Flag Day to call attention to our national emblem, its purpose and significance, the ideals it represents, and the respect it commands. For God and country is the motto of Americans. It is inscribed on our schools and institutions in Continental United States. It is preached from our pulpits. It is instilled to the hearts of all school children in Continental United States and its possessions except in Puerto Rico. The local authorities discontinued, the pledge of allegiance to the U.S. flag at public schools. Flag Day this year has an added significance with communism trying to spread throughout the world. It is a day of rededication to the ideals and principles for which our national emblem stands. Proudly we identify ourselves in our allegiance to the flag at every meeting with our forefathers, who wrote their loyalty to these United States in toil and sacrifice, in blood on battlefield, stanchly following the Stars and Stripes into the jaws of death.

As we Elks are loyal to our God we are loyal to our country. The honor that we give to our Nation's flag is but the outward expression of the loyalty and devotion that is within our heart and soul which should be clearly demonstrated by every Elk and his family by being promptly at the lodge on Sunday, June 14 at 8 o'clock p.m. to witness and enjoy our beautiful and impressive Flag Day exercises.

THE EDITOR.

Resolution by the General Assembly of  
the State of Georgia

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. G. ELLIOTT HAGAN

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1964

Mr. HAGAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD, I would like to insert a resolution which has been passed by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia.

The resolution was introduced by Hon. Dan White, State representative of McIntosh County, which is located in the First Congressional District of Georgia.

Representative White's resolution has reference to a project in McIntosh County which was made possible because of a loan from the Area Redevelopment Administration.

The resolution follows:

H. RES. 65

(By Mr. White, of McIntosh)

Resolution relative to the Area Redevelopment Administration; and for other purposes

"Whereas the Area Redevelopment Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce has approved 77 counties in Georgia as eligible to participate in their program; and

"Whereas there are 36 approved Georgia projects underway; and

"Whereas there is a total capital investment under these programs of \$9,124,954.88, which has created 3,425 new jobs; and

"Whereas there are, at the present time, 11 projects pending which will entail a total capital investment of \$18,955,253 and create 872 new jobs; and

"Whereas as a typical example of the benefits to be derived from these programs, Perling Industries, Inc., has located a plant in Darien, Ga., by virtue of an Area Redevelopment Administration loan of \$422,500 which has created 200 new jobs within this county; and

"Whereas an additional vocational training grant of \$80,165 has been made available in connection with this industry; and

"Whereas the many benefits to be derived from the expansion of the Area Redevelopment programs are readily available to the industrial and economic future of the State of Georgia: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the General Assembly of Georgia*, That this body does hereby urge each and every member of the Georgia congressional delegation to support the program and appropriations of the Area Redevelopment Administration now pending before Congress in order that said administration's program may be expanded to additional counties in the State of Georgia and the many benefits to be derived therefrom distributed therein; be it further

*Resolved*, That the clerk of the house of representatives is hereby authorized and instructed to transmit an appropriate copy of this resolution to each and every member of the Georgia congressional delegation."

In house: Read and adopted June 3, 1964.

GLENN W. ELLARD, Clerk.

In senate: Read and adopted June 5, 1964.

GEORGE D. STEWART, Secretary.

U.S. Policy in South Vietnam

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. WILLIAM F. RYAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1964

Mr. RYAN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I wish to bring to the attention of my colleagues an editorial concerning U.S. policy in South Vietnam which appeared in the New York Times of June 12. With the increasing crisis in this area the New York Times has performed a welcomed service by its forthright presentation of the issue. I urge all my colleagues to read the following editorial:

ASIAN CONFRONTATION

Two U.S. planes have been shot down in Laos and now American armed fighter plane escorts are shooting back. The situation is deteriorating in Vietnam as well as in Laos and, by reflexion, in Cambodia, Thailand, and all of southeast Asia. When or how is the shooting going to end? When or how is the steady, if slow, advance of the Communists in the region going to be stopped?

The power factor in southeast Asia that really counts is the confrontation between the United States and Communist China. They are still at some distance from each other, but the gap is closing. When Under Secretary Ball and President de Gaulle conferred the other day, they agreed that southeast Asia should be denied to the Communists. They also agreed on how this goal was to be achieved.

General de Gaulle insists with reason that no settlement of the Indochina conflict is possible without the concurrence of the

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Communist Chinese. This is the dominating factor. China is there; the United States is 10,000 miles away. Chinese power radiates over the whole of Asia from India to Korea.

The nub of the question is the American belief that a withdrawal of our military support would leave a vacuum which the Red Chinese would inevitably fill—not to mention the fact that for better or worse we have commitments that we must honor. The De Gaulle argument is that China has enough problems with Russia in the north, India in the west, and the United States in the east, not to mention a strained economy, to be willing to leave southeast Asia more or less alone—on the condition that China felt there was no longer any reason to fear a threat from the United States in that area.

There is no ideal solution, but it has seemed to this newspaper that the most practicable one is, in the broadest possible terms, a guaranteed neutralization of all states that formerly made up Indochina. What this means is the interested powers—including particularly the United States, the Soviet Union, and Communist China—would mutually and gradually withdraw militarily from that area and would at the same time guarantee the independence of the respective states, possibly with a U.N. presence to enforce it.

Obviously such a solution is risky and might not work out in practice, but the risks will be great no matter what is done, and will be still greater if the outcome is left to the hazards of military escalation.

The entire problem deserves exploration in another conference of the 14 nations, Communist China included, that have been concerned with southeast Asia since the Geneva Conference of 1962. The decisive confrontation of the United States and Red China should be over a negotiating table, not with arms. In the long run, this will only be possible when Communist China is a member of the United Nations and when Washington can speak to Peiping in the normal course of diplomatic exchanges between two nations that recognize each other.

### Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minnesota, Receives Honorary Doctorate in Law From the University of Massachusetts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. EDWARD P. BOLAND**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 15, 1964

Mr. BOLAND. Mr. Speaker, our great University of Massachusetts at Amherst last week conferred the honorary degree of doctor of laws on our colleague from the Senate, the Honorable HUBERT HUMPHREY, of Minnesota, the distinguished Democratic whip who has shown outstanding leadership in the current efforts to get the Kennedy-Johnson civil rights bill through the Senate and enacted into law by Congress. Senator HUMPHREY was also the commencement speaker at the graduation exercises. I ask permission to have the citation accompanying the doctor of laws degree conferred on Senator HUMPHREY by the University of Massachusetts, and a newspaper account of the ceremony as printed in the Springfield Union of

June 8, 1964, printed with my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD:

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS,  
OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,  
Amherst, Mass.

HUBERT HORATIO HUMPHREY

From a young pharmacist in Huron, S. Dak., to a senior statesman in our Nation's Capital, you have devoted a lifetime to compounding prescriptions by which the world may live a healthier, happier, and more productive life. Notable among the ingredients which you have always used in providing remedies have been hope, charity, and love; and of these love of fellow man has been the most powerful and enduring of your contributions.

I, therefore, by authority of the board of trustees of the University of Massachusetts, confer upon you the degree of doctor of laws, honoris causa, and admit you to all its rights and privileges. In token of this I present you with this diploma and invest you with the appropriate hood.

Given at Amherst, Mass., June 7, 1964.

UNIVERSITY OF MASSACHUSETTS CLASS HEARS  
HUMPHREY DESCRIBE "DYNAMIC FUTURE"

AMHERST.—Senator HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat of Minnesota, told 1,080 graduates of the University of Massachusetts Sunday that he envies them because they will step into a world which "is moving in one of the most dynamic periods of human history."

EXCITEMENT CERTAIN

The assistant majority leader of the Senate told the graduates that although their future may be "unpredictable," it is "certain to be exciting."

Discarding a prepared text and speaking from notes made while coming here by airplane from Washington, Senator HUMPHREY said the problems and hopes of mankind are the same as they were at the dawn of history, but "what is new is that for the first time \* \* \* the only question is whether we have the will and the courage and the audacity to do something about it."

The physical means of eliminating poverty, fear, illiteracy, disease, injustice, and war now are available, he said.

SHOULD HAVE HOPES

Although accomplishing these goals remains a dream, "young people and a young nation should dream and should have hopes."

He drew prolonged applause from the 10,000 parents, faculty, students, alumni and friends of the university gathered on the lawn west of the new Boyden physical education center when he predicted that passage of a civil rights bill next week will signal a beginning of progress which will diminish discrimination and "cleanse this stain from our flag."

The commencement ceremonies closed the 101st year of the university's operation.

FULL, EQUAL PARTNER

Commenting on the contrast between the number of degree candidates Sunday and the 27 who received degrees 100 years before, Gov. Endicott Peabody, who brought the greetings of the Commonwealth, said that in recent years the State institution has become "a full and equal partner of our fine private institutions, able to provide a quality education at a low cost."

Pointing to new developments under his administration, Governor Peabody said, "while much has been done, much remains to be done."

Following Senator HUMPHREY'S address, University President John W. Lederle conferred honorary degrees of doctor of humane letters on John Hope Franklin and retired shall O. Lanphear and doctor of laws on

Trustee Harry D. Brown, Economist Seymour E. Harris and Senator Humphrey.

NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SIX SENIORS

Undergraduate degrees were awarded to 956 seniors, 113 master's degrees were conferred and 11 doctorate degrees were awarded.

Two four-college Ph. D.'s were awarded under a unique program whereby students study and receive their degrees from the four area colleges, Mount Holyoke, Smith, Amherst and the university.

### The Search

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JAMES G. FULTON**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 10, 1964

Mr. FULTON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I am calling to the attention of the Congress and the American people the excellent editorial, written by William J. Coughlin, in June 8, 1964 issue on page 54 of the magazine "Missiles and Rockets" which refers to the successful test of the KIWI-B4D reactor on May 13, 1964 at Jackass Flats, Nev.

This is an outstanding success in the U.S. space program. This really signifies a milestone in the space program since its inception in 1958. This successful test points the way to the development of the operational nuclear rocket engine.

The KIWI-B4D reactor demonstrates the superb technical competence which results in important technical breakthroughs. The Government and industrial team, comprised of AEC, NASA, Westinghouse, Aerojet, and other contractors are to be highly commended for this fine accomplishment.

A special commendation is due Dr. Harold B. Finger, manager of the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office for the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration on this important step forward in nuclear powered space propulsion.

THE SEARCH

(By William J. Coughlin)

In November 1962, there was a disheartening setback in this country's program to develop nuclear rocket propulsion. The Kiwi-B-4A reactor, demonstrating what might politely be termed an unacceptable degree of instability, was heavily damaged by flow-induced vibrations during a power test.

We therefore want to call attention to a significant stride forward for the nuclear rocket program with last month's successful operation of the Kiwi-B-4D reactor at Jackass Flats, Nev. The May 13 run could not immediately be pronounced a success because a hydrogen leak touched off a fire that left some questions about the reactor.

But on May 29, Dr. Harold B. Finger, manager of the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office for the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, reported to the annual news conference of the Aviation/Space Writers Association:

"Examination of reactor parts and data May 27, 1964, indicates successful operation of the reactor."

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This is a major milestone in the project and follows 18 months of redesign, analysis, component testing and cold-flow tests of the Kiwi-B-4A and Kiwi-B-4B reactors. Despite the November 1962 disaster, these convinced the AEC-NASA-Industry team that the design approach taken by Los Alamos and Westinghouse could achieve a stable reactor.

The May 13 run, despite the unfortunate fire, is vindication of that effort. The hydrogen leak which touched off the fire occurred outside the reactor, in the jet nozzle, where some of the coolant tubes in the regeneratively cooled nozzle separated from the pressure shell. This leaked hydrogen out of the nozzle where it ignited and caused the inlet hydrogen duct insulation and painted surfaces to burn.

The reactor itself continued to operate stably and reliably. The shutdown was a normal one following preplanned procedures. Shutdown took place after slightly more than a minute of operation at maximum power. Maximum temperature was maintained for over a minute and a half.

Dr. Finger describes his reaction this way:

"For a few seconds at the end of the test, I (and I am sure everyone else in the room) consciously thought through the major objectives of the test to determine if the run duration was long enough to assure that the major objectives had been met. I felt an exciting and emotional reaction when I realized that it was. The operation of the reactor certainly appeared successful. Nothing had left the reactor, the jet was fully expanded and appeared absolutely clean, there were no flashes in the jet as had been experienced in the Kiwi-B-4A reactor test in November 1962, none of the vibrations that had caused damage to the reactor were detected in this test, and extensive data had been recorded on the reactor performance."

Teardown of the reactor has justified Dr. Finger's first flush of success. Further reactor testing is scheduled this year and next, to be followed by operation of an engine system in which reactor and all of the important nonreactor components are coupled.

But last month's test marked more than a milestone in the program. It demonstrated what a determined and capable design team can accomplish in the face of setbacks in research and development. Despite the discouragement of the 1962 reactor failure and the heartache of congressional disenchantment, the efforts of the AEC, NASA, Westinghouse, Aerojet, and other contractors continued unabated.

They met the challenge despite the fact that there is no firm mission requirement for their engine, despite the fact that there is no assurance that it ever will fly.

It is important to remember this when studying the Nation's research into advanced technology. In addition to carrying out approved programs, we must also establish the technology to permit undertaking of any advanced missions we may decide are desirable.

This is not an expensive undertaking. About 10 percent of the fiscal 1965 NASA budget, for example, goes for advancement of technology, some \$500 million. The need for this investment is clearly expressed by Dr. Finger:

"The future missions conducted will be determined by the technological capability available in advance of major decisions."

It is to retain this option that funding of programs such as nuclear rocket propulsion and nuclear electrical propulsion is imperative.

Dr. Finger believes May 13, 1964, will go into the records as the day on which a nuclear rocket reactor was first tested successfully at powers and temperatures which pave the way to use of the nuclear rocket in space flight.

If so, the day is indeed an important one. President Johnson already has called for a review of space missions which might be

undertaken following the lunar landing. Nuclear rockets can play an important role in these, particularly when the requirement arises for manned planetary exploration. Even before then, however, it can be used to increase the payload capability of Saturn V, opening the way to more extensive lunar exploration and to operational bases on the lunar surface.

Taken in conjunction with the success a few days later of Saturn itself, the Jackass Flats run of Kiwi-B4D made the month of May an important one. The years beyond—when automated and manned spacecraft are landing on Mars, when man pushes farther into space in the search for life outside this planet—will owe a debt to the determined group who carried out their own search in the western desert into the troubles of Kiwi-B4A.

## Matteotti's Anniversary

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF  
HON. JOHN J. ROONEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 11, 1964

Mr. ROONEY of New York. Mr. Speaker, under the permission heretofore granted me by unanimous consent, I include the following letter addressed to the editor of the New York Times by Mr. Vanni B. Montana, editor, *Giustizia*, official organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, on the occasion of the anniversary of Giacomo Matteotti:

MATTEOTTI'S ANNIVERSARY—MURDER OF ITALIAN OPPONENT OF MUSSOLINI IS RECALLED

To the Editor:

June 10 marks the 40th anniversary of the kidnaping and murder by a Fascist gang in Rome of Giacomo Matteotti, leader in the Italian Parliament of the opposition to the dictatorial trend and terror of Benito Mussolini.

A few days before his murder, Matteotti, general secretary of the Italian Social Democratic Party, in a speech delivered in Parliament, had denounced and documented the Government terroristic activities. At the end of his speech, which was interrupted almost at every word by the Fascists, Matteotti said to his friends: "And now, you can arrange for my funeral."

Matteotti's disappearance awoke the Italian people to the realization that fascism and political crime were the same thing. The question, "Where is Matteotti?" became a slogan and was voiced practically by all Italians. Mussolini himself became so alarmed that in a speech in Parliament he said that only his worst enemies could have committed the crime.

Matteotti was found buried outside Rome in a wooded section called La Quartarella.

## TOTALITARIAN STATE

There still was at that time some degree of press freedom in Italy and the crime was continually charged against Mussolini's government. A short time later the head of the press office of Mussolini, Cesarino Rossi, defected and published a document charging Mussolini with having ordered the kidnaping of Matteotti. It was to suppress the persistent wave of criticisms that the rigid laws against the freedom of press and against the

cession that he announced that his regime was to be defined as totalitarian. Thus the expression "totalitarian state" had its origin in the crisis arising from the murder of Matteotti.

He is remembered on this 40th anniversary, and will be for years to come, as the symbol of all the victims of totalitarian tyranny.

VANNI B. MONTANA,

Editor, *Giustizia*, Official Organ in Italian of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.  
New York, June 8, 1964.

## Speech by Congressman Silvio O. Conte at the First Church of Christ Congregational

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN V. LINDSAY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 2, 1964

Mr. LINDSAY. Mr. Speaker, I commend this body's attention to what I think was a highly important speech on the relationship between civil rights and the church in American life. The speech was delivered on April 26 at the First Church of Christ Congregational in Pittsfield, Mass., by our colleague, Representative Silvio O. Conte, one of the most effective Members of the House of Representatives. In the speech, Representative CONTE makes the point that while government can do much to safeguard individual rights in the areas of education, employment, voting, and public accommodation, only parishioners can deal with discrimination when it occurs in the church. He calls for Christian leadership in this area where government cannot enter. At the same time, he commends this Pittsfield church's Christian action group for its efforts in this area.

Under unanimous consent agreement, I insert Congressman CONTE's excellent speech in the RECORD:

SPEECH GIVEN BY CONGRESSMAN SILVIO O. CONTE AT THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST CONGREGATIONAL, SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1964

I can think of no more effective way of getting into the subject matter of this dialog than by noting first of all the fact that I am even appearing here as a part of your regular Sunday morning worship.

I don't mean to imply, of course, that I am honoring you here with my presence. On the contrary, I deem it an honor to have been invited here to contribute my part in this series of dialogs which are designed to make this congregation more aware of the public problems which beset society.

By suggesting new developments in the outlook of Christian leaders, I hope I am not intimating that differences between the sects no longer exist. They most certainly do, and none of us can foresee the day when these differences will be eliminated. But these new demonstrations of trust and friendliness do point up an extremely important aspect of human relations. And that is, that there are many, many areas in which there is real and sincere agreement whatever our dogma, our separate religious beliefs, or our separate ways of asking God's forgiveness for our sins.

One such area is the belief that all human beings were born in God's image—whether their color was red, white, yellow, or black.