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House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

I Corinthians 10: 12. *Wherefore let him, who thinketh he standeth, take heed lest he fall.*

O Thou God of might and of mercy, may we daily take heed unto ourselves and be more fully aware that our individual and national life has a vulnerable side and that we cannot breast the storms and headwinds of subtle temptations and meet and master them with our own puny strength.

We penitently confess that irreligion and indifference to the spiritual ideals seem to have become the habit of life for many. Grant that our own loyalty and devotion to fundamental religious principles may never be weakened and dissipated by feelings of complacency.

Help us to see clearly that our faith must always be kept vivid and vital for experience teaches us that eternal vigilance is the price of a faith that is strong and steadfast as truly as it is the price of a freedom that is coordinated with rigid discipline.

Hear us in the name of the Author of our faith and the Captain of our salvation. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 75. An act to provide for exceptions to the rules of navigation in certain cases;

H.R. 641. An act to approve an order of the Secretary of the Interior canceling and deferring certain irrigation charges, eliminating certain tracts of non-Indian-owned land under the Wapato Indian irrigation project, Washington, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 4588. An act to provide for the withdrawal and reservation for the Department of the Navy of certain public lands of the United States at Mojave B Aerial Gunnery Range, San Bernardino County, Calif., for defense purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1243. An act to change the name of the Andrew Johnson National Monument, to add certain historic property thereto, and for other purposes;

S. 1299. An act to defer certain operation and maintenance charges of the Eden Valley Irrigation and Drainage District;

S. 1584. An act to approve a contract negotiated with the Newton Water Users' Association, Utah, to authorize its execution, and for other purposes;

S. 1687. An act to approve the January 1963 reclassification of land of the Big Flat unit of the Missoula Valley project, Montana, and to authorize the modification of the repayment contract with the Big Flat Irrigation District;

S. 1914. An act to incorporate the Catholic War Veterans of the United States of America; and

S. 1942. An act to incorporate the Jewish War Veterans of the United States of America.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. Evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 177]

Ashley	Fulton, Tenn.	Martin, Calif.
Bass	Gray	Martin, Mass.
Berry	Gurney	Michel
Blatnik	Halleck	Miller, Calif.
Brock	Harris	Miller, N.Y.
Bromwell	Hébert	Moss
Broyhill, Va.	Hoeven	O'Brien, Ill.
Bruce	Hoffman	O'Konski
Buckley	Jensen	Olsen, Mont.
Cahill	Jones, Mo.	Patman
Celler	Kee	Pepper
Chelf	Kelly	Pilcher
Cooley	Keogh	Poage
Dereszinski	Kilburn	Rivers, S.C.
Diggs	King, Calif.	Ryan, N.Y.
Dorn	Kunkel	St. Onge
Duisk	Lipscomb	Shelley
Fallon	Long, La.	Sibal
Feighan	McDade	Sickles
Findley	McIntire	Smith, Iowa
Ford	McLoskey	Springer
Frelinghuysen	Macdonald	Steed
Fulton, Pa.	Mailliard	Stubblefield
Taylor	Vinson	Wilson, Bob
Thompson, N.J.	Westland	Wilson, Charles H.
Thornberry	Whitten	

The SPEAKER. On this rollcall 356 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A REVOLVING FUND FROM WHICH THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR MAY MAKE LOANS TO FINANCE THE PROCUREMENT OF EXPERT ASSISTANCE BY INDIAN TRIBES IN CASES BEFORE THE INDIAN CLAIMS COMMISSION

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H.R. 3306) to establish a revolving fund from which the Secretary of the Interior may make loans to finance the procurement of expert assistance by Indian tribes in cases before the Indian Claims Commission, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 2, strike out lines 1 to 6, inclusive and insert:

"SEC. 2. No loan shall be made under this Act to a tribe, band, or group if it has funds available on deposit in the Federal Treasury or elsewhere in an amount adequate to obtain the expert assistance it needs or if, in the opinion of the Secretary, the fees to be paid the experts are unreasonable in light of the services to be performed by them."

Page 3, after line 2, insert:

"SEC. 7. After the date of the approval of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall approve no contract which makes the compensation payable to a witness before the Indian Claims Commission contingent upon the recovery of a judgment against the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL]?

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I see no one on the minority side on the floor in connection with this bill. I assume that calling this up has the approval of the minority?

Mr. LAUSCHE. So the band begins to play, the hurdy-gurdy moves on, and the Congress contemplates making things worse than they are. The bill of which I speak ought not to be passed. If it is passed, it will rise to plague every Member of Congress. It will rise to plague us because we shall be rendered defenseless in saying to pressure groups, "I cannot give you what you ask. You are not entitled to it." The pressure groups will answer, "You gave yourself a pay raise of $12,500. You gave the Supreme Court judges a pay raise of $25,000, and a 50-percent raise in pay to district judges."

My inquiry is, How will we answer those statements? We shall not be able to do so.

Mr. President, I believe the Senator from California [Mr. KUCHEL] wanted to ask me a question.

Mr. KUCHEL. I noticed in the press the other day that a comparison was made between the Secretary of Defense, Mr. Robert McNamara, who receives $25,000 a year for administering a $50,000 million a year defense budget, vis-a-vis the police chief of Chicago, as I recall, who receives, I believe, $30,000 a year.

Mr. LAUSCHE. What is it the Senator wishes to ask me?

Mr. KUCHEL. I must say I believe that is not defensible.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If we are going to fix salaries on the basis of the magnitude of the moneys expended, we shall be in an indefensible and absurd position. If I were to tell the people of the State of Ohio that I want to be in the Senate merely because of the $35,000, they would have a right to tell me to get out.

Mr. KUCHEL. The Senator from Ohio, I believe, is correct, but if he will let me comment further——

Mr. LAUSCHE. I will allow the Senator to ask his question.

Mr. KUCHEL. I believe that the people of the United States need to attract to a position such as that of Secretary of Defense the finest, the most able, the most competent person that we can find for that very important job. The comparison I have just made demonstrates that, although the skills which are required by a law enforcement officer in an American city are not to be underestimated, they are hardly to be compared with the skills and techniques required by the Office of the Secretary of Defense.

It occurs to me that this indicates there is something wrong with laws which downgrade, in my judgment—and I am not going to make a long speech on this subject—the qualifications for and the salary of one of the most important positions in the Federal Government. That is the only thing that I suggest.

Mr. LAUSCHE. If that were the only basis on which we would pay to attract people to enter Government service, we would be doomed to destruction. If a soldier who is called to duty should demand that he be paid in accordance with the significance of the work that he is doing, there would be no end to the pay.

Mr. President, I repeat that if we are to be able to withstand the inordinate demands, we should make certain that we follow a course of conduct that will place armor upon our bodies to enable us to say "No," rather than to weaken ourselves through the act of granting increased pay, and thus render ourselves incapable of saying "No" when the time comes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Has the Senator from Ohio concluded?

Mr. LAUSCHE. I have concluded, and I thank the Chair for his courtesy to me.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY GAETANO MARTINO, PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, Mr. Gaetano Martino, President of the European Parliament, has honored the Senate by visiting us in this Chamber today.

The European Parliament is a 142-member body which is the parliamentary branch of 3 European communities. Its membership includes the leading parliamentarians of the Six—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Switzerland—and it already is the most responsible interparliamentary group in Europe. During the next several years it will almost certainly acquire increased responsibility and, in time, become of greater significance in the affairs of Europe.

As President of the European Parliament and as a well-known statesman in his own right—he is a former NATO "wise man" and Italian Foreign Minister—President Martino is a man of respect and authority among the European parliamentarians.

We are indeed fortunate and honored to have him visit with us today. [Applause, Senators rising.]

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On behalf of the Senate, the Chair extends a cordial welcome to our distinguished guest.

COMPUTATION OF PROPOSED INCOME TAX REDUCTIONS

Mr. SMATHERS. Mr. President, on October 15, 1963, the able and distinguished chairman of the Senate Finance Committee had inserted in the RECORD a table prepared by the staff of the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation indicating the average annual tax reduction per individual income taxpayer under the tax bill, H.R. 8363, as passed by the House of Representatives.

The table was prepared on the assumption that persons filing a joint return should be counted as two taxpayers.

Inasmuch as persons filing a joint return represent one economic unit, I asked the Treasury Department to furnish comparable figures for me to indicate the average annual tax reduction counting joint returns as a single taxpayer, which I believe gives a more realistic picture.

Because of the great interest in this matter, I ask unanimous consent at this time to have the table prepared by the Treasury Department comparing these two methods of computing the tax reduction inserted in the body of the RECORD.

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

Estimated average annual tax reduction per taxpayer under H.R. 8363 when fully effective, by adjusted gross income class

Adjusted gross income class	Tax reduction (joint committee calculation)[1]	Tax reduction[2]
to $3,000	$49	$57
,000 to $5,000	67	100
,000 to $10,000	90	159
,000 to $20,000	165	312
,000 to 000	500	1,020
$ and over	2,194	2,675
All taxpayers	110	174

[1] As estimated by Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation (Oct. 14, 1963) and shown in table which treats joint returns as 2 taxpayers. Table is labeled "Estimated average annual tax reduction per individual income taxpayer."

[2] Excluding capital gains; joint returns counted as 1 taxpayer.

Source: Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Office of Tax Analysis, Oct. 17, 1963.

WISE MEN ARE ABLE TO REVISE THEIR THINKING: EISENHOWER ON POPULATION CONTROL

Mr. GRUENING. Mr. President, when I discussed at some length on October 10 the population problem confronting mankind I pointed to the paradoxical situation which exists when we provide technical and economic assistance to nations, thereby helping developing nations grow more food with which they barely keep alive their burgeoning populations. Such assistance, I repeat, merely helps the world take a step backward.

Therefore, I am pleased today to call to the attention of the Senate nearly similar words written by former President Eisenhower in his article "Let's Be Honest With Ourselves," part 2, appearing in the October 26, 1963, issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Says President Eisenhower:

The time has come, also, when we must take into account the effect of the population explosion on our mutual-assistance system. * * * Unless we do, it may smother the economic progress of many nations which, with our technical and economic assistance are striving to build a decent standard of living. * * * There is no real progress or security to a nation which, with outside help, raises its productive capacity by 2 percent a year while the population rises 3 percent.

Such thinking is welcomed and realistic and I commend the former President for reversing his earlier thinking, and frankly admitting that he has, as he does in his article when he says:

Population control is a highly sensitive problem, of course. When I was President I opposed the use of Federal funds to provide birth-control information to countries we were aiding because I felt this would violate the deepest religious convictions of large groups of taxpayers. As I now look back, it may be that I was carrying that conviction too far. I still believe that as a national policy we should not make birth-control programs a condition to our foreign aid, but we should tell receiving nations how population growth threatens them and what can be done about it. Also, it seems quite possible that scientific research, if mobilized for the purpose, could develop new biological knowledge

NEW YORK TIMES

OCT 23 1963

PRESIDENT TO SEE ALLIED LEADERS; ERHARD IS FIRST

November Talks Slated—Kennedy Expects to Meet Home and de Gaulle Later

U.S. TROOPS AN ISSUE

Talks Will Aim at Resolving Rift on Common Market and NATO Problems

By MAX FRANKEL
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—President Kennedy will meet here next month with West Germany's new Chancellor, Dr. Ludwig Erhard, at the start of what promises to be a hectic winter season of allied diplomacy.

Before the end of the year, Mr. Kennedy hopes also to meet with the Earl of Home, Britain's new Prime Minister, although nothing definite has been arranged. He plans to meet President de Gaulle of France early in 1964.

At these meetings, the United States will begin new efforts to end the drift of the Atlantic alliance and to cope with the economic and military issues that have become increasingly troublesome. The changes of leadership in Bonn and London are welcomed here, even though changes of national policies are expected to be slow.

Extent of Split Portrayed

The major Western powers have been divided on several issues, including the conduct of East-West negotiations, the organization and tactics of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the disposition and control of nuclear weapons, the degree of European political integration and the nature of trade relations between the Common Market and its nonmember allies, including the United States.

The extent of the division in the alliance, and particularly in the European unity movement, was portrayed here today with usual candor by Gaetano Martino, president of the Common Market Parliament.

He saw President Kennedy and later said that "the momentum" for political unity in Europe had been lost, that nationalism was being revived and that the leaders of the unity movement could not see a way out of the impasse.

Describing himself as optimistic for the long run, Mr. Martino

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KENNEDY TO MEET 3 ALLIED LEADERS

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

former German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and the political turmoil around the former British Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan, are believed here to have contributed to inaction. Their successors must face elections—in 1965 in Germany and next year in Britain—but Washington hopes to end the divisions within the alliance before then.

The Administration would still like a firm British commitment to the proposed NATO nuclear fleet. It would also like firm German support for a general, deep tariff cut in next spring's trade negotiations.

Chancellor Erhard, who is visit to President Kennedy is tentatively scheduled for Nov. 24-25, has pleased Washington with his general policy declarations in the past week.

He has conceded some improvement in East-West relations and has supported further contacts with Moscow. He has also urged improvement in cultural and economic contacts with Eastern Europe. He has promised to "reactivate" the problem of political unification and integration in Western Europe, and he has indicated a desire to improve German relations with London.

Dr. Erhard is expected to use his influence to persuade the French to avoid economic warfare against nations outside the Common Market and to take a more cooperative position inside the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The chancellor Erhard will visit to Washington now seems certain to be in late January or early February. The French leader will be repaying President Kennedy's visit to Paris in 1961. The hope of both sides is not to solve any problems, but to clear away some of the hostility in order to work for common interests.

The delicacy of the alliance was demonstrated in another way today as the State Department tried to overcome new fears in Bonn that the United States planned to reduce its military forces in Europe. The impression was spread by the current Big Lift of an armored division to Germany and comparying reports from the Defense Department that the airlifts should make possible "useful reductions" in heavy overseas military expenditures.

For the new German Chancellor, nothing could have posed a more serious political challenge to his strongly pro-American statements of last week. The Defense Department said it was merely reflecting Administration thinking and that no cuts were planned. But the State Department was besieged by urgent and angry inquiries from Bonn, which Secretary of State Dean Rusk will have to answer when he visits Germany later this week.

President de Gaulle's veto of British membership in the Common Market last January and the reduced tension with the Soviet Union intensified the problems of the Western allies and prevented real agreement on any of them this year.

The problems transcend personalities and political pressures, but the waning power of the British Government, he has also stressed the importance of British cooperation with United States plans for an allied nuclear force.

As a political leader, however, his strength and influence must still be tested, and Washington expects him to be embroiled soon in an uphill election campaign against the Labor party.

The indications today were that the British leader has not yet decided when and where he will meet Mr. Kennedy.

The visit of President de Gaulle



United Press International

European Official Visits Kennedy

Gaetano Martino, president of the European Parliament—composed of representatives of the nations which belong to the Common Market and Euratom—is shown as he visited with President Kennedy at the White House yesterday. After the meeting Martino, who also heads Italy's Liberal Party, said he felt that Mr. Kennedy shared his view that Britain should become a member of the Common Market.

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C., Tuesday, October 22, 1963



Mrs. Robert Low Bacon (left) chats with Mrs. Sergio Fenoaltea, wife of the Italian Ambassador, and Mr. Gaetano Martino, president of the European Parliament, at a reception last night at the Italian Embassy given in honor of the Martinos.

STARRING AT THE ITALIAN Embassy earlier was the President of the European Parliament, Gaetano Martino. He is here with two colleagues on an official visit which includes meetings today with President Kennedy and Vice President Johnson.

He was honored by Ambassador and Mrs. Fenoaltea at a reception and will leave tomorrow for New York and Cape Canaveral.

The European Parliament, synonymous with the Common Market in the minds of many Americans, actually is comprised of three communities of the six participating nations, said Secretary General of the parliament, Hanz Nord: The original coal and steel community, the economic community or common market, and the Euratom community.

Guests included British Ambassador and Lady Ormsby Gore, Canada's Ambassador Fritchie, Luxembourg's Ambassador Heisbourg, Donna Julia Brambilla, Representative and Mrs. Dante Fascell, the Francis Spaldings, and Mrs. Morris Cafritz.

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COMMON MARKET

WASHINGTON (AP)-GAETANO MARTINO, PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, SAID AFTER A CALL ON PRESIDENT KENNEDY TODAY THAT HE IS HOPEFUL NEW NEGOTIATIONS WILL BRING GREAT BRITAIN INTO THE COMMON MARKET.

MARTINO, IN REPLY TO A QUESTION, SAID HE FELT KENNEDY SHARED HIS VIEW THAT BRITAIN SHOULD BECOME A MEMBER OF THE COMMON MARKET. SO FAR, THE ATTITUDE OF FRANCE HAS KEPT BRITAIN OUT.

MARTINO SAID IT WAS HARD TO CONCEIVE OF A UNITED EUROPE UNTIL BRITAIN BECOMES A MEMBER.

MARTINO SAID HE EXPRESSED TO KENNEDY THE GRATIFICATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF ALL EUROPE FOR THE SUPPORT THIS COUNTRY HAS GIVEN TO EUROPEAN UNIFICATION.

HE SAID HE HOPED FOR THE SAME SUPPORT IN THE FUTURE AS ADDITIONAL STEPS TOWARD UNIFICATION ARE TAKEN.

THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT IS COMPOSED OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATIONS WHICH BELONG TO THE EUROPEAN COAL AND STEEL COMMUNITY, THE COMMON MARKET AND EURATOM, WHICH IS CONCERNED WITH THE PEACEFUL USES OF ATOMIC ENERGY.

MARTINO ARRIVED MONDAY FOR CONFERENCES WITH STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AND KENNEDY.

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MARTINO

WASHINGTON, (AP)-CAETANO MARTINO, ITALIAN PRESIDENT OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, SAID TODAY HE WAS HIGHLY PLEASED TO FIND THAT THE UNITED STATES IS DETERMINED TO SUPPORT ALL EFFORTS TO BRING ABOUT UNIFICATION OF WESTERN EUROPE.

"UNIFICATION REPRESENTS A NECESSARY STEP TOWARD A REAL ATLANTIC UNION. THE LATTER IS THE ONLY MEANS TO PRESERVE THE FREE WORLD," MARTINO TOLD THE REPORTERS AFTER A 45-MINUTE VISIT WITH SECRETARY OF STATE DEAN RUSK.

THE ITALIAN SAID HE WAS GRATEFUL TO THE ADMINISTRATION FOR THE INVITATION EXTENDED TO HIM TO VISIT HERE.

"I HOPE THAT IN THE NEAR FUTURE EUROPE WILL MAKE PROGRESS IN THE POLITICAL FIELD AND APPROACH A REAL UNITY OF THE COUNTRIES OF THE COMMUNITY. I ALSO HOPE THAT THE COMMUNITY CAN BE ENLARGED AS IT IS OUR WISH TO SEE ALL WESTERN COUNTRIES OF EUROPE TO FORM ONE STATE, THE UNITED STATES OF EUROPE," MARTINO DECLARED.

HE WAS ACCOMPANIED BY H.R. NORD, A DUTCHMAN, SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, AND ENRICO VINCI, HIS EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT.

MARTINO WENT TO CAPITOL HILL FOR A LUNCHEON GIVEN BY SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN, DEMOCRAT-ALABAMA.

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