

each of the last six years. This reduces sediment which is a big polluter.

"We have six livestock feeders interested in pollution ponds in 1973. We might get one pollution pond and two miles of terraces without cost-sharing under this program.

"Many land owners in Lincoln County are interested in putting in terraces and feedlot manure holding ponds but do not have the funds to install projects that help others with little benefits to themselves.

"We urge you to do everything in your

power to maintain cost-sharing on conservation practices.

"Yours truly,

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
Lincoln Soil and Water Conservation
Dist., John Boulton, Secretary, Porter."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Thursday, February 1, 1973

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Edward G. Latch, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord God is everlasting strength.—Isaiah 26: 4.

O Thou who art infinite in wisdom, power, and love, we draw near to Thee to receive that uplift of spirit which enables us to meet our duties and responsibilities with courage, with confidence, and with a creative mind.

Increase our faith in Thee that we may be so clear in our thinking, so firm in our convictions, so wise in our decisions, and so sympathetic in our outreach that through us Thy spirit may be able to create among nations and cultivate among the peoples of the earth a new charter of freedom, justice, and peace.

Thy love divine hath led us in the past, In this free land by Thee our lot is cast;

Be Thou our ruler, guardian, guide, and stay,

Thy word our law, Thy paths our chosen way.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Without objection, the Journal stands approved.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

(Mr. GERALD R. FORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I take this time for the purpose of asking the distinguished majority leader the program for the remainder of this week, if any, and the schedule for next week. Mr. O'NEILL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GERALD R. FORD. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I will be happy to respond to the distinguished gentleman.

There is no further legislative business for today, and upon announcement of the program for next week I will ask unanimous consent to go over until Monday.

The program for next week, the week of February 5, is as follows:

Monday suspensions—one bill, House Joint Resolution 123, the Highway Beautification Commission amendment.

Tuesday and the balance of the week there is no business scheduled. If there is any further business, it will be announced Monday or later in the week.

The Lincoln's Day recess will be from the conclusion of business on Friday, February 9, until noon, Monday, February 19.

APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS TO JOINT ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of 15 United States Code 1024(a), the Chair appoints as members of the Joint Economic Committee the following Members on the part of the House:

Mr. PATMAN, of Texas; Mr. BOLLING, of Missouri; Mr. REUSS, of Wisconsin; Mrs. GRIFFITHS, of Michigan; Mr. MOORHEAD of Pennsylvania; Mr. CAREY of New York; Mr. WIDNALL, of New Jersey; Mr. CONABLE, of New York; Mr. BROWN of Ohio; and Mr. BLACKBURN, of Georgia.

ADJOURNMENT OVER TO MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1973

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS NEXT WEDNESDAY

Mr. O'NEILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule on Wednesday next.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

NO MORE GUNS

(Mr. BINGHAM asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing two bills designed to bring relief from the terror we face as a result of the widespread availability and constant misuse of guns. The first is a bill that would require the registration of all guns and licensing of all gunowners.

The second bill would flatly prohibit possession, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt or transportation of handguns, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, licensed dealers, collectors, and pistol clubs. It is identical to the bill Senator HART has introduced and led the fight for in the Senate.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced and pressed for legislation to register guns and license gunowners since I came to Congress in 1965. I have made the very

strong case I feel exists for such a measure in the pages of the RECORD and elsewhere many times before, and I will not rehearse all those arguments now.

Similarly, in the 92d Congress, I introduced and argued for legislation, originally developed by our former colleague from Illinois, Mr. Mikva, to prohibit further importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, receipt, or transportation of handguns. The effect of that bill would have been to freeze the supply and location of all handguns. It would not have required, however, anyone who currently possesses a handgun to give it up.

The bill I am introducing this year takes that critical additional step. By outlawing private possession of handguns, it requires that current owners of handguns—legal or illegal as far as current law is concerned—turn in those guns. It provides a period of 180 days after enactment of the ban for citizens to turn in their handguns for the market value, which is to be paid by the Government. After that grace period, anyone possessing a handgun would be in violation of Federal law and subject to prosecution and, if found guilty, subject to fine, imprisonment, or both.

The cry is constantly heard, Mr. Speaker, that outlawing private possession of guns will leave law-abiding citizens at the total mercy of criminals, who will hold on to their guns and always have an illegal supply. That argument, of course, is deceptive. Many law enforcement experts feel that the inherent dangers to the ordinary citizen of possessing a handgun are far greater than any benefit that might be gained in terms of self-protection. Figures on accidental shootings, as compared to instances of effective use of personal handguns for self-defense, certainly support that point of view. Police officials even advise private citizens who are particularly susceptible to gun crimes, such as shopkeepers, that they are best off not to try to resist with a gun of their own.

More importantly, private citizens who possess handguns are the major source of supply of guns for criminals. Most guns used against law-abiding citizens in crimes have been stolen—stolen from private citizens or dealers who supply private citizens. The only way to remove guns from the hands of criminals is to remove their supply, and that, in turn, means banning private possession of handguns.

Mr. Speaker, there is a great deal more to be said on this subject, and I intend to address myself to it frequently in the days and weeks ahead in hopes that this Congress will take prompt action on these measures. Suffice to say now that the time has come for this society to realize the madness and danger of making handguns available to anyone with as little as \$5 in his pocket and sense enough

to find the location of the nearest gunshop. The time has come for us to realize the foolishness of allowing every citizen to have a gun around in the hope that it will somehow protect him and his family from danger, real or imagined. It is time we say "no more guns." It is time we commit ourselves to ridding our society of the handguns that plague us—and that means all handguns except those in possession of military and law enforcement personnel, or carefully housed in controlled gun clubs. We are the only urbanized society in the world that has yet to make such a commitment, and those nations that have rid themselves of guns have had striking success in ridding themselves of violent crime. I have made that commitment and will continue to urge it upon the Members of the Congress and to seek the enactment of legislation of the kind I have introduced today.

PERMISSION FOR COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS TO FILE A REPORT

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Public Works may have until midnight tomorrow night to file a report on House Joint Resolution 123.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

VEAL CUTLETS—HISTORICAL MEMORY?

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, I went to my neighborhood supermarket. After passing a galaxy of high priced meats in the meat counter, I spotted several, discolored, passed-over and sadly neglected veal cutlets at \$3.53 per pound.

Veal, a good tasting, low-cholesterol, high protein food, at one time was available in generous supplies to the American diet.

Today, it is so scarce and so overpriced that we should preserve a supply at a special Smithsonian exhibit among the growing list of former foods of the American people.

LEGISLATION TO PRESERVE HAWAII SHIPPING

(Mrs. MINK asked and was given permission to extend her remarks at this point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mrs. MINK. Mr. Speaker, for 175 days over the period from July 1, 1971, to December 3, 1972, the State of Hawaii was cut off from normal ocean transportation service to and from the mainland United States.

Since Hawaii receives virtually all of its daily supplies and necessities by such shipping, this was equivalent to erecting an insurmountable wall around any other State and requiring all goods to be brought in by air over a distance in excess of 2,000 miles.

The effects of these shipping interruptions have been incalculable in terms of economic injury and hardship for thousands of people and business concerns. It is safe to say that Hawaii is unique in its vulnerability to shipping disputes, and therefore we have an urgent need to find a way to halt interruptions which have plagued us over the past several years.

Today I am introducing the Shipping Preservation Act of 1973. Its intent is to offer an immediate and practical solution to this great problem. My bill does not repeal the right to strike, but it attempts to direct the economic effects of a labor dispute toward the real areas of contention—the principal places of employment.

It has been estimated that shipping to Hawaii accounts for no more than 3 percent of the total man-hours involved in longshore labor which has been the subject of the recent disputes. This amount is insignificant in terms of the economic pressures of a strike. Yet Hawaii is compelled to endure many times the suffering from the adverse effects of such a strike than the mainland States which account for 97 percent of the work involved. In essence, Hawaii is victimized as an innocent bystander.

Commonsense demands that consideration be given to the extreme efforts of a strike on parties which are only tangentially involved. In this case, I feel that my legislation offers a responsible approach toward achieving greater equity for all concerned.

Under my bill, there would be suspension by court injunction of that portion of any shipping dispute which cut, or threatened to cut, the movement of commerce into or out of any State by more than 50 percent. This would provide certain protections for Hawaii in any dispute, since virtually all our daily supplies are brought in by ship.

The court injunction would last for 80 days, during which the normal procedures of the Taft-Hartley Act would be carried out. The President is directed by the bill to appoint a board of inquiry within 3 days after the issuance of a court injunction to investigate the issues in the dispute and make a public report to the President. If there has been no settlement in the first 80 days and substantial disagreement still exists between the parties, the Attorney General is directed by the bill to petition the court to extend the injunction for an additional 80 days.

My bill would give the people of Hawaii a total of 160 days to "stock-up" for a continued strike. The injunction could be sought initially by the U.S. Attorney General of the State of Hawaii, or any party to the dispute. I am confident this would protect the interests of the people of Hawaii without repealing the right of workers to withhold their labor which is essential to our free enterprise economy.

Another major provision of my bill is its provision for requiring that all contracts in the maritime and longshore industries expire on the same date, June 30, 1976, and at 3-year intervals thereafter. There are at least 15 groups of employees and their unions involved in these industries and we have seen one group strike in the past just after an-

other group signed a contract after a long strike.

It is imperative that we consider this solution to the pressing problem of Hawaii shipping. This Nation can no longer tolerate the damaging losses to the economy of an entire State which are the direct result of such disputes.

My bill is based on the premise that action to preserve Hawaii shipping cannot await Presidential action. We have only to recall the delay of 100 days by President Nixon before the Taft-Hartley injunction was invoked in 1971, and his failure to do anything in our most recent strike, to realize that there is too much at stake to rely on Presidential discretion. We have suffered the results of that system, and now must look toward a direct method that will both preserve our free enterprise system of employment and maintain Hawaii's vital shipping link to the mainland.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 3566

A bill to amend the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to their application to the maritime and longshoring industries

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Shipping Preservation Act of 1973".

SEC. 2. Title II of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 171 et seq.), is amended by redesignating sections 211 and 212 (and cross references thereto) as sections 212 and 213, respectively, and by inserting after section 210 the following new section:

"Major Disputes in Maritime and Longshoring Industries

"SEC. 211. (a) Whenever an interested person believes that a labor dispute in the maritime or longshoring industry has resulted in a strike or lock-out which has, or will have, if continued, caused a reduction in the gross tonnage (excluding shipments of military cargo not interrupted) being shipped by surface transportation into or out of any State or Puerto Rico or Guam of 50 per centum less than the amount which would have been so shipped but for such strike or lock-out, such interested person may petition any United States district court having jurisdiction of the parties to enjoin such strike or lock-out or the continuing thereof. If the court finds that the belief of the petitioner with respect to a threatened or actual strike or lock-out is correct, it shall enjoin that portion of such strike or lock-out, or the continuing thereof, as affects such State, Puerto Rico, or Guam, as the case may be, and shall make such other orders as may be appropriate. While an injunction issued under this section is in effect, it shall be the duty of the parties to the dispute giving rise to such injunction to make every effort to adjust and settle their differences, with the assistance of the Service. Neither party shall be under any duty to accept, in whole or in part, any proposal of settlement made by the Service.

"(b) Within three days after an injunction has been issued under subsection (a), the President shall appoint a board of inquiry to inquire into the issues involved in the dispute and to make a written report to him within such time as he shall prescribe. Such report shall include a statement of facts with respect to the dispute including each party's statement of its position, but shall not contain any recommendations. The President shall file a copy of such report with the Service and shall make its contents available

to the public. Sections 207 and 209 (other than the first sentence) shall apply to boards of inquiry and the National Labor Relations Board under this section.

"(c) Subsections (b) and (c) of section 208 shall apply with respect to court orders under this section.

"(d) If a settlement of the dispute has not been reached upon the certification of the results of the ballot under section 209, the Attorney General shall petition the court to extend its injunction for eighty additional days. The court shall grant such injunction if it determines that the parties to the dispute remain in substantial disagreement, and that, in light of all the circumstances surrounding the dispute, it appears likely that a prolonged strike or lockout will result if such injunction is not extended.

"(e) Upon the expiration of such eighty-day period the Attorney General shall move the court to discharge the injunction, which motion shall then be granted and the injunction discharged. When such motion is granted, the President shall make a report to Congress like the report required by the second sentence of section 210.

"(f) At any time a settlement is reached in a dispute to which this section applies, the Attorney General shall move the court to discharge the injunction, which motion shall then be granted and the injunction discharged.

"(g) Sections 206 to 210, inclusive, shall not, except as provided in this section, apply to disputes to which this section applies.

"(h) For purposes of this section, the term 'interested person' means the Attorney General of the United States, a duly authorized official of an affected State, or any party to the dispute."

SEC. 3. Title III of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947 (29 U.S.C. 185 et seq.), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

"UNIFORM EXPIRATION DATE FOR LABOR CONTRACTS IN MARITIME AND LONGSHORING INDUSTRIES

"Sec. 305. All provisions of any contract between an employer and a representative of his employees governing the terms and conditions of employment in the maritime or longshoring industry which is entered into after the date of enactment of this section shall remain in effect, notwithstanding any terms of the contract to the contrary, for not more than three years, and the dates upon which such a contract may expire are the thirtieth day of June 1976 and each third year thereafter, except that—

"(1) a contract entered into after the date of enactment and before July 1, 1975, shall expire on June 30, 1979, instead of June 30, 1976, if the parties so agree, and

"(2) a contract entered into after June 30, 1975, and before July 1, 1976, shall expire on June 30, 1979."

SENATOR JOHN STENNIS

(Mr. RARICK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RARICK. Mr. Speaker, the brazen holdup and shooting of the distinguished Senator from Mississippi, The Honorable JOHN C. STENNIS, in our Nation's Capital is an insult to every American and a shocking affront to every Member of this body.

We should hear demands for enforcement of the laws on the books, instead of more rhetoric or plans for new committees to investigate crime and offer new theories on how to make our streets safe. Too much time has already been spent

"studying" crime. It is time demands were made for enforcement of our laws.

Cries have already gone up from those editorial writers who would exploit the incident to suggest that the only answer is more firearms control laws. I would remind them that under the District of Columbia Code, it is already illegal for any person to carry a pistol either openly or concealed, unless licensed. A crack-down on the unlicensed, illegal guns carried in the District of Columbia would be a greater deterrent to crime than another law which could not be enforced and would not be obeyed.

Our opinion makers would come closer to serving the community by demanding enforcement of the laws already on the books and calling for more stringent action by the judges in dealing with violators than another gun control law.

I join with millions of people across our land who are praying for the Senator's speedy recovery and his return to duty.

I include title 22, section 3204 of the District of Columbia Code to follow at this point:

§ 22-3204. Carrying concealed weapons.

No person shall within the District of Columbia carry either openly or concealed on or about his person, except in his dwelling house or place of business or on other land possessed by him a pistol, without a license therefor issued as hereinafter provided, or any deadly or dangerous weapon capable of being so concealed. Whoever violates this section shall be punished as provided in section 22-3215, unless the violation occurs after he has been convicted in the District of Columbia of a violation of this section or of a felony, either in the District of Columbia or in another jurisdiction, in which case he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than ten years. (July 8, 1932, 47 Stat. 651, ch. 465, § 4; Nov. 4, 1943, 57 Stat. 586, ch. 296; Aug. 4, 1947, 61 Stat. 743, ch. 469; June 29, 1953, 67 Stat. 94, ch. 159, § 204(c).)

INDIANA DUNES NATIONAL LAKESHORE

(Mr. ROUSH asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. ROUSH. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing two bills affecting the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. The first of these simply completes the 1966 action of Congress which created the original Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. At that time the authorization ceiling was \$27,900,000. That sum has now been spent. Last year I introduced a bill asking that the authorization ceiling be raised in the amount of \$4,636,600, a sum recommended as the necessary amount by the Department of the Interior.

Subsequently a Senate bill, with a slightly different ceiling amount, passed in that body. The Senate approved \$4,700,000 to expand the authorization authority. The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee noted at that time that a total of 3,333.66 acres had been acquired, leaving 2,028.07 acres of private land to be acquired. The cost increase over the original \$27,900,000 was largely due to court awards in condemnation cases.

Having before them the National Park Service estimate of the \$4,636,600 needed, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and the full Senate concurred, voted to authorize an additional \$4.7 million. Since the bill passed the Senate in August, the House did not take action before the close of the 92d Congress.

Mr. Speaker, I have introduced this bill earlier in this session, and I do so again to add cosponsors. I am anxious that this bill receive the attention of the Congress as soon as possible so that the additional land acquisitions can be made. I have in this bill adopted the amount recommended by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

We have waited long enough in the Middle West, Mr. Speaker, for the fulfillment of the congressional promise issued in the passage of the act establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore 7 years ago. At that time the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee described the proposed area thus:

Located at the Southern end of Lake Michigan—less than 50 miles from the Chicago-Gary industrial complex—the proposed Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore fits the national need like a glove. . . . Nowhere in the Great Lakes is there a greater need for shoreline recreation areas.

And that need for recreation areas brings me to the second bill I am introducing at this time.

This second bill would expand the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to add areas based on certain priorities; namely, to protect and enhance the values of the present park land, to improve the balance, capacity, and unity of the lakeshore, to save rare ecological, recreational, geological, and historical values that were left outside the park in 1966 when the first bill passed. Some of these were included in earlier bills and had been approved as part of the "compromise" in 1963 by which both a port and a park were to be made available to the Midwest.

The details of my proposal are to be found in a map now registered with the Interior Department as No. 626-91003, January 1973. Exact boundaries of the proposal are delineated on that map. However, this does not preclude changes in the proposed boundaries due to either natural or man-made phenomena that occur before passage of the bill. Land ownership, land development, and projected usage may cause adjustments before passage of this proposal.

I would like to mention some of the areas of particular importance. The Burns Bog additions are acclaimed by geologists and naturalists, undeveloped, unspoiled they are available for light recreational use upon acquisition. These would be a prime addition to the park.

Also included would be the Beverly Shores Island which is an area of spectacular wooded dunes surrounded on four sides by authorized park land. Ninety percent of the homeowners in that area have petitioned to be included, citing the property tax and road maintenance problems resulting from their exclusion from the park.

The Miller lagoons would also be add-

ed. Here we have a series of interdunal ponds which offer an unspoiled example of natural phenomena not now included in the park. By preserving open space within the industrial city of Gary, this area also lends substance to the urban aspects of the lakeshore.

The area immediately adjacent west of the Burns Ditch offers a microcosm of the natural values that Congress recognized as being of national significance in 1966. These include Lake Michigan beach, a natural crater or blow-out formed by wind erosion, high wooded dunes ridges, and accessibility as a recreation area to millions of people.

While I introduced a similar proposal in July of 1971, I believe that this bill represents an improvement over that one, an improvement based on almost 2 years of discussion of the relative merits of each section proposed, an improvement based on certain managerial recommendations of the Park Service itself, an improvement based on an effort to add to the park contiguous areas. Due principally to management problems claimed by the Department of the Interior, the Salt Creek easement has been left out.

Mud Lake, for some of the same reasons, and because wetlands have not been provided for elsewhere in the park, is also eliminated. Thus the total new acreage comes to a total of 5,340 acres. There is a full and complete rationale for each acre recommended for inclusion. This is a bill that would go far to complete the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore as a recreational and ecological preserve.

I was very proud to participate in the formal dedication of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore on September 8 of last year. Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower joined us for this celebration as did the Secretary of the Interior, Rogers C. B. Morton.

In words much more descriptive than any of my own, Secretary Morton described the values of the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore. He described it as "one of the crown jewels" of the President's legacy of parks program and as "a triumph of man's desire for beauty and open space." The Secretary noted:

This park will preserve one of our most unique shore areas, and at the same time, it will provide outdoor recreation and environmental education opportunities for some 87,000 visitors daily.

Secretary Morton said that the dunes would be "an enclave" and "a peaceful respite from daily pressures and crises for 10 million Americans who live and work nearby." The Secretary of the Interior described the Indiana Dunes as a "paradise." He said that the Indiana Dunes would be "a laboratory for naturalists" and "a recreation area for hikers and campers" as well as an "environmental classroom for thousands of children who will study nature's ways in the wooded areas and bogs here."

I believe the Secretary's evaluation of the present lakeshore eminently accurate. It is because of the unique value of the present park and its potential for the future that I am introducing these

two bills today; the one to complete the purchase of lands already authorized for purchase, the other to add significant new areas that will further enhance the recreational and educational values of this national resource.

SOCIAL SECURITY SYSTEM WAS DESIGNED TO PROTECT, NOT TO PUNISH

(Mr. GUNTER asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. GUNTER. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation which will totally eliminate restrictions on earned income for social security beneficiaries. At the present time those who are eligible to receive social security benefits and are less than 72 years old, face a number of unreasonable restrictions to receiving the full benefits they are entitled. Benefits, for the most part, which they have paid for out of their own pockets.

I cannot in good conscience condone a situation which, in effect, says to a retiree, "even though you have worked hard for 40 years and paid into the social security fund for much of that time, you are not entitled to a full allowance because you teach a manual arts class at the local high school, and are paid a small amount for it. It does not matter that you do it to keep alert mentally as well as solvent financially. We in Washington have decided you must limit your work, or we will penalize you financially."

In the same breath we say, "however, if you are wealthy enough to live off capital gains profits, or the dividends or interest from securities or bonds you accumulated or inherited, we will give you your full social security allotment."

A person who is eligible for a physical disability payment is told, "don't look for a job, if you do we will cut your pension. We don't care about your other expenses. We have a formula."

And we tell the widow whose husband paid into the social security fund for years, "don't get a job that pays too much—if you do, we won't give back to you the money your husband paid us. That is the way we do things here—it's the law."

Can anyone honestly believe that the present situation is fair? Can anyone believe it is rational?

I am aware that this is not a new idea and that in the past others have introduced similar legislation. I feel bound, however, to bring this matter to the attention of the Congress once again. Many of our elderly are forced to live under adverse conditions, and to annually play hide and seek with the Government in an attempt to make ends meet. I cannot in good conscience turn my back on those who have given this Nation so much and have asked for and received so little.

Every 2 years Congress rushes in to see if a few more votes can be won by increasing social security benefits. These so-called increases typically are little more than cost-of-living adjustments. This is certainly not enough. If we are ever going to allow our elderly the op-

portunity to live decently, we must face the fact that biennial increases will not do the job without legislation along the lines I am proposing.

How many of us could live under the limitations imposed by the present social security law? I know I would hate to have to try.

The time has come for the Congress to act. I know the program I am suggesting will cost some money—but on whom could it better be spent?

I hope that my colleagues will join with me in adopting this legislation, and once and for all provide an opportunity for a decent life for those people that the social security system was designed to protect—not punish.

Thank you for your attention.

BROKEN TREATIES PAPERS

(Mr. MEEDS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MEEDS. Mr. Speaker, as chairman of the House Indian Affairs Subcommittee, I am today inviting Jack Anderson and his associate, Les Whitten, to come before the subcommittee and discuss the so-called Broken Treaties Papers. The subcommittee will soon complete organization for the 93d Congress. High on our agenda is an investigation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs takeover last fall. The information contained in these papers is invaluable to an understanding of past BIA activities. I am extremely upset with the implied harassment and intimidation of the press inherent in Mr. Whitten's arrest by the FBI. But our main concern is that the information in these papers not be allowed to be once again locked away from public view. I think Mr. Anderson's and Mr. Whitten's testimony would contribute greatly to our investigation.

IN DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROPOSED BUDGET

(Mr. MICHEL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, many Members of this House have unleashed a barrage against President Nixon's proposed budget, and I particularly note that it has been subjected to some case-hardened partisan rhetoric. It has been described in some quarters as a "trickle down" budget, that somehow favors the affluent over the lower income people.

If there is one glaring example of the trickle down theory at work, it can be found readily in some of our Federal agencies. Here the taxpayers dollars are first drained off by a massive, high-paid bureaucracy, then loosely administered programs are further raided by corruption and abuses. Finally a few dollars trickle down to those for whom the program was designed to aid. The current medicare scandals in New York are but one example of good intentions gone awry.

President Nixon is simply proposing

that we plug up the holes in the leaky Federal pipeline. He has suggested that local people—out where the need is—can do a better job of administering tax funds than a labyrinthian process here in Washington. Local administrators can monitor local programs better, head off graft and misdirection of funds better than absentee directorship from agency enclaves downtown.

The crocodile tears from those who lament this so-called austerity budget are uncalled for. The \$268.7 billion in this budget is up 9 percent over last year. The outcries we hear are obviously provoked by Members' special interest attachments for sacred cows that will not be around for milking any more.

I say the American people are ahead of those myopic Members who insist upon spending just for spending's sake, pouring more and more money into outdated, obsolete programs that have long since outlived their usefulness. My taxpayers back home are quite well aware that there is a direct link between spending and taxes. It is up to us to back off from parochialism and view this budget process as a national project to get the most out of what we can afford to spend.

METHADONE ADDICTS—ARE THEY BETTER THAN HEROIN ADDICTS?

The SPEAKER. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GONZALEZ) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GONZALEZ. Mr. Speaker, no one knows how many drug addicts there are in this Nation today. Nor does anyone know how many addicts have been successfully rehabilitated. Addiction and drug abuse are known to be widespread, and the situation has been described as a drug epidemic. Reacting to this frightening scene, the Federal Government has undertaken a huge crash program to place addicts on methadone maintenance.

It is not clear why maintaining an addict on methadone is better than maintaining him on heroin, other than that methadone is cheaper. In any event, we now have an unknown number of heroin addicts, and a very sizable number of methadone addicts. Some say that we have as many as 165,000 people on methadone today, and I believe this is a reliable figure.

What we do not know is the long-term consequences of being a methadone addict. Does it harm mental development or capacity? Does it change personality? Does it cause organic damage? There are no solid answers, because the basic research needed to provide the answers has not been done.

Nor do we even know how many methadone addicts have been successfully rehabilitated, and are drug free.

Considering what we do not know about methadone, it is conceivable that the Government has entered into a huge program that might not work, and which might in fact do great harm to a large number of people. I think it is time some hard questions were asked about methadone maintenance, for it is possible—

in fact likely—that it is not the miracle it is so often presented to be. I have therefore written the Comptroller General to ask that he elicit some basic information about methadone—what is known about it, how many people have been hurt by it, how many people have been helped by it, and just what is not known about it. I think we ought to know. Mr. Speaker, herewith I make my letter to the Comptroller a part of the RECORD:

Mr. ELMER STAATS,
Comptroller General,
General Accounting Office.

DEAR Mr. STAATS: In recent years there has been an immense expansion of methadone maintenance programs. Methadone, like the heroin it is supposed to substitute for, is universally recognized as a dangerous drug. My purpose in this letter is to ask the General Accounting Office to obtain accurate information on methadone by making the appropriate inquiries of those Federal agencies concerned with addict rehabilitation and drug control—the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, the Food and Drug Administration, the White House Drug Abuse Action Office, and such other agencies as you deem appropriate.

I desire to know the following:

1. the approximate number of methadone addicts (patients) in the nation today, by sex;

2. the approximate number of methadone addicts who have been successfully withdrawn from all drug dependence;

3. what records have been kept, and whether there is a systematic effort to gather information, on the long and short term effects of methadone use, such as alcohol abuse (a common problem with methadone addicts), death from overdoses, and other types of casualties, by number and per cent of methadone addicts. I define a casualty as one who becomes an alcohol abuser, who is killed by overdose, or who incurs other medical problems as a result of methadone addiction;

4. what researches have been made or are in progress concerning the effects of methadone addiction, and in methods of bringing these addicts to a state of abstinence;

5. and finally, I particularly wonder what guidelines are applicable to methadone use by pregnant women. I would like to know whether research has been done on the possible genetic effects of methadone on the fetus—whether use of methadone by a pregnant person might adversely affect the child's intelligence, his growth, or even his formation. Considering the power of the drug, it seems urgent to know the full consequences of its use by anyone, but particularly pregnant women. If research on this has been done, I would like to know of it; if none has been done I would like to know why not; and if there is no evidence that use of this drug by pregnant women is safe, what restrictions there are on its use by them. The rapid expansion of this program causes me to be concerned about its effects, and I fear that research in this aspect has been sadly neglected in the haste to get addicts under some form of control.

Your early consideration of this request would be most appreciated.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

HENRY B. GONZALEZ,
Member of Congress.

THE PUNXSUTAWNEY GROUNDHOG HOSTS THE WEATHER SHOW OF THE YEAR

(Mr. SAYLOR asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this

point in the RECORD and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. SAYLOR. Mr. Speaker, the science of meteorology has made great progress in the recent decades by using the finest computers, weather satellites, elaborate observation systems, and advanced technological know-how. The single goal of this achievement was to assure the man-on-the-street that he would remain dry, warm, cold, or wet, one at a time, whichever the case may be.

Today, we turn on our television news shows to be entertained by the present day vaudevillean weatherman performing the forecast as if he were opening opposite the Marx brothers. Our society has even reached the advanced state of being able to call the local phone company to receive up-to-the-minute forecasts. At its completion, we are thanked, told to have a nice day and blessed for using the phone company's facility.

Unfortunately, all of the above operations have one distinct characteristic—they have all been tampered with and effected by the intervention of man.

Today, the noblest weatherman of all is not the one who uses the computer and complicated paraphernalia. He is the Punxsutawney groundhog, a "precise" weatherman, who uses only ages of intuition bestowed on him by Nature with such accuracy that it has become legend.

The traditional appearance on Gobblers Knob in Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, by the Punxsutawney groundhog surpasses the age of modern meteorology. It certainly provides more entertainment and excitement than the slapstick weatherman, weathergirl, or weatherperson, who has become part of the great big "happy news team." In this hectic stop and go, push and pull, walk—do not walk society, it is truly refreshing to partake in the simple celebration of the time-honored Groundhog Day.

Accordingly, Mr. Speaker, I invite you—one and all—to join with me and thousands of my constituents of Punxsutawney in the exhilarating observance of Groundhog Day and all it promises.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

Mr. GONZALEZ (at the request of Mr. RYAN), for 5 minutes, today; and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, permission to revise and extend remarks was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. ARMSTRONG) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. KEATING.

Mr. RONCALLO of New York.

Mr. YOUNG of Florida in five instances.

Mr. SHOUP.

Mr. SHRIVER in two instances.

Mr. KEMP.

Mr. HUDNUT.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. RYAN) and to include extraneous matter:)

Mr. GONZALEZ in three instances.
Mr. RARICK in four instances.
Mr. COTTER in five instances.
Mr. REUSS in six instances.
Mrs. GRASSO in 10 instances.
Mr. HOWARD.
Mr. ROGERS in five instances.
Mrs. GRIFFITHS in three instances.
Mr. MILLS of Arkansas in six instances.
Mr. HARRINGTON.
Mrs. BURKE of California.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The Speaker announced his signature to an enrolled joint resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S.J. Res. 26. Joint resolution to amend section 1319 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, February 5, 1973, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

333. A letter from the Comptroller, Washington Gas Light Co., transmitting a copy of the balance sheet of the company as of December 31, 1972, pursuant to 43 District of Columbia Code 313; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

334. A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Administration transmitting a report on the disposal of foreign excess property by the Department of Commerce during calendar year 1972, pursuant to section 404(d) of Public Law 81-162; to the Committee on Government Operations.

335. A letter from the General Manager, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, transmitting a report on the disposal of foreign excess property by the Atomic Energy Commission during fiscal year 1972, pursuant to 40 U.S.C. 514; to the Committee on Government Operations.

336. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the biennial report (Progress Report No. 6 dated January 1973) on continuing studies of the quality of water of the Colorado River Basin, pursuant to 70 Stat. 105, 76 Stat. 96, and 76 Stat. 389; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

337. A letter from the Vice President for Public Affairs, National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting a financial report of the corporation covering the month of October 1972, pursuant to section 308(a) (1) of the Rail Passenger Service Act of 1970, as amended; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

338. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated

April 5, 1972, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Sea Island and St. Simons Island, Ga., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, U.S. Senate, adopted April 29, 1963. It is also in partial response to a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted September 26, 1963; to the Committee on Public Works.

339. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, dated March 28, 1972, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on Chester River, Md., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Public Works, House of Representatives, adopted September 26, 1963; to the Committee on Public Works.

340. A letter from the Federal Cochairman, Coastal Plains Regional Commission, transmitting the Annual Report of the Commission for fiscal year 1972, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 3189; to the Committee on Public Works.

RECEIVED FROM THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

341. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting a report on positions in the General Accounting Office in grades GS-16, 17, and 18 during calendar year 1972, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 5114; to the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 4 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM:

H.R. 3546. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to protect the people of the United States against the lawless and irresponsible use of firearms, and to assist in the prevention and solution of crime by requiring a national registration of firearms, establishing minimum licensing standards for the possession of firearms, and encouraging the enactment of effective State and local firearms laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 3547. A bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture, sale, purchase, transfer, receipt, possession, or transportation of handguns, except for or by members of the Armed Forces, law enforcement officials, and as authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury, licensed importers, manufacturers, antique collectors, and pistol clubs; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM (for himself, Mr. Brown of California, Mrs. Grasso, Mr. Stark, and Mr. Won Pat):

H.R. 3548. A bill requiring congressional authorization for the reinvolvement of American forces in further hostilities in Indochina; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DELANEY:

H.R. 3549. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to provide that any social security benefit increases provided for by Public Law 92-336 be disregarded in determining eligibility for pension or compensation under such title; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

H.R. 3550. A bill to require States to pass along to public assistance recipients who are entitled to social security benefits the 1972 increase in such benefits, either by disregarding it in determining their need for assistance or otherwise; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DICKINSON:

H.R. 3551. A bill to increase to 5 years the maximum term for which broadcasting station licenses may be granted; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

H.R. 3552. A bill to amend the Communica-

tions Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DULSKI:

H.R. 3553. A bill to strengthen and improve the Older Americans Act of 1965, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

H.R. 3554. A bill requiring congressional authorization for the reinvolvement of American forces in further hostilities in Indochina; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

H.R. 3555. A bill to amend the act of June 27, 1960 (74 Stat. 220), relating to the preservation of historical and archeological data; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. GUNTER:

H.R. 3556. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act so as to remove the limitation upon the amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3557. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a rural environmental assistance program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GUYER:

H.R. 3558. A bill to amend title 18 of the United States Code to increase the penalty for committing certain crimes with a firearm or while unlawfully carrying a firearm; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUNT:

H.R. 3559. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code so as to provide that monthly social security benefit payments and annuity and pension payments under the Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 shall not be included as income for the purpose of determining eligibility for a veteran's or widow's pension; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. HORTON:

H.R. 3560. A bill to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to regulate the amounts of lead and cadmium which may be released from glazed ceramic or enamel dinnerware; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KEATING:

H.R. 3561. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a credit against the individual income tax for tuition paid for the elementary or secondary education of dependents; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARAZITI (for himself, Mr. Donohue, Mr. Boland, Mr. Fish, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Burke of Massachusetts, Mr. Rinaldo, Mr. Hanrahan, Mr. Roncallo of New York, Mr. Podel, Mr. Elberg, Mr. Yatron, Mr. Moakley, Mr. Clark, Mr. Nix, Mr. Johnson of Pennsylvania, Mr. Williams, Mr. Price of Illinois, and Mr. Railsback):

H.R. 3562. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed POW or MIA Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3563. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed handicapped Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3564. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed Vietnam veterans in employment reflecting experience or providing training; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H.R. 3565. A bill to promote the employment of unemployed Vietnam veterans; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mrs. MINK:

H.R. 3566. A bill to amend the national emergency provisions of the Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, with respect to their application to the maritime and long-

shoring industries; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia:

H.R. 3567. A bill to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 with respect to certain small businesses, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Education and Labor.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia (for himself, Mr. BROYHILL of Virginia, Mr. BUTLER, Mr. W. C. (DAN) DANIEL, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., Mr. DOWNING, Mr. PARRIS, Mr. SATTERFIELD, Mr. WAMPLER, and Mr. WHITEHURST):

H.R. 3568. A bill to designate certain lands in the Shenandoah National Park, Va., as wilderness; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Virginia (for himself, Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. ROBERT W. DANIEL, JR., and Mr. HUDNUT):

H.R. 3569. A bill to improve and implement procedures for fiscal controls in the U.S. Government, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROUSH (for himself, Mr. BRADEMAS, Mr. HAMILTON, and Mr. MADDEN):

H.R. 3570. A bill to amend the act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of

the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore, and for other purposes", approved November 5, 1966; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

H.R. 3571. A bill to amend the act establishing the Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore to provide for the expansion of the lakeshore, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. RUTH:

H.R. 3572. A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to establish orderly procedures for the consideration of applications for renewal of broadcast licenses; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHOUP:

H.R. 3573. A bill to provide that the imposition of taxes the proceeds of which are appropriated to the highway trust fund shall be suspended during any period when amounts in the fund are impounded or otherwise withheld from expenditure; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.R. 3574. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide income tax simplification, reform, and relief for small business; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WAGGONER:

H.R. 3575. A bill to permit Federal credit unions to act as insurance agents for profit; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

H.R. 3576. A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to make certain that recipients of veterans' pension and compensation will not have the amount of such pension or compensation reduced because of increases in monthly social security benefits; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. SHRIVER:

H.J. Res. 282. Joint resolution to create a select joint committee to conduct an investigation and study into methods of significantly simplifying Federal income tax return forms; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SHRIVER (for himself and Mr. SEBELIUS):

H.J. Res. 283. Joint resolution to provide for a 1974 centennial celebration observing the introduction into the United States of hard red winter wheat; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ZWACH:

H.J. Res. 284. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to insure that due process and equal protection are afforded to an individual from conception; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE—Thursday, February 1, 1973

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whose Word directs us to "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and lean not on thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge Him, and He shall direct thy paths" (Proverbs 3: 5, 6), we thank Thee for a Nation at prayer this day. Thanks be to Thee for leaders and people who live by the certainty that it is in Thee we put our trust. By drawing close to Thee, may the diverse elements of this Nation be drawn closer to one another in one mighty community of faith and love, strong in the Lord and in the power of His might.

And now, as we quiet our hearts before Thee, we beseech Thee to surround Thy servant, JOHN STENNIS, with healing ministries and grace sufficient for all his needs.

And to Thee we give all praise and thanksgiving. Amen.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States, submitting nominations, were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Marks, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the President pro tempore laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, informed the Senate that the following Members had been elected as members of the following joint committees of Congress, on the part of the House:

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

Mr. Hays, of Ohio; Mr. Brademas, of Indiana; Mr. Dickinson, of Alabama.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY

Mr. Hays, of Ohio; Mr. Nedzi, of Michigan; Mr. Brademas, of Indiana; Mr. Harvey, of Michigan; Mr. Hansen of Idaho.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 26) to amend section 1319 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding.

The enrolled joint resolution was subsequently signed by the President pro tempore.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, February 1, 1973, he presented to the President of the United States the enrolled joint resolution (S.J. Res. 26) to amend section 1319 of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 to increase the limitation on the face amount of flood insurance coverage authorized to be outstanding.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading

of the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday, January 31, 1973, be dispensed with.

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

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

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

(The remarks Mr. MANSFIELD made at this point on the introduction of S. 689, amendment of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, are printed in the Record under Statements on Introduced Bills and Joint Resolutions.)

ORDER OF BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARK). Does the Senator from Pennsylvania wish to be recognized at this time?

Mr. SCOTT of Pennsylvania. Mr. President, I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the distinguished Senator from Minnesota (Mr. HUMPHREY) is now recognized for not to exceed 15 minutes.

PRESIDENT NIXON'S BUDGET MESSAGE

Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, I wish to use my time to make some observations about the President's budget message and, hopefully, to outline some of the things that we might do in terms of fiscal responsibility here in Congress.

The President's budget message—any President's budget message—is more than a document of figures and fact. It is, in the best sense of the phrase, a