

## EXTENSION OF REMARKS

REFORM OF LICENSE RENEWAL  
PROCESS

HON. AL SWIFT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. SWIFT. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation that will reform the license renewal process for radio and television broadcasting stations in this country. Essentially this bill would eliminate the present cumbersome comparative renewal process and replace it with a streamlined, two-step process.

Under current regulation when a station applies for renewal, it has a record of actual performance by which its public service efforts can be judged. However, anyone else can file competitively against that station, offering more promises for comparison with the station's actual record.

My proposal makes the process more rational in that the first step would be for the FCC to determine whether or not the station has, on the basis of its actual record of service, met the public trust responsibility contained in the 1934 Communications Act.

If the station has done the job it's supposed to do—any citizen or group can provide information or comments for FCC consideration in making that judgment—then the FCC simply proceeds with the renewal process.

If, on the other hand, the Commission finds the station has not performed in the public interest, or has violated FCC rules, it must reject the application and accept other applicants.

This reform will rationalize the renewal process and put the emphasis where I believe it should be: directly on a judgment of a station's performance of its public trust responsibility.

In the last Congress, the House passed H.R. 6228, a bill I introduced which required the FCC in renewal proceedings to consider performance, not unrelated issues such as other ownerships. This bill is an extension of that effort and, I believe, a more direct way of achieving the same purpose—to focus on actual performance of a licensee in determining whether to renew.

I would want to add, however, that I have another bill, H.R. 4726, which is before this Congress and is designed to quantify the public trust responsibility. I still firmly believe that quantification will further streamline the regulation of broadcasting. Further, I believe it is in the best interests of both

the public and the broadcaster to move away from the ephemeral standard now used by the Commission to make determinations for renewal to a concrete and measurable standard.

The bill I introduce today is totally consistent with the approach of H.R. 4726. It is, however, no substitute for either it or some other method of assuring the preservation and vigorous implementation of the public service obligation of broadcasters. I welcome cosponsorship of both of these bills as I believe they both represent policy changes that need to be adopted.

I am joined today in introducing the two-step renewal bill by seven of my colleagues on the Subcommittee on Telecommunications, Consumer Protection and Finance: Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. LUKE, Mr. MOTT, Mr. COLLINS of Texas, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. TAUKE, and Mr. MOORHEAD.

Our subcommittee has before it already a full plate of legislation which may probably keep us from considering a comprehensive bill, but we are concerned that we move forward with some broadcast legislation this year.

Mr. Speaker, this bill will give us that opportunity. It has bipartisan support on the subcommittee and I look forward to working with my colleagues on it this year.

I ask unanimous consent to have the full text of the bill printed in the RECORD.

The text of the bill follows:

H.R. 5752

A bill to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to make certain revisions in procedures applicable to the renewal of broadcasting station licenses

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 309(a) of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 309(a)) is amended by inserting "(1)" after the subsection designation, and by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"(2)(A) The Commission, in acting upon any application for the renewal of a broadcasting station license which is filed by a licensee under section 308, shall grant such application for renewal if the Commission finds that such licensee has operated the broadcasting station during the most recent period of license—

"(i) in a manner which serves the public interest, convenience, and necessity; and

"(ii) without serious violations of any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation of the Commission authorized by this Act or by any treaty ratified by the United States.

"(B) If the Commission determines, after notice and opportunity for a hearing, that a licensee specified in subparagraph (A) does not meet the requirements established in subparagraph (A), the Commission shall—

"(i) issue an order denying the application for renewal filed by such licensee under section 308; and

"(ii) accept and consider such applications for a construction permit as may be filed under section 308 for the broadcasting station operated by such licensee.

"(C) The Commission shall not accept and consider any application in accordance with subparagraph (B)(ii) unless and until the Commission has issued an order denying an application for the renewal of the broadcasting station license involved."

Sec. 2. The amendments made by this Act shall apply to broadcasting station license renewal applications and construction permits filed with the Federal Communications Commission under section 308 of the Communications Act of 1934 (47 U.S.C. 308) after March 8, 1982.●

DR. MORRIS CHARNER

HON. BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. ROSENTHAL. Mr. Speaker, on March 26, 1982, Rabbi Dr. Morris Charnier will be honored for his 30 years of dedicated service as principal and head of the Rosh Ha Yeshiva in Forest Hills, N.Y. Today, I want to take the opportunity to pay tribute to this man who has dedicated a major portion of his lifetime to the betterment of the Jewish community, both here and overseas.

Prior to his tenure with the Yeshiva in Forest Hills, Dr. Charnier served as principal at the Mizrahi High School in Israel and the Yeshiva in Hartford. Among his numerous achievements, Dr. Charnier earned masters and doctoral degrees from Columbia University, as well as membership to two educational honor societies, Kappa Delta Pi, and Phi Delta Kappa. At Hunter College he spent 7 years as an instructor of Judaic studies. For 12 years, Dr. Charnier acted as the national president of the Yeshiva English Principals' Association, and for 8 years he served as the president of the Long Island Association of Yeshiva Principals. One of his many accomplishments was the founding of the Joseph and Sylvia Shaw Synagogue of Dov Rel, where he also spent 25 years as rabbi for the congregation.

Morris Charnier's dedicated religious and educational pursuits have made him an intelligent, effective, and well-liked leader. Those of us in Queens are honored and proud that he has used them to improve both the lives of our

young people and our community as a whole.

I wish him mazel tov in his future endeavors.●

DR. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,  
RECOGNITION DAY PROGRAM

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. RODINO. Mr. Speaker, I want to call my colleagues' attention to a very special event in my congressional district celebrating America's continued commitment to human rights. I was proud to participate in the Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Recognition Day program sponsored by the North Ward Center of Newark on February 26.

Mr. Stephen Aduato, executive director of the North Ward Center, is a good friend of mine, and he is the man responsible for putting together the Dr. King Recognition Day in such a way that many different groups of people in Newark can participate and obtain meaning from the teachings of Dr. King. Mr. Aduato's goal is to carry on the tradition of Dr. Martin Luther King's commitment to justice and freedom for all Americans.

The North Ward Center's program, which was open to all Newarkers, opened with remarks from Mr. Aduato, Mayor Kenneth Gibson, and New Jersey Energy Commissioner Leonard Coleman. After an inspirational song, sung beautifully by Janice Carr, two awards were presented to individuals who have carried on the dream of Martin Luther King, Jr. Dr. Zachary Yamba, president of Essex County College and a person who in his own way has uplifted the spirit of the educational community in Newark, presented one Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Recognition Day Award to Ms. Adrienne Davis, an Essex County Freeholder and administrator of the North Ward Center. Ms. Davis' involvement with the Newark community, especially her efforts to help the young and the elderly, have earned her a special place among those who are striving to overcome inequality and economic injustice.

I had the privilege to present the other Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Recognition Day Award to Mr. Charles Blair, program officer for the Lilly Endowment. Mr. Blair is a young man of many talents who has used his professional position to help the disadvantaged of society gain a sense of dignity and purpose. As an educational counselor to juvenile delinquents, as a guidance counselor and youth worker, as a writer, editor and lecturer he has worked to make Dr. King's dream a reality for those who have suffered from

inequality of opportunity. As a senior program officer of the Lilly Endowment, he has spent a great deal of time in New Jersey setting up programs for youth employment, juvenile justice and minority leadership development.

Mr. Speaker, this was a very important awards program because it reminded all of us of the value of individual commitment to Dr. King's dream.

The Dr. Martin Luther King Recognition Day Awards were engraved with the nobility of one of America's great teachers and leaders—a man who spoke the truth and embraced a nation with its meaning. The North Ward Center's program is dedicated to bringing the fullness of that meaning to many more generations of Americans.●

LABOR TODAY: A 20TH  
ANNIVERSARY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. CONYERS. On Friday night, April 30, I will be speaking at a rally-concert in Chicago celebrating the 20th anniversary of Labor Today, the only independent national labor publication in the United States. I will be joined on that occasion by Mr. William W. Winpisinger, president of the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO. The evening's program will include a unique cultural presentation of "Songs You Can See" featuring Carol Ann North, Peggy Lipshutz, and Rebecca Shepherdy. I am happy to announce that four Members of the House of Representatives—CARDISS COLLINS, RONALD V. DELLUMS, GUS SAVAGE, and HAROLD WASHINGTON—are among those listed on the sponsoring committee for the event.

My knowledge of, and respect for, Labor Today dates from the time it was founded in Detroit in 1962. I wrote my first article for Labor Today in 1964, and April 30 will be the second time that I have had the privilege of speaking at one of their affairs.

For the past 20 years Labor Today has been a part of every major struggle facing U.S. workers and the American labor movement:

The fight to organize the unorganized—and today the fight to organize the unemployed.

The fight against the war in Vietnam—and today the fight against insane increases in the military budget.

The fight against wage controls in the seventies—and today the fight against union busting and take aways.

The struggle for dignity and justice for all Americans in the workplace and in the ranks of the labor movement—and today the fight to defend and expand affirmative action programs.

Labor Today was the first labor publication to call for a March on Washington—and then rallied its readers to help build the campaign that eventually blossomed into the historic Solidarity Day Demonstration in Washington on September 19.

Labor Today has been particularly supportive of H.R. 1784, legislation that I have introduced in the last three sessions of the Congress that would provide more than 7 million jobs by reducing the workweek to 35 hours, imposing a double time penalty on overtime and outlawing forced overtime. And, of course, it should come as no surprise to anyone that Labor Today stands in vigorous opposition to the Reagan administration's attempt to replace the New Deal with the raw deal.

I urge all who share the vision of a progressive labor movement to join me and Brother Winpisinger at the Packinghouse Labor and Community Center in Chicago on April 30 and to do whatever else they can do to guarantee the continued—and indispensable—work of Labor Today.

The following individuals are sponsors of Labor Today's 20th anniversary concert-rally:

SPONSORS

Committee in Formation, Lance Cohn, Cathern Davis, Len deCaux, Cochairs; James G. Archuleta, Editor, Union News Oil, Chemical & Atomic Workers International Union; James Balanoff, United Steelworkers of America; Mark Selkin, Editor, Iowa AFL-CIO News; Boris Block, Secretary-Treasurer, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (U.E.); Lydia Sanchez Bracamonte, President, Midwest Coalition in Defense of Immigrants; Carol Mosely Braun, Illinois State Representative; Harry Bridges, President Emeritus, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union; Lance Cohn, Cochair, National Center for Trade Union Action & Democracy (TUAD); Hon. Cardiss Collins, Congresswoman, Seventh District, Illinois; Dave Cortwright, Executive Director, Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy (SANE); Cathern Davis, Professor, Malcolm X College, Chicago, Local 1600 Teachers Union; Len deCaux, Founding Editor, CIO News; Hon. Ronald V. Dellums, Congressman, Eighth District, California; Ernest Demalo, U.N. Representative, World Federation of Trade Unions.

Thomas Ducey, General Vice President, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO; Eugene Glover, Secretary-Treasurer, International Association of Machinists & Aerospace Workers, AFL-CIO; Anne C. Greene, President, Workers Education Local 189; Aubrey Grossman, Secretary, Trade Union Committee for a Transfer Amendment and Economic Conversion; Charles Hayes, Vice-President, United Food & Commercial Workers Union, AFL-CIO; Fr. William "Bill" Hogan, Concerned Clergy & Laity; Johnnie Mae Jackson, Chair, Chicago Coalition of Labor

Union Women; Arthur Loevy, Vice President, Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union, AFL-CIO; Frank Lumpkin, Chair, Wisconsin Steelworkers Save Our Jobs Committee; James Lyons, Griever, Local 1033, Steelworkers; Charlene Mitchell, Executive Secretary, National Alliance Against Racist and Political Repression; William Moody, Editor, Union Tabloid, Graphics Arts International Union; Lewis "Lew" Moye, Cochair, National Center for Trade Union Action & Democracy (TUAD); Michael Myerson, Executive Director, U.S. Peace Council; Norman Roth, Founder, Labor Today Associates; Frank Rosen, President, District 11, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (U.E.); Frank Runnels, President, All Unions Committee to Shorten the Work Week; Hon. Gus Savage, Congressman, Second District, Illinois; Ira Silver, Financial Secretary, Local 7610, Steelworkers; Robert Simpson, Executive Vice President, Chicago Chapter, Coalition of Black Trade Unionists; Pat Strandt, Editor, Voice of the Cement, Lime & Gypsum Workers International Union; Hon. Harold Washington, Congressman, First District Illinois; Roberta Wood, Trustee, Local 65, Steelworkers; James Wright, Director, Region 4, United Automobile, Aerospace & Agricultural Workers of America. ●

INVITATION TO BRIEFINGS ON  
CLEAN AIR ACT AMENDMENTS  
OF 1982

**HON. RON WYDEN**

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 1982*

● Mr. WYDEN. Mr. Speaker, reauthorization of the Clean Air Act could easily become the most important environmental legislation to reach the floor of the 97th Congress. Markup at the subcommittee level is underway.

Stakes are high. Drawing from the more than 10 years experience under this hallmark law of the 1970's, we must identify necessary adjustments that will not sidestep the fundamental goals of protecting public health and preserving and enhancing our Nation's air quality.

The overwhelming public interest in the future of this law demands we conduct our debate in a nonpartisan manner, with the fullest understanding of the goals of the Clean Air Act and the details of proposed amendments thereto. And, above all, that we separate fact from rhetoric.

It is in this spirit that I invite my colleagues or their staff to attend a series of briefings on the provisions of H.R. 5555, the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1982.

Introduced February 22 by HENRY WAXMAN, chairman of the Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Health and Environment, H.R. 5555 is the second of two comprehensive House bills to amend the Clean Air Act.

Both bills reflect good-faith efforts to abide by the premise that the Clean

Air Act needs reform to give the American people what they want and deserve—both cleaner air and less unproductive Government regulation. Nevertheless, these bills differ significantly in approach and in the degree to which they amend the present Clean Air Act.

The first of the three planned briefings will cover the stationary source provisions of H.R. 5555. It will be held Friday, March 12, at 2 p.m. in 2318 Rayburn.

The briefings will be conducted by representatives of business, labor, the environmental community, and the Congressional Research Service. H.R. 5555 will be explained and contrasted with the existing act. A question-and-answer session will follow.

Subsequent briefings will be held on the mobile source provisions of H.R. 5555 and on the acid rain and toxic pollutant control provisions of H.R. 5555. I will provide notice of the precise time and location of each.

I hope you can attend. ●

IN SUPPORT OF INTEGRITY OF  
THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED  
NATIONS

**HON. WM. S. BROOMFIELD**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 8, 1982*

● Mr. BROOMFIELD. Mr. Speaker, later this week, I will join with a number of my colleagues in introducing a resolution clearly putting the United Nations on notice that if it intentionally fails to adhere to its own charter by illegally expelling, suspending, or otherwise denying rights and privileges to any of its democratic member states, then the United States will suspend its participation in the General Assembly, and withhold its assessed contributions until the illegal action is rectified. In addition to myself, the principal sponsors of this resolution are Congressmen JACK KEMP, CLAY SHAW, JONATHAN BINGHAM, BENJAMIN ROSENTHAL, and CHARLIE WILSON.

Once conceived as the very embodiment of freedom and democracy, a place where international disputes could be resolved through negotiation, the United Nations has now degenerated into a focal point of Soviet espionage, Communist subversion, and Third World fascist demagoguery. Rather than resolving international disputes, the General Assembly now exacerbates them by quickly lining up into camps against one or another Western country and then tries to ram through ludicrous and totally unacceptable resolutions against these Western nations. There is no attempt made any more to find the middle ground, to find areas in which the par-

ties in dispute can agree and then build upon these areas to resolve their greater differences.

It is outrageous that these Third World and Communist nations, nations which deny any semblance of democracy at home, are so intent upon using majority rule in the General Assembly to ride roughshod over the Western democracies.

The General Assembly routinely attacks Israel, El Salvador, and South Africa, among others. Yet the General Assembly and its human rights agencies were silent while the Communist forces of Pol Pot killed 3 million Kampuchians. No Third World voices were raised while Idi Amin murdered 250,000 Ugandans. In fact, Amin was the president of the Organization of African Unity during this period. Not one Third World spokesman in the United Nations called for sanctions against Jordan when they ruled the West Bank and controlled the Palestinian population from 1948 to 1967. And, of course, the United Nations is silent concerning the oppression, imprisonment of political prisoners, and complete denial of human rights that exist in the Soviet Union, Cuba, and other Communist bloc nations.

It is for these reasons that this resolution is so important. It states in no uncertain terms that there are genuine standards of behavior that must be adhered to in the world, and that the United States will not tolerate a double standard being applied to suit the majority of tyrants whose representatives occupy seats at the United Nations.

As the leading country behind the creation of the United Nations, the United States had high expectations that the establishment of the United Nations would mark a new era of international understanding and progress for humanity. No one denied that the tasks were large, but the potential rewards in the political and economic spheres were great. Today, the United States has not changed its goals. We have not lowered our sights. We still believe that the rewards are more than worth the effort. The question, however, is whether the United Nations is worthy of the task. Whether the United Nations is even attempting to fulfill the mandate set down decades ago is in doubt. The United Nations should clearly understand that the United States is wedded to the concepts upon which the United Nations was founded. It is not wedded to the institution itself.

Mr. Speaker, at this point I would like to include the text of the resolution.

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION IN SUPPORT  
OF THE INTEGRITY OF THE CHARTER OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS

Whereas the United Nations Charter clearly establishes the universality of United Nations membership; and

Whereas the Charter further stipulates that United Nations members may be expelled or suspended by the General Assembly only "upon the recommendation of the Security Council"; and

Whereas a move by the General Assembly that would illegally deny and democratic state its credentials in the Assembly would be a direct violation of these provisions of the Charter: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That if any democratic state is illegally expelled, suspended, denied its credentials, or in any other manner denied its rights and privileges in the General Assembly of the United Nations, the United States will:

(1) suspend its participation in the General Assembly;

(2) withhold its assessed contributions to the United Nations until this illegal action is rectified; and

*Resolved further,* That the Department of State is directed to communicate these concerns to the members of the General Assembly of the United Nations.●

IMPORTATION OF UNREFINED  
MONTAN WAX

HON. NORMAN D. SHUMWAY

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. SHUMWAY. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to impose quotas on the importation of unrefined montan wax from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) for a 3-year period. This action is necessary because of the serious injury caused by such imports to the sole domestic producer of montan wax, American Lignite Products Co. (ALPCO) of Ione, Calif. The primary use for both domestic and imported montan wax is as a flow agent in the manufacture of one-time carbon paper.

ALPCO's struggle against the predatory efforts of the East Germans to attain a U.S. monopoly through underpricing, is one of longstanding. As long ago as 1954 and 1955, the U.S. Tariff Commission considered evidence of East German dumping. Since then, ALPCO has been involved in several administrative proceedings. More recently, in both the 95th and 96th Congresses, legislation was considered by the House Ways and Means Committee—but not enacted—which would have imposed an import duty on montan wax. The recommendation of the Trade Subcommittee, after hearings held in 1980, was essentially that ALPCO should seek to obtain relief administratively.

Mr. Speaker, in the past year, the International Trade Commission has

considered both an antidumping petition and a section 406 case—market disruption as a result of imports from a nonmarket economy. The ITC found that dumping was in fact occurring, but the Department of Commerce—largely because of the inherent difficulty in determining East German costs of production—has reduced the recommended margin to zero. The ITC found, with regard to the section 406 case, that "market disruption does not exist."

Consequently, the last chance for preserving the only domestic source of montan wax—ALPCO—and the jobs of its employees is through legislation. My bill encompasses the recommendation of ITC Commissioner Frank, in his dissent to the section 406 finding, that a specific import quota be established. I urge the colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee to consider this proposal seriously, and to take into account the very possibility that if it is not enacted, East Germany will control the U.S. montan wax market.●

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. TOM CORCORAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. CORCORAN. Mr. Speaker, due to a previous commitment, I was unable to be present Thursday for the debate and vote on Senate Joint Resolution 142, a resolution authorizing and requesting that the President issue a proclamation designating March 21, 1982, as "National Afghanistan Day," a day to commemorate the struggle of the people of Afghanistan against the occupation of their country by Soviet forces. Had I been present, I would have voted for the resolution.●

DISAPPROVAL OF NEW TRADE  
POLICY WITH SOUTH AFRICA

HON. GEO. W. CROCKETT, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. CROCKETT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to register my disapproval of the administration's recent decision to relax restrictions on trade with South Africa. The administration's revised export regulations, which took effect Monday, March 1, 1982, will now permit sales by American companies of nonmilitary goods to the South African military and police. The new regulations have effectively dismantled a 4-year-old policy of the U.S. Government that prohibited the sale of all U.S. manufactured items to the

South African police and military. Those regulations were introduced so that this country could more effectively comply with the provisions of the United Nations arms embargo. If the administration has not in fact violated the letter of the U.N. embargo by promulgating these new trade regulations, it certainly has seriously undermined the spirit of the arms embargo.

Mr. Speaker, a relaxation of trade regulations with South Africa at this time will only further undercut the credibility of our Nation's stated abhorrence of South African apartheid, and will embolden a power structure in Pretoria that over the past year has become increasingly brazen, repressive, and inhumane. This most recent change in our trade policy is a clear indication that the administration still desires to engage in an insipid dialog of constructive engagement and to grant carrots and other concessions to a country that continually flaunts most accepted norms of behavior in its international and domestic relations.

Mr. Speaker, a recent review of events, including United States and South African diplomatic initiatives, was provided by a witness before a joint hearing of the Committee on Foreign Affairs' Subcommittees on Africa and International Economic Policy and Trade. These events, which I will cite in part, clearly reveal a pattern of South African recalcitrance and U.S. acquiescence:

January 1981: After the inauguration of President Reagan, the new administration places U.S.-southern Africa policy under review. Shortly thereafter, President Reagan terms South Africa a friendly country and ally.

South African commandos invade Mozambique, killing 12 South African refugees.

March 1981: Five senior South African military officers enter the United States under false pretenses and meet with National Security Council and Defense Department personnel. One meets with UN Ambassador Kirkpatrick, violating a longstanding U.S. policy against such contacts.

May 1981: President Reagan formally meets with the first dignitary from a sub-Saharan African country, South Africa's Foreign Minister, Pik Botha.

South Africa detains 200 black labor union officials.

July 1981: The State Department issues visas to the South African national rugby team.

An African National Congress official is assassinated in Salisbury, Zimbabwe. The South African government is strongly implicated in the act. The Associated Press later reports that the U.S. government had prior knowledge of South African government plans to engage in similar activities of terror and subversion.

August 1981: South African troops invade Angola.

The United States vetoes a UN resolution condemning South Africa's invasion, claiming that the invasion should have been weighed against the Cuban presence in Angola. Nonetheless, not one report exists of Cuban troop incursions into Namibia or South Africa.

Chester Crocker, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, declares in a speech in Honolulu that the U.S. will not "choose between black and white" in South Africa.

A black squatters camp outside Cape Town is demolished by the police; numerous persons are arrested and returned to their "homelands."

December 1981: South Africa releases 39 of 44 mercenaries who hijacked a plane from the Seychelles to South Africa. Only after an international outcry are the hijackers rearrested.

February 1982: Imprisoned trade union reformer, Neil Aggett, is found hanged in his cell. Though South African officials ruled it a suicide, many others continue to question the circumstances of his death. A week after Mr. Aggett's death, five union leaders are hospitalized, two for "psychiatric" treatment. Among those hospitalized is Mr. Aggett's girlfriend.

The day the administration announces its new trade policy with South Africa, it also announces that Donald DeKieffer, general counsel in the White House trade representative's office, will be travelling to South Africa on official business. Before joining the administration, Mr. DeKieffer was a paid lobbyist for the South African government.

Mr. Speaker, these events describe a South Africa that has embarked on an intensified campaign of terror, repression, and international blackmail, and bespeak a U.S. administration that has chosen to succumb to and collude with Pretoria's machinations. The administration's new trade policy is but a reflection of the preceding description.

Mr. Speaker, there is nothing socially, economically, or politically redeeming in the administration's recent foreign policy gambit. The policy seriously compromises the ideals for which this country has stood. It exacerbates tensions in our foreign relations with the whole of the African continent, lessens this country's chances to resolve successfully the conflict in Namibia, and seriously jeopardizes the United States long-term interests in that region of the world.

I would urge my colleagues not to be party to this most unwise and insensitive policy, and to join with me and other Members of Congress in disapproving these new trade regulations. ●

#### TRIBUTE TO HON. GEORGE E. DANIELSON

#### HON. BALTASAR CORRADA

OF PUERTO RICO  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, March 3, 1982

● Mr. CORRADA. Mr. Speaker, I am honored to join in this tribute to GEORGE E. DANIELSON who is leaving the House of Representatives to become a justice of the California Court of Appeals in Los Angeles.

As a colleague and a friend, Congressman DANIELSON has distinguished himself with his service, since coming

to Congress in 1970, on the House Judiciary Committee and International Relations Committee.

Congressman DANIELSON's district in California includes a significant number of Mexican Americans. He has understood their problems and served them well.

Congressman DANIELSON is now retiring from Congress and fortunately his new position in the California judiciary will enable him to continue his long tradition of service to the public, one which has been marked with a sense of justice, fairness, and compassion for the less fortunate in our society.

As he leaves this body, I join with our other colleagues in wishing him the very best in his new career. ●

#### COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

#### HON. DAVID E. BONIOR

OF MICHIGAN  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. BONIOR of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I would like to share with my colleagues an article that recently appeared in the St. David Herald. The article by Robert Selwa, discusses the importance of neighborhoods in our urban communities and draws on the experience of our colleague from Maryland, Representative BARBARA MIKULSKI.

Detroit and Baltimore are alike in many respects and both are enriched by diverse and important neighborhoods. These neighborhoods are the thread that holds the fabric of our urban communities together.

Representative MIKULSKI's activities on behalf of Baltimore and its neighborhoods serve as an example of community involvement at its best. Citizen participation in our neighborhoods is essential if government is to work effectively for people. I know that my colleagues will share my enthusiasm and support for neighborhoods throughout our Nation.

DETROIT OUR TOWN  
(By Robert Selwa)

Barbara Ann Mikulski is a teacher, author, social worker, and member of the United States's House of Representatives—but simply describes herself as a neighborhood person and a person proud to be ethnic.

The third term democratic congresswoman from the St. Stanislaus Polish neighborhood of Baltimore has been to Detroit and has noted the similar difficulties the people of the two cities have experienced.

First woman of Polish extraction ever to serve in Congress, she grew up in a family operating a neighborhood grocery store. She "became involved" when she saw Baltimore's neighborhoods threatened.

"The city wanted to put an expressway through Greek, Polish, Italian and Black

neighborhoods. It was to be 16 lanes wide and the argument was the same thing you hear here, namely that it would provide more jobs. We said, no, we loved our community.

"Our neighborhoods were where you could have a home which no king, kaiser, or czar could take away from you. It was where my great-grandmother came in the 1880s in a prearranged marriage as part of the American dream."

The neighborhood people organized a "Southeast Council Against The Road."

"We ultimately won the battle though it was not easy," said Barbara, who was elected to city council in the process.

"The city bought homes, scared people to death, said 'sign now or you won't get anything.' The city sought to move people out thus the problem of vacant homes.

"We were told it was going to bring jobs to Baltimore, the only commitment we had was the jobs of the construction company building the highway. By 16 to 3 they voted against us in council, they then said it was too late, take your money and call it quits. We still said, no.

"We came up with an alternate suggestion to the engineers. We said move the expressway out on the water and over the water, and we won. This expressway does not go through the neighborhoods and the Renaissance is taking place in the neighborhoods they were going to level and which we fought to save.

"We now have the Inner Harbor Redevelopment, Baltimore's claim to fame, and the homesteading of homes. Out of our protest movement we saved the city."

She indicated the freeway's fight in Baltimore did not cost the city jobs but ended up providing more jobs through commercial and neighborhood revitalization.

Congresswoman Mikulski related all this on a visit to Detroit, speaking to the Pole-town neighborhood council at Immaculate Conception Church.

Named Detroit Our Town's Woman of the Year, for coming to the aid of the church and the neighborhood council she has written a letter of appreciation. "One's efforts are not always acknowledged in such a distinguished manner," she said in her letter of January 28.

"Please know that the Polish community of Detroit and elsewhere can always count on me in time of need. I am proud of my heritage and eager to be of service." ●

#### THE PRESIDENT'S DISAPPOINTING RESPONSE ON THE EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

#### HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. FRANK. Mr. Speaker, several weeks ago a broadly based bipartisan group of 285 Members of Congress, including myself, wrote a letter to President Reagan urging that he impose no further cuts in the vitally important Education for all Handicapped Children Act. We recognize that this program, which has given new hope to thousands of handicapped children for a well-suited, individualized, and ap-

appropriate public education, could not be the target of further unjustified cutbacks and severe programmatic changes. The budget reductions imposed last year by the President, in concert with every Republican Member of the House, were senseless and cruel and were unusually harsh even by last year's standards. Instead of looking for further cutbacks and methods to undermine the program, we should be restoring funding for this very critical program.

Unfortunately, the President has chosen to ignore our advice. In a reply, dated February 25, the President's assistant, Kenneth Duberstein, stated that "budget reductions are proposed in almost all Federal programs including those authorized by the Education of the Handicapped Act." Further, Duberstein stated, Federal administrative requirements have resulted in inefficient programs which problems will be solved by relieving States and local governments of these requirements. But, "these reductions will not result in dollar for dollar service reductions," Duberstein concluded.

Mr. Speaker, these assertions are quite frankly, not believable. The funding levels for this program have dropped, by the administration's own calculations, by almost 30 percent from the fiscal year 1981 to the proposed fiscal year 1983 levels. The program would, by present administration projections, remain level funded through fiscal year 1987. It is simply not credible to claim that administrative costs will be reduced to that extent so that program reductions will not result. The American people, and the citizens of Massachusetts who have shown tremendous support for handicapped education programs, will not accept these assertions. Members of Congress should not accept these assertions either.

A copy of the Duberstein letter, on behalf of the President, follows.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D.C., February 25, 1982.

HON. BARNEY FRANK,  
House of Representatives,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. FRANK: On behalf of President Reagan, I would like to thank you for your February 4 letter, cosigned by 284 of your colleagues, in which you indicated your concern about proposed reductions in the programs authorized by the Education of the Handicapped Act.

We understand and share your concern for the disabled. We hope you will understand, however, that all programs must be reviewed in light of the Administration's goals of restoring health to the economy by, in part, reducing Federal spending, and returning to the people more say in the way government affects their lives.

Because of the overriding importance of slowing the rate of growth in Federal spending, budget reductions are proposed in almost all Federal programs including those authorized by the Education of the Handicapped Act.

Federal administration of the many programs authorized by the Education of the Handicapped Act has resulted in less efficient and effective programs because of the excessive administrative costs required to satisfy Federal regulatory and reporting requirements and because of decisionmaking in Washington on issues best decided at the State or local level.

We anticipate that these reductions will not result in dollar for dollar service reductions because at the same time the Administration will seek to relieve State and local governments, as much as possible, of costly and burdensome Federal regulations and reporting requirements. Given this flexibility, the Administration expects State and local governments will continue to support effective programs which are focused on disabled individuals most in need of services.

While the Administration recognizes education as primarily a responsibility of the States, we envision a continuing Federal function to provide Federal resources for helping States educate the handicapped under the President's new Federalism initiative.

In closing, let me thank you for your letter and encourage your support of our economic recovery program.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

KENNETH M. DUBERSTEIN,  
Assistant to the President. ●

IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE

HON. CLAUDE PEPPER

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. PEPPER. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased today to bring to the attention of my colleagues the good and charitable work of the Miami Elks Lodge No. 948. I have the privilege and the honor of being a member of this fine lodge. On February 27, the Miami Elks held their annual charity night and presented contributions totalling in excess of \$100,000 to worthy Florida institutions and individuals.

Children's needs have always been of major concern to the Elks. Last year the single largest donation was to the Florida Elks Crippled Childrens Hospital. This year, the Miami Elks Lodge No. 948 has made the Florida Elks Harry-Anna Crippled Children Hospital at Umatilla, Fla., their No. 1 project. To commemorate this project, the Elks issued a cachet and I would like to share with my colleagues the message that accompanies it:

IT IS MORE BLESSED TO GIVE

Last year the Miami Elks Lodge #948 provided more than \$100,000 to worthy institutions and has budgeted a similar amount for assistance in 1981-82.

Children's needs have been and will continue to be of major concern to Elks. Our largest single donation was to the Florida Elks Crippled Childrens Hospital \$17,400. Ronald McDonald House at Jackson Memorial Hospital which will house the parents and relatives of hospitalized children in Miami, was another high priority project

and was given \$10,000 to further its important work.

Concern for the Welfare of Adults has not been overlooked: cancer research at the Papanicolaou Cancer Research Institute, heart studies at the American Heart Association of Greater Miami, padgets research and arthritis research are being supported by sizeable grants from the Lodge to the University of Miami, Department of Medicine.

Other well-known institutions chosen for substantial financial assistance included: the Dade County Advocates Program, the Miami Fire Fighters Burn Unit, the Mental Health Association, the Salvation Army, the Miami Police Benevolent Association, the Harvey Seeds American Legion Post and the Cutler Ridge American Legion Post sponsorship of their baseball team.

Camillus House received a check for \$2,000 and on New Years Day received \$1,000 worth of food and the volunteer assistance of members of Miami Elks Lodge #948 in serving 900 needy persons.

Earlier in the year, Miami Elks donated 100 tickets to the Big Brothers and Big Sisters in Orlando to attend the Tangerine Bowl game, and 50 tickets to the Ringling Bros. Circus were given to the children at Dorsey Head Start School.

Other recipients were: Boy Scouts of South Florida, Girl Scouts of Tropical Florida, and the Dade County Unit of American Cancer Society.

A TREASURE TO SHARE WITH THOSE WHO CARE

The International Year of the Handicapped provides the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the United States of America a unique opportunity to focus attention on one of our major, long-range activities—recognizing the potential among the disabled and assisting them up the road to happy and useful lives.

It is natural then that we should view 1981 as an historical time to emphasize the importance to the nation's economy of hiring the handicapped.

The millions of Elks across America have, from the beginning, recognized the special qualities of the handicapped . . . their loyalty, dependability and capability . . . so this year might be considered just another for Elks in aiding the disabled . . . but we hope to make it more than that . . . an opportunity to alert others to recognize the fact that "Disabled doesn't mean Unable", as noted on the new 18¢ stamp stuck officially to the upper right hand corner of this prized FDC, cancelled in Milford, MI the day of issue.

Although President Franklin D. Roosevelt was the most notable of our generation's handicapped, thousands today are making their way . . . because others cared and gave them a chance.

Miami Elks of Lodge #948 took a good look at the U.S. program of national recognition of the abilities of the handicapped and decided to add its approval and support by issuing this First Day Cover in honor of its #1 Project, the Florida Elks Harry-Anna Crippled Children's Hospital in Umatilla, Florida. ●

GEORGE E. DANIELSON

**HON. M. CALDWELL BUTLER**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 3, 1982

● Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I join many others in honoring our distinguished colleague from California, GEORGE DANIELSON. I have served with GEORGE in the U.S. House of Representatives and the House Judiciary Committee since 1972.

We served together on the Judiciary Committee during the impeachment hearings of former President Nixon, and the confirmation hearings of Gerald Ford and Nelson Rockefeller.

As chairman of the Subcommittee on Administrative Law and Government Relations, GEORGE is a major spokesman for regulatory reform. He was instrumental in the passage of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978.

GEORGE is an able, meticulous attorney whose talent and diligent efforts will be missed by the House of Representatives.

I wish him every success in his new position on the California Court of Appeals.●

**REPUBLICAN TACTIC ENDANGERS COMPLETION OF WORK ON REVISION OF FEDERAL CRIMINAL LAWS**

**HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.**

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, during the previous 12 months, the Subcommittee on Criminal Justice has concentrated its efforts on revision of Federal criminal laws. The subcommittee's work throughout this period has been predicated on an understanding that controversial issues, such as the death penalty and preventive detention, would not be addressed in the revision legislation. This understanding has prevailed not only among the Democratic members of the Criminal Justice Subcommittee and the Judiciary Committee, but has also received the explicit endorsement of the Attorney General and the ranking minority member of the Judiciary Committee. This same understanding guided the subcommittee and full committee in its efforts last Congress, when it received the approval of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KINDNESS), who was then the subcommittee's ranking minority member and who, this Congress, has sponsored criminal code revision legislation (H.R. 1647) that is identical to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee last Congress. In accordance with this approach, I intro-

duced H.R. 4711, in October of last year. H.R. 4711 is very similar to the bill reported by the full Judiciary Committee last Congress, and includes the minimum number of changes in that bill which I considered necessary to produce an acceptable Federal criminal code.

When the subcommittee began markup of H.R. 4711 on February 24, the gentleman from Wisconsin (Mr. SENSENBRENNER) offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The amendment, which is now pending before the subcommittee, includes many provisions, such as the death penalty and preventive detention, which have previously been considered too controversial for inclusion in a comprehensive revision bill. Moreover, many of those issues, because of the agreement to avoid controversy, have never been the subject of hearings. The gentleman from Wisconsin has subsequently introduced this amendment, with some changes, as H.R. 5679, and has obtained the cosponsorship of all the Republicans on the subcommittee, including the gentleman from Ohio.

Because this new tactic by the Republicans on the subcommittee means that they have abandoned the understanding not to address highly controversial issues, I believe it appropriate to offer to the Members of this body a new version of a revised Federal criminal code—one which strikes the optimum balance between the rights of defendants and the protection of the people and their Government; properly separates the role of the Federal and State governments in law enforcement; and assures in a time of budgetary restrictions that the limited resources of the Federal Government will be used in the most productive manner. For this reason, Wednesday, March 3, 1982, I introduced H.R. 5703, "The Criminal Code Revision Act of 1982." Although this bill is similar in format and style to the bill reported last Congress by the Judiciary Committee, it contains many differences, both major and minor. During the next week, I will be inserting material in the RECORD detailing the major changes and explaining the reasons for my proposal.

The major changes include the following:

1. Greater encouragement of the use of alternatives to prison.
2. Handgun control.
3. Additional and more severe sentences for corporate crimes.
4. Easier prosecution of public corruption.
5. Penalties for corporations that endanger human life through corporate activities.
6. Abolition of the Federal death penalty.
7. Deletion of the proposed guidelines system of sentencing.

8. Limitation of Federal jurisdiction based solely on an effect on interstate commerce.

9. Refinement of the vague and overly broad Federal racketeering statutes.

10. More complete codification of defenses and bars to prosecution.

It is indeed unfortunate that the minority has chosen, at this late date, to introduce new, controversial issues into the criminal code revision debate. Because of the lack of previous testimony and deliberation on the newly raised matters, it would be irresponsible for the subcommittee to act summarily on these issues. I have therefore directed staff to prepare a comparative print of the four versions of criminal code revision legislation. In addition, during the next few weeks, the subcommittee will be holding additional hearings concerning the controversial matters. I assure my colleagues, however, that I will continue to do my utmost to expedite consideration of this legislation.●

**THE DEFENSE DEBATE**

**HON. LEE H. HAMILTON**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. HAMILTON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert my Washington Report for March 3, 1982, in the the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

**THE DEFENSE DEBATE**

How much should we spend for defense? The annual congressional debate on that question is taking on special significance this year, partly because of the sheer number of dollars involved and partly because of uncertainty about how those dollars should be spent to provide the best defense.

The President's answer to the question is that the minimum budget to do the job is \$216 billion for 1983. In terms of spending authority, that sum represents a 13.3 percent real increase over last year; in terms of outlays, it is a 10.5 percent real increase for this year. In addition, Mr. Reagan proposes that military spending rise from about 25 percent of the federal budget today to about 36 percent by 1987. Under his program, total costs for defense over the next five years would be \$1,640 billion. These funds would finance the most comprehensive national rearmament since World War II.

When they confront such astronomical sums, most legislators and many Americans question whether all that money can be spent efficiently and applied consistently to a solid, clearly defined military strategy.

There is unusually broad agreement in Washington on the need to strengthen our defense. This consensus is based on the impressive increase in Soviet military power and the growing military demands on the United States in a dangerous world. In fact, the President has made the rearming of America the centerpiece of his foreign policy. Most analysts in Washington agree that our armed forces suffer from deficien-

cies in mobility, readiness, and sustainability. For example, if we were required to fight in Western Europe or the Persian Gulf, our air-sea "lift" capacity would be less than one-half of that needed by our armed forces. Unfortunately, cuts in defense budgets for many years have come out of the funds for readiness. Our ability to sustain battle is less than it ought to be because we lack the munitions and spare parts to keep our forces in the field while industry gears up to maintain the flow of supplies.

So while few analysts dispute the need for high military spending, they raise many doubts about its efficiency and direction. Will we put the dollars where they will do us the most good?

One concern is that the Pentagon will waste money by tolerating cost overruns, overspending on the officer corps, maintaining unnecessary military bases, and buying less useful, more expensive weapons. Should we buy a \$250-million aircraft which will be able to penetrate Soviet air defenses for no more than several years? Should we buy a \$2.7-million tank with undeniable advantages but of questionable durability, one which is three times more expensive than its predecessor but hardly three times more effective? Is it necessary to employ eight times as many admirals per ship, seven times as many generals per aircraft in the Air Force, and twice as many generals per soldier than we employed at the end of World War II? Should we buy two more nuclear-powered carriers for \$6.3 billion in the face of serious doubts about the role of carriers in a day of precision-guided munitions? A new attitude is developing in this country. It holds that our defense might well be strengthened, and total defense costs reduced, by increasing the number of weapons by shifting to simpler, less costly ones. A more constructive approach to defense would reverse the trend toward dependence on ever more costly, complex weapons.

A second concern has to do with the effect of the military buildup on the economy. Recent history would suggest that "stops and starts" in defense spending have had a damaging effect on our ability to produce the weapons we need on time and within budget. There are already shortages of materials and skilled labor in some sectors, too rapid a military buildup would make things worse. If the buildup diverted scarce resources away from civilian industry, it would make the United States less competitive in international markets than other nations which do not carry a similar defense burden. Also, defense spending tends to exacerbate regional disparities in economic growth.

The basic question is whether the most urgent priority is preparing for war or bolstering the economy. If we believe that war is imminent, then we should begin an all-out military buildup now. In such a circumstance the country can afford to meet just about any commitment in the way of military resources. However, if we believe that war is not imminent, then we can proceed to improve our armed forces over a longer period of time and keep our attention focused on the immediate problems of the economy. On this view, more military strength is needed and the United States can afford to pay for it, but it should not opt for every sophisticated weapon and every novel military strategy at once.

A third concern is whether the military buildup will give us the kind of armed forces we must have for the challenges we are

most likely to face. In the past, the national debate on defense has centered on how much to spend. A "good" defense is more; a "poor" defense is less. Congress ponders whether we should hike military spending by 3 percent per year, as former President Carter proposed at one point, or 10 percent per year, as President Reagan now proposes. The debate does not take sufficient account of the threats our armed forces will encounter and the kinds of forces which are best able to cope with those threats. We are coming to realize, however, that it is not enough simply to list the number of Soviet tanks and ships and then to try to match or surpass those quantities. Rather, we are beginning to see the need for a clear concept of what the military buildup is to accomplish in the real world. We must relate our major military requirements to the protection and advancement of our specific national interests. In recent years, we have been troubled by events in Iran, Afghanistan, Poland, and El Salvador. A vigorous response to such events requires economic power and diplomatic skill in addition to a formidable arsenal. Such events also suggest the kinds of military demands we must be ready to meet. The point is that judgments of foreign policy must guide judgments on defense spending, not vice versa. ●

**J. ALVIN HAWBAKER DAY IN STATE COLLEGE, PA.**

**HON. WILLIAM F. CLINGER, JR.**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. CLINGER. Mr. Speaker, the land developers who plan and build the subdivisions surrounding our urban centers have a pervasive and enduring effect on our daily lives. Those who create communities out of countryside have the substantial task of determining the nature of the human environment in that area for many years to come. Unfortunately, not all developers have respected the relationship between the natural environment and the one created for man, and the consequences have been an abundance of poorly planned, sprawling subdivisions that will plague us long after the developer has left.

One man who has made the creation of proper human environments his first priority is J. Alvin Hawbaker, who will be honored for his achievements this month by his fellow residents of State College, Pa. This recognition is thoroughly earned and long deserved. Mr. Hawbaker began his career over 50 years ago as a carpenter's apprentice, learning the homebuilding business firsthand, and working his way up to owning his own construction company. He came to State College during World War II, and 5 years later founded his present company, J. Alvin Hawbaker, Inc., which has now engaged in all aspects of real estate subdivision in central Pennsylvania for over 30 years.

When many developers have seen their task as one of taming nature, Mr. Hawbaker has built living environments in harmony with it. While some have made fortunes by throwing up developments with little regard to planning, Mr. Hawbaker has made his own fortune by making planning a prerequisite to building. His success in his field is a testament to this view that the designing and building of communities is "a marriage of beauty, practicality, and economics."

Mr. Hawbaker has stated that in creating human environment, we should seek to serve not only needs, but also aspirations. Today, I stand with the citizens of State College in saluting this man's unique accomplishments, and wish him the best in fulfilling his own aspirations. ●

**TAX-EXEMPT PRIVATE SCHOOLS NOT A "RELIGIOUS FREEDOM" ISSUE**

**HON. JULIAN C. DIXON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. DIXON. Mr. Speaker, the Reagan administration's January 8 decision to grant tax exemptions to discriminatory private schools has opened up a raw wound in our society which the President's hollow assurances have utterly failed to close. These actions have alarmed not only black Americans, but also many parents of parochial school students, who fail to appreciate the new right's attempt to cheapen the cherished and fundamental principle of religious freedom by invoking it on this issue.

Recently, the Los Angeles-based B'nai B'rith Messenger published a column by Robert E. Segal, pointing out the duplicity of those who defend the administration's misguided decisions on religious freedom grounds. Certainly no organization in our society appreciates more deeply the first amendment's religious freedom protections than does B'nai B'rith, and I feel that Mr. Segal's comments adds considerable insight into this aspect of the tax-exempt schools controversy.

The article follows:

[From the B'nai B'rith Messenger, Feb. 26, 1982]

AS WE WERE SAYING

(By Robert E. Segal)

**TAX FREEDOM FOR THE BIASED?**

It was shortly before Martin Luther King's date of birth—Jan. 15—that the Reagan Administration was putting out word that it was going, in effect, to sabotage that part of the 1964 Civil Rights Act that forbids federal financial assistance for any racially discriminatory program.

Specifically, Mr. Reagan had decided to grant tax-exempt status to schools and col-



leges that discriminate against blacks. This astounding action, invalidating policies instituted by Richard Nixon 11 years ago and subscribed to by Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter, runs counter to rulings by the Supreme Court and every federal appeals court that has considered the tax exempt issue.

Leading the fight to regain the tax exemption is Bob Jones Jr., president of the Bob Jones University in Greenville, South Carolina. Senator Strom Thurmond is a trustee of that religious institution which granted Ireland's fiery Protestant leader, Rev. Ian Paisley, an honorary degree in 1965. Mr. Paisley, seemingly oblivious to some teachings of his great faith, called the Pope "old red socks" and refers to Prime Minister Thatcher as "that perfidious woman of 10 Downing Street."

Pause for a moment to absorb a few pertinent quotations: Bob Jones Jr. (1972) "The question is not whether we are discriminatory. We are, and we have never tried to hide the fact."

President Reagan (1982): "I deny that any racism is involved" (in the matter of granting tax exemption to educational units that discriminate). Again: "It is the bureaucrats we are after, not the blacks."

Martin Luther King (1968). "We will not hate you, and yet we cannot obey your evil laws. Do to us what you will, and we will wear you down by our capacity to suffer; and in earning our freedom, we will so appeal to your hearts and consciences that we will win you in the process."

Now in backing Bob Jones University, the National Association of Evangelicals said it did so because it saw in the denial of tax exemption an ominous threat to religious freedom. John Baker, counsel for the Baptist Joint Committee on Public Affairs, held that once the I.R.S. is allowed to force you to choose between your tax exemption and your theology, the I.R.S. would have the power to destroy many churches. Again, Mr. Baker acknowledged that there will be racist scoundrels who cloak their actions in religion, but "we are going to have to allow some of that to take place."

Indeed! Suppose tomorrow, the Ku Klux Klan, the leaders of which boast loudly of their devotion to God and the highest principles of religion, decide to constitute that movement as a church. Shall the KKK Church of the Burning Cross go tax exempt?

Or consider the pronouncement of Rev. Greg Dixon, national secretary of Moral Majority. He says that Bishop James Armstrong of the United Methodist Church now heads an organization (the National Council of Churches) "the goals of which parallel those of the Communist Party."

Nor is there any question in Preacher Dixon's mind that "Communists are in many pulpits of the old-line denominations of America," and these are church leaders determined to subject the entire world to slavery and tyranny. Tax exemption for such as these? Would this be permitted by Senator Jeremiah Denton of Alabama, Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Security and Terrorism?

And would one of America's best-known religious sects want now to lose its tax-exempt status by renewing its practice of polygamy which Congress outlawed in 1862?

Pithily and graciously, the Rev. Charles Whelan, a Fordham law professor, has urged the injection of reason along with morality into the issue of tax deductions as related to religious institutions: "Christ came to save us," he has said, "not to exempt us."

Mr. Reagan, who has asserted he opposes discrimination with every fibre of his being, holds that the I.R.S., by denying tax exemption to Bob Jones University, has been guilty of making a social law without authority to do so. He's dead wrong.

We may be witness to an exercise not only of banality but of cynicism.●

#### GIRL SCOUT WEEK

### HON. WILLIAM H. NATCHER

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. NATCHER. Mr. Speaker, it is a pleasure for me to join with the Girl Scouts of America as they celebrate their 70th anniversary, March 7-13. These fine young women and their leaders want to show everyone just how much the Girl Scouts have been going and growing. This year, they are working on their own special gift to our Nation: clean, abundant water. By assisting with water conservation projects and participating in water safety programs, the Girl Scouts are certainly doing their part to achieve this goal.

Girl Scouting has touched countless lives. Today, 1 out of every 9 schoolage girls is a Girl Scout. The handicapped have been included into chapter activities. A Spanish language adaption of the Girl Scout Manual has been made, and minority membership has increased. This organization deserves to be commended for its successful efforts to make scouting available to all girls.

Learning to be a responsible decisionmaker is the goal of every Girl Scout. These young people know that more options are open to them than ever before. Career education programs are helping girls be prepared to face the challenges of the future. I know that scouting makes a positive difference in each girl's life.

Everyone is aware of the ways the Girl Scout makes her community a better place to live. In my home State of Kentucky, the Girl Scouts are known for their concern for the elderly and the shut-in. In the Second Congressional District, which I have the honor to represent, the Girl Scouts volunteer their time to the special Olympics.

Girl Scouts have come a long way during the last 70 years, but their devotion to the outdoors has not changed. No matter whether a girl decides to pursue a career, raise a family, or both, she will have been enriched by her experiences as a Girl Scout. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the thousands of adults who have donated their energies to the Girl Scouts of America, and I would like to wish each and every Girl Scout happiness in the future.●

CAL STATE, HAYWARD'S "OEDIPUS REX" HONORED NATIONALLY

### HON. FORTNEY H. (PETE) STARK

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. STARK. Mr. Speaker, today I am happy to share with my colleagues the good news that California State University, Hayward's production of "Oedipus Rex" has been selected as one of six productions from colleges and universities across the Nation to be presented by the American College Theater Festival (ACTF) at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

"Oedipus" was chosen in the 14th annual ACTF national competition. ACTF's nationwide survey of student theater work is supported in part by a grant from the U.S. Department of Education and the Amoco companies.

It is especially gratifying to see all of those whose hard work, talent, and dedication contributed to this outstanding accomplishment, honored by performing in our Nation's Capital. The "Greek Tragedy," under the direction of Edgardo de la Cruz, will be performed in the Terrace Theater of the Kennedy Center on April 21, at 7:30 p.m., and April 22, at 2 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. I urge you to attend one of these performances to demonstrate your encouragement and support for the arts and for this fine group.

May I also take this opportunity to congratulate the cast and crew and to personally express my appreciation for bringing this national honor to the department, the university and the community.●

#### DOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD

### HON. DANIEL B. CRANE

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. DANIEL B. CRANE. Mr. Speaker, I am introducing today for study and examination by my distinguished colleagues this account of an inhumane and barbaric practice taking place in the Philippine Islands even as I speak. It is an account of brutality and cruelty almost beyond comprehension involving the torture, mutilation, and slaughter of thousands of dogs each year in the towns and cities of that country so their flesh may be used for party cocktail snacks.

This report, published in the National Enquirer, has been fully documented both by photographs and onsite investigators for the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) and the

World Society for the Protection of Animals.

Like most of us in this deliberative body, I have seen and heard of many things that reflect poorly on the character of mankind. Somehow this shocking situation ranks high among those, perhaps more so because it involves poor, dumb animals who have no chance at all of protecting themselves from the barbarism of these death merchants.

I am fully aware that it is the custom of some in that part of the world to regard dogs as a food source, a meat to be consumed like any other. I can accept that, reluctantly. But I cannot accept that it also is custom to torture the animal before eating it; that concept is disgusting beyond credibility.

These terrible practices are not confined to uneducated peasants in the most remote regions of the Philippines; we now have reports of dog markets operating openly in the capital city of Manila, despite the fact that they are prohibited by Philippine law.

How, then, can the authorities be unaware of these terrible activities? And if they are aware, why do they refuse to take the actions required under their nation's laws? These are questions I cannot answer with certainty; I can only speculate—though investigators who have been on the scene claim the dog slaughter is profitable not only for the butchers, but for some law enforcement officials, as well.

In the spirit of friendship, one nation to another, these are matters of which President Ferdinand Marcos, an honorable and civilized man, must be made aware. If the Philippines are to remain members in good standing of the community of civilized nations, barbaric practices such as these cannot be tolerated. Having been made aware, I hope most sincerely that President Marcos will take the necessary steps to put an end to this appalling situation.

Like most of us in Congress, I am painfully aware that our own Nation faces many serious problems—inflation combined with recession, widespread unemployment, and the like. Perhaps in light of these problems, some might say congressional concern over the fate of a few thousand dogs is misplaced. Not so. Can we, as men and women of conscience, ever afford to ignore such a blatant affront to the conscience and morality of mankind? I do not think we can.

Nor do the nearly 250,000 Americans whose letters of outrage over the Philippine dog markets even now are being forwarded to President Marcos.

As friends, as neighbors and as people of conscience, I ask that the Congress of the United States lend its support to those Americans through a sense-of-the-Congress resolution urg-

ing President Marcos to put an end to this butchery.

As I thought about this resolution at my home in Danville last weekend, I must admit to having certain reservations. Was this a proper matter for congressional consideration? Would I be accused of frivolity in light of the major problems Congress already must resolve?

I must confess it: The decision was made for me by a large, not too handsome female named Susie who ambled over to my chair, placed her head on my knee and stared up at me with the total trust and adoration only a dog can bestow.

What we have here is a question of morality, of conscience. And there can be no compromise with either.

The January 19, 1982, article follows:

**INNOCENT DOGS SLAUGHTERED FOR FOOD IN COUNTRY WITHOUT SHAME**

There's a hell on earth for dogs. It's in the Philippines—where each year nearly half a million dogs are mutilated, killed and turned into cocktail snacks for humans.

The story of their suffering will break your heart . . . but it's a story that must be told before the torture can ever be stopped.

In the marketplaces of countless Philippine towns, the sad eyes of dogs waiting for death stare up at passersby.

Often the poor animals' forelegs are tightly bound behind their backs with wire, and they cry out in their agony . . . yet incredibly, they're still friendly.

The dogs try to bark a greeting, but many are too weak from hunger. They cannot stand, but their tails are wagging hello.

They're loving dogs no different from your own friendly pooch at home.

But they're doomed to be clubbed, strangled, stabbed and even roasted to death in the islands' gruesome, illegal dog meat markets.

"Going into one of these Philippine dog slaughterhouses is just like going down to hell!" storms a furious Brian Davies, executive director of the International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW).

"I've never seen cruelty to any other animal that compares to this disgusting act.

"It's carnage . . . just horror!"

Davies led an investigative team to the Philippine Islands where the dogs are openly sold in the various marketplaces in towns—even though it's illegal.

What makes the practice even more disgusting is the fact that the dog meat doesn't go to feed starving people.

It's sold as a delicacy, to be eaten as a luxury snack with liquor.

The dogs are shipped live by the thousands from outer islands to the towns.

In the death markets the atrocities committed on the hapless and terrified animals are beyond belief, says Donna Hart, another member of the IFAW team.

"And after a dog's front legs are tied behind it, the legs serve as a grotesque carrying handle," explained Miss Hart.

"The dogs are stuffed and smashed into cages so tightly that sometimes you could see only a dog's leg or tail and couldn't find the helpless animal's head.

"When a customer chooses a dog, the dealer reaches into the cage and snags it around the neck with a rope noose on an iron pole. He pulls until eventually the dog

pops out of the mass of dog bodies, screaming in pain.

"The sound at these markets was unbelievable.

"The dogs were actually screaming—unlike any dog sounds I've ever heard.

"The dealers also use their iron poles to poke a dog into an already-overstuffed cage. The pole's end mutilates the dog's head. I saw many dogs with terribly infected and also mutilated eyes.

"Some eyes were almost out of their sockets. Sometimes, too, dogs are muzzled with sharp-edged cans tied to their snouts."

Said Steven Best, IFAW's Canadian coordinator:

"One of the butchering methods is to lightly stun the dog with a club and then burn the dog over an open butane flame—while the poor creature is still alive. Then the animal is crudely gutted by the shopkeeper before it goes to the customer.

"In another butchering method, the dealer slams the dog down on top of a cage then cuts its throat.

"The butchered dog's blood drips down on the other caged dogs, who sit there terrified, helplessly awaiting their own death.

"It's like a scene out of hell!"

Best's voice choked with emotion as he added: "The saddest thing about this whole sick scene is that all the time the dogs are going through this torture and mutilation, they're still friendly.

"They'll wag their tail at you if they aren't too weak and too far gone.

"It actually brings tears to your eyes." ●

**A MAN FOR ALL SEASONS**

**HON. ROBERT K. DORNAN**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. DORNAN of California. Mr. Speaker, at a time when one world crisis after another captures the headlines, simple daily acts of self-sacrifice and charity are often overlooked or ignored. Yet it is these daily expressions of love and concern for others that enrich the lives of all of us and which are a true measure of a nation's character.

One such example of selfless concern in my own district is the life of Joe Jelikovsky of Pacific Palisades, Calif. For the past 25 years, Joe has devoted most of his time, money, and energy to combating the problems of juvenile crime, drugs, and alcohol abuse by initiating a number of critically important programs which include counseling juveniles, adults, and families. To counter the high rate of teenage alcohol abuse, Joe has pioneered a highly specialized program for teen alcoholics. Because of this innovative program, three teenage drop-outs are now back in school on a regular basis. It should be pointed out that Joe has done this at his own expense without benefit of Government or other funds, relying simply on the generosity of volunteers.

Because of the high success rate, 65 percent, the Los Angeles Police Department over the past 8 years has accredited Joe's program with reducing juvenile crime. When juveniles first have contact with the law, they are sent to the community-based diversion counseling program instead of going through the system. It saves the taxpayer money while the juvenile learns to function as a productive citizen.

When interviewed by the Palisades Post last year, Joe was asked:

Why, over so many years have you reached out without pay and with so much dedication?

His reply was:

Our children are the future of this Nation and as parents and citizens we have a responsibility to send them into adulthood with respect, not social misfits.

On January 6, President Reagan sent a letter of commendation to Joe in which he said:

You have my great admiration and I want to wish you continued success in your efforts as you enrich the lives of your fellow man.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to add my commendation to that of the President's. Congratulations, Joe, for a job well done. ●

NADIA AND LEV OVSISCHER

HON. ANTHONY C. BEILENSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. BEILENSON. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take the occasion of March 5—the 11th anniversary of Lev and Nadia Ovsischer's first attempts to receive Soviet exit permission—to bring this couple's plight to my colleagues' attention. Mr. Ovsischer is a retired Jewish war hero from Minsk, Russia, who has been trying to emigrate to Israel with his wife since March 1971. They currently reside at Yanko Kupala 17/30/112, Minsk, Belorussian SSR, U.S.S.R.

Since their first application, the Ovsischers have repeatedly been denied permission to emigrate to Israel to be reunited with their only daughter, Tania. The Ovsischers are in their 60's, and they have been subject to continued harassment by the Soviet bureaucracy and the KGB. In addition, their situation recently became even more grave when Mrs. Ovsischer suffered a heart attack. Now they fear they may never see their daughter again.

I would like to take this opportunity to affirm my strong belief that granting the Ovsischers permission to emigrate to Israel to join their daughter would not only indicate to the world the Soviet Union's compliance with the Helsinki accords, but would also affirm its desire to ameliorate rela-

tions between our two great nations. I look forward to the day when pleas such as this will no longer be necessary to insure the freedom of Soviet Jews. ●

#### ARMS SALE TO JORDAN

HON. BARRY M. GOLDWATER, JR.

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. GOLDWATER. Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to review the following editorial from the San Francisco Examiner. I believe that it delineates a very real problem we see emerging from the Reagan administration, and that is the administration's lack of coherence in its Middle East policy.

Who is really making that policy? Do we take Cap Weinberger's trip to the Middle East and its accompanying flirtation with arms sales to Jordan as the definitive statement on Middle East policy? Mr. Reagan may find himself falling into the same trap as the past two administrations did: Arms merchant to the world; few strings attached.

This very sale of Hawk missiles and F-16's to Jordan illustrates this principle. Jordan needs to make some commitment to us before we sell them these offensive weapons. Let us see some quid pro quo before we get into another messy situation. Let us also have some answers from the administration about their intent in the Middle East.

#### WEINBERGER'S MESSY TRIP

In his recent meandering through the Middle East the Secretary of Defense either made a colossal mess on his own initiative, or he was representing an official policy so mischievous and secretive as to invite both reproach and alarm.

What was Caspar Weinberger up to?

From the surface indications, he was traveling to Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Jordan to tilt the United States more in the direction of Arab powers and a little bit away from Israel. He was pursuing the courtship of big oil producers while his official plane sprang leaks along the way to journalists, to the effect that U.S. policy no longer would be "held hostage to Israel."

Hostage indeed. It's the imperious Saudis who were holding Weinberger's reputation as diplomat the hostage on this journey. He and the whole Reagan administration strained their political muscle and credibility to the limit to push the AWACS sale to the Saudis through a skeptical Senate last October, on the basis that these super-sensitive planes are necessary to a new "strategic consensus." In other words, that they are vital to a cooperative arrangement between the Arab "moderate" states and the United States for defense of Persian Gulf oil against any Soviet-inspired designs.

Since the AWACS deal was sewed up, the Saudis have been contemptuous of that whole line of thought, making plain that Israel is the adversary they are thinking

about. So Weinberger went to Riyadh on this recent trip to advance the proposition of cooperative defense to its next stage, and sure enough, was treated contemptuously. After long sessions with the Saudis he announced an "agreement of cooperation," only to hear the Saudi defense minister dismiss the product as something that was "not based on cooperation in the field of military endeavor."

Earlier, the Saudi government had scolded Oman, a fragile state that sits at the critical entry to the Gulf, for its cooperation with a modest U.S. defense exercise. Weinberger did not seem affected by any of this slippery business, though—for him, it was on to Jordan, where he put out the astounding word that the United States was willing to sell mobile Hawk missiles and American F-16 warplanes to King Hussein.

Hussein hadn't asked for them officially, mind you, but we were willing to talk turkey, especially since he has been talking to the Soviets about buying mobile missiles. Weinberger seemed to be there as the breathless traveling salesman, offering the sophisticated movable missilery and top-flight supersonic planes that could hit Israel, next door, with instant impact.

Never mind that Congress had forbidden the sale of mobile Hawks to Jordan (which already has some of these in stationary bases for protection against Syria). Never mind that Hussein is utterly contemptuous of the Camp David peace process, in which he should be a key participant. Never mind either that these Arab states are police states, aligned against the region's single embattled democracy, which is the United States' single ally in the region.

No, the people in Weinberger's entourage weren't minding; the journey was capped by the unattributed remark by one of them that the United States was setting about to "redirect" its policy toward the Arabs at the expense of Israel.

Of course the Israelis responded furiously, and of course Reagan subsequently had to reassure them in a personal letter to Prime Minister Menachem Begin that all of this really isn't coming true. The alliance is secure, and this nation remains committed to maintenance of Israel's military superiority in the region, he reiterated in effect. There seems to be an effort to scuttle the Weinberger notion of selling the Jordanians those costly implements (which it can't afford) that might well upset the balance of forces in that sector.

Why did Weinberger go so far out on a limb? Was it a tricky ploy by the administration to warn the Israelis away from any more military strikes against Palestinian terrorists in Lebanon? If so, it was a dangerous and debilitating tactic; Reagan should not be placed in a position of having to give assurances, in effect, that his secretary of defense is not speaking for him.

It may be mainly another case of Weinberger's invading and attempting to occupy the field of diplomacy, which of course is Secretary of State Haig's field. The two are in conflict on major points affecting Europe, Central America and the Middle East, and in the latter case Haig certainly is right in opposing Weinberger's attempt to bend U.S. policy toward the Arab nations.

If the attempt is gratuitous—if the defense secretary is not speaking for the president, but rather is going off on his own initiative to try to make foreign policy—then Reagan should sit him down hard, before vast damage is done.

But if he does speak for the administration, then vast harm already may have been done. Trying to buy the Arab nations' friendship with billions in sophisticated armaments, which well might be turned against Israel, could be the riskiest gamble of the century.

Congress quite likely would stop it in the early stages, to the embarrassment of the administration. But this country needs to cut down sharply on its foreign embarrassments; they have become a glut on the market.●

#### DRAFT LAW

### HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to lower the penalties imposed under the law for failure to register for the draft in a time when there is no draft.

Under current law, failure to register is a felony punishable by a fine of up to \$10,000 and a prison term of up to 5 years.

My bill would make nonregistration in the absence of a draft a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of no more than \$200. In the event that inductions are ever resumed, the higher penalties now in the law would take effect 3 weeks after the resumption of the draft, thus giving people a 21-day grace period in which to comply.

It is one thing not to register for the draft when that means evading the draft. It is something else to avoid registering when there is no prospect of a draft on the horizon. The penalty should have some relationship to the crime.

The current law was written when we had a draft and evading registration was viewed as draft evasion. Times have changed.

Attorney General William French Smith has announced that the administration expects to proceed with the prosecution of "hundreds" of nonregistrants. I am concerned about both of two possible outcomes. Some judges may be tough and impose harsh penalties, thereby making martyrs out of nonregistrants and generating a cause celebre we really do not need. In other cases, nonregistrants may get off scot-free because the felony charge will be viewed as ridiculously harsh for the offense.

The total number of nonregistrants is now estimated at 927,000. The volume of nonregistrants is largely the fault of the administration's registration system.

Young men are now supposed to register within a few weeks of turning 18. But because registration means nothing without a draft, many people do not even know about the requirement. I warned when this registration

system was started that the proportion of men registering would decline steadily—and that is just what has happened.

A better system would be to have mass registration once a year, with radio and television public service announcements, to make 18-year-olds and their parents aware of the registration requirement.

When the Carter administration reinstated registration, its Selective Service Director, Bernard Rostker, emphasized that the goal was "registration, not prosecution." That was a good goal then and should be the goal now. Prosecution is a stupid basis for an advertising campaign designed to encourage registration.

My bill is an amendment to the Military Selective Service Act. It would lower the penalties effective on the date of enactment. The penalties for counseling or urging others not to register would not be altered under my bill. The lowered penalty for an individual who fails to register would apply to any sentence imposed on or after the date of enactment as well as to sentences imposed before that date so long as the legal period in which a district court can reduce sentences has not expired by the date of enactment. That period is 120 days after disposition of appeals or 120 days after sentencing if there is no appeal.●

#### AGRICULTURAL WEATHER SERVICE IN JEOPARDY

### HON. DAVID R. BOWEN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. BOWEN. Mr. Speaker, I was greatly distressed to learn that the administration has targeted the National Weather Service's agricultural weather service program for extinction. Although I understand the need for budget restraints at this time, I find it very difficult to understand why a valuable and cost-effective program such as this, which makes such a unique contribution to one of our most depressed industries, agriculture, is selected for total elimination.

In recent years, we have been threatened by shortages of fuel, agricultural chemicals, and other petroleum-based products. These and other factors have contributed to a much greater inflationary impact on the production costs of agriculture than most other sectors of the American economy, with agriculture already subject to depressed worldwide prices.

In the face of such adversity, one of the most effective tools available for American farmers to cope with the difficult problem of weather conditions is provided by the NOAA agricultural weather service program. Studies re-

cently conducted in my State indicate that farmers have been able to achieve an average of 7 percent greater cash farm receipts as a result of eliminating preventable weather losses through services provided by the NOAA Agricultural Weather Service.

Among the service provided by NOAA is a careful analysis of soil temperature and moisture measurements so badly needed to establish appropriate planting times; precise analysis of wind speed and direction, essential for agricultural aviation to minimize the application of costly agricultural chemicals; direct computer linkage through these NOAA facilities to the weather bank of the National Weather Service, thus obtaining far more detailed information needed for agriculture purposes than general weather reports contain; establishment of computer models for use by farmers, such as one prepared at NOAA's Agricultural Weather Service Center in Stoneville, Miss., in cooperation with area universities, which is used by 30,000 rice growers farming 2.5 million acres in Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana, providing information on when to irrigate, control pests and weeds, and when to schedule harvests; and ultimately the all-important 24-hour agricultural weather radio, which is used to supplement the information provided by commercial television and radio stations for farmers. General weather information provided by these commercial sources is inadequate for agricultural purposes, though helpful, and must be supplemented by the more precise and substantially different kinds of analyses of data prepared by the NOAA Agricultural Weather Service.

It is estimated by NOAA, and confirmed by independent sources, that their weather forecasts save U.S. farmers at least \$750 million a year in production costs of major farm commodities such as wheat, corn, soybeans, cotton, fruit, and vegetables, and in a free market such as we have, these savings translate into higher production and lower prices for consumers. It seems shortsighted to me to eliminate a program that so clearly benefits our Nation's farmers and our Nation's consumers as well.

Last week I testified before the House Science and Technology Subcommittee on Natural Resources, Agriculture Research and Environment on this important issue. At that time I strongly urged the members of that subcommittee, as I now urge my other colleagues in the House, to support the authorization and appropriation for the NOAA Agricultural Weather Service for fiscal year 1983.●

## DEFICITS: DANGEROUS GAMBLE

## HON. WILLIAM E. DANNEMEYER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. DANNEMEYER. Mr. Speaker, congressional debate is presently dominated by justified concern over the projected size of budget deficits for the next several years. In fact, the trail of deficit spending extends as far as the eye can see. The administration estimates a deficit as large as \$52.3 billion as late as fiscal year 1987.

Columnist George F. Will, in the Washington Post of February 11, 1982, addressed himself to these issues under the heading, "Deficits: Dangerous Gamble." Several points bear repeating: First, what makes the deficit particularly important is that the projections call for a series of record deficit levels as opposed to a temporary deficit. In Will's words:

But the fiscal 1983 deficit is most alarming precisely because it is not an isolated phenomenon produced by a particular passing phase of a business cycle. Rather, it is projected to be one of a series of huge deficits produced by structural rather than cyclical reasons—by the structure of America's economy and government.

The conclusion, from a policy standpoint, that one must draw from such an observation is that we cannot wish the deficits away. They cannot be ignored. They cannot be blamed on the Federal Reserve. Reducing the deficit must be part of the structural realignment necessary to right past fiscal wrongs.

The second major point made by Will cannot be restated enough because the myth it corrects continues to appear in public debate. Comparing our deficit in relation to GNP with that of other countries, such as West Germany and Japan, is misleading. Will notes that the savings rate in Japan was 13 percent of GNP last year and 9 percent of GNP in West Germany. The comparable figure for the United States was 4 percent.

Japan and West Germany are able to finance their relatively larger deficits without the inflationary and interest rate consequences we have experienced because the supply of savings from which deficits are financed is much greater in those countries. In addition, we must finance not only the budget deficit, but a host of off-budget spending programs, credit enterprises sponsored by the Federal Government, and loan guarantee commitments. In short, as Will put it,

... government borrowing to finance deficits sops up an alarming amount of the investment resources generated internally.

Just how alarming was quantified by the November 1981 economic report of the Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. This report, discussed during a special

order commencing at page H10 of the RECORD of January 25, 1982, shows that total Federal borrowing absorbed 78.8 percent of savings in 1981 if the supply of gross savings is reduced by the depreciation on capital assets. Such a "capital consumption allowance" permits us to compare Federal borrowing to the level of savings left over for new economic activity and the expansion of plant and machinery. I am presently preparing a more detailed analysis of this issue and will share it with my colleagues in the near future.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to insert the full text of George Will's column at this point in the RECORD:

[From the Washington Post, Feb. 11, 1982]

DEFICITS: DANGEROUS GAMBLE . . .

(By George F. Will)

On ABC television last Sunday, when Ed Meese said the administration might favor making retroactive to January the tax cut now set to take effect in July, a dull-witted journalist (me) asked him: What do you want Americans to do with their tax cuts? Open IRA (Individual Retirement Accounts), thereby increasing the pool of savings available for investment? Or buy new cars, thereby igniting a recovery driven by consumer spending?

"Both," answered Meese. There, in a single word, is the do-everything-at-once spirit that makes the administration's economic program so exhilarating to some people and so hair-raising to others.

The Reagan program is called, and is, "probusiness." But the business community is a house divided, and the Reagan program has a split personality. Part of the business community hopes for a burst of high consumption. Another part hopes for increased savings and investment. The administration rationally wants the latter, but emotionally wants both.

The body is the temple of the soul, and a genial soul has made its home within the ample Meese temple. Meese is a Dickensian sort, round and jolly and Micawberesque. Mr. Micawber was the fellow in "David Copperfield" who, when things looked dark, always said that something would turn up to make things turn out well.

But many unlikely things have to turn out right for the administration just to make the budget turn out no more dismaying than it is as proposed. Keeping the deficit at \$91.5 billion depends on, among other things, \$55.9 billion worth of congressional actions—raising revenues and cutting spending—many of which are doubtful.

Reaganomics always has presupposed a kind of consensus that is rare: a consensus that must endure for several years. But Reagan's consensus was jeopardized by the successes achieved in the first year.

In 1981 Reagan achieved a degree of Republican discipline in Congress unprecedented in the 29 years that Congressional Quarterly has been keeping such records. And three-quarters of all Democratic senators—37—voted for Reagan's tax cut. But all this was purchased at a terrible cost to the Treasury, as congressmen and senators auctioned their votes. And the budget cuts voted midway through the first year have begun to galvanize the client groups.

Some Republicans worry, reasonably, that their party will acquire—or reinforce—an image like another Dickens character:

Scrooge. Rep. Newt Gingrich of Georgia worries that relentless pressure to prune social programs will make the GOP seem like "a party of bookkeepers." But the fiscal 1983 budget may be the worst the GOP seem like a party with the soul of a bookkeeper who cannot even balance the books.

The budget embodies domestic policy that is off-putting to all but a fraction of the conservatives—those whose equanimity is not disturbed by the combination of large deficits and contracted social programs. And the administration's principal foreign challenge—Poland—has elicited a policy mortifying to most conservatives. This situation might discompose an administration made up entirely of Micawbers.

Mr. Micawber said: "Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditures nineteen six, result happiness. Annual income twenty pounds, annual expenditures twenty pounds ought and six, result misery." Micawber did not take the broad, spacious view of things. He had a picky, cramped attitude about deficits that some conservatives today consider old-fashioned.

Some say the deficit is not alarmingly large, relative to GNP—that is, when compared with other deficits that occasionally occurred when the GNP was smaller. But the fiscal 1983 deficit is most alarming precisely because it is not an isolated phenomenon produced by a particular passing phase of a business cycle. Rather, it is projected to be one of a series of huge deficits produced by structural rather than cyclical reasons—by the structure of America's economy and government.

Some say that the deficit, relative to GNP, is not worse than some Japanese or German deficits, relative to those nations' GNPs. But last year personal savings were 13 percent of Japan's GNP and 9 percent of Germany's. America's personal savings are just 4 percent of GNP, so government borrowing to finance deficits sops up an alarming amount of the investment resources generated internally.

Felix Rohatyn, the financier who is becoming the Democrats' shadow Treasury secretary, says: "Huge deficits will push interest rates higher until the economy really goes into a nose dive." Donald Regan, the real Treasury secretary, says large deficits will have "no effect" on interest rates. We are going to find out who is wrong. ●

## BACKDOOR METHODS USED TO RAISE CONGRESSIONAL INCOME

## HON. DUNCAN HUNTER

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, during the past several weeks the American public has rightfully vented its outrage at the backdoor methods used to raise congressional income. As I said at the time of the enactment of these measures, I believe that these self-serving actions are a slap in the face of the American people.

We can and indeed must reverse our irresponsible behavior. How can we ask other Americans to forgo benefits when we are feathering our own nests?

For these reasons, I have signed on as a cosponsor to DAVID DREIER's bill, H.R. 5364, which not only would repeal the tax deduction but would cut in half the amount that Members may now earn in outside income.

To show that this effort is indeed a good-faith attempt at correcting the Congress past mistake, I call on you, Mr. Speaker, to cosponsor H.R. 5364 along with me.

As we are all aware, the American public will not look favorably on those Congressmen that accept a backdoor raise nor should they. Congress must remain true to the principle of Government accountability. I hope, Mr. Speaker, that we can count you as a partner in this effort. ●

SYSTEMATIC PERSECUTION OF JEWS

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, the systematic persecution of Jews by Soviet Government officials is reaching unprecedented heights. Assaults by the KGB on Jewish self-study groups and other cultural activities has drastically intensified. The increased harassment has led many Soviet Jews to apply for emigration visas to Israel.

In recent years emigration procedures have effectively eliminated the possibility of leaving the Soviet Union for most Jews. The case of Vladimir and Maria Slepak illustrates the alarming and tragic plight of Soviet refuseniks.

In 1971 Vladimir, his wife Maria, and their two sons were denied exit visas because of "state interests." Upon application to emigrate, the Slepaks' home was repeatedly raided and searched—furniture was smashed; books, personal letters and photographs confiscated; the telephone disconnected and the walls bugged.

Vladimir himself was followed, interrogated, labeled a traitor, and sentenced to short terms in prison on various fabricated charges.

The Slepaks' sons were finally allowed to emigrate to Israel in 1977. A year later, Vladimir and Maria displayed a banner from the window of their Moscow apartment which stated, "Let us go to our sons in Israel." They were arrested, charged with "malicious hooliganism" and sentenced to 5 years in exile.

Now, separated from their children, Vladimir and Maria live in a remote village in Siberia. Bitter cold temperatures coupled with malnutrition and inadequate medical care have endangered the Slepaks' health.

We cannot tolerate these gross injustices while Soviet authorities close the

doors of emigration to Jews. It is time to apply direct pressure on the Russian Government and encourage the administration to step up their efforts on behalf of these people.

REGISTRATION AND PUNISHMENT

HON. LES ASPIN

OF WISCONSIN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. ASPIN. Mr. Speaker, in its handling of the declining numbers of draft registrants, the Reagan administration has just given us a lesson in good government.

And what it has done is not good government.

The goal is to get the word out to young men that they have the responsibility to register and to get the largest proportion possible registered.

Without imagination or subtlety, this administration chose to use the heaviest armament available—the threat of prosecution—to encourage registrations.

To improve our registration program, Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak today about three needed changes: A switch away from continuous registration to a once-a-year mass registration; a reduction in the unreasonably high penalties for nonregistration to something more rational; and the institution of a system for classifying conscientious objectors now.

Mr. Speaker, members of both parties have emphasized the importance of restoring public trust in the institutions of government, especially among the younger generation that has not grown up with any experience of an era in which government was seen as more a help than a hindrance. You do not advance that goal by the heavy-handed application of the threat to jail hordes of young men for failure to register in an era when there is no draft.

As many in this Chamber know, I have long been a vocal supporter of the all-volunteer force (AVF) as well as a vocal advocate of registration. Many see those as contradictory policies. I do not. The AVF came into being as a peacetime concept. It was recognized from the beginning that should there be a major crisis necessitating national mobilization, we might well have to return to conscription. A registry of young men available for conscription was one of the foundations of the AVF. This is made explicit in the 1970 report of the Gates Commission, which laid the groundwork for the AVF. The report said there should be three pillars for an AVF: Doubling recruit pay; improving recruiting techniques and the conditions of service; and maintaining a standby

draft machinery for activation in time of emergency. The Gates Commission said:

The rationale for providing a standby draft is the possible, urgent need for the nation to act quickly. (page 120)

The standby mechanism was defined as including: A register of all males who might be conscripted when essential for national security. (page 119)

Registration is not, therefore, a break with the AVF or an admission of failure of the AVF. It is simply one of the pillars of the AVF.

As a glance at the media will show, however, there is widespread belief that this pillar is crumbling. About a million young men who should have registered have not done so.

Why?

There are several reasons. One is conscious refusal. The administration's use of the threat to prosecute indicates that it believes most nonregistrants are refusers.

A second cause of nonregistration is certainly pure laziness. There is no draft. Registration leads to nothing. And 18-year-olds feel they have better things to do with their time than fill in forms. I would not be at all surprised to find that lots of volunteers for the Armed Forces never bothered to register.

A third factor is ignorance. Word that 18-year-olds are required to register gets around almost entirely by word of mouth. That was true in pre-AVF days as well. Back then word got around because military service was a subject of conversation wherever youth gathered. Without the draft hanging over young men, the topic of registration understandably does not come up so often and many teenagers are totally unaware of the requirement.

If we look at the data available from the Selective Service System and the Census Bureau, we find that when men born in 1960 and 1961 were told to register in a 2-week period—surrounded by lots of articles in the newspapers and by public service announcements on radio and television—about 93 percent signed up. The next year there was a similar public relations buildup to a 1-week registration period and an estimated 89 percent signed up. At that point, Selective Service switched to a continuous registration system under which young men are supposed to register as they turn 18. The first cohort to sign up under the continuous registration system was that born in 1963; for that group an estimated 79 percent have signed up—a 10-percentage point drop from the preceding year.

I warned when Selective Service switched to continuous registration and lost the public relations benefits of the 1-week mass signup that it would see a major drop in registration.

That has now come about. Let me, however, put a couple of qualifying notes on these statistics. First, many men sign up late; 93 percent of those born in 1960 did not sign up just in the 1-week registration period in 1980. That is the proportion registered through February 23 of this year. Some of the 1960 cohorts are still straggling in to register. Thus the low figure for the 1963 cohort that was due to register last year will undoubtedly rise by a few percentage points in succeeding months. It already rose from a rate of 77 percent in August to February's 79 percent. Second, the reverse side of the coin is that continuous registration last year was boosted by the fact that it began immediately after the 1-week signup period for the 1963 birth cohort. Therefore, the registration rate of 79 percent is probably higher than we will see in future years without benefit of publicity. The administration's prosecution threats will undoubtedly give a boost to the registration for the 1964 cohort that is registering this year. But what about the future? Are we always going to have some artificial stimulant like the threat of jail just to make people aware of the registration requirement?

My first proposal, therefore, is that we return to the system of mass signups once a year accompanied by a panoply of public service announcements to make people aware of the requirement. The mass registrations of 1980 and 1981 proved it can be done. One-week signups would not guarantee 100 percent compliance; we never had that at any time. But I think we could anticipate compliance of close to 90 percent with all the publicity attending a 1-week signup. Without it—and without the stimulus of prosecution threats—I would not be surprised to see compliance fall below 75 percent.

#### COMPLIANCE RATES SINCE REGISTRATION RENEWED

(In percent)

Birth group	Nature of registration	Compliance as of Feb. 23, 1982
1960-61	2 weeks in July 1980	93
1962	1 week in January 1981	89
1963	Continuous in 1981	79
1964	Continuous in 1982	1

<sup>1</sup> No data.

A corollary problem the system faces is out-of-date addresses. The Census Bureau estimates that 30 percent of all males move in the 12-month period between their 20th and 21st birthdays. Selective Service tells me that only 7.9 percent of all those registrants born in 1960—men who registered in January 1980, more than 2 years ago—have sent in a change of address notice. Of the 1961 birth cohort, 7.1 percent have sent in change of address notices, while 11 percent of the 1962 group and 5 percent of the 1963 cohort have done so. Although no comparable data

exists for the draft era of previous decades, we do know that it was always a problem getting up-to-date addresses. The annual 1-week signup period could also deal with that problem, as the public service announcements would remind registrants who moved in the preceding 12 months to report their new addresses. I should point out that it requires no legislation to return to the mass signups. The administration already has the authority for that type of registration under the Selective Service Act, which is permanent legislation.

Ironically, one component of the publicity that undoubtedly helps registration is controversy. When registration was resumed in 1980, there was a lot of vocal opposition. That generated stories in the media that made more young men aware of the registration requirement. Opposition to registration has since faded and thus helped the cause it sought to promote: non-compliance. Maybe the Government should fund antiregistration organizations to go out there and help boost registration.

The second issue is what to do about people who fail to comply. The statutes, written when there was a draft, makes failure to register a crime equal to failure to appear for induction when summoned: A fine of up to \$10,000 and a jail term of up to 5 years. The penalty was not necessarily unreasonable when failure to register was similar in import to draft evasion. But there is no draft now. The punishment clearly does not fit the crime. The prosecution threat being used by the administration, therefore, looks a lot like going after a gnat with a steamroller. That simply serves to bring Government into disrepute with an entire generation.

I am introducing legislation to address this. The draft legislation I am now looking at would change the penalty for failure to register—in a period without a draft—from a felony to a misdemeanor punishable by no more than a \$200 fine.

The goal should be to encourage registration, not to make martyrs out of young men and not to use the straggler tactic of a jail threat as a substitute for a public relations effort to make the registration requirement more broadly known.

My bill also provides that should inductions ever be resumed the old penalties would also be resumed 21 days later.

When peacetime registration was resumed 2 years ago, the then director of Selective Service, Bernard Rostker, said the goal was "registration, not prosecution." That was a good policy then, and I think it would stand us in good stead today as a policy.

The administration publicly put a moratorium on the prosecution of nonregistrants in January. It said it

was providing a grace period until February 28. After that date, Attorney General William French Smith promised to enforce the law. Recognizing that the nonregistrants are estimated to number close to 1 million, the attorney general said, "If we can't handle everybody, we'll handle as many as we can."

This is a threat. But it is not a serious one. Making empty threats trivializes the judicial system. There is no way the justice system could handle all of these cases. And even if it tried to prosecute thousands of young men, it would mean removing resources now devoted to organized crime and other truly major offenses. There are not many U.S. attorneys around the country prepared to let the local Mafia kingpin off the hook so they can nail an 18-year-old who never felt the urge to fill in a card at his local post office. Many U.S. attorneys balked even during the Vietnam war when, in an 8-year period, there were 25,000 indictments for draft evasion and close to one-quarter of the cases pending in the Federal judicial system were Selective Service cases. Those were cases of draft evasion in a time of conflict. To suggest that equal resources should be devoted to registration evasion in an era without a draft is preposterous.

There is also a resolution before the House introduced by Mr. SOLOMON suggesting that we deny any Federal benefits—student aids, welfare, civil service employment, et cetera—to anyone who is not registered. That is another approach to encouraging registration which is nowhere near so coercive as the prosecution threat.

There is, however, a problem identifying who has and who has not registered. That stems from the fact that we no longer have draft cards, as I understand it, the last administration did not want to give cause for a resumption of draft card burnings so it decided simply to dispense with the cards. This had two results: First, you cannot readily check who is registered when, for example, applicants come in for student aids. Second, it removes one of the inducements to registration during the 1940's, 1950's and 1960's—namely, and ID that would prove a person was old enough to drink in those jurisdictions that had the 18-year-old drinking age. Police officers stopping a youthful driver in those decades would quite commonly ask for their draft cards as well as driver's license, which served as an additional mechanism for uncovering nonregistrants. Since opposition to registration has now faded, and since many more jurisdictions now have 18-year-old drinking laws, the administration ought to reconsider the issuance of draft cards. Draft registration might suddenly become very popular.

My final point has to do with conscientious objectors. Under the current

system we now have registration without classification. This makes sense since full classification is costly. Medical classification is the most costly. But medical conditions can quickly change so that the only medical check that really matters is the one made upon induction. Therefore, it is quite reasonable to skip medical classifications now. Clergymen are exempt from induction. But that is an easy status to demonstrate, so there is no loss of efficiency if we do not classify clergymen until and unless we resume inductions.

But conscientious objection is another matter. Under the current plans of the Selective Service System, if the draft were resumed tomorrow, young men would be told to tick off a box on their induction notices if they wished to apply for CO status. They would then go into a holding category to be dealt with later. You can easily imagine what might happen. Knowing that they could avoid the draft at least for awhile, untold numbers would simply check off that they wished CO status. As the months rolled by and the numbers would applicants rolled up, those who had been drafted and their families would become incensed. There would be a national outcry demanding that the backlog of applicants be cleared and cleared fast. In the ensuing rush to judgment, who knows who would get CO status and who would be denied it. It would likely leave a very sour taste for many years to come and provide fodder for all sorts of critical books and articles.

What I suggest is simply that the Selective Service System resume classification, but only for conscientious objectors. Draft boards have been set up in recent months, but have nothing to do. Providing for CO classifications would give them a useful task to perform. The registration card available at post offices would need to be redesigned to include one extra line asking if the registrant wishes to seek CO status. Those who so check the card would then be mailed a packet detailing what the requirements are. The interviewing and processing of applicants could be handled slowly and deliberately, without the emotional pressures certain to accompany the opening months of a conflict when casualty lists are long and draft boards are already hardpressed to perform a large number of chores.

Conscription is the least pleasant means for gathering military personnel because it is wholly coercive. In utmost danger, however, we know we would resort to it in what James Madison termed the "impulse of self preservation." Registration is simply one element of planning for an emergency we hope will never develop. Most emergencies we plan for never do develop. Yet Government still owes it to the public to plan responsibly for emer-

gencies and to act responsibly in preparing those plans. Threatening jail terms and shunting aside questions that deal with CO's are not examples of responsible management.

Our registration system could be measurably improved if the Federal Government followed three simple courses:

First, drop continuous registration and return to a system of 1-week sign-ups accompanied by an advertising campaign to make the duty to register more widely known.

Second, reduce the penalty for failure to register in a nondraft era to a more rational level.

Third, institute a system of classification for applicants for conscientious objector status.

These three courses would not solve all the problems of the registration system, but they would go a long way to making it more humane and rational. ●

FIRST IMMANUEL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF SAN JOSE, CALIF.

HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, it gives me great pleasure to rise today to pay tribute to the First Immanuel Lutheran Church in San Jose, Calif., as they commemorate their centennial during 1982.

The church was begun 100 years ago by a few families who held services in a small building on the corner of two of the original streets in San Jose—Almaden Avenue and West San Carlos. The congregation grew rapidly and the building was expanded many times. In 1945, the congregation was forced to sell the church and property to the city of San Jose which needed the land for the expansion of the Civic Auditorium.

The church then purchased the land on South Third Street that it now occupies. The building of the new church was delayed because of World War II and the new church was finally completed and dedicated in December 1949. The congregation has continued to grow since then, and today has approximately one thousand members.

The church has been very involved in many community and civic programs. They initiated and support a continuing visitation program, community outreach ministry endeavor, where members visit patients in board and care homes and convalescent hospitals. The church also maintains a "clothes closet" for those in need, and on the first Wednesday of every month holds a free dinner for seniors in the nearby community. Eighty to one hundred people regularly attend

these dinners. The members of First Immanuel Lutheran Church also participate in the worldwide work of the Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod. They have a very active youth program and provide various counseling services.

Mr. Speaker, the First Immanuel Lutheran Church has been an active and involved participant in the city of San Jose for the last 100 years and I ask you and all my colleagues in the House of Representatives to join me in commending them on the occasion of their centennial. ●

HANDGUN BODY COUNT

HON. WILLIAM LEHMAN

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. LEHMAN. Mr. Speaker, the handgun body count for December 1981 reached a staggering 842 deaths. This is the largest one-month count since 1979. The total number of handgun deaths for 1981, as reported in the media, came to 8,656.

These numbers are outrageous. At current rates of production, there will be 100 million handguns in our country by the year 2000. It is urgent that we, in Congress, pass legislation to stop these numbers from continuing to grow.

Citizens throughout the country are urging Federal, State, and local jurisdictions to take action to stop this carnage. In Florida, for example, the Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce has proposed a waiting period and background check prior to delivery of a handgun, and a proficiency test, insuring that handgun owners know how to use their weapons.

Fatal violence may never completely be eliminated, but we can try to insure that at least one tool of death—the gun—be harder to acquire.

The list follows:

HANDGUN BODY COUNT—DECEMBER 1981

ALABAMA (14)

Willie Barney, Hobart Bradley, Larry Evans, Benny Everhart, Carl Floyd, Percy Gibson, Clarence Jones, Denise Moye, Frances Neely, Rosemary Rutland, Landras Sewer, Pat Tipton, Eugene Thrasher, Unidentified male.

ARIZONA (9)

Dewel Donaldson, Herman Hansen, Rodolfo Maldonado, Betty Pratt, Hal Pratt, Gary Russell, Ismael Teran, Julie Wong, Willie Williams.

ARKANSAS (7)

Troy Allen, Anthony Doherty, John Hoffman, Ed Nelson, Ida Roberts, Jim Ross, Freddy Douglas.

CALIFORNIA (87)

(Male) Aristoozad, Richard Angelitti, Rodolfo Avalos, Herbert Bagley, Eddie Ballard, William Bonanno, Robert Camp, Jiles Carr,



Andrea Casey, Elias Casillas, Cheryl Catron, Jun Chiu, Raymond Clanton, Denise Davis, Edward Davies, Elizabeth Denton, Salty Dinkha, Eileen Dutra, Denise Evanchik, Sammy Featherstone, Arthur Fields, Ernest Foster, Jeff Grant, Carolyn Grayson, Robert Hagy, Evelyn Hare, James Hare, Gregorio Hernandez, Miguel Hernandez, Ilda Herrera, Robert Hodge, Paul Holmes, Joseph Irwin, Danny Juarez, Eugene Laurie, Rolando Lopez, Rene Lozano, Miguel Maldonado, Pedro Marshal, Sidney Marshall, Darrel McCall, Jackie McCallister.

Sean McLarnon, Otilio Melendez, Gregory Metoyer, Cynthia Moelker, Arturo Morquecho, Rudolpho Muniz, Cingun Park, Marcus Peterson, Richard Philbert, Gary Phillips, Rima Pikas, Francis Pimentel, Fredrick Pimentel, Felipe Ramirez, Jesus Ramires, Guy Rando, Jr., Marilyn Rangonese, Efrén Reyes, Sherry Ries, David Rivero, Shirley Robinson, Moletta Roderick, Ronald Staley, Bill Steed, Willard Stone, Vincent Tafoya, Ronald Thiessen, Eduardo Umana, David Wetzell, George Willis, 2 unidentified females, 13 unidentified males.

#### COLORADO (11)

Colleen Barrett, Bonnie Correil, Edward Craddock, Joseph Fleming, Nancy Hockenberry, Eileen Miller, Kenneth Newland, David Rincoe, Robert Schoenberger, Tony Sczpanski, Verna Skrbine.

#### CONNECTICUT (7)

Louis Coppola, Michael Jones, Melissa Lavender, Floriano Ramos, Robert Ransom, Eriberto Soto, Unid. male.

#### DELAWARE (1)

Van Dashiell.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (7)

Willie Bell, Cristobal Bonilla, Charles Campbell, Antonio Florence, Linwood Gales, Lewis Miles, Calvin Taylor.

#### FLORIDA (73)

Ena Acosta, Thomas Alexander, Ronald Anderson, Raul Badel, Morris Bakke, Lourdes Banos, Chester Bartley, Robert Belle, Ernest Brookens, Nalido Campo, Anthony Coley, Walter Cowan, Johnnie Crews, Francisco Dagness, Randy Echols, Richard Ellis, Florence Everette, Valerie Gadson, Susan Gerlack, Shelly Glaspie, Elana Goldstein, Rafael Gonzalez, Ramon Gonzalez, Richard Halderman, Lemon Harvey, Lynn Johnson, Joe Jordan, Jr., Paul Kowalsky, George LeClair, Joseph Lovette, Elisha Mike, Benito Morin, Gracie Myers, Jasper Myers, Jr.

Marta Ortiz, Eldon Owens, Jean Paul, Malan Payzont, Annette Pew, Kenneth Rabenold, Delso Reyes, Jorge Rosado, John Shaw, Eugene Simmons, Annie Simpson, Charles Smith, David Smith, Clare Snider, Jack Taylor, William Taylor, Angel Tejera, Roger Toledo, Rolando Valdez, Michelle Velez, Evelyn Walker, William Walker, Danny Wantland, Paul Wickham, Gary Ziemba, 2 Unid. females, 11 Unid. males.

#### GEORGIA (18)

Charles Alexander, Leo Baldwin, Nancy Bowman, Thomas Brown, John Ellison, Angela Fuller, Jerome Henderson, Jim Johnson, Eddie McArthur, Glenn McKinney, James Newkirk, Grady Parks, Willie Schott, Sandy Simmons, Saul Wallace, William Whitcomb, James Wolfe, Unid. male.

#### HAWAII (1)

Adelaide Perreira.

#### IDAHO (1)

Harold Marley.

#### ILLINOIS (92)

Darren Abramsen, Herman Adams, William Adams, Carrie Alcherald, Michael Armentano, Jeffrey Baronick, Michael Barr, Paul Battle, Herbert Beer, Roger Blair, Howard Bloomfield, Laurence Boyd, Jr., Charles Brooks, Levy Bruke, Jr., Alvin Burks, Emmerson Burks, James Caradine, D. Casey, Joseph Clark, Randy Clifton, Anthony Coleman.

Robert Crow, Tammy Brown, Donald Davis, Larry Davis, Michael DiBiase, Tammy Doden, Reina Dunn, Albert Embers, John Feliciano, Wayne Francis, Iahdgo Ghebrembhim, Yvon Grant, Barnett Hall, Jimmy Hampton, Robert Haynes, Walter Hogan, Pamela Hubbard, John Hurn, Raymond Jerzak, Ismael Jimenez, Charles Johnson, Jimmie Johnson, Ruth Johnson.

Willie Jones, Luke Kelly, Alphonse Lewis, Jr., Lynn Luettich, Lester Mance, Daniel Marle, Frank Martin, Thomas McCarthy, Mack McClain, Michael McClintock, Greg Mendez, Fernando Mollinedo, Bernard Moore, Carlos Morales, Jeffery Nash, Alfredo Ocan, Joey Palmer, Theresa Palmer, John Perkins, Sharif Rahmann, George Redmon.

Robert Reed, Arthur Richardson, Adrian Rife, Roy Rose, George Russell, William Schmidt, Manuel Segarra, Melo Silba, Jose Silva, Luis Soland, Ralph Soto, Robert Stifter, Jack Stillson, Anthony Sulls, Lavelle Taylor, Earl Thomas, Margie Rodriguez, Michael Vravec, Bob Walsh, Larry White, Darryl Williams, Lawrence Wilson, Paul Woods, Jr., Nancy Weismiller, 3 unidentified males.

#### INDIANA

Carrie Archerald, Adrian Brown, Sr., Herbert Demmings, Charlotte Desmond, Louis Desmond, Harold Etchison, Fred Evens, James Garland, Jerry Horn, William Lowe, George Parson, Charles Ramsey, Gregory Robbins, Armando Rossi, Manuel Segarra, George Topa, Richard Wetter, Michael Williams.

#### KANSAS

Keith Allen, Claudene Berry, Darrell Calhoun, Jerry Miller, Thomas Mongar, Derrick Nelson, Debra Nguyen, Hong Nguyen, Ronald Pace, John Schwarz, Gary Stevens, Blanche O'Brien, Ronald Pace, Lucy Webb.

#### LOUISIANA

Ricky Batiste, Larry Bingham, James Chelf, Bobby Darries, Robert Fortuna, Lionel Haywood, Robert Hebert, Kenneth Lyons, Billy Mills, Morris Phillips, Michael Ritchie, Michael Sanders, Shelby Sherman, Henry Smith, Roger Smith, George Stiles, Lee Thomas, Kissy Uwague, Joseph Winburg, unidentified male.

#### MAINE

Norman Roy, Theresa Roy, 3 unidentified persons.

#### MARYLAND

Jeffery Adams, David Brown, Donna Carback, John Carback, Robert Duncan, Herbert Durham, Calvin Green, Kun Hwang, Preston Lecato, Joseph Miller, Anne Richmond, Michael Schooley, Timothy Slack, Walter Stanton, Brian Stephen, Earle Teger, Robert Travas, George Williams, Richard Wright, 2 unidentified males.

#### MASSACHUSETTS (14)

Frank Almeida, Paul Austin, Jeffrey Connors, James Johnson, David Koski, Paul Labonville, James Martellite, Harold Matloff, Bobby Ransom, U.S. Marshal G. Rosati, Leonard Samuels, Robin Shea, Michael Wench.

#### MICHIGAN (49)

Avery Abbot, Jamie Adreil, Charles Ansley, Stanley Bridges, Debra Burgess, Nicaco Chavez, John Compton, Charles Couch, Marshall Curtiss, John Danielski, Joseph DeAngelie, Elizabeth Diehl, Roy Edison, Tom Fernandez, Dennis Gardiner, Douglas Gilbert.

LeRoy Hagood, Raleigh Hayes, Michael Holmes, Ronald Jackson, Earl Johnson, Charles Jones, Alfred Jordan, Norman Latourette, Leon Lutts, Michael Lynch, Joyce Martin, Tyrone Mason, Roy McKibbens, Patrolman M. Michlek, Janet Murlone, Peter Neasz, Gail Norfleet, William Norman.

John Parker, Andre Parks, Beldon Perigon, Sandra Phillips, John Risko, Thomas Russell, Derride Rutland, James Sanchez, Karadius Sanders, Shaher Saraya, Martin Stevenson, Walter Sypurwski, Glenn Talbert, Terrance Wheeler, Unidentified male.

#### MINNESOTA (4)

Culese Campbell, William Gould, Gerald Howard, William Opsahl, Jr.

#### MISSISSIPPI (1)

Will Birden.

#### MISSOURI (24)

Mary Bergman, Virginia Bocock, Robert Evans, Valia Fairfax, Robert Guice, Theodore Jackson, Jr., Martin Jones, Priscilla Jones, Claude Kinder, Jr., Gregory Martin, Clarence McNeal, Patricia Middleswart, Clark Moore, Melvin Moses, Thomas Osborne, George Page, Ronald Proffer, John Ramsbottom, Charles Scott, Leon Shaw, Lola Skinner, Philip Whitmarsh, Fannie Young, Unidentified male.

#### MONTANA (3)

Leesia Chandler, Joseph Kempf, Ngoc Van Nguyen.

#### NEBRASKA (1)

Lisa Lisco.

#### NEVADA (3)

Betty Paladin, Clyde Paladin, Lauralee Paladin.

#### NEW JERSEY (15)

Tuncay Argun, Robert Blackmon, Gregory Cook, Thomas Fowler, Oder Gregory, Henry Harris, Joseph Itturrisi, Philip Lamono, Steve Lewis, Alphonse Rhodes, Howard Schultz, Allan Shapiro, Louis Veasy, 2 unidentified males.

#### NEW MEXICO (7)

Mark Chambers, Hayward Foster, Judy Gilmore, Raymond Gurule, Michael Phillips, Douglas Rice, Stanley Stanford.

#### NEW YORK (62)

Anthony, Abruzzo, Jr., Peter Annunziata, Libertad Arroyo, Edwina Atkins, Richard Bretz, Vincent Brown, Jr., Joseph Carozza, Virginia Carson, John Castro, Charles Cinton, Donald Davidson, Don Devis, Gilbert Earle, John Floriano, John Forster, Nicholas Gere, John Goertz, Alfred Green, Stephen Hassell, Curtis Jackson, Alfred Johnson, Sylvia Killian, Brian Kondrosky, Krzysztof Kozbial, James Mazurek, Mary McMullen.

Maurice Micholson, Heriberto Morales, Mose Perry, Jr., Floriano Ramos, Alphonse Rimpel, Donald Rios, Edwin Rivera, Raphael Rivera, Victor Rodriguez, Stephen Rosenthal, Ellen Silverman, Charles Sitton, Raphael Simone, Amy Smith, George Spencer, Horton Taylor, Sylvia Taylor, Frederick Turner, Jose Vega, John Waldron, James Weber, Anthony White, Gilbert Williams, Leroy Williams, Michael Williams, 11 unidentified males.

NORTH CAROLINA (22)

Mark Absher, Barbara Aldridge, Inez Ball, Dave Bobb, Joe Cannon, Leon Cole, Otha Coppedge, Yancey Culton III, Buford Dorsett, Donald Dyer, Edward Ford, Leo Freeman, George Hunt, Diane Garner, James Harris, Jr., Cornelia Martin, Johnny McMillan, Tonja Oxendine, Stephanie Pratt, C. B. Scruggs, Sheriff Reese Smith, Joann Williams.

OHIO

Henry Bigham, Winford Canada, Jr., Anthony Coleman, Tom Conry, Gerald Dixon, Richard Greene, Darryl Hickman, Louise Jones, Harriett Kaltenbach, Sondra Kelley, Walter Mandry, William McClelland, Darrel McDonald, Rafael Mojica, Roosevelt Moses, Richard Rife, John Riggins, Dr. Wm. Sulkes, Wayne Sullivan, Wayne Thompson, Jr., Robert Wade, 2 unidentified males.

OKLAHOMA

Manfred Cummings, Artits Lovin, Charles Lovin, Donald Peeler, Howard Rose, Jim Ross, Ralph Sanders, Jr., William Sharp, Frances Villanueva.

OREGON

Raymond Cloyd, John Holbrook, Brian Massey, Craig McGerry, John Smith, Andrea Thomas, Terry Vaughn, Thomas Warren.

PENNSYLVANIA

Phillip Alexander, Donna D'Angelico, Jane Bugliese, Luis Diaz, Fred Dillon, Daniel Faulkner, Ronald Graham, Gene Harlowe, Elinor Jentsch, Robert Kragle, William Kreisl, Paul Lehman, John Lovell, William Lydon, Leon Macon, Donald Miller, Donald Morris, Clyde Nonnemacher, Louise Priddy, John Reese, Carol Warren, Jane Westerfer-Publiese, Aaron Williams, Darryl Williams, John Wilson, Joseph Wood, Eddie Wright.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Elizabeth Wilson, William Wilson.

TENNESSEE

Patrolman Childress, Kathleen Colosimo, Clarence Dabney, Rev. Percy Douglas, Harry Gass, Dr. Orville Gass, Glenn Hascher, Michelle Haviland, Alonzo Jones, William Long, Timothy Shaw, James Sutton, Dorothy Trayer, Betty Warren, James Williams.

TEXAS

John Abrams, Jamie Adreil, Joe Arreguin, Rodolfo Banuelos, Orville Bell, Thomas Benitez, Wanda Braselmann, Waldo Carr, Jose Chavez, Nicaco Chavez, James Clark, Andrew Clifton, Jr., Peggy Coffey, Kenneth Coogler, James Davis, Mary Denny, Delores Descanza, Esteban Diaz, Jose Duque.

Eulalio Garica, Dennis Gardiner, Sunday Ghogboade, Rosbel Gomez, Felipe Gonzales, Todd Granger, Mary Gray, Arvest Harper, Steven Harris, Leonard Haseloff, Sr., Viola Henderson, Olin Jameson, Rick Jamison, Kristopher Jeeves, Roxann Jeeves, David Jimenez, Frank Jones, Jr., Joseph Lee, Norman Lim, Rodolfo Lopez, Servando Lozano, Noemi Lozano, Felipe Macias.

Reginald Malone, George Martinez, Sr., Luis Martinez, Harold Massey, Oliver McDonald, Guadalupe Munoz, Tony Nicholas, Rowland Okorie, John Patrick, Jerry Payne, Nola Payne, Manual Pena, Ida Penalosa, Joe Pina, Jr., Willie Pippens, Jerome Reszetcha, Ferrell Robbins, Diane Roberson, Knitty Roberts, Martha Roberts, John Rodriguez, David Rogers.

Evelyn Rosenbaum, James Rosenbaum, Julio Santiago, Michael Sarantus, Carrie Scott, Pinkney Smith, Feliciano Sotello,

Alvin Staples, Michael Staranthus, Robert Stringer, E. C. Suther, Clarence Swank, Arthur Taylor, Corine Telles, Ruben Tellez, Michael Thomas, Dalton White, Johnny White, 3 unidentified females, 7 unidentified males, Nola Barbur.

UTAH

Egbert Freund, Jerry Hansen, Robert Ross.

VERMONT

Sherbie Heath.

VIRGINIA

John Agnew, Jr., Edmund Baydush, Elwood Browder, Ruth Browder, Heren Cabacar, Robin Creasy, Meredith Currie, Patricia Curry, Amanda Deel, Don Deel, Jeanette Deel, Sam Deel, Donna Doyle, Ann Fox, Don Fox.

Marvin Goodson, James LaFollette, Police Officer Maloney, Hannah Overton, Barry Prillaman, Kenneth Sigers, Joe Silver, Glenn Siple, Harry Squire, Alleen Walker, Harry Walker, Heine White, Jerry Wood.

WASHINGTON

James Anderson, Robert Hansen, Harold Marley, Minette Pruitt, Thomas Smyth, Roy Sommerfeld, Randy Werstler, Unidentified male.

WEST VIRGINIA

Billie Elliott, Jack Elliott, Paul Harmon, Mickey Hughes, Nancy McMillan, Douglas Peggs.

WISCONSIN

Sandor Arvoy, John Machajewski, Charles Mehlberg, Lennie Melon.

WYOMING

Vernon Rogers, Robert Schoenberger, Bill Sears, Unidentified male.

PREVIOUSLY UNREPORTED DEATHS—1981

JANUARY

Alabama: Ray Johnson.  
Connecticut: Gail Rogers, Harry Williams.  
Florida: Levon Jones, Raymond Kennedy, Freddie McQueen, Robert Person, Arthur Rawls, Hilliard Stamper, Samuel Singleton.  
Indiana: Deloris Rayford.  
New York: Alan Peckman.  
Ohio: Dwight Craig.  
Tennessee: James Grizzle.  
Texas: Patrick Cephus.

FEBRUARY

Connecticut: Rufus Frazier.  
Florida: Dennis Keene, Johnny Perry.  
Georgia: Judson Ray.

MARCH

California: Michael Thomas.  
Florida: Curtis Baldree, Richard Cain, Albert Johnson, Glenn Kleskley, Steven Lauterback, Peggy Pratt.  
Maryland: Ephriam Hobbs.  
Texas: Larry Kimble, Masine Kimble.  
Virginia: Ronnie Bynum.

APRIL

Alabama: John Ros.  
California: Elbert Allen, Mark Babich, James Barlow, Jr., Lanthe Bason, Lonnie Carrasco, Wendell Carraway, Guillermo Carillo, Otis Carter, Jr., Ramiro Castellanos, Pedro Contress, Harold Dawson, Ronald Derr, Maurice Downs, Armando Duran, Edwin Eley, Sylvia Escobar, Epifania Fisher.  
Mark Fork, Alvaro Garcia, Salvador Gomez, Curtis Green, Phil Han, Robert Hardesty, Peter Jaloma, Charles Jones, Maunuel Lamas, Raymond Lange, Carl Lawson, Terrance Lemonier, Lawrence Llatkiss, Jose Lopez, Luis Lopez, Arias Marcos, Antonio Marriscal, Mary Mitchell, Sally Morales, Walter Mulvaney.

Eduardo Nunez, Kalabhi Patel, Derek Perry, Efrain Qintero, Raymundo Rodriguez, Irvin Roy, Allen Salters, Rosie Scott, Mark Shaw, Joy Sheets, Shaun Silva, John Simerly, Jesse Stewart, Jesus Useda, Wenselao Valensuela, Franklin Walker, Michael Wilder, Clarence Witters, Gary Woods.

Connecticut: James Hill.  
Florida: Kenneth Hendrickson, Marion Brown.

Illinois: Marie Azevedo.  
Texas: Martin Thompson.

MAY

California: Alonzo Johnson, Jr.  
Connecticut: Mark Moore.  
Florida: Larry Kitchen, Carolyn Sparks, Thomas Szafranski, Hilda Thompson, Harry Webb, Cheryl Wilson.  
New Jersey: Ranier Derfuss.  
New York: Tracy Weber.  
Pennsylvania: Reddie McKinley.  
Washington: Shirley Delcambre.

JUNE

Alabama: Pamela Gunter.  
California: Ronald Lauretti, G. Seddon.  
Connecticut: William Lane.  
Florida: Fancisco Andrade, Floyd Moore, Ellis Orr, Percy Wright.  
Illinois: James Mayze.  
Massachusetts: Victor Alvarado.  
New York: Michael Cerniglia, Stuart Yaskulka.  
Texas: John Franklin.

JULY

California: Mario Aguirre, Ronald Chiquet, Carlos Esparza, Feliciano Vasquez.  
Florida: Jody Garrett, George Heel, Royce Poirer, Albert Young.  
Oklahoma: Dorsie Morris.  
Virginia: Alzrina Daniels.  
Texas: Weldon Spencer, Homero Rodriguez.

AUGUST

Alabama: William Hicks, Alva Vinson, William Waymon.  
California: Salvadore Gonzales, Margaret Wilson.  
Florida: Moises Faroy, Felix Lopez, Gertrude Peck.  
Georgia: Thomas Fouts, Jerome Thorpe.  
Indiana: Peter Chipps.  
Missouri: James Lockhart.  
New Mexico: William Ray.  
South Carolina: Josephine Dawkins.  
New York: Kirk Caldwell.  
Texas: Albert Escamilla, James Mitchell.

SEPTEMBER

Alabama: Timothy Pettaway.  
Arkansas: Melvin Woodward.  
California: Charles Barnes, Salvadore Gonzales, Mary Grabhorn, Albert King, John Taylor, James Tucker.  
District of Columbia: Glenn Bailey.  
Florida: Timothy Hall, Robert Mallory, Jane Messina.  
Illinois: Judy Martin.  
Kansas: Jacqueline Musgrave, Connie Knapp, Kelsie Robbins.  
Michigan: Holly Delano.  
Minnesota: Jeffrey Frost.  
Mississippi: Peggy Lowe.  
Nebraska: Stanley Fisher, Kate Fisher.  
New Jersey: Melvin Jeffcoat.  
Ohio: William Parker, Michael Miller.  
Oklahoma: Bobby Truelove.  
Texas: Eddie James, James Perry, Billy Robbins.  
Washington: James Underwood.  
West Virginia: Dennis Eanes.

## OCTOBER

California: Charles Baird, Leo Benes, Lucy Conanan, Norman Crawford, William Eads II, Albert Martinez.

Connecticut: Dennis Owens, Billy Tate.

District of Columbia: Samane Chantaboun.

Florida: Eddie Jones, Gordon Lombard, James Ogletree, William Robinson, Bryce Waldman.

Georgia: Carnel Frasure.

Idaho: Xavier Garcia.

Illinois: Cynthia McGhee, Harold Peters.

Indiana: Otis McCowan.

Louisiana: Scott Reid.

Maryland: Keith Bee.

North Carolina: Ernestine Hayes, Davida Colonna, Henrietta Wallace.

New York: Robert Jefferson, Stephen Myers.

Pennsylvania: Wade Whaley.

Utah: Carol Brannon.

Vermont: Lura Rosenblum.

## NOVEMBER

Alabama: Henry Hudson.

California: Kenneth Gillespie, Roger Kirby, Aida Lemmel, Robin Menke, William Rook.

Connecticut: Carmen Bruno, Robert Sandoz.

Florida: Frank Carpansky, Beatrice Rodriguez.

Georgia: Shirley Owens.

Indiana: Roy Chapman, LeRoy Estrada, Dwane Murphy.

Maryland: Suk Chung, Jistine Williams.

Michigan: Terry Andrews, Barbara Watson, Harold Watson.

New Jersey: Elsie Boyd, Susan Breidenbach.

New Hampshire: Lisa Cantella.

New Mexico: Daniel Pimentel.

New York: Jenny Alberga, John Alberga, Kim Wong, Stewart Yaskulka.

Ohio: John Sobina.

Tennessee: Carolyn Munn, Randall Wolfe, Kathleen Colosimo.

Texas: Jimmie Ewing, William Sisson. ●

## GAS BILL BLUES

## HON. NORMAN Y. MINETA

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 8, 1982

● Mr. MINETA. Mr. Speaker, the Federal Energy Commission (FERC) is moving ahead to decontrol natural gas through a series of administrative rulemakings which will significantly raise the cost of natural gas to consumers.

I strongly feel that these efforts to decontrol natural gas through administrative proceedings are an inappropriate use of FERC's authority. Moreover, I believe these actions will significantly increase the price of natural gas to consumers at a time when they are least able to bear such costs.

I have formally commented upon one of these rulemakings, and would like to share my comments with the House.

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission has proposed significantly increasing the price of natural gas

from wells 10,000 to 15,000 feet deep. This proposal is badly conceived, unwarranted by the facts, and ill-timed. The proposal should not be approved.

Any action to increase the price of intermediate gas would add from \$6 billion to \$18 billion to consumer energy bills over the next 3 years, depending on the price level ultimately set. Gas costs to homeowners would go up by nearly \$300. In California alone the cost to consumers from the proposed rulemaking might reach \$1.5 billion over 3 years.

Given the Nation's current economic recession, and more importantly given the President's supply side economic program; this is most definitely not the time to radically increase consumer gas prices. Some studies estimate that full decontrol would add between 1 and 3 percentage points to the Consumer Price Index.

Underlying the questions posed by this specific rulemaking is the issue of basic national policy on natural gas decontrol. The schedule established by the 1978 Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA), calls for a gradual decontrol of new natural gas culminating in 1985. This basic policy of gradual decontrol remains valid, important, and indeed the law. Some have suggested there will be a problem in 1985 when most controls are ended and gas prices adjust to prevailing market prices. If a sharp increase in gas prices does appear likely at that time, the only logical response consistent with current law and policy would be to extend the scheduled decontrol. To respond to an expected increase several years in the future by raising prices now would make the situation worse, not better. Such perverse logic does not do credit to FERC, and it certainly does not assist this nation's consumers.

This discussion of basic national policy is relevant to the proposed rulemaking because this proposal—and other recent FERC rulemakings—are directly counter to the existing policy embodied in NGPA. These FERC actions amount to a significant acceleration of the NGPA schedule of decontrol. That FERC is taking actions of this scope and significance is astonishing.

To be sure, the NGPA does include a provision allowing FERC to adjust the decontrol schedule for categories of gas involving "extraordinary risks or costs" in drilling. It is on this provision that the proposed FERC action is based.

But this is not a blanket authority. Congress found no such risks associated with intermediate drilling in 1978. What has happened to alter the factual situation of just 4 years ago? What is the proof of a need to override the congressional decision? The notice of proposed rulemaking says that gas producers have "suggested" that costs for intermediate wells exceed the costs

associated with shallow wells. What FERC's notice does not present is any justification of the Commission's view that the risks of intermediate drilling have profoundly increased since the 1978 legislative decision.

This is far from an insignificant issue. Some estimates place the volume of gas affected by the proposed ruling at 30 percent or more of our national reserves.

Furthermore, this rulemaking would not be the first such action by FERC. Recently the Commission liberalized controls for gas from wells more than 300 feet offshore and for gas from wells drilled into tight sands formations. When taken together, these two completed rulemakings and the pending proposal clearly amount to an administrative end run around the basic principle of the Natural Gas Policy Act.

These actions by FERC affect more than just the specific volumes of gas nominally within the limits of the administrative action. Because of contract escalator clauses common to the industry, increases in the price of any segment of the gas supply reverberates throughout the entire gas marketing system and raises the price of all gas for all consumers, even if they do not actually use any of the gas directly affected by the rulemaking.

The timing of this proposed rule is particularly puzzling on two accounts. The President has announced he will not ask the Congress to act on accelerated decontrol this year. For FERC to go ahead and act administratively in the face of this apparent Presidential policy indicates either a serious lack of policy coordination within the administration or an intentional effort to conceal the actual policy direction.

There is also the phenomena of the recent fluctuations in the price of crude oil. Given our national policy of ultimate parity between oil and gas prices, it only makes sense to delay any gas price increases in this time of plunging crude prices.

This proposed rulemaking is of enormous economic, social, and political significance. It is also an extremely complex matter. Surely an issue of this importance and complexity deserves the opportunity to be fully discussed and debated in an extensive series of open public hearings. For FERC to proceed to approve this rule without such public hearings would be a breach of faith with the American people, and a violation of the spirit of the President's regulatory reform initiative.

In preparing these comments, Mr. Speaker, I have relied heavily upon the Citizen Labor Energy Coalition. This group is an alliance of several consumer and labor organizations that are deeply concerned about the future of energy prices in this country.

One of their most important products has been a study entitled "Gas Bill Blues: A Survey of Winter Gas Heating Costs 1981-82."

The study follows:

Residential natural gas users can expect sharp increases in the rates they pay for natural gas this winter and even higher rates under the Reagan Administration's proposal to accelerate decontrol of well-head prices. The average residential user will spend about \$400 for natural gas this winter without any acceleration of natural gas decontrol. This represents an increase of 25 percent, to \$480/thousand cubic feet (Mcf), over the winter of 1980-81 average national price of \$3.84/Mcf, under the existing Natural Gas Policy Act (NGPA).

If accelerated natural gas decontrol were to occur before the beginning of this winter heating season (November 1981), then prices to the average residential user will increase another 18 percent during the winter over the expected 25 percent increase. By the winter of 1982-83 gas prices will have doubled—up 97 percent—from the winter of 1980-81. This assumes accelerated decontrol begins in November 1981 and continues to run through the winter of 1982-83 toward December 1984.

Forecasts were performed by region, and these numbers provide the most accurate description of what residential consumers can expect to pay. Price increases vary greatly by region because of differences in historic purchase patterns of pipelines serving geographic regions.

Some pipelines have very large contributions of expensive new gas or stripper gas (sections 107 and 108 gas under NGPA) or supplemental gas such as liquified natural gas. Pipelines serving New England currently have the greatest amount of expensive gas, and consequently the price increases under decontrol are less than for southern regions, where there is still a considerable cheap, old gas cushion. (This is not to say that dollar amount increases will not be large in New England, only that such increases will be less in both percent and absolute terms vis-a-vis other regions.)

Table 1 shows the percent increases, by region, that can be expected under a continuation of well-head pricing under NGPA. The highest increase for this winter heating season (November 1981 through March 1982) is expected in the East North Central region (ENC), a result, in large part, of recent purchases of expensive deep or liquified gas by prime pipeline suppliers. Here gas prices are expected to go up an average of 30 percent. In some cities, Lansing, Michigan, for example, the increases could be as large as 50 percent over last winter as a result of expensive purchases by pipelines that serve distribution companies in certain areas.

Table 1 also shows the 1980-81 and 1981-82 dollar amounts per thousand cubic feet (Mcf), with New England at the high end (\$6.57/Mcf) and West South Central at the low end (\$3.88/Mcf).

Table 2 shows the additional cost that can be expected this winter (1981-82), if accelerated decontrol comes into effect this winter. This is the cost, due to a phase-out of NGPA controls, over the percent increases given in Table 1. Table 2 also shows the average consumers bill, by region, under accelerated decontrol vis-a-vis the expected bill under NGPA.

Table 3 provides a picture of how much gas prices will increase by next winter (1982-83) over last winter (1980-81). Both

dollars per Mcf and percent increases are given.

Finally, Table 4 compares average residential bills, by region, under all four cases: (1) last winter's bill (1980-81); (2) this winter's (1981-82) bill under NGPA; (3) this winter's bill under accelerated decontrol beginning November 1981; (4) next winter's bill (1982-83) under accelerated decontrol beginning November 1981.

METHODOLOGY

Accelerated Decontrol: Assumes a three year phase-out of old gas controls and immediate decontrol of new gas, similar to the recommendation of the President's Cabinet Council on Natural Resource and the Environment.

Forecast Under NGPA 1981-82: Results from a survey of real price increases in selected cities together with projected increases by utilities and the American Gas Association. The survey relied upon phone contact with consumer groups in 60 cities; direct phone contact with gas distribution utilities; and a sampling of recently approved rate and purchased gas requests.

Forecasts Under Accelerated Decontrol: Assumes \$60/barrel oil in December 1984, and that the well-head price of gas must increase in equal amounts each month between November 1981 and December 1984 toward oil parity by December 1984. For each region the well-head gas cost contribution to end-user prices is computed (ranges between 60 and 78 percent, averages 72 percent). For each region the per month increase in well-head costs is computed by determining the difference between current well-head costs and well-head costs equivalent to \$60/barrel of oil (\$10/Mcf). Once the forecasted per month increase is computed by region, the 1981-82 and 1982-83 increases were figured by multiplying times the number of months (5 and 14 respectively).

CAVEATS

1. The forecast is for residential price increases only, but depending on local rate structures is roughly characteristic of commercial rates as well.
2. The forecasts by region are averages. Actual increases under both NGPA and accelerated decontrol will vary among utility service areas and cities.
3. The increases for 1981-82 under accelerated decontrol are for purchased gas only and do not include rate increases due to pipeline and utility operating expense increases.
4. Winter bills include consumption for hot water heat and cooking.

TABLE 1.—RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS PRICE INCREASES: 1980-81 AND 1981-82 UNDER NGPA

	NGPA percent increase 1980-81: 1981-82	NGPA per Mcf	
		1980-81	1981-82
New England.....	15	\$5.71	\$6.57
Mid-Atlantic.....	25	4.67	5.84
East North Central.....	30	3.52	4.58
West North Central.....	25	3.46	4.33
South Atlantic.....	20	4.27	5.12
East South Central.....	20	3.57	4.28
West South Central.....	20	3.23	3.88
Mountain.....	25	3.79	4.74
Pacific.....	25	3.59	4.49
National Average.....	25	3.84	4.80

Note.—See table 5 for listing of States by region.

TABLE 2.—PRICES UNDER ACCELERATED DECONTROL: THIS WINTER VERSUS LAST WINTER

	Increase <sup>1</sup>	Average winter 1981-82 bill	
		NGPA	Decontrol <sup>2</sup>
New England.....	\$56	\$618	\$674
Mid-Atlantic.....	80	629	709
East North Central.....	102	518	620
West North Central.....	95	473	568
South Atlantic.....	60	364	424
East South Central.....	71	321	392
West South Central.....	54	210	264
Mountain.....	68	360	428
Pacific.....	48	229	377
National Average.....	70	398	468

<sup>1</sup> Dollar increase due to accelerated decontrol, 5 mo.

<sup>2</sup> Accelerated decontrol, 5 mo.

Note.—Increase and bills only for winter heating season November-March. Bills based on average consumption, American Gas Association.

TABLE 3.—PRICES UNDER ACCELERATED DECONTROL: LAST WINTER (1980-81) VERSUS NEXT WINTER (1982-83)

	1980-81 <sup>1</sup>	1982-83 <sup>2</sup>	1980-81:1982-83 <sup>3</sup>
New England.....	\$5.71	\$8.79	54
Mid-Atlantic.....	4.67	8.45	80
East North Central.....	3.52	7.46	112
West North Central.....	3.46	7.20	108
South Atlantic.....	4.27	7.94	86
East South Central.....	3.57	7.31	105
West South Central.....	3.23	7.01	117
Mountain.....	3.79	7.62	101
Pacific.....	3.59	7.50	109
National average.....	3.84	7.56	97

<sup>1</sup> NGPA, dollars per Mcf.

<sup>2</sup> Accelerated decontrol, dollars per Mcf.

<sup>3</sup> Percent increase.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE WINTER BILLS: LAST WINTER (NGPA), THIS WINTER (NGPA), THIS WINTER (ACCELERATED DECONTROL), NEXT WINTER (ACCELERATED DECONTROL)

	NGPA		Accelerated decontrol	
	1980-81	1981-82	1981-82	1982-83
New England.....	\$528	\$618	\$678	\$826
Mid-Atlantic.....	531	629	709	904
East North Central.....	405	518	620	843
West North Central.....	303	473	568	756
South Atlantic.....	316	364	424	563
East South Atlantic.....	255	321	392	548
West South Central.....	179	210	264	378
Mountain.....	224	360	428	579
Pacific.....	164	229	377	383
National average.....	313	398	468	627

Note.—Dollar bill increases cannot be compared to compute percent increases per Mcf because of varying consumption assumed between years. For example, 1981-82 bill increase under NGPA over 1980-81 for East North Central is 56 percent. Rate increase, however, is 25 percent (table 1); the difference due to abnormally low consumption from mid winter in 1980-81, with normal consumption assumed for 1981-82.

TABLE 5.—REGIONS AND STATES

New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania.

East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Wisconsin.

West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota.

South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia.

East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee.

West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas.  
 Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming.  
 Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, Washington.●

### SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules Committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Any changes in committee scheduling will be indicated by placement of an asterisk to the left of the name of the unit conducting such meetings.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 9, 1982, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

### MEETINGS SCHEDULED

#### MARCH 10

9:00 a.m.

##### Armed Services

##### Tactical Warfare Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Navy tactical programs and other procurement matters.  
 224 Russell Building

##### Judiciary

To hold hearings on the proposed divestiture of American Telephone & Telegraph, focusing on its effect on local rates.  
 2228 Dirksen Building

##### Special on Aging

To hold hearings on problems associated with the medicare reimbursement system for hospitals.  
 3110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

##### Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2109, authorizing funds for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.  
 324 Russell Building

##### Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Drug Enforcement Administration, and the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice.  
 S-146, Capitol

### EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

#### Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Consumer Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings to examine certain financial institution practices restricting individuals from withdrawing funds represented by checks deposited to their accounts.

5302 Dirksen Building  
 Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

235 Russell Building  
 Labor and Human Resources

Business meeting, to resume consideration of those matters and programs in the President's budget for fiscal year 1983 which fall within the committee's jurisdiction with a view toward submitting its views and budgetary recommendations to the Committee on the Budget by March 15.  
 4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review foreign assistance programs with regard to proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of State.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

#### Appropriations

##### Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Social Security Administration and refugee programs, Department of Health and Human Services.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

#### Budget

To resume hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution for fiscal year 1983 setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority.  
 6202 Dirksen Building

#### Finance

To continue hearings to further discuss budget proposals for fiscal year 1983 for those programs which fall within its legislative jurisdiction, focusing on certain spending reductions.  
 2221 Dirksen Building

#### Foreign Relations

##### International Economic Policy Subcommittee

To hold hearings on U.S. economic relations with Canada.  
 4221 Dirksen Building

1:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Health Resources Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

#### Appropriations Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Food and Drug Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Farm Credit Administration.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

#### Select on Intelligence Budget Subcommittee

To hold closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal

March 8, 1982

year 1983 for intelligence activities of the United States.

S-407, Capitol

### MARCH 11

9:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

#### Armed Services

##### Tactical Warfare Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Marine Corps tactical programs.  
 212 Russell Building

#### Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to review the President's proposals on New Federalism.  
 3302 Dirksen Building

#### Office of Technology Assessment

The Board, to hold a general business meeting.  
 S-205, Capitol

9:30 a.m.

#### Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry Agricultural Research and General Legislation Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 2109, authorizing funds for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.  
 324 Russell Building

#### Appropriations

##### Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Economic Research Service, Statistical Reporting Service, World Agricultural Outlook Board, Office of the Secretary, departmental administration, Office of Governmental and Public Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel, Department of Agriculture.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

#### Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Science and Technology's Subcommittee on Science, Research and Technology on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Earthquake Hazard Reduction Act (Public Law 95-124).  
 235 Russell Building

#### Labor and Human Resources

##### Labor Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1748, exempting certain employers from withdrawal and plan termination insurance provisions of title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).  
 4232 Dirksen Building

#### Small Business

To hold hearings on the Small Business Administration's surety bond guarantee loan program.  
 424 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

#### Appropriations Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review Navy programs with regard to proposed budget

estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Defense.

1223 Dirksen Building

**Appropriations**

**Foreign Operations Subcommittee**

To hold hearings to review foreign assistance programs and operating expenses with regard to proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Agency for International Development.

S-146, Capitol

**Appropriations**

**Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on Proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for the Panama Canal Commission, Research and Special Programs Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority.

1223 Dirksen Building

**Environment and Public Works**

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).

4200 Dirksen Building

**Finance**

To continue hearings to further discuss budget proposals for fiscal year 1983 for those programs which fall within its legislative jurisdiction, focusing on certain spending reductions.

2221 Dirksen Building

**Foreign Relations**

To resume hearings on the President's January 28, 1982, certification concerning military aid to El Salvador.

4221 Dirksen Building

**Judiciary**

**Criminal Law Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on S. 613, amending the Federal Criminal Code to revise the scope of, and penalties under, the Hobbs Act, prohibiting interference with commerce by threat or violence.

5110 Dirksen Building

**Judiciary**

**Security and Terrorism Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on terrorist and intelligence activities of the Cuban Government in Miami, Fla.

2228 Dirksen Building

**Select on Indian Affairs**

To hold hearings on H.R. 3731, extending the period of time, in which the Secretary of the Interior shall prepare and submit to Congress a plan for the use and distribution of Indian judgment funds, within one year after appropriation; to be followed by a business meeting, to consider those matters and programs in the President's budget for fiscal year 1983 which fall within the committee's jurisdiction with a view toward submitting its views and budgetary recommendations to the Committee on the Budget by March 15.

424 Russell Building

10:30 a.m.

**\*Judiciary**

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

357 Russell Building

2:00 p.m.

**Budget**

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution for fiscal year 1983 setting forth recommended levels of total budget

**EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS**

outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority.

6202 Dirksen Building

**Select on Intelligence**

Closed briefing on intelligence matters.

S-407, Capitol

3:00 p.m.

**Appropriations**

**Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for the Department of Labor.

1114 Dirksen Building

**MARCH 12**

8:00 a.m.

**Energy and Natural Resources**

**Public Lands and Reserved Water Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on S. 2133, providing for the redevelopment of the Mount St. Helens national volcanic area in Washington.

3110 Dirksen Building

9:00 a.m.

**Judiciary**

**Agency Administration Subcommittee**

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on Labor and Human Resources on S. 1483, making the U.S. Government liable for damages to residents and participants arising from the fallout from certain atmospheric tests, establishing an advisory panel to study the adverse health effects, and transferring from the Department of Energy all functions relating to research regarding the health effects of radiation on human beings to the Department of Health and Human Services.

4232 Dirksen Building

**Labor and Human Resources**

To hold joint hearings with the Committee on the Judiciary's Subcommittee on Agency Administration on S. 1483, making the U.S. Government liable for damages to residents and participants arising from the fallout from certain atmospheric tests, establishing an advisory panel to study the adverse health effects, and transferring from the Department of Energy all functions relating to research regarding the health effects of radiation on human beings to the Department of Health and Human Services.

4332 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

**Appropriations**

**State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative, Legal Services Corporation, and the Commission on Civil Rights.

S-146, Capitol

**Commerce, Science, and Transportation**

**Consumer Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on proposed legislation unifying and clarifying the product liability tort law.

235 Russell Building

**Foreign Relations**

**East Asian and Pacific Affairs Subcommittee**

Closed briefing to discuss a General Accounting Office report on U.S. defense programs in Thailand.

S-116, Capitol

10:00 a.m.

**Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry**

To hold hearings to examine export lending activities of the Commodity Credit Corporation, focusing on overdue payments to the U.S. Government and private banks by Poland and other Soviet bloc nations.

324 Russell Building

**Appropriations**

**Energy and Water Development Subcommittee**

To hold hearings to review water research and development programs of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with regard to proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983.

1114 Dirksen Building

**Appropriations**

**Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee**

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for the office of Inspector General and the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation of the Department of Transportation, and the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board.

1318 Dirksen Building

**Armed Services**

**Preparedness Subcommittee**

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army, Navy/Marine Corps, and Air Force Guard and Reserve operation and maintenance programs.

224 Russell Building

**Armed Services**

**Sea Power and Force Projection Subcommittee**

To continue open and closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Defense, focusing on CINC, Southwest Asia/Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force.

1224 Dirksen Building

**Budget**

To continue hearings in preparation for reporting the first concurrent resolution for fiscal year 1983 setting forth recommended levels of total budget outlays, Federal revenues, and new budget authority.

6202 Dirksen Building

**Finance**

To continue hearings to further discuss budget proposals for fiscal year 1983 for those programs which fall within its legislative jurisdiction, focusing on certain spending reductions.

2221 Dirksen Building

**Governmental Affairs**

To hold hearings on the nomination of Frederic V. Malek, of Virginia, to be a Governor of the U.S. Postal Service.

3302 Dirksen Building

**Judiciary**

**Security and Terrorism Subcommittee**

To continue hearings on terrorist and intelligence activities of the Cuban Government in Miami, Fla.

2228 Dirksen Building

MARCH 15

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for the railroad financial assistance program, Department of Transportation.  
235 Russell Building

Finance

Health Subcommittee

To resume hearings on the effectiveness of the end stage renal disease (ESRD) program, focusing on the equity and effectiveness of the prospective reimbursement rate structure.  
2221 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor on S. 2036, H.R. 5320, and H.R. 5461, bills providing for State and local employment and training assistance programs, and on other related measures.  
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the National Transportation Safety Board.  
1318 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for elementary and secondary education and education block grant programs, Department of Education.  
1114 Dirksen Building

MARCH 16

9:00 a.m.

Armed Services

Tactical Warfare Subcommittee

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force tactical programs.  
212 Russell Building

Foreign Relations

Arms Control, Oceans and International Operations, and Environment Subcommittee

Open and closed hearings on United States and Soviet civil defense programs.  
4221 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To continue joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor on S. 2036, H.R. 5320, and H.R. 5461, bills providing for State and local employment and training assistance programs, and on other related measures.  
2175 Rayburn Building

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Commerce, focusing on the Office of the Secretary, General Administration, and the Economic Development Administration.  
S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
6226 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on S. 1929, proposed Comprehensive Smoking Prevention Education Act of 1981.  
4232 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the extended family.  
3110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Consumer Product Safety Commission and the Office of Revenue Sharing (New York City Loan program).  
1318 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for impact aid, vocational and adult education, libraries and learning resources programs, Department of Education.  
1114 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the capacity, distribution, and status of the strategic petroleum reserve.  
3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).  
4200 Dirksen Building

Finance

To hold hearings to review the administration's tax proposals for fiscal year 1983.  
2221 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to review the President's proposals on New Federalism.  
3302 Dirksen Building

10:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1894, permitting Indian tribes to enter certain agreements for the disposition of tribal mineral resources.  
357 Russell Building

11:30 a.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of James L. George, of Maryland, to be Assistant Director, Bureau of Multilat-

eral Affairs, Robert T. Grey, Jr., of Virginia, to be Deputy Director, and Norman Terrell, of California, to be Assistant Director, Bureau of Nuclear Weapons Control, all of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.  
4221 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for education for the handicapped, rehabilitation services, and handicapped research programs, Department of Education.  
1114 Dirksen Building

MARCH 17

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.  
1224 Dirksen Building

Armed Services

Tactical Warfare Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Air Force tactical programs.  
212 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To continue joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor on S. 2036, H.R. 5320, and H.R. 5461, bills providing for State and local employment and training assistance programs, and on other related measures.  
2175 Rayburn Building

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Soil Conservation Service, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Commodity Credit Corporation, and the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Department of Agriculture.  
1318 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, International Trade Administration, and the U.S. Travel and Tourism Administration.  
S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 for the National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.  
235 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1748, exempting certain employers from withdrawal

and plan termination insurance provisions of title IV of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA).

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for student financial assistance, student loan insurance, higher and continuing education, higher education facilities loan and insurance, college housing loans, educational research and training activities overseas, Department of Education.

1114 Dirksen Building

Finance

To continue hearings to review the Administration's tax proposals for fiscal year 1983.

2221 Dirksen Building

Select on Intelligence  
Budget Subcommittee

To resume closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for intelligence activities of the United States.

S-407, Capitol

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on the Department of the Interior's proposal for the use and distribution of Wichita and Caddo Indian judgment funds awarded by the U.S. Court of Claims.

6226 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior.

1224 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for foreign assistance, focusing on the Caribbean Basin initiative.

S-146, Capitol

Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the National Institute of Education, fund for the improvement of postsecondary education (FIPSE), and education statistics, Department of Education.

1114 Dirksen Building

Select on Intelligence  
Budget Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for intelligence activities of the United States.

S-407, Capitol

MARCH 18

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for conservation programs of the Department of Energy.

1224 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on Senate Resolution 231, providing for an inventory of U.S. assets, to estimate their market value, identify which are unneeded and can be sold, and recommend legislative and administrative actions to streamline the liquidation process.

3110 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To continue joint hearings with the House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities of the Committee on Education and Labor on S. 2036, H.R. 5320, and H.R. 5461, bills providing for State and local employment and training assistance programs, and on other related measures.

4232 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Food Safety and Inspection Service, Office of Transportation, Agricultural Cooperative Service, and the Packers and Stockyards Administration, Department of Agriculture.

1318 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Patent and Trademark Office, Scientific and Technical Research Service, and the Minority Business Development Administration.

S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Trade Commission, and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

235 Russell Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings, in closed session, on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

6226 Dirksen Building

Judiciary

Agency Administration Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1775, making the Federal Government liable for constitutional torts and generally the exclusive defendant in all tort suits involving Government employees acting within the scope of their employment.

5110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

\*Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for special institutions, Howard University, departmental management (salaries and expenses), and the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Education.

1223 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).

4200 Dirksen Building

Finance

To continue hearings to review the Administration's tax proposals for fiscal year 1983.

2221 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to review the President's proposals on New Federalism.

3302 Dirksen Building

Select On Intelligence  
Budget Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for intelligence activities of the United States.

S-407, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence  
Budget Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for intelligence activities of the United States.

S-407, Capitol

MARCH 19

9:30 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To continue oversight hearings on activities of the Federal Trade Commission, and on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal Trade Commission.

235 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To hold hearings on productivity in the American economy.

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Finance

To continue hearings to review the Administration's tax proposals for fiscal year 1983.

2221 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Select on Intelligence  
Budget Subcommittee

To continue closed hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for intelligence activities of the United States.

S-407, Capitol

MARCH 22

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Communications Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Telecommunications and Information Administration, Department of Commerce.

235 Russell Building

MARCH 23

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Holocaust Memorial Council, and the Bureau of Land Management of the Department of the Interior.

1114 Dirksen Building



9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Food and Nutrition Service, and the Human Nutrition Information Service, Department of Agriculture.

1318 Dirksen Building

## Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Bureau of the Census, National Telecommunications and Information Administration, and the Economic and Statistical Analysis.

S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for weather programs of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce.

235 Russell Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the statute of limitations relating to Indian affairs.

6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Veterans' Administration.

1224 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).

4200 Dirksen Building

## MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Helsinki Commission, Board for International Broadcasting, Japan-United States Friendship Commission, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the International Communication Agency.

S-146, Capitol

## Finance

International Trade Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2094, proposed Reciprocal Trade and Investment Act, and other related measures.

2221 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Internal Revenue Service's taxpayer assistance programs.

6226 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration of the Depart-

ment of Transportation, and the Interstate Commerce Commission.

1318 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings to review the President's proposals on new federalism.

3302 Dirksen Building

## MARCH 25

9:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Office of Indian Education, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, and the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation.

1114 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Farmers Home Administration, Rural Electrification Administration, and the Office of Rural Development Policy, Department of Agriculture.

1318 Dirksen Building

## Appropriations

State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for international organizations, International Communication Agency, and the Chrysler Loan Board.

S-146, Capitol

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Science Foundation.

235 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

## Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for the Federal Highway Administration of the Department of Transportation, and the Office of the Secretary of Transportation.

1224 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).

4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 1932 and H.R. 2098, bills establishing an Office of Inspector General in each of the Departments of Defense, Justice, and Treasury, and in the Agency for International Development, and on other related measures.

3302 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

## Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Secretary of Agriculture, to review the general agricultural outlook, and to review the overall budget for the Department of Agriculture.

1114 Dirksen Building

## MARCH 26

9:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nominations of Vice Adm. James S. Gracey, U.S. Coast Guard, to be Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard; and Rear Adm. Benedict L. Stabile, U.S. Coast Guard, to be the Vice Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard; to be followed by hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the U.S. Coast Guard.

235 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Consumer Affairs Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the role of the Federal Government in the operation of U.S. payment systems.

5302 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

To resume hearings on productivity in the American economy.

4232 Dirksen Building

## MARCH 29

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the food stamp program.

324 Russell Building

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the Civil Aeronautics Board.

1318 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee

To hold hearings to review proposed authorizations for the safe drinking water program.

4200 Dirksen Building

## MARCH 30

9:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Conservation and Supply Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review budget proposals for fiscal year 1983 for energy conservation programs of the Department of Energy, focusing on state grant, research and development, and solar energy programs.

3110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Appropriations

Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Foreign Agricultural Service, Food for Peace program (Public Law 480), Office of International Cooperation and Development, Agricultural Marketing Service, and the Federal Grain Inspection Service, Department of Agriculture.

1318 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Nation-

al Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
235 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources  
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on title X of the Public Health Service Act relating to health aspects of teenage sexual activity.  
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the U.S. Coast Guard of the Department of Transportation.  
1224 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).  
4200 Dirksen Building

10:30 a.m.  
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry  
Soil and Water Conservation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Resource Conservation Act (Public Law 95-192).  
324 Russell Building

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold hearings to receive Veterans of Foreign Wars legislative recommendations for fiscal year 1983.  
318 Russell Building

MARCH 31

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for strategic petroleum reserve and Naval petroleum reserves of the Department of Energy.  
1114 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, Department of Transportation.  
235 Russell Building

Judiciary  
Agency Administration Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on S. 1775, making the Federal Government liable for constitutional torts and generally the exclusive defendant in all tort suits involving Government employees acting within the scope of their employment.  
5110 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for certain health programs of the Department of Health and Human Services.  
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee  
To continue hearings to review proposed authorizations for the safe drinking water program.  
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on the substance of S. 1724, proposed Federal Employees' Compensation Act Antifraud Amendments of 1981.  
3302 Dirksen Building

APRIL 1

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Agriculture, Rural Development and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, to review budget proposals for the Department of Agriculture's Inspector General, and agricultural aspects of the General Accounting Office.  
1318 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
235 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources  
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on expanding employment opportunities for older workers in the private sector.  
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency and the Selective Service System.  
1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the U.S. Railway Association, and Conrail.  
S-128, Capitol

Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of indirect costs and contract provisions of the Indian Self-determination and Education Assistance Act (Public Law 93-638).  
6226 Dirksen Building

APRIL 2

9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on productivity in the American economy.  
4232 Dirksen Building

APRIL 13

9:30 a.m.  
Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Surface Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the railroad safety program, Department of Transportation.  
235 Russell Building

APRIL 14

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Supreme Court, Securities and Exchange Commission, Federal Maritime Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission.  
S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold oversight hearings on the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs, Department of Labor.  
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.  
1114 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services.  
1114 Dirksen Building

APRIL 15

9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the land and water conservation fund, and to receive testimony from congressional witnesses.  
1318 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for The Judiciary, International Trade Commission, and the Marine Mammal Commission.  
S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources  
To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for the National Science Foundation.  
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Council on environmental quality.  
1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Secretary of Education.  
1114 Dirksen Building

- Select on Indian Affairs  
To hold oversight hearings on the tribally controlled community college program.  
6226 Dirksen Building
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Secretary of Education.  
1114 Dirksen Building
- APRIL 16
- 9:30 a.m.  
Labor and Human Resources  
Employment and Productivity Subcommittee  
To resume hearings on productivity in the American economy.  
4232 Dirksen Building
- APRIL 20
- 9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain functions of the Indian Health Service, Department of Health and Human Services, and the Geological Survey, Department of the Interior.  
1318 Dirksen Building
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of State, focusing on the Office of the Secretary and administration of foreign affairs.  
S-146, Capitol  
Labor and Human Resources  
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for health programs and the National Science Foundation.  
4232 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Environmental Protection Agency.  
1224 Dirksen Building  
Environment and Public Works  
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
4200 Dirksen Building
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Foreign Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for foreign assistance activities of the Department of the Treasury.  
1318 Dirksen Building  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Secretary of Labor.  
1114 Dirksen Building
- APRIL 21
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Small Business Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Maritime Administration.  
S-146, Capitol
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor.  
1114 Dirksen Building  
Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation, and Amtrak.  
1318 Dirksen Building  
Labor and Human Resources  
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S. 1889, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 and 1984 for the establishment of a national institution to promote international peace and resolution of international conflict.  
4232 Dirksen Building
- APRIL 22
- 9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain functions of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.  
1318 Dirksen Building
- 9:30 a.m.  
Appropriations  
State, Justice, Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain related programs.  
S-146, Capitol  
Labor and Human Resources  
Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on promoting volunteerism in America.  
4232 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Labor-Management Services Administration, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, and the Employment Standards Administration, Department of Labor.  
1114 Dirksen Building
- Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration of the Department of Transportation.  
1318 Dirksen Building
- 2:00 p.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the Mine Safety and Health Administration, Department of Labor.  
1114 Dirksen Building
- APRIL 23
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for Bureau of Labor Statistics, departmental management services, and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped, Department of Labor.  
1114 Dirksen Building
- APRIL 26
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982 for the Federal Aviation Administration of the Department of Transportation.  
1318 Dirksen Building
- APRIL 27
- 9:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Office of the Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, Bureau of Mines of the Department of the Interior, and the National Endowment for the Arts.  
1318 Dirksen Building
- 10:00 a.m.  
Appropriations  
HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the National Science Foundation.  
1224 Dirksen Building  
Appropriations  
Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.  
1114 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue oversight hearings on programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

APRIL 28

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue oversight hearings on programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

Appropriations  
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from congressional and public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for certain transportation programs.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue oversight hearings on programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

APRIL 29

9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for fossil research and development and fossil construction programs of the Department of Energy.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.  
 Judiciary  
 Criminal Law Subcommittee  
 To resume hearings on proposals providing for a ban on the manufacture or sale of nonporting handguns, mandatory sentences for the use of a firearm in committing a felony, and a preclearance procedure for the sale or transfer of any handgun.  
 Room to be announced

Labor and Human Resources  
 Aging, Family and Human Services Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on community social support systems.  
 4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue oversight hearings on programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

Appropriations  
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from congressional and public witnesses on proposed budget estimates

for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, on certain transportation programs.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

10:30 a.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold hearings to receive AMVETS legislative recommendations for fiscal year 1983.  
 Room to be announced

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue oversight hearings on programs of the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and related agencies.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

APRIL 30

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from congressional and public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 and proposed supplemental appropriations for fiscal year ending September 30, 1982, for certain transportation programs.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

MAY 3

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction  
 1114 Dirksen Building

MAY 4

9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Smithsonian Institution, Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.  
 4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

MAY 5

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
 4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

MAY 6

9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior, and the National Capital Planning Commission.  
 1318 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.  
 Labor and Human Resources  
 Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.  
 4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

MAY 7

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Labor, HHS, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings to receive testimony from congressional witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

March 8, 1982

MAY 11

9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the National Endowment for the Humanities, Institute of Museum Services, and the Office of Surface Mining, Department of the Interior.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the National Institute of Building Sciences, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and National Credit Union Administration.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

MAY 13

9:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for territorial affairs of the Department of the Interior.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.  
 Appropriations  
 Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983

for territorial affairs of the Department of the Interior.  
 1114 Dirksen Building

MAY 18

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs  
 To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of Indian education programs.  
 6226 Dirksen Building

MAY 19

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, and the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs  
 To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of Indian education programs.  
 6226 Dirksen Building

MAY 24

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

MAY 25

10:00 a.m.  
 Appropriations  
 HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
 To receive testimony from public witnesses on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for certain programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction.  
 1224 Dirksen Building

JUNE 9

9:30 a.m.  
 Select on Indian Affairs  
 To hold hearings on proposed legislation providing for the appointment of special magistrates to serve each Indian reservation over which the United States exercises criminal jurisdiction under existing law.  
 6226 Dirksen Building

SEPTEMBER 21

10:30 a.m.  
 Veterans' Affairs  
 To hold hearings to receive American Legion legislative recommendations for fiscal year 1983.  
 318 Russell Building