

SENATE—Monday, April 19, 1982

(Legislative day of Tuesday, April 13, 1982)

The Senate met at 12 noon, on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by the President pro tempore (Mr. THURMOND).

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Richard C. Halverson, LL.D., DD., offered the following prayer:

Let us pray.

Praise ye the Lord. Praise ye the name of the Lord; praise Him, O ye servants of the Lord. Praise the Lord; for the Lord is good; sing praises unto His name; for it is pleasant.—Psalm 135: 1 and 3.

Lord God of all history, of all nations and of all peoples, we pray for the peace of the nations. We pray for the leadership of England and Argentina that confrontation may be avoided and that they may find agreement and a friendly outcome to their situation. We pray for the leadership in the nations of Central America, that violence may cease and order be established between and within the nations.

We pray for a resolution to the alienation in the Middle East, for all who bear responsibility for government. We pray for the peace of Jerusalem. We pray for Poland and Afghanistan, for Iraq and Iran and all who exercise authority in those lands.

Gracious Father, we pray for special wisdom for the President, the Secretaries of State and Defense, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Senate and all who serve with them in their effort to bring peace. In the name of the Prince of Peace, we pray. Amen.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The majority leader is recognized.

Mr. BAKER. I thank the Chair.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings of the Senate be approved to date.

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

A FENCE OR AN AMBULANCE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, this week's poem, "A Fence or an Ambulance," by Joseph Malins tells the story about decisions, and demands. It seems that they never leave us be.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the poem be printed in the RECORD.

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

A FENCE OR AN AMBULANCE

(By Joseph Malins)

'Twas a dangerous cliff, as they freely confessed,

Though to walk near its crest was so pleasant;

But over its terrible edge there had slipped A duke and full many a peasant.

So the people said something would have to be done,

But their projects did not at all tally;

Some said, "Put a fence around the edge of the cliff,"

Some, "An ambulance down in the valley."

But the cry for the ambulance carried the day,

For it spread through the neighboring city; A fence may be useful or not, it is true,

But each heart became brimful of pity

For those who slipped over that dangerous cliff;

And the dwellers in highway and alley

Gave pounds or gave pence, not to put up a fence,

But an ambulance down in the valley.

"For the cliff is all right, if you're careful," they said,

"And, if folks even slip and are dropping,

It isn't the slipping that hurts them so much,

As the shock down below when they're stopping."

So day after day, as these mishaps occurred, Quick forth would these rescuers sally

To pick up the victims who fell off the cliff, With their ambulance down in the valley.

Then an old sage remarked: "It's a marvel to me

That people give far more attention

To repairing results than to stopping the cause,

When they'd much better aim at prevention.

Let us stop at its source all this mischief," cried he,

"Come, neighbors and friends, let us rally;

If the cliff we will fence we might almost dispense

With the ambulance down in the valley."

"Oh, he's a fanatic," the others rejoined,

"Dispense with the ambulance? Never!

He'd dispense with all charities, too, if he could;

No! No! We'll support them forever.

Aren't we picking up folks just as fast as they fall?

And shall this man dictate to us? Shall he? Why should people of sense stop to put up a fence,

While the ambulance works in the valley?"

But a sensible few, who are practical too,

Will not bear with such nonsense much longer;

They believe that prevention is better than cure,

And their party will soon be the stronger.

Encourage them then, with your purse, voice, and pen,

And while other philanthropists dally,

They will scorn all pretense and put up a stout fence

On the cliff that hangs over the valley.

Better guide well the young than reclaim them when old,

For the voice of true wisdom is calling,

"To rescue the fallen is good, but 'tis best

To prevent other people from falling."

Better close up the source of temptation and crime

Than deliver from dungeon or galley;

Better put a strong fence round the top of the cliff

Than an ambulance down in the valley.

ORDER FOR ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that after the recognition of the two leaders under the standing order there be a brief period for the transaction of routine morning business to extend not past the hour of 1 p.m. in which Senators may speak for not more than 5 minutes each.

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

SENATE SCHEDULE

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, today, after the execution of the time or the yielding back of the time allocated to the two leaders under the standing order and the absence of any special orders, there will be a period for the transaction of routine morning business which will extend not later than 1 p.m. in which Senators may speak for not more than 5 minutes each.

SENATE RESOLUTION 20—AMENDMENT NO. 1244

At the close of morning business, the Chair will lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate Resolution 20, at which time the pending question will be the consideration of the amendment offered by the distinguished senior Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), being printed amendment No. 1244.

S. 1630

It is expected, Mr. President, that during this day the Senate will continue with debate on the Randolph amendment. It is not clear that a vote on or in relation to the Randolph amendment can be reached during the day today.

It is hoped that if we do not reach a final disposition or a vote on or in relation to the Randolph amendment today, that consent can be obtained to proceed to the consideration of the

Criminal Code bill, Calendar Order No. 427, S. 1630.

If we do that, it would be my intention to ask the Senate to only engage in opening and preliminary statements and not to dispose of any issues nor have any votes on that matter today.

The Criminal Code bill is one that will require a great deal of time, I fear, and I am anxious to start on it as soon as possible. So Senators are on notice, and especially those who are charged with responsibility for the management of both Senate Resolution 20 and S. 1630, that at some time during the day today, assuming it is not possible to get to a vote on or in relation to the Randolph amendment to Senate Resolution 20 today, it might be possible to at least begin on the Criminal Code bill debate without any votes on that item.

ORDER FOR RECESS UNTIL 10:30 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today it stand in recess until the hour of 10:30 a.m. tomorrow.

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

S. 1662—THE NUCLEAR WASTE DISPOSAL BILL

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I might add at some time this week, in addition to Senate Resolution 20 and S. 1630, the Criminal Code bill, I would hope it might be possible to proceed to the consideration of the nuclear waste disposal bill, S. 1662. I have not consulted with the principals involved in that matter, but I wish to identify that as one item I would like to take up this week, if possible.

Mr. President, I have no further need for my time under the standing order. May I inquire, is there any Senator who wishes time at this moment? I see no Senator seeking recognition.

I have only one other matter, then, Mr. President.

SWEARING IN CEREMONY OF SENATOR-DESIGNATE BRADY

Mr. BAKER. I remind Members that on tomorrow at approximately 11 a.m. it is anticipated that the President of the Senate, the Vice President of the United States, will administer the oath of office to our new colleague, Senator-designate Brady. All Members are urged to be in attendance at that time so that we may receive our new colleague appropriately.

Mr. President, I have no further need for my time under the standing order, and I am prepared to yield back the remainder of it to the distinguished acting minority leader.

Mr. PROXMIRE addressed the Chair.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MINORITY LEADER

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Wisconsin is recognized.

TRIBUTE TO SENATOR BAKER

Mr. PROXMIRE. It will not be necessary to take the majority leader's time, although I thank him for offering it to me.

Mr. BAKER. Then I yield it back.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, before the distinguished majority leader leaves the floor, I think it was a very interesting weekend. As I picked up Time magazine today, on the cover of Time magazine was a portrait of our distinguished majority leader, uncharacteristic only because he was unsmiling. But that was taken care of by the front page of the New York Times this morning which had a really smiling picture of the majority leader. It was a beautiful picture.

I hold in my hand, as my predecessor in the Senate, Joe McCarthy, used to say, a copy of the New York Times magazine for March 1982, with another fine picture of our majority leader.

I was in town this weekend—it is the only Sunday I have spent in Washington in about a year—and I saw the program "Face the Nation." The guest, of course, was Senator HOWARD BAKER, and he did us proud. He did a magnificent job. I think the questioners were about as quick and as sharp and as tough as I have seen them. I have been on that program a few times, and I have watched it often, but I think they did a great job. It was one of the most electrifying programs I have seen, and I hope Members of the Senate will get a copy of the transcript if they want to review a really masterful performance by our leader. It made me proud to be a U.S. Senator.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. PROXMIRE. I am happy to yield.

Mr. BAKER. Modesty forbids me to reply seriously to the Senator from Wisconsin except to say that after I saw the picture on the front of the New York Times I was sure that what was inside had to be better, but then I read it.

Seriously, Mr. President, I am honored to have had the privilege of appearing, as the Senator from Wisconsin has pointed out, with some prominence on national publications, but it is an unaccustomed honor to me, and I hardly know what to say except to hope that I survive that exposure and those comments.

On the question of the program yesterday, I have to confess to my friend from Wisconsin and my colleagues in the Senate that I enjoy those programs. I really do. I think "Face the Nation" does an extraordinarily good job. It is a good format, it is uninterrupted by commercials for the entire period, and it gives you a chance to proceed on a particular line of questioning for a reasonable period of time.

But the Senator is right, there were tough questions. And if he thinks it appeared to be electric, he should have felt the way I felt sitting there and trying to answer those questions.

The Senator is most kind to make these references. I am extremely grateful and humble that he would wish to call this to the attention of the Senate at this time.

WHAT DID YOU DO TO PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR?

Mr. PROXMIRE. Sometimes, Mr. President, we learn from experience. We learn from what great opportunities we have missed in life—if only we had had the perfect 20-20 hindsight that only knowledge of an event that has already happened can give us.

So here is a question for all of us. Suppose a full-scale nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union should break out at 6 o'clock tonight. And suppose you, a Member of the Congress, happened to be down a coal mine somewhere with plenty of food, water, and fresh air. You learned about the catastrophe and stayed put for 6 months. Then you came out to discover that both the United States and the Soviet Union were destroyed as organized societies. Half our people were dead. Half their people were dead.

And the survivors were stumbling around in a steaming, radioactive rubble. Furthermore, you learn that even outside the two former great superpower countries, little remains except mutilated and dying people, suffering the horrible complications of intense radioactive exposure.

What would you as a Member of the Congress believe you should have done to prevent it?

Let us think about it.

FORTY DAYS OF MUSA DAGH

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, the film "Forty Days of Musa Dagh" is to premiere on April 30 at the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences in Beverly Hills, Calif. According to the Armenian Weekly, the first showing of the film is timed to coincide with the 67th anniversary of the 1915 Turkish massacre of Armenians, observed on April 24.

After this showing the film will be distributed to other cities with large Armenian populations.

Based on Franz Werfel's book of the same title, the film depicts a particular siege that occurred during the 1915 massacre. Musa Dagh was the scene of a battle between the local Armenians and invading Turkish troops. On the 40th day of fighting, with supplies depleted, the Armenians were rescued by a unit of the French Navy.

As the Armenian Weekly's reviewer writes:

The "Forty Days of Musa Dagh" is sure to become a motion picture classic, an epic film of brutality, persecution, strength, courage and the undying spirit of fallen Armenians who became martyrs in the first genocide of the century.

As the reviewer points out, the Armenian genocide was the first of the century, but it was not the last. Millions of people have been the victims of genocide during the 20th century, and there is no end in sight.

As we approach the 21st century, ratification of the Genocide Treaty by the United States looms as an unfulfilled obligation. I ask my distinguished colleagues: What prevents you from ratifying the Genocide Treaty today? Will it take another genocide with proportions of the Armenian massacre to convince you of the necessity of a treaty which declares genocide a crime punishable under international law?

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HAYAKAWA). The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There will now be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, not to extend beyond 1 p.m., during which Senators may speak for up to 5 minutes each.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 81—RELATING TO SUMMIT MEETING TO REDUCE RISKS OF NUCLEAR WAR

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I rise to offer a sense of Congress concurrent resolution that President Reagan should promptly proceed to plan and hold a summit conference with leaders of the Soviet Union to reduce the risks of nuclear war and seek control and reduction of nuclear weapons.

Mr. President, as of today, it is not too early for President Reagan and Soviet President Brezhnev to initiate plans for a full-scale summit meeting on nuclear arms reduction.

Next week, the Senate is scheduled to decide, after extensive advice from the executive branch, how much to authorize for fiscal year 1983 expenditures for national defense. In the historic partnership between the executive and legislative branches, it is appropriate in turn for the Senate to offer its advice on prospective treaties for arms control. In this context, the

time is ripe for this body to consider and deliberate upon a sense of Congress concurrent resolution urging President Reagan to act now to convene a full-scale U.S.-U.S.S.R. summit meeting on nuclear arms reduction.

As a college student in 1951, writing my senior thesis on Soviet foreign policy, I was impressed with Sir Winston Churchill's famous dictum about Soviet foreign policy: "It is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma."

During the past year, I have seen powerful reasons to believe that the Soviet Union should be and is interested in arms reduction, as I have personally observed our Minuteman missiles in Grand Forks, N. Dak.; the B-1 Bomber at Edwards Air Force Base; the nuclear missiles on a Poseidon submarine in Charleston, S.C.; the advance laser techniques at TRW in Los Angeles; and the Strategic Air Command in Omaha.

Day before yesterday, President Reagan said there would be no winner in a nuclear war. I agree. When each nation has sufficient nuclear force to destroy the other nation, there is no such thing as superiority, even though one nation may have a larger arsenal. The debate on superiority or parity belongs to the era between the dinosaurs and conventional warfare. In the nuclear age, all nations are inferior as that term must be realistically defined to mean that any nation is subject to destruction by the force of another nation. The Soviet Union is inferior to the United States—the United States is inferior to the Soviet Union. It may not be long, as that term is now defined, before both the United States and the Soviet Union will be inferior to the likes of Iraq or Libya.

In last Saturday's radio address, President Reagan said the United States would not be ready for arms talks until we are stronger. I respectfully disagree. Starting to talk and continuing to acquire strength are not mutually exclusive. Just as we should not wait to become stronger, we should not wait to talk. President Reagan has correctly noted that if we wait to become stronger, it may be too late. Similarly, if we wait to start talking, it may be too late.

In his Saturday speech, the President said:

If steps are not taken to modernize our defenses, the United States will progressively lose the ability to deter the Soviet Union from employing force and threats of force against us and against our allies.

With that, I agree. Last year, I joined with an overwhelming Senate majority in voting for the B-1 bomber, the MX missile, and the President's overall strengthened military budget. While there must be a continuing close analysis on military spending, like all Government spending, I am prepared to support the President's call for a strong defense budget.

The President has recognized that a great deterrent force, without projected arms reduction, is insufficient. Last fall, he advanced a bold proposal for eliminating theater nuclear weapons from Europe. In last Saturday's speech he said:

So to those who protest nuclear war, I can only say I am with you.

Across the face of the Earth, the voices of protest against the risk of nuclear war are growing. In June of 1980, I heard the European delegates to the North Atlantic Assembly in Luxembourg urge the U.S. Senate to ratify SALT II. Last year in Munich, the U.S. delegation to the Assembly was besieged by the local residents protesting the nuclear buildup in Europe.

During the Easter recess, I heard protests against the arms race across Pennsylvania in meetings with students, blue-collar workers, business executives, and senior citizens. A student eloquently expressed the universal fear: "We could all be blown up walking down the street someday, or sleeping some night without any warning." A young lawyer said simply: "We should not incinerate ourselves." I expressed the same concern in a high school oration in 1964 saying: "The atomic age is here to stay. The question is 'Are we?'" The years have passed; but the same question persists. Not a day passes without a deluge of mail on this subject.

That chorus urges us to proceed to talk. We now await only the signal from the soloist, the President, to proceed.

The United States has one weapon that the Soviet Union cannot match: President Ronald Reagan. Some say that his toughness and tenacity are worth a phalanx of nuclear weapons. All agree, even his most vocal and vociferous critics, that he is the great communicator. He has succeeded not only in charming but also in persuading world leaders from Ottawa to Cancun to Washington.

President Reagan's unique talents should be used now. Just as former President Nixon, who has a strong record against communism, was uniquely qualified to take the lead in recognizing Red China, President Reagan has the special standing to lead on arms reductions.

Some reasons can always be advanced for delaying summit talks. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in December of 1979 was said to have precluded Senate debate and further consideration of SALT II. The declaration of martial law in Poland in December of 1981 stymied disarmament talks in Switzerland.

President Reagan had suggested meeting Soviet President Brezhnev to discuss arms reduction this summer at the United Nations in New York. President Brezhnev has now countered

with a proposal for a first meeting in a neutral third country. The details are less important. What is critical is that the meeting be a full-scale summit on nuclear arms reduction with appropriate preparations and agenda and that it be held as promptly as possible.

There is no time like the present to proceed. Whatever problems may exist, now is the best moment to begin to talk or plan to talk, given our own nuclear power, the personal strength of our leader—President Reagan—and the force of world public opinion behind arms reduction and peace.

Mr. President, on April 14, 1982, I wrote the President in anticipation of submitting this sense-of-the-Congress resolution. I now ask unanimous consent that my letter of April 14, 1982, to the President be printed in the *RECORD* at this point.

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

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY,
Washington, D.C., April 14, 1982.

The President,
The White House,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: I respectfully suggest that you act now to initiate a full-scale summit meeting with the Soviet leaders in order to reduce the risk of nuclear war and stop the escalation of the arms race.

In my view, such negotiations can only be successfully started with your personal leadership.

Leadership on lesser issues can safely be left to others. Indeed, resolution of all the other national issues will not suffice if the momentum toward nuclear war is not reversed. There is simply no more important issue facing the world today.

The meeting you announced you are seeking with President Brezhnev at the United Nations in June would provide a good start. This initial meeting could be followed by further direct talks later this summer, or at the earliest practical time.

With current world tensions higher than anytime since the Cuban missile crisis, talks involving only Ambassadors and Generals would inevitably be too cautious and too slow. Once the basic framework for an agreement has been established, other officials and technical experts can negotiate the details necessary to conclude and implement an agreement.

Just as President Nixon was the one person who could advocate recognizing Red China, given apprehensions about Red China and his unassailable record of anti-communism, you possess the unique leadership capability and credibility to make meaningful progress on this issue.

The dangers of nuclear war will increase with delay. In fact, the risk of inaction may already have surpassed the risks inherent in initiating negotiations on nuclear arms. Crisis communications, strategic stability and arms reductions head the agenda which must be addressed now.

Negotiations now would be timely and could be productive. The Soviets have seen our determination to respond to their build-up of strategic nuclear weapons systems in action taken last year to go forward with the B-1 bomber and MX missile. There is much evidence that our present nuclear de-

terrent is still strong, sure, and sufficient. Therefore, we are able to negotiate from a position of substantial strength, if not superiority.

Whatever increases in vulnerability may occur later in the decade, our Minuteman missiles and B-52 bombers can still reliably wreak sufficient destruction on Soviet industry, cities, and military bases to deter a Soviet pre-emptive strike. I am convinced that we have such strength based on my recent meetings with officials at the Strategic Air Command Headquarters and bases in North Dakota and California.

In any event, our 33 nuclear missile submarines will remain invulnerable for the next two decades. Each submarine can deliver greater destructive power than all the bombs dropped on Germany in World War II. From discussions with Navy officials last Saturday at the Fleet Ballistic Missile base in Charleston, South Carolina, I am convinced that these submarines, which carry nearly 5,000 warheads, (each more powerful than the Hiroshima Bomb) could deliver them with sufficient accuracy to devastate the Soviet Union. Therefore, this one leg of the strategic triad alone seems a sufficient deterrent against Soviet strategic attack.

I hope you will personally review these matters.

I believe that once you have studied the pertinent facts and arguments, your unique personal capabilities will enable you to succeed where no one else has in moving the world away from the threat of nuclear holocaust.

Sincerely,

ARLEN SPECTER.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that my letter dated April 15, 1982, to my colleagues in the U.S. Senate asking for support of this sense-of-the-Congress resolution be printed in the *RECORD*.

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

U.S. SENATE,
Washington, D.C., April 15, 1982.

DEAR COLLEAGUE: Nuclear war and arms control clearly are the two most urgent issues facing our government—and the entire world. Given the increased changes of nuclear war breaking out, I believe that the President should act now to initiate a full-scale summit meeting with Soviet leaders in order to reduce the frightful risk of a nuclear holocaust. A summit now is also needed to stop costly escalation of the arms race. I have written to the President with this suggestion.

Under current conditions, I believe negotiations can neither be started nor concluded successfully, except under the President's personal direction. Therefore, I intend to offer the attached Resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that the President himself take charge. I would be most pleased with your co-sponsorship which would convey the intended message immediately.

The President has already indicated he is hoping to meet with President Brezhnev at the United Nations in June. That would provide a good start for negotiations. This initial meeting could then be followed by further direct talks later this Summer.

With tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union higher now than anytime since the Cuban missile crisis, the traditional procedure of starting talks at the level of Ambassadors and Generals simply is

not sufficient. Besides, President Reagan has extraordinary capabilities for this task. Just as President Nixon was the one person who could advocate recognizing Red China, given apprehensions about Red China and his unassailable record of anti-communism, President Reagan possesses the unique credibility on this issue. Last Fall, he made a bold proposal on eliminating theater nuclear weapons in Europe. The Resolution will facilitate expanding that proposal to cover all regions and all nuclear weapons.

Negotiations now would be timely and therefore could be productive. The Congress demonstrated our country's determination to respond to the Soviet Union's build-up of strategic forces by its decision last year to go forward with the B-1 bomber and MX missile. There is also much evidence that our present nuclear deterrent is still strong, sure, and sufficient. Therefore, we are able to negotiate now from a position of substantial strength, though perhaps not superiority. It is illusory to delay nuclear arms control talks in the hope that we could soon regain the clear superiority we had twenty years ago.

The Resolution does not attempt to detail a proposal or resolve issues concerning the timing or emphasis on freezing armaments as opposed to reducing them. These matters would best be determined in due course by the President in consultation with his advisors and the Congress. What is needed is to get negotiations started.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. You may contact Paul Michel (224-9017) if you wish to co-sponsor the Resolution.

Sincerely,

ARLEN SPECTER.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent that the Senate concurrent resolution be printed in the *RECORD*, and I now send to the desk the proposed sense-of-the-Congress resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be received and appropriately referred.

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

S. CON. RES. 81

Whereas, a general nuclear war could cause the death or mutilation of hundreds of millions of people;

Whereas, a general nuclear war would cause damage to the environment of an unknown, unimaginable and unprecedented kind and degree;

Whereas, many survivors would later, after suffering extraordinary agony, die of radiation poisoning, disease, overexposure to the elements, starvation, or other such causes;

Whereas, the odds of general nuclear war breaking out increase vastly, and perhaps uncontrollably, upon initiation of major hostilities or use, under almost any circumstances, of nuclear weapons;

Whereas, recent development of nuclear arms that are capable of destroying such arms in the possession of rival nations increases the likelihood of a pre-emptive nuclear strike;

Whereas, numerous nations already possess nuclear arms and many others may soon get them;

Whereas, even local or regional conflicts or terrorist incidents could escalate, involv-

ing the super-powers and leading to general nuclear war;

Whereas, once launched, even if by error or accident, strategic nuclear missiles cannot be recalled but proceed to pre-assigned targets and explode;

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives Concurring), That it is the sense of the Congress that the President should act at the earliest possible time to convene a summit meeting with leaders of the Soviet Union to reduce the risk of nuclear war from any cause and establish ways and means for better controlling and reducing nuclear arms.

Mr. SPECTER. I yield the floor.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Before the Senator yields the floor, will he yield for a moment?

Mr. SPECTER. I yield.

Mr. PROXMIRE. It is remarkable back in 1946, I think he said 1946—

Mr. SPECTER. I did.

Mr. PROXMIRE. 36 years ago, he said the question is, "Are we here to stay?" That was 36 years ago.

We have made some progress. We have a test ban treaty. We have SALT I. But it is very, very inadequate. It is just pitiful when you consider the colossal threat that this represents to human life, let alone the existence of our country, everything we hold dear.

I believe the Senator from Pennsylvania has made a very, very important statement this morning. I have not had a chance to look at his concurrent resolution. I am anxious to read to it.

He points out, as I understand it, that the time to start talking is now, just as promptly as possible. He calls for a full-scale summit with both the President of the United States and the President of the Soviet Union involved. As I take it, he will work toward reducing nuclear weapons on both sides. Is that correct?

Mr. SPECTER. It is.

Mr. PROXMIRE. And toward preventing any further buildup in the future. Is that correct?

Mr. SPECTER. My thrust is to have a full-scale summit which would carry out President Reagan's announced policy of strategic arms reduction.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I think that is most important. I congratulate my good friend from Pennsylvania. Once again he has shown real leadership and has made a proposal which I think people throughout this country will support.

Mr. SPECTER. I thank the distinguished Senator from Wisconsin for those very generous remarks.

I yield the floor.

Mr. PROXMIRE addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Wisconsin.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The bill clerk proceeded to call the role.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded and that I may proceed as if in morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EAST). Without objection, it is so ordered.

SENATE RESOLUTION 364—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE EFFORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM TO RECLAIM THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, today I am submitting a Senate resolution which calls upon the Government of the United States to condemn the illegal invasion of the Falkland Islands by military forces of Argentina and to take other steps.

The point of this resolution is to try to get a hearing by the Foreign Relations Committee on this matter, or to get a full briefing on what our Secretary of State is doing and what U.S. foreign policy interests are in that area of the world.

That conflict is now over 2 weeks old and there has been very little congressional involvement. In fact, 17 days have passed, and we do not have an expression of Congress. So whether this resolution should be the expression or whether there should be some other expression by the Congress, I think it is very appropriate that the matter be fully considered by the Senate.

I have long been concerned that Congress takes the back seat too often in the formulation of foreign policy. It is my strongest feeling that we do need to have a hearing, or at least a formal briefing. If it must be under a classified basis, fine. But I do think the time has come for Congress to find out what U.S. foreign policy interests are in our relationships with both Argentina and Britain, where our national interest lies, and in what direction we should proceed.

I have become somewhat impatient with the negotiations and the activities of Secretary Haig, because, very frankly, in Congress we do not know what is going on. This is a very important matter in foreign policy, and part of the purpose of my resolution is to try to force a consideration by the Foreign Relations Committee of this important matter.

Mr. President, I yield back any time I have.

Mr. TOWER. Will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. PRESSLER. Yes, I yield.

Mr. TOWER. The Senator has suggested that there should be congressional participation in the formulation of foreign policy. Does that mean that the Congress should be involved in day-to-day negotiations with foreign governments or anything of that sort?

Mr. PRESSLER. No, that is not my position. I might say to my distinguished colleague from Texas that that is not the intent of my remarks, but, rather, I do think it very appropriate for us to know what commitments the Secretary of State is making, if any, and for the appropriate committees to know, and I would extend that—

Mr. TOWER. Will the Senator yield? Does that mean that things communicated in confidence to the Secretary of State by the government in London, by the government in Buenos Aires, should be made known to Congress?

Mr. PRESSLER. I certainly think, for example, the Armed Services Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee should be aware if there are new commitments being made.

Mr. TOWER. Is the Senator aware that some foreign policy matters have to be conducted in a spirit of confidentiality, not because that is the desire of the United States, but because it is the desire of the governments involved? Particularly, the United States is performing the role of honest broker. Is the Secretary of State to be forced to reveal to the Congress something that was communicated to him in a confidential environment by either the government in London or the government in Buenos Aires?

Mr. PRESSLER. Certainly I am not advocating public disclosure of confidential information, but our security methods in Congress should be sufficient that the key—

Mr. TOWER. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. PRESSLER. I do not yield. Let me complete my answer to my good friend from Texas, because he raises a good point.

This dispute is now 17 days old. Our Secretary of State has been traveling back and forth from London to Buenos Aires and here. In my concept of the formulation of foreign policy, certainly Congress should have a part. Too often we have just been reacting. I have contended that in the area of foreign policy we have been in a position of reacting and complaining rather than being involved in the development of policy. In this particular dispute, it appears to me—and maybe the Senator from Texas can correct me—that the Secretary of State has been traveling back and forth negotiating without keeping leaders of Congress very well informed. The Senator from Texas is chairman of the Armed Services Committee and perhaps can shed some light on this. Has he been briefed on the negotiations?

Mr. TOWER. I have not been in on the intelligence briefings, but the fact is that we must consider the role of the Secretary of State in this particular instance, and that is he is playing

the role of honest broker. He is not proceeding to negotiate an American position but simply trying to reconcile differing positions between two countries that we regard as friendly to the United States of America.

I can think of nothing more inimical to the effective performance of that function by the Secretary of State than to force him to reveal all aspects of these delicate negotiations, in which we are a third party, between two governments that are on the verge of confrontation.

I might point out to the Senator from South Dakota that very often congressional intervention has had disastrous consequences. We lost Angola because of congressional intervention. We lost Southeast Asia because the Congress refused to permit the President of the United States to enforce the Paris accords. We could cite other instances. There is a good case to be made for a little less congressional intervention, because, in fact foreign policy is made by a President elected by all the people of the United States. Domestic legislation is made by shifting coalitions of Senators and Congressmen reflecting regional interests. When that comes to play in the field of foreign affairs, it can have a disastrous result.

For example, it occurs to me that the Turkish embargo was in error; it did not enhance our position at all with the Greeks. In fact, it minimized the ability of Turkey to meet their NATO commitments—a country, by the way, that remained in the alliance and performed all its NATO functions—by virtue of the fact that there was strong domestic considerations involved.

As a matter of fact, it impacted adversely on the efforts of the Secretary of State to negotiate a settlement between Greece and Turkey. As a matter of fact, those negotiations were on the verge of success when Congress intervened.

I suggest that the Senator from South Dakota review the history of what has happened here. Congress cannot be involved in the day-to-day business of negotiating with foreign powers. Congress is not elected by the Nation as a whole. The President is. That should be a primary function of the executive branch.

Mr. PRESSLER. If my friend from Texas will yield, we could have a great debate here as to the way U.S. foreign policy is formulated. Indeed, some of the examples he cites I would argue partially the other way. For example, I served in the Army in the Vietnam conflict, and I happen to believe that it was appropriate for Congress to get involved in that matter.

Mr. TOWER. In other words, he agrees with the result of what happened in Vietnam as a result of congressional interference?

Mr. PRESSLER. No, no. I am not saying that.

Mr. TOWER. The fact that millions of people have been killed, that North Vietnam, a surrogate of the Soviet Union, now is the dominant power in that area and U.S.-built bases in South Vietnam are now being used by the Soviets against us?

Mr. PRESSLER. One could argue very strongly that, if Congress had been involved sooner, things might not have—

Mr. TOWER. Congress was involved, Senator, in the appropriations process. I was here at the time.

Mr. PRESSLER. Yes, it certainly was, but it was not involved in the sense of trying to help formulate that policy until well after the Gulf of Tonkin resolution. But let me complete my answer.

In terms of the formulation of foreign policy, I certainly agree that the Executive must lead. I agree that the Secretary of State should be able to carry on negotiations with confidentiality. But it seems to me that briefings should be presented in a classified sense and we should have enough security up here that things do not leak. This crisis is now 17 days old, and Congress has not done anything.

Mr. TOWER. Perhaps that is best.

Mr. PRESSLER. Perhaps it is. But at this point I think it is time that the major committees involved—and I would include the Armed Services Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, or the Appropriations Committee, because—

Mr. TOWER. I thank the Senator. The Senator is giving us jurisdiction we do not have.

Mr. PRESSLER. In addition to the points I have just raised, I have heard press reports that there have been some plans floating around that the Falkland Islands would be placed under some kind of joint administration in which the United States would be involved.

It seems to me that we always end up paying the bills for these international conflicts. We also have the grain trade with Argentina to consider, which is an important foreign policy question. We have to consider a number of issues in regard to Great Britain, which I consider to be one of our closest allies, whom we depend on in NATO. There are a lot of issues here that are important and which should not be left to one person, Alexander Haig.

I am not saying that all Members of the Senate could be involved; but I would say that the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, for whom I have high regard, should be involved.

Mr. TOWER. I thank the Senator from South Dakota.

My views are well known. I believe that if this matter cannot be resolved through negotiation, we have no option, no honorable option, but then to support the United Kingdom in this business, and I have said as much.

In fact, they are our oldest, closest, and most reliable ally. In fact, they are a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. In fact, they are responding to a takeover of British subjects by the Argentinian Government—in fact, a government that has a reputation for being repressive. They are being denied their rights as British citizens.

Back in the 1770's, when we felt that we were being denied our rights, we rebelled and fought for a year before we declared our independence because we were trying to establish our rights as Englishmen.

To say that we have not solved the crisis in 19 days and therefore Congress has to become involved—that, to me, is an invitation to disaster; because in every major instance of congressional involvement in the last 20 years, in restraining a President, placing inhibitions on him, imposing congressional will, in the formulation or implementation of a major foreign policy decision, we have been in the wrong, because we respond to domestic influences and regional influences. I am afraid that the decisions we make here are tinged by the fact that we have to stand for reelection.

Perhaps that is a terrible indictment on Congress, but I am prepared to make it now, as I did in the article I wrote for the winter edition of "Foreign Affairs."

Let us not hasten to get ourselves involved in this. I do not think that can have any productive results.

Mr. PRESSLER. I thank my friend.

Let me reiterate that I do feel strongly—and I am in disagreement with the Senator from Texas—I do feel very strongly that at this point Congress should be fully briefed on exactly what has been concluded in the talks. That does not mean it has to be a public briefing but, rather, a briefing of the proper committees of the House and the Senate on exactly what options are being considered, exactly what obligations the United States might assume, and what impact this has on our foreign policy interests with both Argentina and Britain.

Several elections have been held on the Falkland Islands, and they have elected their own government. They have expressed themselves in terms of what the people of the Falkland Islands want, and that is contrary to joining Argentina.

This is an armed invasion of another country. It is not a revolt. There is a great difference between our war for independence and the situation in the Falkland Islands. The Falkland Is-

lands have had free elections. They have a government that has freely expressed itself. They have not revolted. They have been invaded, and that is a distinct difference.

Mr. TOWER. What the Senator suggests is that the very thing that is calculated to destroy the role of the United States as honest broker in trying to resolve this in a peaceful way and may bring about the kind of confrontation none of us wants.

As I said in my earlier comment, I believe that what Argentina has done is an affront to people everywhere who value liberty or who aspire to self-determination. If it comes to a showdown, I think it is clear where the United States should stand.

However, to suggest that the Secretary of State come and tell the Senate and the House—and this place is not leak-proof—just what has been going on in confidential discussions with the Argentinians and the British, is the very sort of thing calculated to break down the whole process. At this point, I say it is none of our business.

If there is to be any kind of American involvement in an agreement, I would assume that the Secretary of State would come to Congress and the administration would come to Congress and ask for our acquiescences in terms of American participation. Failure to do that, I say to the Senator, would not be wise, because, through the appropriations process, we could prevent American involvement in any way on our own. We have that power.

Mr. PRESSLER. For example, if our Secretary of State is making implied commitments, let us say, to Argentina regarding arms sales, or if he is making suggestions about what our course of action would be, that is the most basic formulation of foreign policy. If any commitment were to be made to guarantee Argentina a specific share of the world grain market, then that is another matter many of us in Congress should want to have something to say about.

Although I have not served on the Foreign Relations Committee for a great length of time—almost a year and a half—it seems strange to me that Congress is allowing the executive branch to perhaps make commitments, to be formulating long-term policy, without the Members of Congress aggressively insisting on being informed and involved.

Mr. TOWER. Any long-term involvement on the part of the United States would require congressional approval or congressional acquiescence. I do not buy that argument.

If, indeed, he proposes that the United States be prepared to monitor some kind of arrangement between the British and the Argentinians, that is a matter then that would require our assent. So I do not see the particular danger of that right now.

The principal thing is that the Secretary of State is trying to bring together both sides into a meeting of the minds, and at this point I do not think it is any of our business.

Mr. PRESSLER. Mr. President, I send to the desk my resolution.

Today I am submitting a Senate resolution which calls upon the Government of the United States to condemn the illegal invasion of the Falkland Islands by military forces of Argentina, to urge the prompt withdrawal of those forces, and to express support for the efforts of the United Kingdom in reclaiming the Falkland Islands territory which it has claimed and occupied since 1832.

Mr. President, this resolution follows the April 3, 1982, action of the Security Council of the United Nations in condemning the military power grab of Argentina. The Senate of the United States should also add its voice to the condemnation of Argentina and, through this resolution, urge the executive branch of our Government to do the same.

The use of force to settle the longstanding disagreement between Argentina and the United Kingdom over the Falkland Islands must be opposed for several reasons.

First, Argentina's invasion of a territory which has been occupied since 1832 by the United Kingdom and by loyal British citizens who choose to remain under the British flag sets a bad precedent for the resolution of other outstanding territorial or boundary questions in this hemisphere. If Argentina succeeds with its power grab, it could be inspired to take similar action against other territories which it claims but which are occupied by other nations.

Throughout the world's developing regions, borders are in question. Argentina's claims on the Falkland Islands are but the tip of a revisionist iceberg. The Argentine Government has indicated a willingness to use force in settling its dispute with Chile over the Beagle Islands located at the southern end of the Americas. Further south, Argentina has brought into question the international management of Antarctica. To let Argentina get its way through military power would invite the resolution of these two other territorial disputes by force as well.

Second, just as the United Nations Security Council has opposed the use of force, so must the U.S. Government uphold its historical position of resolving hemispheric disputes through peaceful means.

This is a simple proposition. The United States condemns the use of force to resolve this dispute. We must consider the lesson that the failure to challenge Argentina would have on the policies and actions of other nations. In Africa, few national bound-

aries are settled. Would the Argentine Government's actions suggest to others that force is the best method for resolving disputes in that unstable region? In recognition of this danger, the Organization of African Unity refuses to recognize border changes which have been established by the use of force.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD.

I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BOSCHWITZ). The resolution will be received and appropriately referred; and, without objection, the resolution will be printed in the RECORD.

The resolution (S. Res. 364) is as follows:

S. Res. 364

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that the government of the United States of America should express support of the efforts of the United Kingdom to reclaim the territory of the Falkland Islands; and

Should condemn the illegal occupation of the Falkland Islands by military forces of Argentina; and

Should urge the prompt withdrawal of those forces from the British territory of the Falkland Islands.

ORDER OF PROCEDURE

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, what is the pending business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. By unanimous consent, we are now in a period for the transaction of morning business.

CONCLUSION OF MORNING BUSINESS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Morning business is closed.

TELEVISION AND RADIO COVERAGE OF SENATE PROCEEDINGS

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The unfinished business will be stated.

The bill clerk read as follows:

A resolution (S. Res. 20) providing for television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the resolution.

AMENDMENT NO. 1244

(By request of Mr. RANDOLPH the names of Mr. INOUE and Mr. HEFLIN were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1244.)

Mr. FORD addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, my distinguished colleague from Maryland, the chairman of the Rules Committee, Mr. MATHIAS, is here, and I expect to take some time in discussing my amend-

ment as it relates to Senate Resolution 20.

Mr. President, are there any time restrictions on the debate today?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There are none.

Mr. FORD. I thank the Chair.

Mr. President, Senate Resolution 20 would authorize radio and television broadcasts of Senate proceedings under conditions to be established by the Committee on Rules and Administration. The objective is to enlarge, from the limited Senate gallery capacity, the number of people who can follow Senate debates live.

Mr. President, I wonder what the TV viewing audience would have done while we just had a 45-minute rollcall. Would there have been a disclaimer under the picture on the TV screen? Would the announcer break in every 2 or 3 minutes and advise the views what was transpiring?

I do not believe any of the audience that is expected to view the TV in the Senate would have been glued to the television set with rapt attention for 45 minutes.

Mr. President, both radio and television are capable of fulfilling the enlargement of the Senate gallery, and the fulfillment of that objective can be made, I think, with radio alone in an inexpensive way.

Television, of course, has the additional feature of permitting the public to view, as well as hear, the proceedings in the Senate. For a number of reasons, which I will outline later, it is my judgment that we should defer the television coverage, but go at once to radio coverage of floor proceedings. In fact, it is my intention at some point to offer an amendment to Senate Resolution 20 to provide only for radio coverage of Senate action.

Mr. President, the Senate should be aware of the major facts and issues which relate to the proposal to initiate television and radio coverage of the Senate's proceedings. If there are objections, as there are no doubt, to television broadcasts of those proceedings, the objections have only served to sharpen the analysis of the alternatives and guide us in making this important decision. Some of our colleagues have voiced concerns about the intrusive impact that television cameras could have on the ability of the Senate to perform its essential legislative duties. Some Senators have made known their objections to the board authority conferred on the Rules Committee by S. Res. 20. Others are concerned that the video tapes and radio tape recordings might be used for political purposes. Still others contend that the cost of televising Senate proceedings is too great compared to just going with radio.

The latter is the major objection I have with the direction the Senate may take with regard to enlarging the

public gallery. As I have said on previous occasions, I am not opposed to televising Senate action. Let me repeat that. I am not opposed to televising Senate action. I simply believe that now is not the time to incur the expenses involved, and the price of deferring that expense to a later date is merely the loss of visual coverage—without any loss of access by radio to the information contained in Senate debates and proceedings.

If my memory serves me correctly, the initial cost estimates of the Hart Senate Office Building were much less than the actual cost.

Mr. President, I want to start making a point now as it relates to the costs of TV in the Senate.

The Hart Building was originally conceived as a \$48 million replica of the Dirksen Office Building, but as of March 1981, a total of \$136,730,400 had been appropriated for the project. This came after the Architect of the Capitol deleted certain items from the project, such as the cafeteria, multimedia room, dining room, auxiliary offices, police facility, and decided not to complete certain portions of the project to hold it down under \$137 million from the original estimate of \$48 million. I believe that a decision was also made to substitute less expensive materials than originally called for in the early design.

Recently the Washington Post carried a story about the potential cost associated with postal patron mailings. The Sergeant at Arms was cited as telling the Senate Rules Committee that "it would cost \$25.9 million if each Senator used the postal patron rate for one newsletter a year." The article went on to say that the Sergeant at Arms estimated the cost of two postal patron newsletters a year to be \$50 million and four such mailings to cost more than \$89 million.

The very able chairman of the Rules Committee and I wrestled with the potential high cost of postal patron mailings and on our recommendation the Rules Committee adopted a regulation deferring its use for 1 year. We are also troubled about whether to make certain necessary modifications of the Russell Senate Office Building. That building was opened in March 1909. The fourth and final side of the Russell Building was added in 1933. It critically needs to have its electrical and heating systems upgraded. Almost all of this work is required for reasons of health and safety.

The chairman and I sat through 3 days of hearings this year on committee budgets. Some of the committees had requested permission to increase their budgets above the 1981 levels. As you all know, on the recommendation of the Rules Committee the Senate approved committee budgets this year which did not add \$1 to the total authorized for last year. There was actu-

ally a cut in the expenditure authorizations of several committees for the budget year 1981-82. As my colleagues will recall, last year the Committee on Rules and Administration under the statutory mandate of the Senate proposed primarily by the majority leader of the Senate to cut budget expenses by 10 percent. We took on the painful and difficult duty of recommending to the full Senate that we cut committee funding by not less than 10 percent.

The members of our committee, without dissent, agreed to take this action even though this was not strictly required by the provisions of section 10 of Public Law 96-508, agreed to December 8, 1980, which mandates that 1981 Senate expenditures be no greater than 90 percent of the total funds available to the Senate for 1980.

With the utmost harmony and cooperation, totally without partisan motivation, our committee members agreed upon additional reductions, in that amount, spread over 12 of the 18 committees. The reductions in the resolutions reported to the Senate range from under 1 percent to as high as 28 percent for individual committees. The 10-percent aggregate reduction amounted to \$4,633,158.

This year, as I have said, we held funds for Senate committees to the same aggregate amount as last year's reduced level.

Mr. President, the point I have been trying to make is that we have got to become more conscious of costs associated with these projects. It seems to me inappropriate, in the face of our current efforts to reduce the Federal budget, for the Senate to go on spending such large sums of money.

Mr. President, as I have indicated, cost estimates can be very elastic and unreliable. Estimates for equipment and installation for television coverage have ranged from over \$5 million down, recently to just over \$2 million.

We have been hearing this debate for some time now, and every time we get into the amount of cost from the proponents it continues to go down. It is the only item I know of in Washington today that is going down. You look at the budget deficit and it keeps going up, and if we do not start cutting back and holding down the expenditure of funds, however small they might be, even \$5 million, the budget deficit is going to continue to increase.

It is my judgment that even the higher estimates of approximately \$5 million are likely to prove to be low, just as such estimates have proven to be low on previous Senate projects.

Quite frankly, I am also concerned about the intrusive impact that television cameras could have on the ability of the Senate to perform its essential legislative duties. The conditions under which this electronic extension

of the Senate gallery occurs are most important. It will no doubt make a number of changes in the operation of the Senate and, quite possibly, in the kind of Senators the constituents will chose to represent them. These changes may be gradual, their pace largely dependent on the conditions established by the Rules Committee or Senate, but they are certain to come if we allow cameras in the Chamber.

Mr. President, an important question we must ask ourselves is what changes are likely to occur in the Senate if we televise floor proceedings? The answers to this question are admittedly speculative, but it is nonetheless important that we try to provide them, and carefully consider them or, at least, frame the questions.

Bringing cameras into the Chamber has been likened to merely enlarging the present galleries. But, in fact, this cannot be so.

A person sitting in the galleries now, in the worst seats, can, at all times, cast his eyes on probably a minimum of 60 percent of the Senate floor. A television viewer will see only a narrow slice of the floor. Right now they would see a vacant and, I underscore vacant, Chamber. He will see a speaker or a portion of him, and what one camera can project.

A gallery occupant can watch an animated discussion, meaningful to an informed observer even though not heard, which may be going on in the Chamber, off camera.

The permanent tape records which will go into the archives will also miss these frequently highly important off camera meetings. Only the speaker, the actor on stage, will be on the tape.

Only the Speaker will be seen, live, or on delayed broadcasts. We may be on at 2 o'clock in the morning, 4 o'clock in the morning, midnight, and occasionally we may be able to get on during the day. How long, then, before a public clamor arises to direct that the cameras pan the Chamber at regular intervals, and see those of us laid back as we try to study the important issues of the day, to broaden the view, and make television watching more like sitting in the gallery? Or, will the public insist that the cameras be under the control of the private media to insure the absence or suspicion of Senate censorship.

How will the inability to copyright or otherwise effectively control the subsequent use of videotapes—in political campaigns or otherwise—affect the willingness of Members to debate freely and fully on sensitive, controversial issues? Will the prospect of potential demagogic abuse of such tapes put a serious chill on the debating and voting of Members?

Will competition between televised committee hearings and floor proceedings cause the public to demand separate days for each of this type of ses-

sion? This might be a beneficial change, and it has already been suggested by Senator RANDOLPH and others. On the other hand, such a rule could result in serious loss of flexibility to the party leaders and committee chairmen.

While reducing the willingness of Members to debate freely, and to speak their convictions freely, will television increase the desire to make long speeches aimed not at Senators but at the viewing audiences?

Indeed, will filibusters become as popular entertainment with the public as soap operas? If they do, will there be public pressure to make it even more difficult to vote cloture?

Or will the force be in the other direction, causing the Senate to create a television stage in the well of the Senate, and to adopt rules severely limiting debate by each member?

Who knows the answers to these questions? Senator HEFLIN, the distinguished Senator from Alabama, argues that they are too important to leave the implementation of these decisions to the Rules Committee. Does he believe that individual Senators are better informed on these arcane subjects? I think the situation cries out for caution and a very deliberate pace in moving toward broadcast expansion of the Senate gallery.

Haste can make waste and bring unknown and severe damage. A slower step-by-step policy—

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, if the Senator will yield at that point—

Mr. FORD. The Senator is breaking into a beautiful speech given to everybody in the Chamber, which has been mostly myself.

Mr. MATHIAS. I just heard the Senator say haste might make waste, and I simply want to observe there will not be much waste around here today at the pace we are now going.

Mr. FORD. Well, I will just say to my distinguished friend I have been here since 1 o'clock trying to increase the pace a little bit. I have several more pages, and I was beginning to enjoy what I was saying. [Laughter.]

Mr. MATHIAS. Do not let the Senator from Maryland interrupt your pleasure and enjoyment in the art of self-expression. Keep right on going and I will restrain the impulse to interrupt again.

Mr. FORD. I know my friend from Maryland is restraining himself at the moment to keep from interrupting, but I have a few more comments to make, then I will yield the floor to the Senator.

I think the situation cries out for caution, as I said, and a very deliberate pace in moving toward broadcast expansion of the Senate gallery. Haste can cause waste, and it can cause unknown and severe damage. A slower step-by-step policy can avoid such consequences, and without in any way re-

ducing the public's access to Senate debate.

It comes down to the basic question: Why go to television in the Senate at this time? Why, when it is not necessary to inform the public—radio can do it as well and, perhaps, do it even better; why, when it will cost millions and millions of dollars at a time when we are all urgently trying to reduce Government spending; why when it is still uncertain precisely what the intrusive impact on the work of the Senate will be; why, when we know from experience that radio has minimal, if any, such impact?

Mr. President, some of the supporters of Senate Resolution 20 have undertaken to convey the impression that television in the Senate, is intended to open to the public an otherwise closed activity. And you know as well as I do, this simply is not the case.

What takes place on the Senate floor is open to the public and the press. It is recorded, every word, in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It is reported widely in newspapers, magazines and on radio and television. There is no secrecy. No closet of goings on hidden from public view.

A more accurate description of the purpose and result of televising Senate proceedings is that the Senate Chamber becomes a television studio, and Senators become actors on the stage. My very good friend, the highly respected chairman of the Senate Rules Committee, has conceded as much in his comments on the resolution.

On February 2, in a dialog with Senator MOYNIHAN, the distinguished Senator from Maryland, Senator MATHIAS, said:

... the system that is proposed and contemplated under this resolution would not show our chairs, it would show the speaker. It would show who is the moving figure, the actor on the stage of the Senate.

Our beloved majority leader has also implicitly admitted that such a conversion is intended and would result, when he argues forcefully, that by bringing the drama of the Senate to the public, television will restore the Senate to its earlier status of a great deliberative body and debate forum.

The senior Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Long), wise and broadly experienced in the Senate, has carefully pointed out how the introduction of television would have harmful, not beneficial, effects on the Senate. Concentration on imagery Senator Long argues, will not inform the public, but deceive it. He believes, unlike the majority leader, that television will cause the quality of debate, and the quality of legislative work in the Senate to deteriorate.

It seems to me that the most effective way to inform the public about proceedings in the Senate is by means of radio. Such coverage has a minimal

intrusive impact on the Members. There is far less theater in radio broadcasts.

In addition, listeners can concentrate on the substance of the debate, without being diverted by the imagery. They can also listen and drive, or do other tasks at home or office not possible if their eyes and ears are both involved in the reception process.

Moreover, radio can be started virtually at once—and at very little cost. Television will take many months, and millions and millions and millions of dollars.

Mr. President, at the outset of the debate on Senate Resolution 20, the junior Senator from Missouri, Mr. DANFORTH, made an excellent statement of his views on the work of a Senator, and the relationship of television. For those who did not hear him, I commend this statement to my colleagues for extremely thoughtful reading. It appears on pages 626 and 627 of the RECORD.

After observing that the great majority of the work of a Senator takes place off the floor of the Senate, Senator DANFORTH went on to observe:

*** it is just the nature of our profession, to try to be on television. All of us want to be on television. We try to be on television. We want to be on television so much that we have a television studio right downstairs so that it will be available to us.

We go to where the cameras are. We, in politics, go where we think the cameras are. We do things in order to get ourselves on television.

Television, in other words, does not simply report what we do, it draws us.

And then Senator DANFORTH observed:

So, Mr. President, I am concerned about the quality of debate in the Senate. I am concerned about what this institution is about, what it is supposed to do, and what is our justification for existence.

Should the Senate be a deliberative body? Should the Senate be a place where the great issues are debated and the course of the country is set? Should this be a place where, at some length, the big questions can be considered? Or instead, increasingly, are we going to be propelled, now with a mighty spurt forward, to more frantic activity, to the one-liners, to oversimplification, to color?

And finally, Senator DANFORTH noted that:

*** it is not as though we are hiding something if we do not have television in the Senate ***

Nobody is keeping the press out of the gallery. They are here. Every word that is uttered in the Senate can be monitored, just as it can be monitored on television. The information is available. Full disclosure takes place daily of what goes on here.

Mr. President, I would add that the adoption of my amendment to Senate Resolution 20, the authorization of radio coverage of Senate proceedings, would simply make the information even more available, at low cost, and with minimal intrusive impact on the serious work of the Senate.

I should very much like to see a period of competition between the televised coverage of the House of Representatives and radio coverage of the Senate. How the public responded to these different methods of communication would be a highly important fact in making an ultimate decision about going to television in the Senate.

If we move directly to television coverage, we will never have the opportunity to acquire this information. And we will never know how different would be the impacts of radio and television coverages on the work of the Senate.

Because television is the superior entertainment medium, it is easy to erroneously conclude that it is also the superior communication medium. Because television is newer and now far more popular with the public, we may, unthinkingly conclude that it is the better way to inform the public on the debates in the Senate.

I urge my colleagues to reflect carefully. Let us not rush into action that would irreversibly convert the Senate Chamber into a television studio. Proceeding a step at a time, first to radio, and then later to television, if the facts support such a move, will not deprive the public of information. It will, rather, defer the spending of substantial sums of money, and enable us to examine more thoroughly the justification and desirability of adding television coverage in the Senate.

Mr. President, I have nothing further.

[Disturbance in the Visitors' Galleries.]

Mr. MATHIAS addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will suspend until the Sergeant-at-Arms has restored order in the galleries.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I yield to the distinguished Senator from Maryland.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. MATHIAS. I thank my friend from Kentucky. I want to address myself at some length to answering the question that he has asked, the very pertinent question that he has asked: Why television now, nearly 200 years after the Senate was created? Why television now, when, as he says, we have gotten along for nearly 200 years without it?

That is a reasonable question, it is a pertinent question, and it is one that ought to be asked and ought to be answered in the course of the long discussion of Senate Resolution 20.

It is a question, I think, that crowds upon us just now. Think back to the Senate of 1790. Think back nearly 200 years to the operation of the Senate at that early period.

Even if television had been available, I am not sure that the case would then

have been made, which is available today and which must be made today, for the televising of Senate proceedings.

There are dramatic differences between the society of America in the late 18th century and the society of America in the late 20th century. It is in those differences that we find the answer to the question of the Senator of Kentucky.

If the United States were still a small nation of 2 or 3 million citizens, largely agrarian, predominantly rural, I do not know that I would be advocating that the Senate televise its proceedings, simply because I do not know that under those conditions we would be addressing a real public need.

Two hundred years ago American citizens paid no Federal income tax, so the concept of how individual tax dollars were levied and expended was a matter of much less concern.

One of the few instances in which the individual citizen came in contact with the Federal Government might be when a young man enlisted to serve in the Army, the Navy, or the Marine Corps, put in a few years of military service, and probably returned to the community in which he was born and in which he intended to die. No Veterans' Administration tracked that young man back to his home when he left the Federal service. It may well have been his last contact with the Federal Government. He paid no social security taxes, and he anticipated receiving no social security benefits in the twilight of his life.

If he was a farmer, he tilled the soil and raised his crops and cattle without any anticipation of either acreage restrictions or farm production subsidies. Questions which now bring the Federal Government cheek-by-jowl with every farmer in the land simply did not exist.

Shopkeepers and craftsmen had no occasion to write to the Small Business Administration because there was not such a thing.

I regret to say that our ancestors of 200 years ago would let their smoke go up whatever chimney was convenient and they poured their slops out into the nearest streams because there was no Federal air quality legislation and there was no water quality control legislation.

I doubt that very many Americans concerned themselves with disruptions on the far corners of the globe. In the first place, if they ever heard of them, they heard about them months, if not years, after the fact, so there was no purpose in having mass meetings on those subjects.

When Americans lifted their eyes to the skies at night and saw the firmament of the stars, they concluded that that was all the Lord's work. It never occurred to them to imagine that some

of those winking lights might be satellites put into orbit by the Federal Government.

So without all of these, and many more, complications in life, the work of the U.S. Senate was not only less complex and more simple, but it really did not touch in a personal way the lives of citizens. But today, Mr. President, the deliberations and the decisions that are made in this Chamber day after day, week after week, month after month, year after year, touch every aspect of the daily lives of American citizens.

How much of the fruits of our daily labor are we going to be able to retain for our own use and the benefit of our families? The rate of taxation made here touches every family.

Whether or not it is going to be hard or easy to find a job is a matter which is affected by decisions made in the U.S. Senate of the late 20th century.

Whether or not we are going to be able to go out and realize the American dream of having a rose-colored cottage with a white picket fence around the garden is affected by decisions made in the Senate.

Whether or not the farmer is going to be able to put out his full crop or whether he simply cannot borrow the money to get the seed, fertilizer and gasoline to put the full crop out is a question which is affected by decisions made here in the U.S. Senate.

Whether or not the small businessman can take on an extra employee, add an extra line to his business, or extend his shop are affected by decisions here.

Whether or not a young man or woman is able to go to college will be affected by the decisions made in this Senate.

Whether or not social security will continue to contribute as it has in the past to the retirement years of senior citizens. Whether or not medicare and medicaid will be available. These are all questions that are affected by the decisions made here in the U.S. Senate.

Whether or not young men and women who register for selective service will, in fact, be inducted under the selective service is a matter of vital importance to each of them and to every family. That is touched by the decisions made here in the Senate.

What I am saying, Mr. President, is that today, in the late 20th century, unlike the late 18th century, matters of life and death—and perhaps it is less portentous to say the pursuit of happiness—are affected by what is said and done here in the Senate. This is a different situation. It is a new situation.

I think it is important that the reasons for these decisions be available to the citizens of the United States. It may well be, Mr. President, as we have discussed many times during this

debate, that citizens will choose not to hear. That is their privilege. They can exercise that privilege with a click of their dial—turn that television set off or turn to a different program. But the fact that they can actually see the Senator from Kentucky making an eloquent address, can judge his own commitment, his own concern, by his demeanor during the debate—all of this is something new and different, which is now possible as the result of the miracle of technology.

Mr. President, I think this is more than just something which we can offer to citizens as a kind of cosmetic for Government today. It seems to me that there is a sense of frustration among many Americans who sense that their lives are being shaped by forces that they do not understand. If they cannot buy a car because interest rates are too high, they know that something is wrong, but they cannot quite understand what it is. Or if, in their county newspapers, they see farmers' distress sales being advertised, page after page, they know that there is something wrong, but they may not quite understand what it is.

There is this sense that there are forces at work—mysterious, malevolent forces that are having a bad effect on life in the United States, but which are not fully understood. That is a theme which some of my constituents in Maryland occasionally express to me when they talk about vast, impersonal forces which are making decisions about which they are uninformed, decisions which affect their homes, their families, their jobs, and their businesses. There is a feeling that millions of so-called little men and little women have their lives not only shaped but misshaped by these forces, by other people. But I believe that the truth is that the forces that are shaping the lives of all Americans—those of the Senator from Kentucky and the Senator from Maryland as well as everyone else—tend to be the result of facts that can be explained and understood if you know about them.

I believe we have some responsibility to help alleviate this condition of frustration, this condition of feeling hopeless and nearly helpless in the face of unseen, unknown forces. One of the ways we can do it is by making it possible for the average citizen to participate in the proceedings of the U.S. Senate and to understand that if a decision is made which may adversely affect their lives, it is not being done for some exotic reason that has no basis in rationality, but that they can see, in fact, opposing arguments made, opposing interests advocated. They can see, in fact, that both results cannot be achieved, that there has to be a choice between the two; that one side wins and the other side loses; that that is why things occur.

They will be able to understand what we do here in the Senate, day after day, is balance the equities, make hard choices; that if we make one choice, it is going to help one group of Americans, if we make another choice, it may be beneficial to still another group of Americans; that we cannot, in making these choices, equally benefit everybody. I hope that we do not take action which is equally adverse to everybody.

Be that as it may, what can be seen by those who follow the work of the Congress is that we are constantly dealing with choices: Do we go this way or do we go that way? If we go this way, who is helped, who is hurt? If we go that way, who is helped and who is hurt? You cannot go both ways at once; that is just a fact of nature.

I believe that, even though people may not like what they see, even though they may not agree with the decisions we make, even if they would not have made the same choices themselves, at least they can understand that we were acting in a reasonable way, in a way which reflects the difficulties of the times or the difficulties of the country. Therefore, they can be angry at us because we have acted as we have done, but they cannot say that what has happened has happened because of fate, or Kismet. Therefore, I believe that they, themselves, will understand more of the forces that control events in our country, in our daily lives, and, in a representative, democratic system, they will be better citizens.

This, I believe, is our duty, Mr. President, and I think we have a responsibility not only to bring the best of ourselves to this effort but the best technology for expressing these arguments. That, Mr. President, clearly is television, which gives one the audio, gives one the sense of hearing but, also, the all-important sense of seeing which contributes to the audio phase that additional ability to make judgments, draw conclusions, and form opinions, which comes from looking at a fellow human being in the eye. That is the best technology we can bring to this arena, and I think we have the responsibility to bring it.

Mr. President, there are other forms of communication. There is no doubt about that. The Senator from Kentucky has suggested radio, and certainly, during the Panama Canal debate, radio, as a first step into the electronic world, did prove to be a step forward for the Senate. I hope our successful experiments in radio during the Panama Canal debate will lead us to inch one step beyond that into the world of television.

There are still other forms of communication, Mr. President. The Senator from Kentucky has mentioned our distinguished colleague from Louisi-

ana, who places great stress on the fact that the final tool for understanding what is going on in the Senate is still the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I repeat, Mr. President, that the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD is becoming a more and more remote tool for communication with the average citizen. This slim copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for April 18—very thin, about a quarter of an inch in thickness—now costs \$1. One dollar. If you want all of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for the year, you have to pay \$208. And at the rate that newsprint, printing ink, and postage are accelerating, I doubt that the Government Printing Office can very long continue to produce the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for \$208.

But even at that figure, the annual subscription is beyond the ability of many citizens, if not most, to subscribe.

The cost of the Federal Register, just since the 1st of January, has risen from \$75 to \$300. I could cite department after department, agency after agency, where user fees are being applied to publications that previously were distributed free.

We see that access to information by the public about the Federal Government is gradually being narrowed, being narrowed by the mere impact of the economy on this very important means of communication between Government and citizens.

I have no magic solution to the cost of newsprint, to the cost of ink, to the cost of labor, to the other costs that go into printing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and the Federal Register and the departmental publications. I hope that the gradual tendency of inflation being brought under control will be reflected in the printing and publication field as well as every other field of American life, but that has not yet happened.

Meanwhile, I believe we have a duty to be as creative as we can and to put to work the resources that are available to us to communicate with the American people about the activities of their Government in every other way that we can. One of the other ways that we can is television.

Not long ago I was talking to a relatively young man who said that when he was a boy, he subscribed to the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD for \$2.50 a year and was fascinated in reading it. Well, it is a hundred times that now, or very nearly a hundred times that, \$208.

I believe that we can supplement the flow of information by taking steps that take advantage of modern technology, that we can take advantage of technology to find ways of supplementing the flow of information that is being choked off by high cost, choked off by the economics of the age.

For that reason, Mr. President, the more I have thought about Senate Resolution 20, the more I have discussed it with colleagues, the more I have seen of its potential for communication with American citizens about the activities of their Government, the more firmly I am convinced that the Senate should adopt Senate Resolution 20.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mr. WARNER). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, during the debate on Senate Resolution 20, several Senators have inquired as to how the Senate leadership or the Senate Rules Committee would implement television and radio broadcasting when and if the Senate approves Senate Resolution 20. That is an appropriate question, and now is the time to ask it, not after the resolution has been disposed of. So I would like to address it at this point.

When the Rules Committee was considering Senate Resolution 20, it reached an agreement that a final decision on the implementation plan should await the action of the Senate on the resolution itself, because there well may be some direction given by the full Senate which would affect the plan for implementation.

At the same time, the Rules Committee felt responsibility to provide some leadership in this matter, so the committee instructed its staff to draft the outline of the action that might be required by the adoption of Senate Resolution 20.

The outline is included in the committee report on Senate Resolution 20, under the heading "Implementation," and I would like to review that portion of the report for the Senate at this time.

Upon agreement by the Senate to S. Res. 20, 97th Congress, the Committee on Rules and Administration will proceed to procure, install, and oversee the televising of Senate floor proceedings. Based on testimony received by the Committee, Committee staff has drafted an outline of action the Committee might prescribe. In order to ensure an orderly implementation of Senate television and to secure economies and coordination with the Capitol Hill cable network, the Committee will delegate, under its oversight, television responsibilities to the appropriate Senate office or Legislative Branch agency.

Specifically, the Committee will direct:

A. the Architect of the Capitol to construct the necessary broadcasting facilities, including a control room and the modification of Senate sound and lighting fixtures, to employ necessary expert consultation,

and to acquire and install all necessary equipment and facilities to produce a broadcast-quality color video signal of Senate floor proceedings;

B. the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to recruit and deploy staff to operate all video equipment;

C. the staffs of the Committee and of the Sergeant at Arms' office to conduct a test of television transmission during which camera direction and control procedures are perfected. This test transmission may be carried over the Capitol Hill cable network if such test transmission is deemed advisable by the Chairman of the Committee. Transmission of live Senate floor proceedings outside the Capitol Hill cable network shall begin only upon agreement among the Majority Leader, the Minority Leader, and the Committee Chairman;

D. the appropriate office to provide a live video and audio transmission to all qualified public and commercial broadcasters, to all Senate offices, and to others on the Capitol Hill cable network;

E. the Librarian of Congress to record and archive all audio and video transmissions of the Senate, including floor proceedings and Senate Committee hearings and deliberations, where appropriate, and to make these recordings available to the public and private sectors under terms and conditions established by the Committee;

F. the Architect of the Capitol to provide radio transmission of Senate floor proceedings as soon as the Committee deems it practical and advisable.

Another question that has been raised from time to time during this debate has been whether or not this implementation which I have just described would require any change in the rules of the Senate. I believe, Mr. President, that perusal of this outline of action will make it clear that no change in the rules will be necessary and that no change of the rules is required by the beginning of either television or radio broadcasting of Senate proceedings.

So Senators who have been concerned that we might in some way impact upon the rules may feel relieved to know that no change in the rules is contemplated, no change of the rules is foreseen, and no necessity to change the rules is perceived.

This has been a long debate, perhaps too long, but it is important that Members of the Senate understand very clearly exactly what is at stake in the decision and that will result, and that we have tried as fully and as honestly and as candidly as it was possible to describe exactly what changes may be expected on the Senate floor as a result of the installation of television. At the same time, I think we have also tried to describe honestly and candidly what changes and what benefits may accrue to the general public as a result of implementing Senate Resolution 20 and making television a reality.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, I shall ask unanimous consent that a portion of an article from the Washington Post, of April 18, 1982, may be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

This is an article which describes an experience of the distinguished Senator from New Jersey (Mr. BRADLEY). He tells of the impact on his life of witnessing from this Senate gallery the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. It is a very vivid statement on the part of Senator BRADLEY, and I think it might be helpful to Members to read that statement and then to think of the many young citizens all over this country who do not have the opportunity to travel to Washington and to sit in the gallery but whose lives could be touched in an equally positive and beneficial way by seeing and participating through television in the debates and the decisions that occur here in the U.S. Senate.

So I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the portion of the article to which I have made reference.

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

This is Bradley tracing his political roots: "I came down to Washington in the summer of my junior year, in 1964, for a summer of Princeton in Washington. I didn't have any political affiliation then, but I ended up as an intern in the 'Scranton for President' headquarters . . . I was in the chamber when the 1964 Civil Rights Act was passed. I sat there and heard the votes called and I walked out thinking that something really significant happened there, something that happened in that chamber—the Senate chamber—will produce a very different society. And I happened to think that was positive. It was at that moment for the first time that the thought occurred to me: Gee, maybe I don't want the State Department after all, maybe I want the Senate; you can actually improve the quality of life for people."

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I will not take but just a few minutes. My good friend, the eloquent—and I underscore eloquent—chairman of the Rules Committee, makes a most persuasive statement on the historical changes which have occurred in our society, and the impact such changes have had on the nature and the importance of the work of the Senate.

I fully agree with him. It might surprise him that I say that, except I do not agree that this requires or even justifies the costly move to televising the Senate debate.

Again I ask why must we see a debate when we can hear it on radio? Why make the Senate a TV studio for

entertainment? Why spend that money for imagery when information, knowledge, and understanding can, obviously, come as well by radio?

It appears to me that the distinguished Senator's own President from his party has just recently found radio. He has started his weekly discussions, a public visit on the issues of the week. The President has gone to radio as a medium.

Now the distinguished Senator from Maryland makes my point eloquently, much better than I can, and I just want to compliment him on using the point that I have been trying to get across for some time. The Senator talks about the farmers being a problem, more foreclosures every week and forced sales; small business people having trouble and going out of business. Eighty-three, I read in the paper, per 10,000 are going under, and during the Great Depression it was only 100 out of every 10,000 that were going broke.

Students are being denied the opportunity to go to college; social security recipients are not only concerned, they are worried; interest rates are too high. He makes all those points, yet we want to spend over \$5 million to put cameras in this Chamber, put lights in the ceiling, put a booth here in the back somewhere, archive all the tapes, and with additional operating costs somewhere between \$600,000 and \$700,000 a year for employees, the taping and the archiving.

Let me make a point here, if I can. We talk about \$5 million plus. How much is that? Well, the Senator made a point about the interest rates. The interest, as I figure it now, on \$5 million would give 8,200 social security recipients payments of \$683 per month for a year. Well, that does not sound like much, but just the interest rate on that amount of money would pay \$683 per month for a year to 8,200 recipients. Yet we want to spend the whole thing on putting TV in the Senate.

A strange thing happened before we started the debate on Senate Resolution 20. Senator PRESSLER was introducing a resolution asking the Committee on Foreign Relations to ask Secretary Haig to come in and explain to them what was going on in the Falkland Islands. He was rushing back and forth between Great Britain, Argentina, and the White House, and how involved are we becoming. The distinguished Senator from Texas, the chairman of the Committee on Armed Services, Mr. TOWER, said it was none of Congress business. We should not know.

So we find here we want everybody to know something and, on the other hand, we do not want anybody to know anything. That happened in the Chamber just this afternoon.

Let me go back to April 14, if I may. On that Wednesday, in debate on

Senate Resolution 20, the distinguished majority leader made an interesting statement and raised, I think, a very thoughtful question. He said, and I quote from the RECORD:

Mr. President, television will come to this body some day. The question is, when? When will we make sure that the people of the United States have an opportunity to see, to hear, to understand, to examine, to approve or to disapprove our actions and conduct as the trustees of their public faith?

Mr. President, let me respond as best I can to the majority leader's remarks which, I think dovetail what the distinguished Senator from Maryland said this afternoon. First, I agree that some day television will come to this body. The question is, when? As to when, I would say, first, when our concern with the expenditures of this kind is far less than it is today.

Second, I hope it will come when we in the Senate, the television industry, and the American public are all better prepared to incorporate this powerful medium into the serious business transacted in the Senate of the United States.

Let me go a little further. The majority leader's question needs to be broken down into its several parts. The first segment was, when will we give the people of the United States an opportunity to see the Senate proceedings? This goal clearly requires television. But the remaining portions of the question posed by the majority leader do not require television. I refer, of course, to that part of his question which reads:

To hear the Senate, to understand the Senate, to examine the Senate, to approve or to disapprove what we do here in this Chamber.

I submit, as I have said so often, these functions can be performed better, sooner, and at a far less cost by radio coverage.

I ask again of my colleagues, for what useful and essential purposes do we need the visual coverage afforded by television? I would urge my colleagues to support my amendment when we get to the decision on Senate Resolution 20 in its final form.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. MATHIAS addressed the Chair. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Maryland.

Mr. MATHIAS. The Senator from Kentucky knows that I share with him the full appreciation of the value of radio broadcasting, any question about the value of radio broadcasting of Senate proceedings was answered during the debate on the Panama Canal Treaty. I, for one, would welcome radio coverage of the Senate proceedings if it comes as a part of the teamwork involving both radio and television.

It seems to me the real answer to the Senator from Kentucky is a physical, factual answer.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. MATHIAS. Yes, I am happy to yield.

Mr. FORD. It is my understanding, and I hope I am correct, that there is only one channel now that is available to the House and to the Senate if we go to televising the Senate, and that we would be in competition with the House and there would have to be a decision made by a committee, a decision by some group, as to whether the House is on during the time it is in session and the Senate is on video and whether that comes later or the House or Senate are on at the time of their sessions and they would be on video, and they would be—

Mr. MATHIAS. I am glad the Senator asked me that question because there may be a misconception in some minds in the Senate.

No, the fact is there is a separate channel available for the Senate. We would not compete with the other body for the use of any channel. We would have full-time coverage.

Now that brings me to the physical, factual answer, which deals with pinning all of our operation on radio broadcasting, because I believe there is a limited time available each day, and with the already committed number of channels for radio, we could hardly expect to get gavel-to-gavel radio coverage, and that really is the essence of the argument as far as radio is concerned.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

Mr. FORD. Mr. President, I have an article here on C-Span, which is the organization that will carry gavel-to-gavel coverage if Senate Resolution 20 passes. It indicates there is only one channel that would be available, and that we would have to be making a decision or they would have to be making a decision or some group would have to be making a decision as it relates to who would be on television on that particular channel and at that time, unless they have additional channels and the Senator from Maryland knows something I do not know.

Mr. MATHIAS. I am advised that if the Senate does proceed to televising the proceedings, there would be an extra channel on C-Span.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MATHIAS. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader, the Senator from Tennessee, I send a cloture motion to the desk in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate to bring to a close debate on Senate Resolution 20.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The cloture motion having been presented under rule XXII, the Chair directs the Clerk to read the motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close debate on Senate Resolution 20, a resolution providing for television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate.

Howard Baker, Steven Symms, Slade Gorton, Charles Percy, William Roth, Thad Cochran, James A. McClure, Lowell Weicker, Mark Andrews, Warren Rudman, S. I. Hayakawa, Harrison Schmitt, Dan Quayle, Strom Thurmond, Charles McC. Mathias, and Ted Stevens.

SEQUENTIAL REFERRAL—S. 1940

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Calendar Order No. 481, S. 1940, relating to extradition, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations for not to exceed 30 days for the purpose only of considering the "political offense" and related provisions of that bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EMERGENCY ACTION TO STABILIZE THE FARM ECONOMY REQUESTED

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, on behalf of my distinguished colleague from South Carolina, Senator HOLINGS, and myself, I ask unanimous consent that a concurrent resolution, passed by the South Carolina House of Representatives be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.
(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, this resolution memorializes the President and the Congress of the United States along with the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, to take emergency action to stabilize the farm economy in our country.

Mr. President, I would like to voice my support for the views expressed in the resolution. The total farming picture in South Carolina at this time has been termed as "bleak."

Due to a combination of low commodity prices, high interest rates that accompany farm credit, and poor weather conditions in recent years, the farming community in the Southeast is experiencing serious hardships. Many farmers in my State have filed for bankruptcy in the past year, and I fear that we may lose many more farmers in the next few months.

Mr. President, this is a most serious situation. The loss of the small family-type farmer in our society would be tragic.

Each time a small farmer goes out of business he is denied his chosen lifestyle. He is denied the satisfaction and fulfillment he receives from working with the land.

Mr. President, the American farmer has never abandoned his Nation. Each time we sit down at the dinner table we are reminded of that fact. Now, it is our responsibility not to abandon them. I sincerely hope that the views and recommendations contained in this resolution will be given the very careful consideration they deserve.

EXHIBIT 1

H. 3760

Whereas, the people of the United States and millions of people elsewhere in the world depend on U.S. agriculture for food and fiber; and

Whereas, a strong agriculture is essential to the economic well-being of the Nation; and

Whereas, U.S. agriculture is highly capital-intensive and farmers must borrow substantial amounts of money to sustain efficient production; and

Whereas, in the past, a depressed farm economy has foreshadowed severe recession in the general economy; and

Whereas, farm income in 1982 (after adjustment for inflation) will, in the absence of changes in the Administration's agricultural policy, be the lowest ever reported due to a combination of falling commodity prices, high production costs, including interest charges, and sluggish export markets; and

Whereas, because of reduced commodity prices and high interest rates, many farmers are delinquent in meeting their obligations under loans and are having trouble obtaining new loans to continue farming; and

Whereas, abnormally low farm income and the credit problems many farmers now face are seriously weakening U.S. agriculture; and

Whereas, the Federal Government stands to expend billions of dollars if (1) Farmers Home Administration loans to farmers are foreclosed and the debt security on the loans does not cover the amounts owed, and (2) due to falling commodity prices, large sums must be paid to farmers in deficiency payments under the wheat, feed grain, upland cotton, and rice programs; and

Whereas, the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act, the Agricultural Act of 1949, and other acts of Congress give broad authority to the Executive Branch of the Government to take emergency action to strengthen U.S. agriculture in time of economic stress. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina: That it is the sense of the House that the President should work with, and encourage, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to adjust its monetary policy, as soon as practicable, so as to reduce the rate of interest farmers must pay to obtain credit for necessary production items.

It is further the sense of the House that the President and the Secretary of Agriculture should use the broad authorities vested in them by Congress to take emergency action immediately to stabilize commodity prices received by farmers at levels which will at least cover the cost of production, and provide credit assistance to farmers, including, but not limited to, the following actions:

(1) The implementation of a mandatory nonpaid set aside program in 1982 for producers of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice;

(2) The establishment of price support loan rates for the 1982 crops of wheat, feed grains, and rice at levels, significantly higher than those previously announced, that will cover the farmers production costs;

(3) The implementation of an aggressive export development program to expand existing markets, and open new markets, for U.S. agricultural commodities, using all authorities available to them, including the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act and the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978;

(4) The provision of loan guarantees to finance the establishment of facilities that use grain to produce alcohol for use in fuel, as provided for in Section 137 of Public Law 97-51 (making continuing appropriations for fiscal year 1982);

(5) The implementation of a temporary program to (a) provide for deferrals on repayment, and a moratorium on foreclosures, of Farmers Home Administration farm loans for borrowers who are not now able to meet their debt obligations without unduly impairing their ability to meet essential farm needs (including family subsistence) due to circumstances beyond their control, such as commodity prices which are below production costs and (b) permit such farm borrowers to obtain reamortization or rescheduling of their loans to provide equitable repayment terms (including an interest charge at the original rate established for the loan) consistent with their farm and financial condition; and

(6) The nationwide implementation of the economic emergency loan program authorized in the current farm bill which would provide operating credit to farmers, using repayments by farmers on prior loans to fund the program.

It is further the sense of the House that the President, in nominating persons for positions on the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System that will become open in 1982, ensure that agricultural interests are provided fair representation on the Board.

Be it further resolved that the Congress of the United States enact whatever legislation is necessary to carry out the sense of the House expressed in this resolution.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution shall be forwarded to the President of the United States, Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, and to each member of the United States Congress representing South Carolina.

THE MARCH 1982 EVALUATION OF THE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION ACT TITLE I PROGRAM OPERATIONS AND EDUCATIONAL EFFECTS

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, in my capacity as the President pro tempore of this body, I have received from the Department of Education the March, 1982 evaluation of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act title I program operations and educational effects. This report will be available for review by my colleagues in my office, and I ask unanimous consent that a copy of the letter of transmittal from the Secretary of Education be printed in the RECORD at this point.

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

THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., April 6, 1982.

Hon. STROM THURMOND,
President Pro Tempore,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR THURMOND: Section 183 of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Act requires that a report be submitted to you no later than February 1, 1982, containing "the results of the evaluations of programs and projects required under this section . . ." We notified you last month that we were unable to meet that timeline and that the report would be delivered in March. The report is enclosed.

The report provides information on the operation of Title I programs and on the achievement of students in those programs, including:

Information of programs operated by local educational agencies, including the selection of schools and students, the numbers and types of students in the programs, the types of services and staff provided, and the characteristics of summer school programs.

Information on the impact of Title I on achievement, including a summary of the results from the Title I Evaluation and Reporting System and from the Sustaining Effects Study.

Case studies of evaluation and program improvement activities at the State and local levels.

We apologize for the delay and hope that you will find the report to be useful.

Sincerely,

T. H. BELL.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Saunders, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

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

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

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT ON FEDERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 127

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; which was referred to the Committee on Governmental Affairs:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the provisions of Section 6(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, I am pleased to transmit the tenth Annual Report on Federal Advisory Committees. This Report, prepared by the General Services Administration, summarizes the

activities, status, and changes in the composition of Federal Advisory Committees for calendar year 1981.

On January 22, 1981, I directed Executive departments and agencies to reduce obligations for advisory committees by five percent for 1981. I am pleased to report that this effort achieved a reduction of ten percent during the past year. Believing that there are further opportunities for more cost-effective management of advisory committees, I plan shortly to direct actions throughout the Executive Branch which will result in additional savings of approximately ten percent for 1982.

RONALD REAGAN.

THE WHITE HOUSE, April 19, 1982.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

The following communications were laid before the Senate, together with accompanying papers, reports, and documents, which were referred as indicated:

EC-3175. A communication from the regional director of region IX, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3176. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Administration transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3177. A communication from the Chairman of the National Labor Relations Board transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on activities under the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3178. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of Labor transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a proposed computer match of individuals receiving benefits from the Federal Employee Compensation Act with the present and past employees of the Tennessee Valley Authority; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3179. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of Labor transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a proposed computer match of certain beneficiaries of the coal mine workers' compensation program and beneficiaries of the United Mine Worker Health and Retirement Funds Benefit Plan; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3180. A communication from the Inspector General of the Department of Labor transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a proposed computer match of certain files supplied by the Office of Personnel Management and individuals on the Federal employee compensation and black lung rolls; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3181. A communication from the Secretary of Energy transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1981 annual report of the Inspector General of the Department of Energy; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3182. A communication from the Assistant Secretary for Health of Health and Human Services transmitting, pursuant to

law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3183. A communication from the Chairman of the D.C. Council transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an act of the Council, D.C. Act 4-168; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3184. A communication from the Chairman of the D.C. Council transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an act of the Council, D.C. Act 4-169; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3185. A communication from the Chairman of the D.C. Council transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an act of the Council, D.C. Act 4-170; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3186. A communication from the Chairman of the D.C. Council transmitting, pursuant to law, a copy of an act of the Council, D.C. Act 4-171; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3187. A communication from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's 1981 annual report on its compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3188. A communication from the Chairman of the National Credit Union Administration Board transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's report on its compliance with the Government in the Sunshine Act; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3189. A communication from the Director of the Selective Service System transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on a new Privacy Act system of records to permit computer matching with other systems of records including Social Security and Internal Revenue Service records; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

EC-3190. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission transmitting, pursuant to law, the Commission's annual report on freedom of information activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3191. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on activities under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3192. A communication from the General Counsel of the Civil Aeronautics Board transmitting, pursuant to law, the Board's 1981 report on freedom of information activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3193. A communication from the vice president for corporate communications of AMTRAK transmitting, pursuant to law, the 1981 annual report of AMTRAK's activities under the Freedom of Information Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3194. A communication from the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization transmitting, pursuant to law, copies of orders suspending deportation of certain aliens; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EC-3195. A communication from the Secretary of Education transmitting a draft of proposed legislation modifying the bilingual education program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

EC-3196. A communication from the Under Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the third quarterly commodity and country allocation table showing the planned programing of food assistance; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3197. A communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to extend and improve the food stamp program, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

EC-3198. A communication from the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (Military Personnel and Force Management), transmitting, pursuant to law, reports for 1981 filed by former Department of Defense personnel now working for defense contractors; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3199. A communication from the Acting Director, Facility Requirements and Resources, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics, transmitting, pursuant to law, notice of 11 construction projects to be undertaken by the Army Reserve; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3200. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to reform the procedures for providing the Armed Forces the medical services necessary to supplement those proposed uniformed personnel; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3201. A communication from the General Council of the Department of Defense, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation to amend titles 10 and 37, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Transportation to increase the term of service in the Armed Forces under their jurisdiction and to pay bonuses for enlistment and reenlistment in the reserve components; to the Committee on Armed Services.

EC-3202. A communication from the president and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on loan, guarantee and insurance transactions supported by Eximbank during February 1982 to Communist countries; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3203. A communication from the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, transmitting, pursuant to law, a consolidated and condensed annual report on the Department's principal community development programs for fiscal year 1981; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3204. A communication from the Chairman of the Federal Financial Institutions Examination Council, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the Council for calendar year 1981; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

EC-3205. A communication from the vice president for Government Affairs of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the average number of passengers on board and the on-time performance of each train operated by the Corporation for December 1981; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3206. A communication from the vice president for Government Affairs of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the total itemized revenues and expenses and expenses of each train operated by the Corporation during the month of November 1981; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3207. A communication from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant

to law, a report on research studies on salmon stocks and the salmon fishery; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3208. A communication from the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, transmitting, pursuant to law, the Federal plan for the national pollution program for fiscal years 1981 through 1985; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

EC-3209. A communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a completed copy of the "Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing and Production Program Annual Report for Fiscal Year 1981"; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

EC-3210. A communication from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Territorial and International Affairs, transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report on the financial condition of the Northern Mariana Islands for fiscal year 1980; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS

The following petitions and memorials were laid before the Senate and were referred or ordered to lie on the table as indicated:

POM-762. A resolution adopted by the Texas Section, Society for Range Management, concerning the "Alternate Goals for the Resource Planning Act Program"; to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

POM-763. A resolution adopted by the Butte County, California, Board of Supervisors relative to the economic plight of the former spouses of retired members of the Armed Forces of the United States; to the Committee on Armed Services.

POM-764. A concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina; to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

"CONCURRENT RESOLUTION"

"Whereas, federal deficit and credit policies are the direct result of high interest rates and the entire housing industry is currently experiencing the worst economic period since the Depression of the 1930's; and

"Whereas, the State of South Carolina, as well as the entire southeastern United States, has experienced the biggest housing slump in the nation with housing sales units dropping to 966,000 units in 1981 in comparison with 1,451,000 in 1980; and

"Whereas, traditionally over the last forty years this nation experienced an interest rate that ran approximately three percentage points above the rate of inflation and now the country has an interest rate almost double the rate of inflation; and

"Whereas, in 1981 in the United States, existing home sales totalled 2,350,000 units representing a drop of over 700,000 from the previous year and the third consecutive year of declining sales activity; and

"Whereas, these low levels of existing home transactions have impaired the ability of the population to move freely and to adequately match their housing accommodations to their needs; and

"Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina feels it is most unwise to create huge federal deficits and federal borrowing because this takes away a

large portion of the nation's savings, thereby reducing the nation's investment in housing; and

"Whereas, this body thinks it is unwise to slow the growth of money and credit so severely that it continues the Recession and that it is unwise to cause interest rates to fluctuate so widely that it continues to raise fears about this nation's economic future; and

"Whereas, the citizens and leaders of this nation must do everything possible to keep alive the American dream of home ownership: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring: That Congress and the President of the United States are memorialized to promptly take such action as may be necessary to reduce interest rates generally and to provide, specifically, relief to the housing industry in the form of increased tax relief and mortgage subsidies. Be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, and each member of the South Carolina Congressional Delegation in Washington, D.C."

POM-765. A resolution adopted by the American Association of Port Authorities regarding continuing independence from Government control of port and terminal use and development; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-766. A resolution adopted by the American Association of Port Authorities urging revision of the present principles, standards and procedures for evaluating water resources projects in deepwater seaport harbor and channels; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-767. A concurrent resolution offered in the Senate of the State of Michigan; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 570

"Whereas, On May 20, 1981, a bill was introduced into the United States House of Representatives which proposes to require that ocean-shipping companies using ports in nations contiguous to the United States in transporting goods to or from the United States must file their rates with the Federal Maritime Commission. This bill, HR 3637, was referred to the Merchant Marine Subcommittee of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Subsequently the subcommittee passed the bill to the full committee, which reported the bill, with amendments, to the floor of the House on December 9, 1981. At that time, the bill was referred to the Energy Commerce Committee for ninety days beginning January 5, 1982; and

"Whereas, If HR 3637 is passed by the Congress, a number of companies, which currently offer highly competitive, unregulated service through the Port of Detroit via the Canadian landbridge, will be brought under regulation and will pass along the cost of regulation to their midwestern customers. Indeed, businesses in Detroit and the rest of the Midwest will face higher charges as these transportation companies raise their rates to compensate for: the legal costs associated with filing and maintaining tariffs with the Federal Maritime Commission; the expected cost of legal fees necessary to defend challenges to tariff filings; and the increased business risk due to great-

er tariff inflexibility. Moreover, the Detroit Port Authority believes that the increased cost that would result from the passage of HR 3637 would lower profits and employment in Michigan; and

"Whereas, Currently, U.S. East Coast ports are upset with the competition of foreign carriers who pick up and deliver international cargo in U.S. locales but who do not use American ports. The unregulated carriers use truck and/or rail to move goods to and from Canadian sea ports where ocean-vessel loading and unloading take place. The East Coast ports are most angry about the cargo which is trucked by carriers out of their immediate port areas to Montreal, thus diverting American goods and activity to Canadian ports which would normally be handled at American ports; and

"Whereas, In supporting HR 3637, proponents of this bill hope to divert to East Coast ports much of the transportation activity which is currently using the Canadian landbridge route to Montreal. However, not only is there no guarantee that the passage of this bill would divert to American East Coast ports any of the Montreal port activity, but this proposed legislation would also impose significantly higher transportation costs on many Michigan and midwestern manufacturers and agricultural corporations; and

"Whereas, A major argument against HR 3637 is that the competition currently provided by unregulated Canadian landbridge carriers is forcing U.S. East Coast carriers to offer more economical and innovative service to American businesses. These transportation savings boost the profits of midwestern farmers and manufacturers during a time when the region's economy needs any help it can get. Moreover, any action by the United States to regulate Canadian landbridge rates might result in a reciprocal action from Canadian authorities and bring a hardship to western U.S. ports, which get substantial Canadian shipping traffic; and

"Whereas, Along with the Detroit/Wayne County Port Authority, an impressive list of major American companies oppose the passage of HR 3637. Given the threat to the economy of this state which this bill poses, this legislative body wishes to voice its strong opposition to HR 3637; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That, by all present, we memorialize the Congress of the United States to oppose HR 3637; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and to the members of the Michigan Congressional delegation."

POM-768. A resolution adopted by the American Association of Port Authorities regarding Federal Permitting Procedures for Port Projects; to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

POM-769. A resolution adopted by the American Association of Port Authorities regarding the reauthorization of the Clean Air Act; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

POM-770. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

"ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION No. 2, SENATE OF WYOMING

"A joint resolution requesting appropriate action by Congress to propose an amendment to the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500) eliminating the requirement of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit (NPDES Permit) for water releases from reservoirs.

"Whereas, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia has held that the Environmental Protection Agency must issue regulations covering dams as a point source category under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act (P.L. 92-500); and

"Whereas, in the opinion in the case of National Wildlife Federation v. Gorsuch issued on January 29, 1982, Judge Joyce Hens Green ruled that certain water quality conditions associated with dams and reservoirs should be dealt with as a "discharge" of pollutants prohibited by Section 301 of P.L. 92-500; and

"Whereas, Judge Greene has rejected Environmental Protection Agency's long held position that the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System does not apply to releases from reservoirs and the Court has held that the Environmental Protection Agency has violated a nondiscretionary duty in failing to regulate dams with NPDES permits; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming:

"Section 1. That P.L. 92-500 be amended to eliminate the application of NPDES permits to discharges from reservoirs.

"Section 2. That the Secretary of State of Wyoming send copies of this resolution to the Secretary of State and presiding officers of the houses of the legislatures of each of the other states in the union, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the President of the United States Senate, and to members of the Congress of the United States representing the State of Wyoming."

POM-771. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Environment and Public Works:

"HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 187

"Whereas, the United States District Court for the District of Columbia has held that the Environmental Protection Agency must issue regulations covering dams as a point source category under Section 402 of the Clean Water Act of 1977, Public Law 92-500; and

"Whereas, On January 29, 1982, the Honorable Joyce Hens Greene, of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, issued an opinion in National Wildlife Federation v. Gorsuch, ruling that certain water quality conditions associated with dams and reservoirs should be treated as a "discharge" of pollutants prohibited by Section 301 of the Clean Water Act of 1977, Public Law 92-500; and

"Whereas, Judge Greene rejected the Environmental Protection Agency's long-held position that the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System is not applicable to water releases from reservoirs; and

"Whereas, the court in the above case held that the Environmental Protection Agency has violated a nondiscretionary duty in failing to regulate dams and reservoirs with National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permits:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of

Mississippi, the Senate concurring therein. That we do hereby memorialize the United States Congress to adopt legislation amending the Clean Water Act of 1977, Public Law 92-500, to eliminate the application of National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permits to discharges from reservoirs.

"Be it further resolved, That copies of this Resolution be forwarded to the secretaries of state and presiding officers of the houses of the legislatures of each of the other states in the Union, to the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, to the President of the United States Senate, to members of the Congress of the United States representing the State of Mississippi, and to the Capitol Press Corps."

POM-772. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Finance:

"HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 6137"

"Whereas, The Railroad Retirement System was established by an act of Congress in 1935 to provide retirement-survivor and unemployment-sickness benefit programs for the nation's railroad workers and their families; and

"Whereas, The Railroad Retirement System has been financed jointly with contributions from rail carriers and rail labor for more than 45 years; and

"Whereas, The Railroad Retirement System has a present cash investment worth \$3,600,000,000 and more than 1,100,000 annuitants, yet is administered with only 1% of its revenues; and

"Whereas, The present organization, financial strength and longevity of the Railroad Retirement System allows for the efficient distribution of both railroad programs and, since 1974, social security benefits to eligible recipients; and

"Whereas, The abolition of the Railroad Retirement System or its absorption into the Social Security program could conceivably jeopardize the continued distribution of benefits: Now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Kansas: That we urge Congress to reject any proposal contained in the 1983 federal budget which would abolish or reorganize the Railroad Retirement System; and

"Be it further resolved: That the Chief Clerk of the House of Representative be directed to send enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives and to each member of the Kansas Congressional Delegation."

POM-773. A resolution adopted by the Nebraska Unicameral; to the Committee on Finance:

"LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 258"

"Whereas, 13,900 citizens of the State of Nebraska now receiving railroad retirement benefits are entitled to reasonable protection of the retirement benefits which they expect to receive; and

"Whereas, 18,853 railroad employees in Nebraska are now working for and contributing to the railroad retirement system with the expectation of reasonable protection of their retirement benefits; and

"Whereas, the budget proposed by the President of the United States for fiscal year 1983 contains a proposal to abolish the Railroad Retirement Board; and

"Whereas, the budget proposed by the President of the United States for fiscal

year 1983 contains a proposal to shift tier one benefit payments to railroad retirees to the Social Security Administration, and to convert tier two benefit payments to railroad retirees to a privately negotiated system; and

"Whereas, the budget proposed by the President of the United States for fiscal year 1983 contains a proposal for reducing dual benefit payments to railroad retirees already earned; and

"Whereas, the budget proposed by the President of the United States for fiscal year 1983 contains a proposal to disband the railroad retirement field service system.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the members of the eighty-seventh Legislature of Nebraska, second session:

"1. That the Legislature urges the President of the United States and the 97th Congress to proceed with utmost caution to preserve the reasonable expectations and rights of those who have, or presently, are earning railroad retirement benefits.

"2. That any major changes in the railroad retirement system be designed on a sound actuarial basis.

"3. That the Clerk of the Legislature send copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Nebraska Congressional delegation, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the President of the United States Senate."

POM-774. A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi; to the Committee on Finance:

"HOUSE RESOLUTION No. 18"

"Whereas, forty-seven states issue industrial development revenue bonds; and

"Whereas, industrial development revenue bonds provide access to vital sources of credit in capital-short areas; and

"Whereas, the elimination of the federal tax exemption for small-issue industrial development revenue bonds issued by state and local authorities will seriously and unnecessarily delay the economic recovery in many states; and

"Whereas, the principal purpose of industrial development revenue bonds is to enhance productivity and to promote the creation of new jobs; and

"Whereas, industrial development revenue bonds constitute one of the few economic and community development tools available to the states during this period when federal development assistance tools are being sharply curtailed or eliminated; and

"Whereas, industrial development revenue bonds are an important financing tool for small business, which provides a large percentage of this nation's employment and productivity, and, more recently, such bonds have been used in some states to help small farmers acquire credit to purchase land and equipment; and

"Whereas, the states have been severely hampered by IRS Revenue Ruling 81-216, which denies tax exempt status to multiple lots of industrial development revenue bonds having an aggregate face value of over \$1 million; and

"Whereas, the Administration has proposed that a business or industry must choose between using industrial development revenue bonds or the accelerated cost recovery system and the investment tax credit, a requirement that would deny many companies access to the industrial development revenue bond market and, thus, is tantamount to the elimination of industrial development revenue bonds as an effective financing tool:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, That we do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to adopt reform legislation that would:

"(a) Immediately revoke Revenue Ruling 81-216 in its entirety and prohibit the promulgation of its equivalent by regulation.

"(b) Allow wider latitude in the use of industrial development revenue bonds in distressed areas.

"(c) Leave to the individual states the responsibility for determining the proper and appropriate uses of industrial development revenue bonds, except to prohibit the use of industrial development revenue bonds proceeds for financing low priority recreational and leisure facilities that have little or no impact on local economic development.

"(d) Not restrict the ability of a company to use industrial development revenue bond financing merely because it exercises its legal right to use accelerated cost recovery or the investment tax credit.

"(e) Not require the states to guarantee industrial development revenue bonds.

"(f) Require each issuer of a tax-exempt industrial development revenue bond to report basic information on each issue to a central state agency which would forward such information to the United States Treasury Department.

"Be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and to the members of the Mississippi Congressional Delegation."

POM-775. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Maine; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"JOINT RESOLUTION MEMORIALIZING CONGRESS TO SUPPORT A MUTUAL FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS BY THE UNITED STATES AND THE SOVIET UNION"

"Whereas, the United States and the Soviet Union between them currently possess 50,000 nuclear warheads and are in the process, over the next 20 years, of building 20,000 more nuclear warheads; and

"Whereas, the destructive power of these weapons can render the planet earth uninhabitable for any form of life; and

"Resolved: That We, your Memorialists, respectfully urge and request the Congress of the United States to take immediate action by calling upon both the United States and the Soviet Union to adopt a mutual freeze on the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons, completely verifiable by whatever methods necessary to ensure compliance by both nations; and be it further

"Resolved: That it is recognized that President Ronald W. Reagan has taken a positive step in this direction through his proposal for nondeployment of nuclear weapons in Europe; and be it further

"Resolved: That it is further recognized that a mutual freeze of nuclear weapons is to be followed by the mutual reduction of such weapons and a balance of nuclear forces between these nations; and be it further

"Resolved: That notice be given to government officials of the Soviet Union; that no illusions should be entertained concerning the resolve of the Memorialists to protect the national security of the United States; and that the government officials of the Soviet Union are urged to allow their own

citizens free and open support of a mutual, verifiable freeze and reduction of nuclear weapons; and be it further

"Resolved: That a duly authenticated copy of this Resolution be immediately submitted by the Secretary of State to the Honorable Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States, the Honorable George Bush, President of the Senate, and the Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and each Member of the Senate and House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States from this State."

POM-776. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of California:

"ASSEMBLY JOINT RESOLUTION No. 85

"Whereas the Polish People and Solidarity have the support of free people throughout the world in their struggle to achieve freedom, equality, dignity and justice; and

"Whereas the Polish Government has declared war on its own people by imposing martial law, eliminating free speech, imprisoning leaders of Solidarity, using the army to suppress the people by seizing by force the mines, mills, factories, offices and schools in an attempt to crush the spirits of the Polish People and stamp out every vestige of Solidarity and its goals; and

"Whereas this ruthless suppression of the Polish People by their government was clearly instigated by the leaders of the Russian Government, who were desperately afraid Solidarity would be successful in Poland and that the people in other Iron Curtain Countries would follow the example of Solidarity in its quest for freedom, equality, dignity and justice; and

"Whereas this ruthless suppression has outraged the Free World and has the outspoken opposition of Pope John Paul, President Ronald Reagan, Governor Edmund G. Brown Jr., Lane Kirkland, President of the AFL/CIO, and many other world and national leaders and organizations; and

"Whereas, March 13, 1982, marks the end of the third month of the odious martial law imposed upon the Polish People by the military government and its reprehensible conduct in eliminating free speech, imprisoning leaders of Solidarity and the murdering of its citizens; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Assembly and Senate of the State of California, jointly, That the Legislature authorizes the raising and displaying of the Solidarity banner over the State Capitol at 12 noon on Sunday, March 14, 1982, and by this action pays tribute both to the gallantry of the Polish People and to Solidarity; and be it further

"Resolved, That the State Senate and Assembly of California strongly urge the President of the United States to take immediate action to pressure the present Polish Government to discontinue the imposition of martial law, release all political prisoners detained because of their support of Solidarity, restore free speech, open all lines of communication with the outside world, and permit the free labor movement of Solidarity to seek peaceful gains at the bargaining table; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Chief Clerk of the Assembly transmit copies of this resolution to the President and Vice President of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each Senator and Representative from California in the Congress of the United States."

POM-777. A joint resolution adopted by the Maine Committee on Aging urging sup-

port of a Mutual Freeze on Nuclear Weapons by the United States and Soviet Union; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-778. A joint resolution adopted by the Assembly of the State of New York; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"LEGISLATIVE RESOLUTION 405

"Whereas both the Soviet Union and the United States possess the nuclear capability for swift and mutual destruction; and

"Whereas development of nuclear arsenals is an increasing reality in other nations; and

"Whereas it has been stated by experts in defense planning that there is no such thing as the ability to defend one's country against a nuclear attack; and

"Whereas the future of our nation and all civilization may depend upon our ability to agree with the leaders of the Soviet Union on an expeditious and mutual reduction of our nuclear arsenals which can lead the way to world nuclear disarmament; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Legislative Body calls upon the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief to propose to the Soviet Union a mutual, verifiable nuclear weapons moratorium, immediately halting the testing, production and deployment of all nuclear warheads, missiles and delivery systems and memorializing Congress to apply the funds saved thereby for civilian purposes; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this Resolution, suitably engrossed, be transmitted to the Honorable Ronald W. Reagan, President of the United States, and to the President of the Senate of the United States, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to each member of the Congress of the United States from the State of New York."

POM-779. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"SENATE RESOLUTION

"Whereas, the United States and the Soviet Union are engaged in a nuclear weapons race and are testing, producing and deploying nuclear warheads, missiles and delivery systems; and

"Whereas, the Congress of the United States is expending huge sums of money for such testing, producing and deploying of nuclear warheads and weapons; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the senate, That the Wisconsin senate hereby memorializes the President and Congress of the United States to work vigorously to negotiate a mutual nuclear weapons moratorium with the Soviet Union; and, be it further

"Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted forthwith by the senate chief clerk to the President of the United States, the presiding officer of each branch of Congress and the members of congress from this state."

POM-780. A resolution adopted by the Municipality of Mount Vernon, Maine, urging a halt to the nuclear arms race; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

POM-781. A joint resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 7

"Whereas the security of the United States and indeed of the whole world depends on a cessation of the nuclear arms race; and

"Whereas there can be no winner in a nuclear war; and

"Whereas nuclear war could destroy the economic, ecological and social fabric on which human life depends in the United States, USSR and the rest of the world. Now, therefore, be it *Resolved,* That in the interest of national security, we the members of the Connecticut General Assembly call on the United States and the USSR to stop the nuclear arms race by entering into a bilateral freeze on all further testing, production and deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and delivery systems; and be it further *Resolved,* that we call upon our Connecticut Congressional delegation to introduce an cosponsor a resolution in Congress in support of this bilateral freeze, and join in memorializing the President to begin the necessary negotiations to achieve it."

POM-782. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Kansas; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"SENATE RESOLUTION No. 1854

"Whereas, Approximately 2,500 American servicemen and civilians are missing and/or otherwise unaccounted for as a result of the Vietnam conflict; and

"Whereas, The conscience of every American should be troubled on behalf of the families of our prisoners of war and those still missing who are subjected to unrelenting mental anguish and a sense of futility in their quest for information about their loved ones; and

"Whereas, It is the statutory responsibility of the United States government to ensure the return of all prisoners of war and to account for missing personnel as well as the repatriation of remains of those who perished serving our nation; and

"Whereas, An increasing number of eyewitness reports of Americans in captivity in Southeast Asia continues to fill the hopes of the POW/MIA families that priority effort will be made to exact a precise accounting for these men; and

"Whereas, New initiatives at every level of government should be taken to secure the safe return of these servicemen and civilians; and

"Whereas, It is fitting that the Legislature of the State of Kansas should petition the United States Congress on behalf of our prisoners of war and those servicemen and civilians still missing to ensure that the Congress take whatever steps are necessary to secure the fullest possible accounting: Now, therefore,

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas: That we urge the Congress of the United States to immediately take whatever action is necessary, publicly and forcefully, to obtain the identity and seek the release of our prisoners of war and the fullest possible accounting for those still missing as a result of the Vietnam conflict by the use of both private and public agencies, be it through national or international auspices; and

"Be it further resolved: That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to send enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States; the President of the United States Senate; the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives; each member of the Kansas Congressional Delegation; and the National League of POW-MIA Families, 1608 K Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006."

POM-783. A joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Wisconsin; to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

"ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION"

"Whereas, many people in Wisconsin are increasingly concerned about the worldwide acceleration of nuclear weapon production and stockpiling; and

"Whereas, people around the world are beginning to realize that the only rational step left to them is nuclear disarmament; and

"Whereas, a coalition of scientists, physicians, nuclear experts, elder states people and religious leaders is supporting Ground Zero Week as an opportunity for the public to focus on the issues presented by the nuclear arms race and to educate itself in methods of creating a world that is free of the threat of nuclear destruction; and

"Whereas, the elimination of nuclear arms production will require a widespread, clear vision of the reality of the threat of nuclear destruction; and

"Whereas, a national event focusing on the issues presented by the nuclear arms race toward educating the public in alternative approaches to international resolution of conflict between people is a vital and constructive step; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the Assembly concurring, That April 18 to 24, 1982, is proclaimed Ground Zero Week in the State of Wisconsin; and, be it further

"Resolved, That local units of government in Wisconsin are urged to join the legislature in the declaration of Ground Zero Week; and be it further

"Resolved, That duly attested copies of this resolution be transmitted by the Senate chief clerk to the President of the United States and to the Wisconsin delegates to the U.S. Senate and House of Representatives."

POM-784. A petition from a citizen of Westville, New Jersey urging passage of the "Intelligence Information Act"; to the Select Committee on Intelligence.

POM-785. A resolution adopted by the Bensalem Township, Pennsylvania, Board of School Directors regarding prayer in the schools; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

POM-786. A resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Massachusetts; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources:

"RESOLUTIONS MEMORIALIZING THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO CONTINUE FUNDING THE SENIOR AIDE PROGRAM"

"Whereas, persons fifty-five years of age and older who meet certain income guidelines, including fifteen hundred employees in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, who have performed valuable services; and

"Whereas, the work of senior aides in non-profit, nonsectarian positions throughout the Commonwealth and the country has, in addition to services, helped develop meaningful links in the communities they serve; and

"Whereas, this has helped prove the value and competence of our elderly in worthwhile employment; and

"Whereas, there have been threats to discontinue funding of this program in September 1982 in the senior community services employment program under title V of the Older American Act; now therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Massachusetts Senate respectfully urges the United States Congress to appropriate funds to continue the senior aide program; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted forthwith by the clerk

of the Senate to the President of the United States, to the presiding officer of each branch of the Congress, and to each Member of the Congress from the Commonwealth."

POM-787. A resolution adopted by the United States Industrial Council supporting the repeal of section 250 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 lifting the ban on workers making various products at home; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-788. A petition from a citizen of New Castle, Del., urging support of the Davis-Bacon Act; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-789. A resolution adopted by the City Council of Youngstown, Ohio, recognizing the contributions of the Seniors in Community Services Program and urging the continuation of title V assistance to the Seniors in Community Services Program; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-790. A resolution adopted by the Sutter, Calif., County Board of Supervisors opposing the regulation changes in the Older Americans Act; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-791. An interim resolution adopted by the Legislative Council of the State of Arkansas expressing opposition to the abolition of the Railroad Retirement System; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-792. A resolution adopted by the American Association of Port Authorities relating to efforts to correct and revise the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act Standards applicable to Marine Terminals; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

POM-793. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Legislature of the State of Utah; Ordered to lie on the table:

"NUCLEAR FALLOUT RESOLUTION, 1982, BUDGET SESSION"

"Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein:

"Whereas, the testing of nuclear devices at the Nevada Test Site began on January 17, 1951, and has continued for 30 years to the present, with tests now conducted underground known to "leak" on occasion;

"Whereas, most of the State of Utah is in the down-wind fallout pattern of the Nevada Test Site;

"Whereas, recent investigations and reports have indicated that down-wind residents have and are suffering serious and even fatal effects from the nuclear testing program;

"Whereas, recent investigations have also found that the federal government failed and continues to fail to provide adequate protection to the down-wind residents; and

"Whereas, recent investigations have further found that existing legal remedies and resources available to down-wind victims are fraught with difficulties, which adds to previous injustices.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Budget Session of the 44th Legislature of the State of Utah, the Governor concurring therein, memorialize the federal government, through the United States Congress, the Department of Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and any other federal agencies with power to deal with the destructive consequences recited in this resolution, to begin at once to assume its responsibility for injuries sustained as a result

of its nuclear testing program by the down-wind residents described in this resolution.

"Be it further resolved, That a fair and just compensation be made to these down-wind victims based upon review conducted by a federal independent commission independent of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy and Department of Defense.

"Be it further resolved, That an independent committee be established by the U.S. Health Service to direct long-term monitoring, medical studies and research, and follow-up medical care.

"Be it further resolved, That the Lieutenant Governor of the State of Utah forward copies of this resolution to each member of the state's congressional delegation, to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of the United States Congress, to the President of the United States, and to the chief officer of the Department of Energy and of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission."

POM-794. A petition from a citizen of Englewood, Colo., concerning getting post-secondary educational programs at the Federal Correctional Institution in Englewood, for inmates sentenced under the provisions of the Federal Youth Corrections Act; ordered to lie on the table.

POM-795. A concurrent resolution adopted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina; Ordered to lie on the table;

"A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION"

"Whereas, the members of the General Assembly of South Carolina have learned with concern and regret that President Reagan's proposed 1983 budget contains no appropriations for the maintenance and dredging of many port facilities, including Georgetown and Port Royal Harbors, and further reduces the 1982 appropriation for the maintenance and operation of the inland waterway system by one hundred million dollars; and

"Whereas, to help offset the effects of the above budget reductions, the Reagan administration has further proposed a user-fee plan whereby the cost of maintaining and operating ports and harbors would be shifted from the federal government to the users of the facilities; and

"Whereas, although this user-fee proposal on the surface appears to deserve consideration, in reality it will have the effect of relocating shipping traffic and cargoes from smaller and medium-sized ports to those large ports with high volume; and

"Whereas, at a time when the United States and South Carolina are in a period of economic recession, it would be disastrous to remove the funding for the maintenance of some of this State's most important ports and for the intercoastal waterway and at the same time enact user-fee legislation which would divert traffic away from these ports thereby further compounding the problem; and

"Whereas, it is the hope of the General Assembly that President Reagan in the administration's 1983 budget will restore this much needed funding regardless of the outcome of other legislation so that the long-term economic health of South Carolina will not irreversibly be damaged. Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring: That the members of the General Assembly hereby request President Reagan in his 1983 budget to provide funding for the maintenance and oper-

ation of Georgetown and Port Royal Harbors and to restore to the previous year's level the funding for the maintenance of the inland waterway system.

"Be it resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the President of the United States, to each United States Senator from South Carolina, to each member of the House of Representatives of Congress from South Carolina, and to the Clerks of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States."

POM-796. A concurrent resolution adopted by the Senate of the State of Michigan; Ordered to lie on the table:

"SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION No. 473.

"Whereas, Scientific and medical studies show marihuana to be of medical value in the treatment of glaucoma and in easing the debilitating side effects of anti-cancer treatments; and

"Whereas, Courts have recognized marihuana's medical benefits in the treatment of these diseases; and

"Whereas, The Michigan Legislature has enacted, and the Governor of Michigan has signed, laws acknowledging these benefits. They have further sought to establish compassionate programs of medical access to marihuana; and

"Whereas, The State of Michigan, through its various offices and agencies, has made a good faith effort to fulfill the intent of the Michigan Legislature to obtain marihuana for medical applications; and

"Whereas, Federal agencies have failed to meet his good faith effort and have instead, through regulatory ploys and obscure bureaucratic devices, resisted and obstructed the intent of the Michigan Legislature; and

"Whereas, Glaucoma and cancer patients, promised medical access to marihuana under the laws of Michigan, are being deprived of such access by federal agencies; and

"Whereas, These problems are not particular to the State of Michigan, but generally affect several other states and the citizens of these states adversely; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Michigan Legislature memorialize the United States Congress to become informed of these difficulties, and to investigate and hold public hearings into federal policies which prohibit marihuana's legitimate medical use; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Congress of the United States be urged to seek to remedy federal policies which prevent the several states for acquiring, inhibit physicians from prescribing, and prevent patients from obtaining marihuana for legitimate medical applications, by ending federal prohibitions against the legitimate and appropriate use of marihuana in medical treatments; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and the members of the Michigan congressional delegation."

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute:

S. 705. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain National Forest System lands, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 97-332).

By Mr. HUDDLESTON, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

S. 2154. A bill to require the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a reversionary interest held by the United States in certain lands located in Christian County, Ky., to the Shy Flat Tabernacle Cemetery, Inc., Christian County, Ky. (Rept. No. 97-333).

By Mr. HELMS, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment and an amendment to the title:

H.R. 2160. An act to amend the Potato Research and Promotion Act (with additional views) (Rept. No. 97-334).

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following executive reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. TOWER, from the Committee on Armed Services:

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, from the Committee on Armed Services, I report favorably the following nominations: in the Naval Reserve there are four permanent promotions to the grade of commodore (list begins with James A. Austin), Lt. Gen. Adolph G. Schwenk, U.S. Marine Corps (age 59), for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list and Gen. David C. Jones, U.S. Air Force (age 60), for appointment to the grade of general on the retired list. I ask that these names be placed on the Executive Calendar.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, in addition, in the Air National Guard of the Air Force Reserve there are 23 promotions to the grade of lieutenant colonel (list begins with Robert W. Barrow), in the Navy and Naval Reserve there are 49 permanent promotions to the grade of commander and below (list begins with Enrique V. Arellano), in the Navy there are 44 permanent promotions to the grade of lieutenant junior grade and below (list begins with Edwin B. Abeya), in the Marine Corps there are 119 permanent appointments to the grade of colonel (list begins with Peter F. Angle), in the Air Force there are 79 permanent promotions/appointments to the grade of lieutenant colonel and below (list begins with George L. Adams), in the Navy and Naval Reserve there are 1,243 permanent appointments to the grade of commander of below (list begins with Christopher L. Abbot), in the Air Force Reserve there are 57 promotions to the grade of colonel (list begins with James R. Acreback), in the Army there are 20 appointments to the grade of colonel and below (list begins with Francis L. Keefe) and in the Naval Reserve there

are 56 permanent appointments to the grade of captain and below (list begins with Donald J. Bleasdale). Since these names have already appeared in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD and to save the expense of printing again, I ask unanimous consent that they be ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk for the information of any Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(The nominations ordered to lie on the Secretary's desk were printed in the RECORD on March 22, March 29, March 31, and April 13, 1982 at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

The following bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first and second time by unanimous consent, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. SYMMS (for himself, Mr. McCLURE, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. DENTON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. EAST, Mr. THURMOND and Mr. MATTINGLY):

S. 2393. A bill to amend the Legal Services Corporation Act to provide for a cause of action for a violation of the Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALLOP (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 2394. A bill to prohibit age discrimination in apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 2395. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit an employee to take compensatory time off in lieu of compensation for overtime hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 2396. A bill to provide for temporary suspension of the duty on certain high alumina fiber; to the Committee on Finance.

S. 2397. A bill to require (1) the enactment of special legislation to continue the expenditure or obligation of funds on any major civil acquisition initiated after January 1, 1982, whenever the cost of such acquisition has increased or, on the basis of estimates, will increase over the initial estimate when the project was justified to the Congress by 25 per centum or more, and (2) reporting of status information on all major civil acquisitions; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

SUBMISSION OF CONCURRENT AND SENATE RESOLUTIONS

The following concurrent resolutions and Senate resolutions were read, and referred (or acted upon), as indicated:

By Mr. PRESSLER:

S. Res. 364. A resolution expressing the support of the efforts of the United Kingdom to reclaim the territory of the Falkland Islands; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. SPECTER:

S. Con. Res. 81. A concurrent resolution to express the sense of the Congress that the President should promptly hold a summit with leaders of the Soviet Union to reduce the risks of nuclear war and to seek control

and reduction of nuclear weapons; to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

STATEMENTS ON INTRODUCED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

By Mr. SYMMS (for himself, Mr. McCURE, Mr. HAYAKAWA, Mr. DENTON, Mr. HUMPHREY, Mr. EAST, and Mr. THURMOND):

S. 2393. A bill to amend the Legal Services Corporation Act to provide for a cause of action for a violation of the act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CAUSE OF ACTION UNDER THE LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION ACT

Mr. SYMMS. Mr. President, for myself and my good colleagues Senator McCURE, Senator HAYAKAWA, Senator DENTON, Senator HUMPHREY, Senator EAST, and Senator THURMOND I am, today, introducing legislation that will allow for the increased provision of legal services to the poor while correcting abuses that have taken place in the Legal Services Corporation. This bill provides a specific remedy for correcting abuses of the Legal Services Corporation Act which up to this point have gone uncorrected. Such abuses have gone uncorrected because there has been no realistic or practical way of enforcing specific prohibitions contained in law. This bill, by creating and allowing for a civil cause of action in a private person, will create an accountability against those who would violate the act and will bring greater integrity to the legal services program.

The Legal Services Corporation, established in 1974, continued legal service programs then administered through the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity. It was created to be a private nonmembership, nonprofit corporation that would provide financial support for legal assistance in noncriminal matters to persons unable to afford such legal assistance.

The corporation itself does not provide legal assistance, but rather serves as a conduit through which annual congressional appropriations are funneled to qualified programs. These programs, which are nonprofit corporations formed under existing State laws, provide the actual legal assistance to existing State laws, provide the actual legal assistance to individuals who qualify under established financial eligibility criteria.

It was quite obvious at the time of creation of the Legal Services Corporation that there existed a very great potential for abuse of this act because of the hundreds of millions of dollars which would flow from the Federal Treasury into politically active hands. Because of this potential for abuse, the Congress included language in the bill to prohibit the Corporation, recipients, or any employees from lobbying or engaging in political activity as defined in the act.

42 U.S.C. 2996e(b)(5) provides in part:

The Corporation shall insure that (A) no employee of the Corporation or of any recipient (except as permitted by law in connection with such employee's own employment situation), while carrying out legal assistance activities under this subchapter, engage in, or encourage others to engage in, any public demonstration or picketing, boycott, or strike; and (B) no such employee shall, at any time, engage in, or encourage others to engage in, any of the following activities: (i) any rioting or civil disturbance, (ii) any activity which is in violation of an outstanding injunction of any court of competent jurisdiction (iii) any other illegal activity, or (iv) any intentional identification of the Corporation or any recipient with any political activity prohibited by section 2996f(a)(6) of this title.

42 U.S.C. 2996e(c) provides in part:

The Corporation shall not itself—
(2) undertake to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States or by any State or local legislative bodies, except that personnel of the Corporation may testify or make other appropriate communication (A) when formally requested to do so by a legislative body, a committee, or a member thereof, or (B) in connection with legislation or appropriations directly affecting the activities of the Corporation.

42 U.S.C. 2996f(a) provides in part:

(a) With respect to grants or contracts in connection with the provision of legal assistance to eligible clients under this subchapter, the Corporation shall—

(5) insure that no funds made available to recipients by the Corporation shall be used at any time, directly or indirectly, to influence the issuance, amendment, or revocation of any executive order or similar promulgation by any Federal, State, or local agency, or to undertake to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation by the Congress of the United States, or by any State or local legislative bodies, or State proposals by initiative petition, except where—

(A) representation by an employee of a recipient for any eligible client is necessary to the provision of legal advice and representation with respect to such client's legal rights and responsibilities (which shall not be construed to permit an attorney or a recipient employee to solicit a client, in violation of professional responsibilities, for the purpose of making such representation possible); or
(B) a governmental agency, legislative body, a committee, or a member thereof—

Unfortunately, Mr. President, regardless of the very clear and strong language contained in the original act and the language of the Moorhead amendment which states:

No part of this appropriation shall be used for publicity or propaganda purposes designed to support or defeat legislation pending before Congress or any State legislature—

There has been continued and purposeful abuse of the act and the intent of Congress. The plaintiffs' briefs filed in the case of Grassley et al. against Legal Services Corporation outline in detail the flagrant disregard shown by the Legal Services Corporation and its recipients toward the prohibitory lan-

guage of the act. That there has been an open and increasing involvement by the Legal Services Corporation and its recipients in lobbying and political activities specifically prohibited by law cannot be denied.

And yet, in spite of this forbidden activity, all the prohibitory language contained in the act is in essence unenforceable. This results from the hope of Congress that the Legal Services Corporation would police itself. Congress gave to the Corporation the authority to insure compliance to the act through the issuance of internal rules and regulations. Further, the Corporation is directed to:

Monitor and evaluate and provide for independent evaluations of programs supported in whole or in part . . . to insure that the provisions . . . are carried out.

Again, Mr. President, this is not being done. In spite of the hope of Congress that the Legal Services Corporation would remain faithful to the intent of the act which created the Corporation, this has not been the case. The trust placed by the Congress in the Legal Services Corporation to insure the integrity of the legal aid program has been betrayed by political activists who use their position and influence to pursue social causes and projects favored by them. Such conduct, furthered by the improper use of Federal moneys, detracts from the legislated purpose of the Corporation to provide specific legal services for those otherwise unable to afford them.

While it is technically correct to state that the Corporation is under the general supervision of Congress, Congress in the past, certainly as regards the Legal Services Corporation, has shown little aptitude or ability in correcting the abuses of its creations.

Nor may we look to other areas of the law, in general, to correct violations of the Legal Services Corporation Act; 18 U.S.C. 1913 provides for a means of preventing and punishing Federal employees who misuse Federal funds; yet, because the Legal Services Corporation was established as a private nonprofit corporation under the laws of the District of Columbia, the Corporation argues—and the courts have so ruled—that none of its personnel are Federal agents. Thus, although the Corporation's directors are appointed by the President and confirmed by Congress, all of the Corporation's funds are Federal dollars derived from taxation, and the Corporation's employees have the benefit of most Federal law respecting employment, the Legal Services Corporation may misuse Federal funds for political purposes with impunity and apparently with no means for any injured or interested party to prevent them from doing so.

In short, Mr. President, neither existing law in general nor the act itself

provides for a way of enforcing those clear and specific prohibitions against lobbying or political activism which the Congress included in the measure that created the Legal Services Corporation. The hope that somehow the Corporation would regulate itself within the bounds of the law has been shown to have been a false hope. The Corporation itself has flagrantly disregarded the law and has encouraged its recipients to become politically active. This, no one can rightly deny.

In spite of past feelings on this matter, in order to maintain the integrity and accountability of the Legal Services Corporation, we must abandon the false belief that the Corporation will police itself and instead create a way that will bring outside accountability to the actions of the Legal Services Corporation. My bill will do exactly that, Mr. President. It creates a right of action, separate and apart from the Legal Services Corporation and its recipients, for any violation of the 1974 act. Such a right of action will allow for the much needed correction of abuses and enhance the purpose of the act by forcing funds and resources away from illegal political activism and toward once again providing legal services to the poor.

Regardless of one's position on the Legal Services Corporation itself, this is an action that must be taken. To do otherwise will allow for continued abuse of Federal tax dollars.

By Mr. WALLOP (for himself and Mr. SIMPSON):

S. 2394. A bill to prohibit age discrimination in apprenticeship programs; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

S. 2395. A bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to permit an employee to take compensatory time off in lieu of compensation for overtime hours, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

FEDERAL LABOR LAW LEGISLATION

● Mr. WALLOP. Mr. President, today I am introducing two bills to correct certain flaws in our Federal labor laws. The first bill would prohibit discrimination on the basis of age in federally approved apprenticeship programs. The second bill would amend the Fair Labor Standards Act to permit the utilization of compensatory time work schedules.

Since I am not a member of the Labor Committee, it may seem surprising that I am introducing two important, but narrowly focused, labor bills. The reason for my interest in the legislation is quite simple, and it reflects the very meaning of what our system of government is all about. In both instances, I had been contacted by my constituents in Wyoming. One is a workingman, the other is the president of a growing business. The

former had encountered an impasse while attempting to improve his skills. The latter was in danger of violating Federal law as he sought to implement an innovative work schedule to allow his employees to work full time throughout the year, as they themselves wanted.

The young worker from Laramie had sought to participate in an apprenticeship program approved by the U.S. Department of Labor. He was informed that he was several months over the arbitrary age limit for participation. This requirement effectively barred the young man from obtaining needed job skills. In correspondence with both the Labor Department and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, I discovered that age limits in apprenticeship programs was recognized as a problem, but that nothing was being done about the matter. The EEOC declined to cover such programs under age discrimination laws by a tie vote of 2 to 2, a typically bureaucratic nonapproach.

There are seemingly two irreconcilable forces at work in our economy. First, we are developing a highly technical industrial base that requires highly skilled workers. Second, our work force is aging and we effectively close it out. In the future, we will more than likely be working longer than is currently the trend. Workers will require training throughout their careers. The first bill I am introducing is a response to these problems. But, it also is an attempt to be responsible to my constituents. The bill would amend the National Apprenticeship Act to prohibit age discrimination in apprenticeship programs.

The second bill attempts to overcome an obstacle to full employment encountered by a company in Cheyenne. This business experiences large swings in its workload. At the same time, it requires the retention of a skilled work force. The business has never laid off an employee during 14 years of operation, even though there have been cycles of weak demand for its product.

The company has recently encountered a bizarre obstacle within the Fair Labor Standards Act as it sought to implement an innovative work schedule. In order to continue to insure its employees year round employment, the elected employee council of the business proposed the adoption of a completely optional compensatory time policy. The employees by personal option, could earn extra hours instead of overtime pay which could be used at a later time for additional days off. Since the business has peak work periods which require long hours, and low periods with fewer hours, the comp time proposal would allow workers to spread out their working hours over the entire year. As was emphasized by the workers, "they

wanted more freedom to work most when the company really needed it, and least when work was least available." This would allow workers to pursue other interests, such as spending more time with their families, while receiving steady pay during the course of the year. The pay they would receive when taking the comp time would reflect the normal rate of pay in effect when the comp time is taken. However, the Fair Labor Standards Act adamantly requires employers to pay time and one half when workers are employed for more than 40 hours a week regardless of employees desires. This is, in effect, a prohibition of the comp time plan jointly sought by the company and its employees.

The bill, which I am introducing with my colleague from Wyoming, Mr. SIMPSON, would allow a business and its employees to voluntarily participate in a compensatory time policy. Our work force has become much more complex than that which existed in the 1930's when the Fair Labor Standards Act was enacted. We have to prepare for the 21st century, and the bill we are introducing today is a small step in that direction.

I ask unanimous consent that both bills be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the bills were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 2394

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Age Discrimination in Apprenticeship Programs Act".

SEC. 2. The first section of the Act of August 16, 1937 (29 U.S.C. 50), popularly known as the National Apprenticeship Act, is amended by inserting "(a)" after the section designation and by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b)(1) In promoting labor standards for the welfare of apprentices under subsection (a) of this section the Secretary shall assure that no program of apprenticeship discriminates against any individual because of his age in admission to, or employment in, any such program of apprenticeship.

"(2) For the purpose of this subsection, the prohibition contained in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be limited to individuals who are at least 18 years of age but less than 45 years of age."

S. 2395

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(c) No employer shall be deemed to have violated subsection (a) by employing any employee for a workweek in excess of the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under subsection (a) if, pursuant to a contract made between the employer and the employee individually or an agreement made as a result of collective bargaining by

representatives of employees entered into prior to the performance of the work, the employer at the written request of the employee grants the employee compensatory time off with pay in a subsequent workweek in lieu of payment of the number of hours worked in such current workweek in excess of the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under subsection (a). For purposes of determining the maximum workweek applicable to such employee under subsection (a), and the rate of pay due to the employee, compensatory time used by the employee shall be considered hours actually worked during the subsequent workweek in which actually used."●

By Mr. ROTH:

S. 2397. A bill to require (1) the enactment of special legislation to continue the expenditure or obligation of funds on any major civil acquisition initiated after January 1, 1982, whenever the cost of such acquisition has increased or, on the basis of estimates, will increase over the initial estimate when the project was justified to the Congress by 25 per centum or more, and (2) reporting of status information on all major civil acquisitions; to the Committee on Governmental Affairs.

COST REDUCTION ON MAJOR PROCUREMENTS ACT OF 1982

● Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I am today introducing legislation designed to provide better mechanisms to curb the continuous cost growth which has plagued major civilian acquisition projects. The legislation, entitled the "Cost Reduction in Major Procurements Act of 1982" (CRIMP Act) would lay the groundwork for a more uniform, consistent, and visible cost reporting system for major Federal civilian acquisition projects and insure that the public and the Congress is no longer left in the dark about cost overruns in these projects. I ask that the bill be printed in the RECORD at the conclusion of my remarks.

Mr. President, this legislation results in part from an important series of hearings my committee held last year concerning the management of major systems acquisition in the Defense Department. One of the issues examined by the committee during these hearings was the question of how cost overruns occur, how such overruns are reported to the Congress and explained to the public, and what role Congress can play in assuring that serious cost problems are brought under control before too many of the taxpayers dollars are wasted.

The committee heard testimony that the current cost reporting system to Congress on major defense acquisition projects, known as the Selected Acquisitions Report, or SAR, is inadequate and in fact makes proper oversight of acquisition programs very difficult. Witnesses testified that data on the SAR's is often out of date and that potential cost growth on many programs could have been identified much earlier. Information was presented to the

committee which indicated that many major DOD acquisition projects do not appear on the SAR's until years after they were initially begun and many do not appear until well after the point at which the Congress can realistically take action to curb excessive costs. For example, over 180 programs were reported to the General Accounting Office last year as major acquisitions despite the fact that only 54 of these programs appeared on the SAR's report to Congress.

Mr. President, the committee also heard testimony concerning the accuracy of the cost estimates which are provided to Congress by DOD. One of the noted experts appearing before the committee, Mr. Norman Augustine of the Defense Science Board, acknowledged that DOD's cost estimates are far too often inaccurate and even misleading. As Mr. Augustine noted:

But the most recalcitrant problem of all (in DoD) is cost control. The evidence I have gathered over a long period of years shows the chances of a major program being completed within its initial cost estimate (R&D plus procurement) is about nine per cent. (This is after the effects of inflation have been eliminated and after adjustment for changes in procurement quantities actually made compared to quantities upon which original cost estimates were based. It does, however, include the impact of changes in performance goals.)

Moreover, the chances of a program being completed with no more than a 50 percent cost overrun are no better than about 70 percent, and the median (as distinguished from the average) overrun is about 32 percent. The average overrun is, in fact nearly 52 percent.

A share of the cost overrun problem can clearly be attributed to inaccurate cost estimates and, in some cases, deliberately low cost projections which will allow the service involved to buy in on a particular program and make up the loss later.

As flawed as the cost reporting system for DOD acquisitions is, at least there is such a system in place and in use in the Defense Department. No such system exists for major civilian acquisitions, despite the fact that serious cost overruns are occurring in those agencies, in some cases rivaling those which are routinely reported by DOD. For example, last year GAO reported that some civilian agencies had cost growth in their major acquisitions of over 150 percent and one even had a cost overrun for one of its projects of 1,000 percent. As numerous reports from the GAO have made clear, the civilian agencies often have little adequate data on the cost increases associated with their projects and they often cannot readily identify cost data necessary to report on their projects.

This is astounding and indicates a laxity of management which I find appalling. It is difficult to understand how cost overruns can be brought under control if the agencies themselves have little data on which to

judge the progress of their programs. It seems the general assumption among the agencies is that cost overruns cannot exist if the necessary data is nowhere to be found.

The Congress not only has a need but the duty to know how public funds are being managed. If uniform, consistent and easily understandable data on costs for major acquisitions is not provided to Congress, the crucial role of Congress in effectively overseeing and approving Federal expenditures is carried through in form only and not in substance. Judgments cannot be made concerning the efficiency and effectiveness of major acquisition programs unless the benchmarks provided by accurate, historical cost and scheduling data is available. Top level Federal appointees, who come and go with successive administrations, cannot be expected to know how well their programs are administered unless they have access to accurate data accumulated on ongoing projects by past administrations.

A few examples of the cost problems associated with some specific programs show the critical importance of accurate and uniform cost data for major acquisitions. Over the last 12 years, for example, each of the Architect of the Capitol's four major construction projects has experienced significant cost overruns, completion delays, and management problems. In the specific case of the Hart Senate Office Building, the original cost estimate of the structure in 1972 of \$48 million has risen to nearly \$140 million and the initial estimate of a 4-year completion schedule has slipped until it is doubtful that the building will be completed until sometime next year.

In DOD, there are many weapons programs which have experienced severe cost overruns and schedule slippages. The Army's AH-64 helicopter is one of the worst examples available. The program has suffered truly astronomical cost overruns including \$2 billion cost increase in one quarter of 1981 alone. Even after almost two decades of development, the helicopter is still plagued by serious performance and design problems.

Finally, the National Weather Service is beginning to install a new generation of radar designed to improve the agency's weather tracking and forecasting abilities. The initial estimate for the system made by the NWS was \$340 million. As the system moved through the research and development stages, the program's cost estimate rose to \$424 million. The current estimate for the program is nearly \$900 million and some experts expect that figure to go higher. So far, the total cost increase is over 155 percent on the program and it is hard to tell where the costs will stop.

Good, uniform cost data does not now exist in the civilian agencies. Without such data, Congress, which ultimately holds the purse strings, cannot work effectively with the agencies to hold down soaring costs in major acquisition programs.

My bill would lay the groundwork for the development of such a cost data system and would help insure that the Congress and the public know about excessive cost overruns before it is too late to do much to stop the waste. It also includes special provisions to stop programs which are experiencing especially egregious cost overruns and would require special action by the Congress to keep such programs going.

Improvements in the DOD SAR system and the creation of an effective cost analysis and reporting system in the civilian agencies is one of the most important steps we can take to curb unnecessary cost growth in major acquisition programs. Only when the facts on cost overruns see the light of day can we begin to take informed action to curb them.

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

S. 2397

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. That as used in this Act—

(1) the term "major civil acquisition" means any construction, acquisition, or procurement financed in whole or in part with Federal funds (including Federal grant funds, but not including any funds allocated to a State under a revenue-sharing program), the estimated cost of which, including research, development, testing, and evaluation costs, in terms of Federal funds, exceeds \$50,000,000;

(2) (a) the term "initial estimate" as applied to new starts after January 1, 1982, means the total program cost estimated at the time the project was originally justified to the Congress.

(b) the term "initial estimate" as applied to projects started prior to January 1, 1982, means the current total estimated cost at that date.

SEC. 2. (a) The Office of Management and Budget shall be responsible for determining cost growth statistics and compiling status information on all major civil acquisitions. Such statistics and status information shall be determined and compiled on the basis of data furnished to the Office of Management and Budget by the appropriate departments and agencies of the Government as specified in subsection (b) of this section.

(b) The Office of Management and Budget shall require the heads of agencies and departments to provide on a quarterly basis for subsequent reporting to the Congress on an agency-wide basis, all data and information required by the Office of Management and Budget to determine cost growth statistics and compile status information on all major civil acquisitions. Such data shall include, as a minimum for each such major civil acquisition:

1. A description of the acquisition in relation to performance and mission expectations;

2. The initial cost estimate;

3. A current cost estimate as of the end of the reporting period;

4. The total amounts of funds authorized, funds appropriated, and funds obligated for the acquisition through the end of the reporting period;

5. The currently estimated or actual completion date of the acquisition and the originally planned completion date;

6. The reason(s) for any differences in excess of 6 months between the originally planned completion date and the current estimated or actual completion date.

7. All changes in the quantity or size of the acquisition from the quantity or size originally planned;

8. The reason(s) for quantity and/or size changes;

9. The reason(s) for any actual or estimated projected cost growth of 25 per centum or more compared to the initial estimate; and

10. Action(s) taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of such acquisition.

(c) The Office of Management and Budget shall also develop standardized policies and procedures for treatment of inflation in connection with cost data provided pursuant to this section which would apply uniformly and consistently to all agencies and departments.

SEC. 3. (a) Whenever the Director of the Office of Management and Budget determines in the case of any major civil acquisition that the actual cost or estimated projected cost of such acquisition has resulted or will result in a cost growth of 25 per centum or more compared to the initial estimate he shall promptly notify the Congress of his finding and provide:

(1) A statement of reasons for cost increase;

(a) All actions taken and proposed to be taken to control future cost growth of such acquisition;

(3) Any changes in the quantity estimates or schedule milestones of the acquisition and the degree to which such changes have contributed to the increase in cost; and

(4) An index of all testimony and documents formally provided the Congress on the estimated cost of such acquisition.

(b) After the date on which the Director of the Office of Management and Budget notifies the Congress as described in subsection (a) relating to any major civil acquisition, no additional funds may be obligated or expended with respect to such acquisition (except where the Government has an existing legal liability to pay) unless authorizing legislation as described in subsection (c) is enacted by the Congress after date of such notice. In determining the cost growth with respect to any major civil acquisition for purposes of suspending obligations or expenditures the Office of Management and Budget shall exclude any amount from such cost growth attributable to inflation.

(c) Legislation referred to in subsection (b) means a bill or joint resolution which (1) pertains only to the continuation of the authority to obligate and expend funds for a major civil acquisition with respect to which the authority to obligate and expend funds has been terminated as the result of a notice issued by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget under subsection 3(a), and (2) continues for a period of not more than one year from the date of enactment of such bill or joint resolution the authority to obligate and expend funds for such acquisition.■

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 1215

At the request of Mr. PROXMIER, the Senator from Virginia (Mr. WARNER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1215, a bill to clarify the circumstances under which territorial provisions in licenses to distribute and sell trademarked malt beverage products are lawful under the antitrust laws.

S. 1664

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the Senator from Iowa (Mr. GRASSLEY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1664, a bill to amend title 10, United States Code, to allow supplies under the control of departments and agencies within the Department of Defense to be transferred to the Federal Emergency Management Agency as if it were within the Department of Defense and to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to authorize the Federal Emergency Management Agency to loan to State and local governments property transferred to such agency from other Federal agencies as excess property.

S. 1958

At the request of Mr. DOLE, the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HART), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. PRESSLER), and the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. SIMPSON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1958, a bill to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to provide for coverage of hospice care under the medicare program.

S. 2155

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HUMPHREY) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2155, a bill to require a foreign country be declared to be in default before payments are made by the U.S. Government for loans owed by such country or credits which have been extended to such country which have been guaranteed or assured by agencies of the U.S. Government.

S. 2335

At the request of Mr. WEICKER, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DURENBERGER) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2335, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that any small issue which is part of a multiple lot shall meet the requirements of the small issue exemption.

S. 2362

At the request of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Senator from Colorado (Mr. HART) was added as a cosponsor of S. 2362, a bill to abolish the Synthetic Fuels Corporation.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 159

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 159, a joint resolution entitled the "White House Conference on Productivity Act."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 162

At the request of Mr. ROTH, the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Joint Resolution 162, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to designate the week of June 20, 1982, through June 27, 1982, as National Safety in the Workplace Week."

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 180

At the request of Mr. WEICKER, the Senator from Alaska (Mr. MURKOWSKI), and the Senator from Illinois (Mr. PERCY) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 180, a joint resolution to authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation designating the week beginning May 9, 1982, as "National Small Business Week."

SENATE RESOLUTION 299

At the request of Mr. WEICKER, the Senator from Indiana (Mr. QUAYLE), and the Senator from Michigan (Mr. RIEGLE) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 299, a resolution to designate May 4, 1982, as "International Franchise Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 348

At the request of Mr. BENTSEN, the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. LONG), the Senator from Ohio (Mr. GLENN), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 348, a resolution to request the Secretary of Agriculture to make loans available to farmers under the economic emergency loan programs.

SENATE RESOLUTION 354

At the request of Mr. EXON, the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DURENBERGER), the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. FORD), the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. PRYOR), the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. ZORINSKY), and the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. ANDREWS) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 354, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate with respect to an immediate resumption of negotiations with the Government of the Soviet Union for an extension of the existing long-term grain sales agreement, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 1244

At the request of Mr. RANDOLPH, the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. BOREN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIXON), the Senator from Montana (Mr. BAUCUS), and the Senator from Alabama (Mr. HEFLIN) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 1244 proposed to Senate Resolution 20, a resolution providing for television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

RADIO AND TELEVISION COVERAGE OF THE SENATE

AMENDMENT NOS. 1355 THROUGH 1362

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PROXMIRE (for Mr. FORD) submitted eight amendments intended to be proposed by him to the resolution (S. Res. 20) providing for television and radio coverage of proceedings of the Senate.

AMENDMENT NO. 1363

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PROXMIRE (for Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the resolution (S. Res. 20), supra.

AMENDMENT NO. 1364

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PROXMIRE (for Mr. DODD) (for himself and Mr. DANFORTH) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by them to the resolution (S. Res. 20), supra.

RADIATION EXPOSURE ACT OF 1981

AMENDMENT NO. 1365

(Ordered to be printed and referred jointly to the Committee on Labor and Human Resources and the Committee on the Judiciary.)

Mr. CRANSTON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1483) to amend title 28 of the United States Code to make the United States liable for damages to certain individuals, to certain uranium miners, and to certain sheep herds, due to certain nuclear tests at the Nevada Test Site or employment in a uranium mine, and for other purposes.

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I submit for printing amendment No. 1365 to S. 1483, the proposed "Radiation Exposure Act of 1981," legislation that is now pending in both the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Judiciary Committee. The major provision of this amendment would have the effect of adding veterans exposed to nuclear weapons radiation during their service—and, derivatively, their survivors—to the categories of individuals whom the bill as introduced would make eligible to bring suit against the United States for damages resulting from exposure to nuclear weapons radiation. In testimony I submitted to the Labor and Human Resources Committee last Friday, I recommended the substantive changes that this amendment would make.

Mr. President, as a result of my work since coming to the Senate in the areas of veterans' benefits and health

generally, including service as chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee from 1977 until 1981 and now as the ranking Democrat on that committee, and as a member of the Labor and Human Resources Committee for 12 years, I have had a long and abiding interest in the issue of the long-term health effects of exposure to ionizing radiation, particularly as former members of the Armed Forces may have been affected by such exposure during their military service, either while participating in the nuclear testing program or while stationed in Hiroshima or Nagasaki following World War II. Approximately 250,000 active duty Armed Forces personnel participated in the test program in the 1940's, 1950's, and 1960's and, although precise estimates are not available and the rough estimates from the executive branch are conflicting, it appears that at least 25,000 and possibly more than 100,000 Armed Forces personnel were stationed in the environs of Hiroshima or Nagasaki during the 10 months following Japan's surrender in World War II. All of these individuals—so-called atomic veterans—were possibly exposed to ionizing radiation to a considerable extent and thus could be at risk of adverse health effects.

Because of my concern that these veterans receive appropriate consideration from their Government—the Government responsible for their exposure—I have worked on this issue for many years and, in June 1979, I chaired a comprehensive Veterans' Affairs Committee hearing on the subject of veterans' and survivors' claims for benefits for disabilities that they believe resulted from exposure to ionizing radiation due to participation in the nuclear weapons testing program. Although some progress in the way these claims are handled resulted from that hearing, including the emergence in the VA and other agencies of a heightened awareness of the need to address these claims in a forthright and compassionate manner, I believe that there is still great room for improvement. It is for that reason that I am advocating that, as one step, S. 1483 be amended to include the claims of atomic veterans and survivors within its scope. This step would provide these individuals with an alternative avenue for relief as they seek a remedy for problems that may be related to exposure to nuclear-weapon radiation.

In advocating this action, I note that I previously had not believed that it was necessary to establish such an alternative remedy for atomic veterans and their survivors. In fact, prior to the time that the predecessor to S. 1483—S. 1865—was introduced by the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. KENNEDY) in the last Con-

gress, he and I consulted on the issue of including veterans in that legislation and he agreed, at my suggestion, that they not be included. I came to that position then because of my belief that it would be preferable if the claims of atomic veterans and their survivors were handled by the VA—both because of that agency's historic mission to assist veterans generally and because of its great familiarity with processing veterans' claims for benefits. I believed that this approach would result in the most comprehensive development possible of their claims. I recognize at that time that the VA's system for processing the claims of atomic veterans and survivors was not fully adequate but, as Senator KENNEDY outlined in his introductory remarks on S. 1865, we felt that there was reason to believe, based on the results of the Veterans' Affairs Committee hearing that I mentioned earlier, that progress was being made and that the continuing pressure that would be brought by the atomic veterans and their survivors would continue and accelerate that trend.

Although I continue to believe that beneficial change in the Government's processing of the claims of atomic veterans and their survivors for VA benefits has resulted from that 1979 hearing, the continuing pressure on the VA from Members of Congress, atomic veterans, and others, and other activity—such as the enactment last year of section 102 of Public Law 97-72, which established specified eligibility for basic VA health care for atomic veterans without reference to whether their disabilities are adjudged service connected—I am no longer satisfied that the value of keeping the VA as the exclusive focal point of atomic veterans' claims is worth the cost of precluding these veterans and survivors from receiving the type of consideration that the pending legislation would provide to civilians exposed to radiation as a result of the testing program. A widow of a veteran who participated in the nuclear test program has contacted me to urge that S. 1483 be amended to cover atomic veterans. She expressed her point of view in a compelling way, writing:

The veterans of the nuclear testing in the Marshall Islands and the Nevada test site have been more or less relegated to a status below that of the sheep named in [S. 1483] and [the] previous bill.

Mr. President, as I noted above, I have been involved for some time in oversight of the VA's handling of radiation-related claims. In this connection, I have had a standing request with the Board of Veterans' Appeals—the final appeals level for VA claims—to be sent copies of all Board decisions in radiation cases.

During hearings before the Labor and Human Resources Committee on this legislation, that committee was

advised by a VA witness that 16 cases involving atomic veterans had been resolved in favor of the claimants. I also understand that it was the VA's position that this information suggested that the VA was already providing an appropriate remedy for atomic veterans and their survivors and that, therefore, the bill should not be amended to include them.

Without commenting directly on these 16 cases, I would note that I have asked the VA for specific information on each for review by the Veterans' Affairs Committee staff to determine how many cases were decided favorably on the basis that the veteran's disability or death was the result of radiation exposure and how many—most, I suspect—on other grounds. I believe that it is important to place this number of claims granted by the VA in proper perspective. With respect to the more than 275,000 atomic veterans, nearly 1,700 nuclear weapon radiation-related claims have apparently been filed. A great many of these claims have obviously been denied by the VA; many others are still pending despite having been before the agency for an extended period. The exact figures have not yet been forthcoming.

Although there are certainly instances where the agency has provided a full and fair review of these claims, I am concerned that there is little uniformity in the way these claims are handled and that many cases raise serious questions about whether the agency has truly provided the claimant with the benefit of reasonable doubt. Thus, I believe it would be beneficial to provide veterans and their survivors the kind of alternative remedy proposed in S. 1483, and that it would be unfair not to provide them with this avenue of relief being proposed for civilians.

Mr. President, I want to stress, however, that I am not urging, by this amendment, that the VA be precluded from dealing with the radiation claims from atomic veterans and survivors. Even if my amendment were accepted and the bill then enacted, I believe that a great many atomic veterans and survivors will continue to look to the VA for relief. However, I believe that the remedies available to veterans and their survivors should not be arbitrarily restricted. It may be true that, at present, because of the VA system, atomic veterans are at an advantage when compared with the civilians who were exposed to radiation. Should S. 1483 be enacted without amending it to include veterans, however, the balance could shift sharply in favor of the civilians, and I know of no valid reason to set up such an imbalance.

In addition to establishing a basic equality among all those exposed to ionizing radiation as the result of governmental use of nuclear weapons, I believe that the other compelling

reason for providing this avenue of relief for atomic veterans and survivors is the state of current law in title 38, United States Code, under which claimants before the VA are precluded from seeking court review of a final VA claims decision or paying an attorney more than \$10 to represent them in connection with a claim for VA benefits. Because of these provisions of law, many atomic veterans and survivors believe that they have been denied a full and fair opportunity to have their claims granted, a feeling that is easy to understand. By including these individuals in S. 1483, even if all the claims are not resolved in a manner satisfactory to the claimants involved, at least they will have been provided an opportunity for independent judicial review of their claims under this bill.

I note in this regard, Mr. President, that S. 349, which Senators HART and DeCONCINI and I introduced, and which is identical to S. 330 which the Senate passed in September 1979, would remedy generally the judicial review and attorney assistance restrictions, but, of course, favorable action on that legislation again in the Senate, let alone in the House where the leadership of the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs has opposed it, is in no way assured.

Mr. President, there is one element of my amendment that is not related exclusively to the primary purpose of adding veterans to the class of those covered by S. 1483. S. 1483 as introduced has no provision for any award received by a claimant to be offset by or against other Federal benefits coming to the claimant because of the same disability. Such a result—no offset—seems to me to be appropriate in the case of programs providing payment or reimbursement for medical services, such as Medicare and VA payment for health care where applicable, or for rehabilitation, such as the VA's vocational rehabilitation program for service-connected disabled veterans, but I do not see any reason for the Federal Government to pay a new monetary benefit to an individual under this bill without regard to other Federal payments to that individual for the same disability. Therefore, the amendment I am introducing would modify the bill as introduced to provide, in relevant part, that the right to damages under [section 2681 of title 28 as proposed to be added by section 2 of S. 1483] is, to the extent of the amount of damages paid, in lieu of any remedy provided by another Federal law or program which provides for compensation, reimbursement, or other monetary benefit. * * *

Under the provisions of the amendment, a monetary benefit—such as VA compensation paid on account of a disability adjudged to be service connect-

ed or social security disability or supplemental security income payments, but not payments or reimbursements for medical care and treatment or for rehabilitation—paid in connection with the same medical condition as the one for which the bill would authorize damages would be offset by the amount of a claimant's court-awarded remedy under S. 1483. This approach should insure that claimants are treated fairly and that the Federal Government is not in the position of providing duplicative payments.

Mr. President, some concern has been expressed that providing this select group of veterans with a specific, limited access to court for claims related to their exposure to radiation during their active-duty service in the Armed Forces might somehow undermine the Feres doctrine. This doctrine, which was developed by the Supreme Court over 30 years ago, generally bars any individual from bringing suit against the Federal Government under the Federal Tort Claims Act—FTCA—for an alleged tortious act that occurred during his or her service in the Armed Forces. Without reference to whether the Feres doctrine represents appropriate policy in all matters involving such FTCA claims by former service members, I am unable to see how allowing atomic veterans to bring suit not under the general FTCA provisions under which veterans are barred by Feres but in the manner specified in S. 1483 would be viewed by a court as undermining that doctrine. In fact, I believe that action by Congress to establish a limited, proscribed access, outside the general FTCA provisions, to court for a select group of veterans would be seen by a court as congressional recognition of the doctrine that veterans as a class generally do not have recourse under the other sections of the FTCA for events that occurred during active-duty service. In any event, I am confident that, should the Congress act as I am proposing, the legislative history could express clearly the congressional intent, in enacting this measure with my amendment, to take no position of the Feres doctrine; thus, I do not believe that concerns in that regard should pose a barrier to favorable action on this amendment.

Mr. President, in introducing S. 1483, the very able chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, the Senator from Utah (Mr. HATCH) described it as intended to "make the Federal Government accept responsibility for actions it took in conducting open-air testing of atomic weapons during the 1950's and 1960's." This responsibility clearly extends to those who were in the Armed Forces, as well as those who were civilians, and S. 1483 should be amended to reflect that reality. Thus, I urge my colleagues to give this matter their close

attention and to support the provisions of this amendment.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment appear in the RECORD at this point.

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

On page 4, line 2, strike out "and".

On page 4, between lines 2 and 3, insert the following new clause:

"(4) for damages in an amount not to exceed \$—, plus unreimbursed hospital, medical, and funeral costs per individual to an individual who, while serving on active duty or active duty for training (as those terms are defined in section 101 (21) and (22), respectively, of title 38, United States Code), was exposed to ionizing radiation from a nuclear device in connection with such veteran's participation in the test of such a device or with the American occupation of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan, during the period beginning on September 11, 1945, and ending on July 1, 1946, and who died from, has, or has had acute leukemia or chronic myelogenous leukemia, thyroid carcinoma, pulmonary carcinoma, osteogenic sarcoma, or any other cancer identified by the Advisory Panel on the Health Effects of Exposure to Radiation and Uranium under section 4 of the Radiation Exposure Compensation Act of 1981; and".

On page 4, line 3, redesignate clause (4) as clause (5).

On page 4, line 7, strike out "(3), or (4)" and insert in lieu thereof "(3), (4), or (5)".

On page 4, line 21, strike out "(2), or (3)" and insert in lieu thereof "(2), (3), or (4)".

On page 5, line 7, strike out "(4)" and insert in lieu thereof "(5)".

On page 7, strike out lines 1 through 7 and insert in lieu thereof the following subsection:

"(f) The right to damages under this section is, to the extent of the amount of damages paid, in lieu of any other remedy provided by another Federal law or program which provides for compensation, reimbursement, or other monetary benefit (other than payment or reimbursement for medical care and treatment or for rehabilitation) to an individual described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subsection (a) on account of a disease or illness described in the applicable paragraph of subsection (a). Damages payable to such individual under subsection (a) shall be reduced by the amount paid to such individual under such other Federal law or program prior to the date on which judgment awarded against the United States in a civil action under this section becomes final. In the case of an individual who is awarded such a judgment, no monthly or other periodic monetary benefits payable under such Federal law or program shall be paid to such individual for any month or other period of time beginning after the date such judgment becomes final until the aggregate amount of such benefits which would be paid but for this sentence equals the total amount included in such judgment."

On page 12, line 18, insert "in the Marshall Islands, since July 1, 1946, or" after "conducted".

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONGRESSIONAL OPERATIONS AND OVERSIGHT

Mr. MATTINGLY. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the infor-

mation of the Senate and the public that the Subcommittee on Congressional Operations and Oversight of the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs will hold a hearing on the possible changes in the Consumer Price Index on Tuesday, April 20, 1982, at 9:15 a.m. in room 3302 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building. For further information regarding this hearing, please contact Karan Henry at 224-5337.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Mr. DURENBERGER. Mr. President, I would like to announce that the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Governmental Affairs Committee has scheduled an oversight hearing on the Office of Management and Budget's circular A-95, which deals with the Federal planning requirements for Federal grant programs. This hearing will also review recent OMB policy revisions for this circular.

The hearing will be conducted at 9:30 a.m. on April 26 in room 3302, Dirksen Senate Office Building. Those wishing to submit written statements to be included in the printed record of the hearing should send five copies to Ruth M. Doerflein, clerk, Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations, room 507, Carroll Arms Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

For further information on the hearing, you may contact Pamela Hess of the subcommittee staff on 224-6702.

AUTHORITY FOR COMMITTEES TO MEET

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate on Monday, April 19, at 3 p.m., to hold a hearing on NOAA authorizations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

FIRST THINGS FIRST

● Mr. TOWER. Mr. President, on April 2, 1982, the Wall Street Journal published an editorial entitled "First Things First." This editorial expresses articulately and effectively the issues and principles involved in efforts to achieve reduced tensions through negotiated arms control with the Soviet Union.

The central theme employed in this thoughtful appraisal of the history of United States-Soviet arms control is that we must not confuse our aspirations and hopes for a world free of the

threat of nuclear war—or for that matter chemical, biological, or any other form of modern warfare—with wishful thinking that the Soviet Union shares those aspirations.

The fact is, as the editors of the *Wall Street Journal* point out, that—

The men in the Politburo (are) all products of the hard school (who) have utter contempt for weakness and appeasement.

The United States must remain strong enough to insure that the Soviets neither believe that they can benefit from a policy of aggression and resistance to meaningful, verifiable arms control nor that they can violate with impunity those international arms control accords to which they are parties, simply because compliance no longer suits their purposes.

Mr. President, I insert this fine editorial in the *RECORD* in its entirety and I commend it to the attention of my colleagues:

FIRST THINGS FIRST

President Reagan devoted a hefty chunk of his Wednesday night press conference to arms control. "My goal," he said, "is to reduce nuclear weapons dramatically, assuring lasting peace and security." To this end, he continued, the U.S. is negotiating with the Soviet Union over conventional and theater nuclear forces in Europe, and Washington planners are preparing for talks on strategic nuclear weapons, possibly as soon as this summer.

We are certain of Mr. Reagan's sincerity in wanting, just as we all do, "lasting peace and security." We are equally certain his remarks are aimed at appeasing the current "nuclear freeze" movement. What we find so disturbing in these developments, however, is the widening dichotomy between the arms control debate and the real world.

When Senators Kennedy and Hatfield introduced their "freeze" resolution, the ink had only just dried on the State Department's "yellow rain" report. It is a compilation of masses of refugee and defector reports, medical evidence, intelligence information and scientific analysis of "yellow rain" samples, and it draws the inescapable conclusion that the Soviet Union and its proxies are actively engaged in chemical and biological warfare in Laos, Cambodia and Afghanistan. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel asserted March 22: "The Soviet Union and its allies are flagrantly and repeatedly violating international laws and agreements."

The Soviet Union is violating no mere bilateral agreement; rather, it is breaching the two most widely recognized arms control treaties in the world. The Geneva Protocol of 1925 bans "the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases, and of all analogous liquids, materials and devices" and also prohibits "bacteriological methods of warfare." The other treaty is the 1972 "Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on Their Destruction." It was signed by 111 countries and is the only true disarmament agreement because it requires the destruction of any existing weapons.

How can President Reagan address the issue of arms control without mentioning yellow rain? How can he square his intention to conduct negotiations on new treaties

with the Soviets in the knowledge that more than 10,000 people in Southeast Asia and Afghanistan have been killed with weapons banned by solemn international law? How can Senators Kennedy and Hatfield propose a "freeze" resolution without first demanding further investigation of the Soviet violations of the Biological Weapons Convention, which they voted to ratify in 1974?

But instead of responses to these troubling questions, the response to the Brezhnev "freeze" proposal was a noisy campaign in this country to remind us of the horrors of nuclear war. New England town meetings called to discuss potholes and sewer problems were invited to vote their abhorrence of nuclear holocaust. The New Yorker runs an endless doomsday musing and *Time* once more plasters the famous mushroom cloud on its cover. Herblock gives his all to the irony of a family picnic framed by that awful cloud.

The thrust of all this is so utterly mindless as to be beyond belief. The only issue, now or ever, is how to avoid nuclear calamity. Do you do it by yielding to Soviet intimidation or by resisting? Either way, the outcome is uncertain, but we think resistance is far safer than appeasement. The Politburo, all products of a hard school, have utter contempt for weakness and appeasement will only encourage them to press us toward the kind of desperate position that will imperil both sides.

A vital preliminary to further arms negotiations thus becomes a U.S. demand that the Soviets answer our charges of past violations, specifically the use of yellow rain. This demand must be pressed at the UN, at the Helsinki Accord talks, in the existing arms negotiations and at a special emergency meeting of the signatories of the 1972 Convention. It simply is not responsible for American leaders to negotiate arms agreements when there is such powerful evidence of Soviet disregard for past commitments.

We are quite aware that our argument does not engender hope for successful arms control or reduction. But wishful thinking is never helpful in politics; indeed, it is extremely dangerous. We all want peace, we all hate the bomb. But some of us are not ready to capitulate, either to the Soviet Union or our own fears. ●

LOCAL APPROACHES TO DRUG AND ALCOHOL ABUSE: THE ELM STREET SCHOOL, LACONIA, N.H.

● Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, in a time when we are constantly inundated with the grievous problems of strained international relations, crime, and recession, it is important to look at the contributions being made across this Nation to the benefit of local communities and the preparation of our youth for a healthy productive future.

I would like to bring the attention of my colleagues to just such a project. Some creative faculty members, administrators, and students at the Elm Street School in Laconia, N.H., recently participated in an alcohol and drug abuse prevention program combining art and health studies. In addition to the very important aspect of teaching these fifth graders the health effects of alcohol and drug abuse, the faculty involved them in a project to convey

this message to other students and the local community.

The students and faculty spent many hours designing quilts, each section of which carried the message that alcohol and drug abuse were unhealthy and, in short, not for them. This project brought students and faculty together and has since generated local community support.

Experience in the field of alcohol and drug abuse has shown that the most effective methods of prevention include the creation of positive peer pressure and the involvement of the local community in the effort. This creative project incorporated both of these approaches to their best advantage.

The quilts which were created by the students will be on display in the rotunda of the Russell Building, April 29 and 30. The project will also be displayed in my office during the month. I would encourage my colleagues to view this project and pass along this idea to their local schools. The most effective way to prevent alcohol and drug abuse lies with our youth, and I applaud the Elm Street School for this excellent project. In particular, I would like to thank Priscilla Fletcher and Marilyn Coffin, faculty members at the Elm Street School, who devoted much of their time to the development of this project.

I would like to include in the *RECORD* at this time, three of the letters written by the fifth grade students which demonstrate what they learned from the program.

I thought learning about drugs was fun. If I were bad and going to take drugs and in the fifth grade and saw those films and read the drug book, I would think of what it said before I took it. I learned a lot about drugs and what happened to people who took these kind of drugs like pot or inhalants, stimulants and all those other drugs. I am glad I learned about it in the fifth grade. About my fabric drawing I like the way I did it like telling everybody to stay away from drugs cause they are bad for your health. Sometimes drugs can kill you to. When I grow up I am going to stay away from people who sell drugs. I hope people will get my message. Cause I am trying to tell them that taking drugs is bad for your health.

I learned a lot from this unit. It was studying about drugs. It made me feel different about the fact of taking drugs. I think the other kids did too. I know now that I am never going to take drugs. I had other opinions before we worked on this unit, not that I was going to take drugs just that I never thought that taking drugs was that bad.

Working on the cloth drug posters was kind of fun. It was fun talking about drugs during Art than having regular classes in art. The posters came out real nice. Anyway, it was fun learning about drugs and talking about incidents about people who have taken drugs.

I learned not to smoke or take drugs when I grow up. I don't want to smoke or take

drugs. But if I did, it would mess up my life. I think those who take drugs are dumb. If some of my friends were taking them I would not hang around them. It was fun learning about drugs.

Doing the cloth was fun and exciting.

In addition, I have submitted a copy of the project plan developed by the faculty of the Elm Street School with the view that the concepts employed may be useful to educators in your home States.

PROJECT PLAN

I. TOPIC

The correlation of art and science in a program on drug and alcohol abuse at Elm Street School in Laconia, New Hampshire.

II. PARTICIPANTS

Fifty fifth grade, heterogeneously grouped students working with Priscilla Fletcher, the fifth grade science teacher and Marilyn Coffin, the elementary art teacher.

III. PROGRAM

A. Art

1. Introduction to project:
 - a. Brainstorm ways to share ideas with community.
 - b. Review of possible materials:
 1. Clay.
 2. Wood.
 3. Fabric.
 4. Ink.
 5. Fabric crayons.
 6. Pentel crayons.
 7. Acrylic paints.
 8. Felt markers.
 2. Clay beads:
 - a. Slab method.
 - b. Pinch method.
 3. Student quilts:
 - a. Slogan and illustration planning.
 - b. Planning design.
 - c. Review of application:
 1. Reverse fabric crayon design on paper ironed on to fabric.
 2. Felt marker or ink on fabric.
 3. Acrylic paint directly on material ironed to make permanent.
 4. Pentel crayons directly on material ironed to make permanent.
 4. Quilt assembling:
 - a. Felt designs.
 - b. Quilt borders.
 - c. Design joining.
 - d. Quilt tying.
 - e. Tab sewing.
 - f. Wood dowel staining.
 - g. Macrame hanger.
 1. Design of $\frac{1}{2}$ + square knot.
 2. Making original designs.
 - h. Thread trimming.

B. Science

1. Goals:
 - a. Provide information for young people faced with decision making about drugs and alcohol.
 - b. Discuss issues surrounding the taking of alcohol and drugs.
 - c. Discuss effects of different drugs and alcohol abuse.
 - d. Discuss peer relationship as it pertains to the use of drugs and alcohol.
 - e. Discuss social aspects surrounding drugs and alcohol abuse.
 - f. Develop alternatives to the taking of drugs and alcohol.
2. Classroom instruction on kinds and effects of:
 - a. Drugs.
 - b. Alcohol.

c. Tobacco.

3. Awareness discussions:

a. Peer acceptance.

b. Attitudes.

c. Future aspirations.

d. Artificial substitutes.

4. Instructional materials:

a. Bulletin Board.

b. Teacher-made worksheets:

1. Vocabulary.

2. Matching.

3. Crossword puzzles.

c. Government publications.

d. Filmstrips.

e. Supplementary literature.

C. Culminating Activities

1. Art projects displayed:

a. Community.

b. School.

c. Federal building.

2. Speaker from law enforcement office.

3. Student written evaluations:

a. Original response.

b. No demands made for language perfection.

c. Available for perusal.●

HANDGUN MAYHEM

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, as we all know, the Senate faces a number of important decisions on the Federal control of handguns—whether we will weaken existing controls or strengthen them—whether we will continue our battle against the criminal use of handguns or surrender to the gun lobby.

In our dialog over this important public policy issue, few have contributed more than Pete Shields of Handgun Control. Since his own son was senselessly killed by a handgun in 1974, he has devoted 8 years to the cause of keeping handguns out of the hands of criminals and psychopaths.

Recently, TRB of the New Republic, wrote a thoughtful column on handgun control, and the role of Pete Shields, and I insert it at this point in the RECORD:

[From the New Republic, Apr. 21, 1982]

HANDGUN MAYHEM

A man whose son was murdered is now chairman of Handgun Control, Inc., one of the most dedicated lobbies in the country for handgun control. A man who killed another man with a shotgun fifty years ago has become the head of the National Rifle Association, the most powerful lobby in the world against handgun control. These two spokesmen make one of the most theatrical juxtapositions found anywhere today. The struggle affects the United States and, in a way the world. A new 192-page report issued by Figgie International, Inc., is the third in a series: it declares that fear of crime is increasing throughout the United States, that it is affecting the American lifestyle, and that, in the words of one of those questioned, "When citizens stay inside behind locked doors, shaking in fear, then the criminals have won." Annual FBI crime figures, just released, show 1981 leveling off from 1980, the highest in history.

President Reagan visits Europe in June, and people will look at the man who was almost killed by an assassin's bullet—and wonder. Why are Americans the way they are? In the latest year for which U.S. fig-

ures are available, handguns slew 48 people in Japan, 52 in Canada, 42 in West Germany, 8 in Britain, and 11,522 in the United States. There are probably 50 million handguns loose in the United States today, ready for any act of impulse or spasm of folly. There were 1,800 accidental deaths from firearms reported last year, and there were 15,387 suicides by firearms. Add these figures to the murders cited above. That's 28,709 deaths. Other nations find it hard to understand.

The National Rifle Association, the chief handgun lobby, has just held its annual convention in Philadelphia, which incidentally came on the anniversary of President Reagan's near assassination. Reagan has always been against federal handgun control laws and he still is. He must have a strange feeling about it. There have been thirteen attempts on the lives of the thirty-nine men who have been President, and four have died. In addition, two Presidential candidates were shot and two ex-Presidents were targets of attack.

Handgun ownership is either strictly restricted or forbidden in other industrial nations. But not in the United States. Eight years ago, on April 16, 1974, the 23-year-old son of Pete Shields was in a California suburb on a trip from the East, packing his lacrosse sticks into the trunk of a station wagon. He had not heard of what the police called the "Zebra killings," a wave of senseless, brutal attacks in the area. So far as is known, a man walked up behind him, took a handgun from inside his jacket, and shot the young man three times: death by a stranger whose face he never saw. His fifty-year-old father gave up his job as a marketing manager in the DuPont consumer products division, and has devoted his life since then to handgun control in Washington. He was not a radical, he says. He had been a registered Republican all his life, and a duck shooter. But he thought he should enlist in the handgun war.

On the opposite side of the trenches is perhaps the most effective single-interest lobby in the country, the National Rifle Association. Its story was retold in the April 6 *Philadelphia Inquirer* in connection with its convention in that city. A former Texas Border Patrol officer, sixty-eight-year-old Harlon Carter, is executive vice president. A year ago this May, the Texas *Laredo Times* dug up an old story from an issue of 1931 which brought the comment from Carter that he had "nothing to hide." He was then seventeen, and came home one night to find some Mexican-Americans hanging around his house. He told them to get lost, got a shotgun, and when a fifteen-year-old drew a knife, he shot and killed him. The paper recorded that he was convicted of murder on April 16, 1931. He was sentenced to three years, but released by a state appeals court because several witnesses were discredited. Carter was chief of the Border Patrol and an official of the National Immigration and Naturalization Service before his role in the NRA. The NRA had a membership revolution back in 1977 that gave control to the militants; speaking at Philadelphia, Carter told the convention: "Don't trust the politician who won't trust you with a gun."

The time seems to be approaching for a showdown over the gun issue. For almost half a century, public opinion polls have shown that the majority of Americans want controls on handguns. In the past ten years there have been five Presidential commissions on crime and violence. Every one reported that the situation was grave, and

called for strict handgun control. I was present when Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, the former President's brother, chairman of a commission on violence in America, testified before a Senate committee. He guessed that the number of concealable handguns in the country (perhaps already half a million) was increasing by three million a year. His commission unanimously recommended a ban on manufacture, importation, and distribution. "Powerful forces are working against the adoption of essential legislation," he warned. "The concealable handgun is the enemy of our society, not sporting weapons."

The most alarming thing in this situation, I think, is not the handguns, not even the horrifying murder rate, but the fact that democracy isn't working. The public obviously wants one thing and can't get it. Why? Because the members of Congress are scared. They are afraid of the gun lobby. They have reason to cover. At the Philadelphia convention, officials said the NRA has a budget of \$55.8 million. Membership has doubled in the past three years to 2,330,000. It is militant, and members are told in every issue of the organization's literature that what opponents want is not just handgun control, but a ban on rifles, shotguns, and sporting arms. Meanwhile, failure to control handguns in the cities increases the murder rate, and as crime rises the demand grows that everybody have a gun at home, or carry it in the car.

There are some signs of a turn in sentiment. Some cities in Illinois have passed antigun law and California may hold a major referendum this November. In Congress Senator Kennedy fights to strengthen the weak federal gun control legislation passed after his brother was killed. The battle wavers. Someday the U.S. almost certainly will join the rest of the industrial countries in this self-evident reform. But how many more Presidents must be killed before then? ●

SENATOR SARBANES SALUTES VFW'S "VOICE OF DEMOCRACY" CONTEST WINNER

● Mr. SARBANES. Mr. President, for 20 years the Veterans of Foreign Wars and its ladies auxiliary have joined with the National and State Associations of Broadcasters in sponsoring the Voice of Democracy national broadcast scriptwriting scholarship program. This outstanding program for secondary school students offers them a unique opportunity to share their thoughts on their responsibilities to their country through the broadcast media.

I am extremely pleased to report that William Scott Baker, a senior at Riverdale Baptist School in Upper Marlboro, Md., won first place honors and a \$14,000 college scholarship in the national finals of the VFW's 1982 annual contest. This is the first time that a young person from Maryland has received this very prestigious award.

The son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Baker of Mitchellville, Mr. Baker, competed with almost 500,000 young men and women from more than 8,000 public, private, and parochial schools

across the Nation to write and deliver a script on the theme "Building America Together." His achievement in winning the Voice of Democracy Award demonstrates his success in communicating his patriotic vision for America's future.

Mr. President, the "Voice of Democracy" program illustrates the VFW's commitment to patriotic, historical, and educational principles. For 83 years, the VFW has fulfilled its congressional charter to "preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory of our dead and to assist their widows and orphans; to maintain true allegiance to the Government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its Constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institution of American freedom and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies whomsoever."

The VFW has repeatedly been at the forefront of efforts to promote legislation supported by those of us in Congress who believe that the defense of veterans benefits is an essential duty of a nation grateful to those who have served it with honor in our armed services. In recent years the VFW has acted to protect service-connected disability compensation, monthly dependency and indemnity compensation, and improvements in the VA guaranteed home loan program. The local VFW post has become a focal point for community involvement and civic responsibility in hundreds of towns, cities and villages throughout our land.

Mr. President, I ask my colleagues to join me and almost 31,000 Maryland VFW members in honoring William Scott Baker, and I submit for the RECORD the award-winning essay written by this outstanding young man.

The essay follows:

NATIONAL WINNER 1981-82 VFW VOICE OF DEMOCRACY SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM
(By William Scott Baker)

I have five minutes. Five minutes to lay down what I believe is the way for us to build America together. Impossible? Well not really, because I see the principles as being very basic. Principles that have been there all along. One philosopher of our day said this, "The more complex the question, the more basic the answer, not simple just basic."

So, how do we build America? Well, first I think we need to understand where America's strength lies. Is it in our National Security or in our Economic System? While these may be some of the foundation blocks of our country, the mortar that holds them together, is the people. The building of America will take place in her people.

While considering this, I came across the work of a very perceptive writer. In his story, a young girl with unusual insight, was helping a friend who was having some personal problems. The girl saw through the surface symptoms to the root causes and confronted her friend: "Do you know your

whole problem Charlie Brown? You're wishy-washy. You're going to grow up, marry a wishy-washy girl, and have a whole flock of wishy-washy kids. Charlie Brown you've reached new heights of wishy-washy-dom." Charles Schultz's simple comic strip has taught a great lesson; the importance and the influence of a person's character.

It was the values of the people that brought this nation into existence and established her on a solid foundation. It was in that atmosphere and with those values that a few God-fearing men worked so diligently to outline the Constitution of the United States. It will be those same values that will enable us to keep on building; to keep on making a strong country. A Frenchman who was in our country during those early years, said this: "America is great, because America is good. When America ceases to be good, America will cease to be great."

With the qualities of honesty, respect, diligence, responsibility, mercy, purity, a desire for peace and a love and fear of God, we will dream. And therein lies our power. "Where there is no vision, the people perish," we read in the book of Proverbs, but it goes on to say, "When desire cometh, it is a tree of life."

Think back 2 years. Do you remember the Winter Olympics? I can see the television in my mind as I watched the United States hockey team shock the world and win a gold medal. I mean to tell you, I was excited; the whole country was excited. We had good reason to be proud of those young men. They were men of vision. They had a dream.

Do you remember that August afternoon in 1963 when Martin Luther King stood in Washington before a crowd of thousands as millions watched by television. He raised his head and spoke those immortal words, "I have a dream!"

But dreaming wasn't the end, their actions made their dreams realities. Thomas Carlyle wrote, "Conviction is worthless unless it is translated into conduct." Many people will dream, but it will be those that work and sacrifice to make their dreams realities that will build this nation.

I believe in the "Law of the Harvest: What you plant you grow; what you sow you reap." We must plant our dream of a stronger, better America into the hearts of every individual in this country. And then we must be willing to do something about it. It is then that the United States will flourish like never before.

What better example do we have than the signers of the Declaration of Independence? They had a vision; a dream so strong that when it came to great personal risk, they counted the cost and supported it anyway.

Dreams will lift this nation. Dreams that come from people of character and integrity. With people who remember the values we started with, we can build America. I believe that.

An anonymous author wrote:

"If there is virtue in the heart;
There will be beauty in the character
If there is beauty in the character,
There will be harmony in the home.
If there is harmony in the home;
There will be strength in the nation,
And if there is strength in the nation,
There will be peace in the world.
Carry the Dream." ●

HAITIAN REFUGEES

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, the issue of Haitian refugees has been before us for many years, but recently our policy toward them has taken an unnecessarily harsh turn.

It is a sad reflection on America's immigration policies that Haitians seeking asylum on our shores should be jailed for many months—some up to a year. It is a strong indictment of our system that Haitians cannot be processed fairly and expeditiously. And it is unnecessary to be spending millions to chase their small boats on the high seas.

An editorial in today's New York Times puts the issue before us succinctly and, reflecting the decisions of recent Federal court decisions, urges that Haitians should be released until their cases are processed. I fully agree, Mr. President, and I would like to share with my colleagues the Times editorial. I ask that it be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The editorial follows:

[From the New York Times, April 12, 1982]

RELEASE THE HAITIANS

For months, in some cases a full year, the United States has "detained" undocumented Haitian migrants. Imprisoned is more like it; some are in fact housed in prison cells. But unlike prisoners, the Haitians do not know when their sentences will end. Once, this detention policy was justifiable. Now, after so many months, it has started to smell: like the detention of Japanese-Americans in World War II; like racism; like cruelty.

A former Immigration official reports that last Christmas, a Miami radio station sent a black Santa to give presents to the Haitian children held behind the razor wire of the Krome South detention center. He was forbidden to see them and had to leave the presents in a parking lot.

Another official tells of a Haitian man in the adjacent Krome North camp who was transferred to a new camp so quickly that he was not allowed to go to the bathroom to get his false teeth; six months later, his dentures still had not arrived.

Other observers tell of detainees at Krome and a dozen other locations who have become psychotic because of the "the awful boredom." Husbands are separated from wives, children from families. Some Haitians have been subjected to indignities, others to physical mistreatment.

Why? What have these 2,200 pitiful people done to deserve such punishment? Their offense is that, desperate to escape poverty or persecution, they have tried to enter the United States. After a year of imprisonment, and with no end in sight, conscience calls out for relief.

Originally, there was a logic to detention, a logic we were willing to support. The United States needs to get control of its borders. Illegal gate-crashers, however pitiful, should not be allowed to displace legal immigrants who have waited their turn, often for years. Detaining Haitians pending hearings may discourage other gate-crashers. But because of a legal logjam, the hearings have been put off endlessly and detention has turned into indefinite imprisonment. The result has been to pile injustice on inequity on inefficiency.

Start with the inefficiency. Hundreds of Border Patrol officers have been diverted to staff the detention camps. The cost comes out to \$22,000 a year for guarding each Haitian—and that ignores the paradoxical cost in border enforcement. Apprehensions of illegal aliens have dropped from 1.2 million to about 750,000 in the last fiscal year.

The inequity relates to other nationalities. Hundreds of thousands of other illegal entrants are apprehended annually, but only a handful are detained. Virtually every one of the undocumented Haitians, all black, are detained.

As for the injustice, the Administration is belatedly providing language and other training, and Attorney General Smith deserves applause for persuading 250 Florida lawyers to volunteer to tackle the backlog of cases. But while the conditions of detention are improving, the duration of detention is not; the months pass.

Where can the Haitians turn? Congress could pass an emergency law to unclog the sclerotic hearing process. But so far it sees only abstract injustice; it is considering legislation in so deliberate a manner that no relief seems likely for months. The courts have been receptive. Federal District Judge Robert Carter last week ordered the release of 53 Haitians being held in Brooklyn. But appeals in this, and a similar case pending in Florida, will drag on for more months.

There remains one place to turn: Attorney General Smith. He has discretionary authority to "parole" the Haitians into the custody of responsible organizations pending their hearings. The time has come for him to use it.

To release them may send a signal encouraging more migration. If so, let that goad Congress to act more promptly. Not to release them etches an ever deeper stain into the American conscience. "After 10 months of unlawful confinement in a harsh environment," Judge Carter ruled, "justice demands swift remedial action." Head and heart, he is right. Let them go.●

THE TRUTH ABOUT STUDENT AID

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, in his radio address to the Nation from Barbados, the President focused upon what he termed "a great misconception on the part of many young people with regard to the program of college grants and guaranteed loans and what we're doing with that program in the 1983 budget." The President then went on to discuss his administration's proposals for the guaranteed student loan program, and to ignore completely recommendations made for other Federal student aid programs, namely Pell grants, supplemental and incentive grants, national direct student loans, and college work study.

With respect to guaranteed student loans, the President asserted that "we haven't cut loans." That statement is very misleading. Under the President's proposals more than 600,000 graduate students will be dropped from the regular GSL program and forced into the auxiliary loan program with an interest rate of 14 percent as compared to the 9 percent in the regular part of the program.

The machinery for the auxiliary loan program has been established in only 23 States, and in only 14 States have any auxiliary loans actually been made. It is very doubtful, therefore, that the auxiliary loan program can actually pick up the volume of graduate and professional student loans now made under the regular GSL program.

The auxiliary loan program also requires that full-time graduate and professional students repay interest upon their guaranteed student loans while they are in school. This would be a real hardship to already financially strapped graduate and professional students. Finally, the changes proposed by the administration in this area would result in a 67-percent increase in the indebtedness of all graduate students.

In his address the President also asserted that "we've cut the cost to taxpayers of making these loans available." I do not question the fact that savings will be achieved by doubling the origination fee and requiring that students repay their loans at market rates beginning 24 months after graduation. I do believe, however, that this is the wrong way to make savings in the GSL program. Further, these savings are miniscule compared to the savings that could be achieved if the Reagan administration had a domestic economic policy that would bring down interest rates.

About 84 percent of the costs of the GSL program are directly related to the special allowance payments to lenders to make up the difference between loans at 9 percent and the prevailing Treasury bill rate plus 1 percent. Every percentage point decrease in the interest on Treasury bills would produce about \$200 million in savings on the cost of the GSL program. Thus, if the administration really wants to rein in GSL program costs, it would implement a domestic economic policy that would actually bring interest rates down.

But the guaranteed student loan program is not the only student assistance program under attack by the Reagan administration, even though it was the only one specifically cited in the Barbados address. What the President failed to mention in his radio address was the effect his proposals would have upon Pell grants, supplemental grants, incentive grants, national direct loans, and the college work study program.

With respect to Pell grants, the Reagan administration has proposed a 40-percent cut in appropriations. According to its own calculations, this could result in more than 1 million students being dropped from the Pell grant program.

The proposed appropriation would be the lowest for the Pell grant program in 7 years, and the program

would serve the smallest number of students in 8 years. The changes urged by the administration would obliterate the Middle Income Student Assistance Act and take the Pell grant program back to the level of its third year of existence.

The administration's proposals would result in an across-the-board reduction of \$200 in all awards, and could well mean that students from families with incomes of more than \$14,000 would no longer be eligible to participate in this important Federal program. For a program that has served more than 18 million young Americans in its 9 years of operation, this would be a crippling blow.

For the campus-based programs, the Reagan proposals would be even more severe. For fiscal 1983 the administration would wipe out supplemental and incentive grants and national direct student loans. While they would continue the college work study program, they would reduce its funding by almost one-third. Cuts already made over the course of the past year have dropped a quarter of a million students from these programs. The new proposals, however, could well mean that an additional 1.4 million students would no longer receive college work study, supplemental grants, direct loans, or incentive grants.

If the administration's recommendations are accepted, students across America will face a crisis of the first order. Over 3 million awards—loans, grants, and work study—will no longer be made.

Many students rely on a combination of grants and loans to finance their education, and the loss of one or more of these sources will undoubtedly mean that a college education will be beyond the student's reach. Other students will have to face leaving the institution they originally selected in order to attend one that costs less. Students already attending low-cost institutions will have no choice at all, except to enter a recession-ridden economy. And families throughout our Nation with children who will soon be reaching college age will have to tell these children that the dream of a college education may have to remain just that, a dream.

These are the harsh realities of the administration's proposals that the President chose not to address when he spoke to the Nation from Barbados.

THE SALT II TREATY

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, next week during consideration of the fiscal year 1983 defense authorization, I intend to offer a resolution calling for the Senate to take up the SALT II Treaty which is still pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. At a time when most citizens of

this country are calling for new negotiations on arms control, we shouldn't overlook the arms control treaty which has already been negotiated and agreed to by the Soviets: the SALT II Treaty.

SALT II was the result of negotiations by three administrations, Democratic and Republican. It is a balanced, well-crafted, and verifiable agreement which would enhance strategic stability and mutual security. It is a modest but useful treaty which constrains the growth of Soviet nuclear weapons capabilities and thus reduces uncertainty over Soviet intentions. It goes further than a freeze in that it actually requires a 10-percent reduction of Soviet forces.

The administration has already said it will abide by the provisions of SALT II as long as the Soviets do, so I am not proposing a radical new position for the administration. I am simply suggesting that while we go back to the negotiating table for further arms reductions, we take advantage of the product of the last ones.

Representative LES ASPIN has called for the same step in an excellent article in today's Washington Post, which I commend to all of my colleagues. I request that the article be printed in the RECORD.

The article follows:

[From the Washington Post, Apr. 15, 1982]

FREEZE? WHY NOT JUST OKAY SALT II?

(By Les Aspin)

Ford had a better idea. Gerald Ford, that is.

He wanted the country to approve the nuclear weapons accord he worked out at Vladivostok. But Jimmy Carter rejected that agreement, and spent years negotiating a slightly different package, SALT II. Now we are being urged to push for a freeze on nuclear weapons. We could do better, however, if we ratified SALT II, the bird in the hand. SALT II, which is still pending before the Senate, wouldn't freeze the Soviet arsenal; it would reduce it.

The nuclear freeze debate is very helpful. It has reached right down into town meetings and alerted far more people to the dangers of a runaway arms race. But there are three key problems with making a freeze our official negotiating position.

First, it would simply be one more jolting change in our negotiating stance. We already have an "A" for lack of consistency; let's not try for an A+.

Where once we had a nonpartisan foreign policy, we have now made arms control the most partisan of foreign policy issues. Ford negotiated the Vladivostok accords. He did a good job. We should have ratified Vladivostok. But, no, along came Jimmy Carter saying he could do better. The ceilings on weapons were too high, he said. Chuck Vladivostok, and I will work out a better deal. So we chucked Vladivostok, and years later Carter came up with SALT II. It was a good package. But, then, Ronald Reagan came along saying he could do a better job. The ceilings in SALT II were too high, he said. Chuck SALT II, and I will work out a better deal.

The freeze people are now agreeing with Ronald Reagan's wish to chuck SALT II and

pursue the better deal. But why? SALT I, Vladivostok, SALT II—each is of limited duration. None was designed as the final word. Each was designed as a stepping stone, an earnest of good intentions to prepare the ground for broader arms control measures. An important step in this continuing process would be to ratify SALT II so we could move on to SALT III (or START I, or whatever acronym).

The second problem with the freeze concept has already been pointed out—correctly for a change—by President Reagan. A freeze clamps down on the strategic issues that make Kremlin planners sweat, but it does not address those issues that make American planners sweat. To have any hope of negotiating successfully, each side must have something the other would like to get at. Otherwise, there is no incentive to make a deal.

We are worried that the huge numbers of Soviet MIRVed missiles or their inventory of very large missiles could successfully wipe out our land-based ICBMs in a first strike. We want reductions in either or both of those categories. The freeze simply leaves those threatening missiles in place.

On the other hand, what worries the Soviets is what we are preparing to do. We are working on a new Trident D5 sea-based missile that will make their land-based missiles vulnerable. Then there's the MX missile, which would also make their land-based missiles vulnerable. Third, we are developing sea-launched cruise missiles, and fourth, we are working on the Pershing II missile, which could be launched from Europe to hit Soviet targets in a matter of minutes. The Russians want to get at all four of these weapons. For us to get what we want, we need both a freeze and reductions. For the Soviets to get what they want, all they need is a freeze. At that point, there is no incentive for them to talk about reductions.

The third problem with the freeze proposal is that two moves away in this chess game we are presented with nothing but bad alternatives; we can give up either our knight or our bishop. Either way we get rooked. The freeze is proposed as an open-ended policy to last until reductions are agreed upon. The Soviets will have every incentive to hold religiously to the freeze while stonewalling on the reduction talks. Any proposal to drop the freeze will be seen by freeze advocates as a step backward and perceived around the world as American perfidy—while the Soviets sit quietly at the negotiating table behind their Cheshire grins. We will be forced either to stick with the freeze and its disadvantages or to play the role of ogre and resume the arms race. Neither is to our benefit. Neither advances the cause of arms control.

The freeze debate is the best thing to come down the pike in years, because it is awakening the public concern about nuclear weapons. Arms control is, after all, a very political process. The Kennedy-Hatfield resolution before the Senate helps to focus the political issues and give the public a flag around which to rally.

The freeze proponents say the freeze is only the first step; the second step is to get reductions in nuclear weapons. Fine. But how about going straight to the second step? Let's ratify SALT II.

Under SALT II, the Soviets would have to dismantle about 10 percent of their most threatening weapons. That's a reduction in arms. And reductions are what both the freeze advocates and the Reagan White House have declared as their goal.

We are following the SALT II numerical restrictions right now. Every time we build a new missile submarine, we dismantle an old one. The Russians are doing the same thing; every time they build a new missile sub, they dismantle an old one. The only provision that hasn't been put into effect—and which won't go into effect until and unless there is a ratified treaty—is the one that would limit the total number of strategic delivery vehicles (missile launchers and heavy bombers) to 2,250 on each side. Under that provision, the Soviets would have to get rid of more than 250 of their missiles or bombers. The United States is already under the ceiling.

SALT II also forbids either side from developing and deploying more than one new type of ICBM; that's one new type *after* ratification. That would put a real brake on the arms race.

The Reagan people ought to like SALT II. The administration, after all, is abiding by SALT II just as if it were ratified. And there is not a single weapons system in Reagan's five-year defense plan that is inconsistent with SALT II. In fact, the plan looks as if it were drafted with ratification of SALT II in mind.

Freeze advocates may find some drawbacks to SALT II. Granted. There are drawbacks to any policy one can think of. But SALT II has two key advantages over a freeze. First, it goes beyond a freeze and provides for reductions. Second, it has already been worked out with the Russians. It has been signed and sealed. Unlike the freeze proposal, we don't have to invest time negotiating the fine print with Moscow.

Freeze advocates say they want a freeze *now* followed by efforts toward reductions. If we ratify SALT II, we get reductions *now* and can then sit down at the negotiating table to pursue broader and deeper reductions. ●

CHEMICAL WEAPONS

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, soon we will be asked to vote on whether this country should resume the production of lethal chemical weapons. Before we embark on this new course in defense policy, it is imperative that we carefully and fully review the issues involved.

On March 22, Dr. Matthew Meselson of Harvard University testified before the Subcommittee on Strategic and Theater Nuclear Forces regarding the military utility of new binary chemical artillery shells. An acknowledged leader in his field of molecular biology, Dr. Meselson is also recognized on both sides of the Atlantic as an expert on chemical warfare. His statement is valuable for its succinct assessment of our current chemical retaliatory capability. I request that it be printed in the RECORD.

Dr. Meselson has also prepared a detailed review of the new binary chemical weapons program. I commend to the attention of Senators his excellent report, "Comment: Defense Science Board (DSB) Chemical Warfare Panel Report" (Unclassified version of a report classified secret), prepared for the Office of the Secretary of Defense, Manpower, Reserve Affairs, and Logistics.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF DR. MATTHEW MESELSON

It is a privilege to be invited to appear before the Subcommittee in connection with your consideration of the Administration's request to begin production of binary nerve gas weapons.

Today there is widespread concern about Soviet chemical warfare capabilities and intentions. We do not know whether the Soviets have or have not increased their stockpile of lethal chemical weapons over the past twelve years, during which we refrained from producing such weapons. Similarly, estimates of Soviet chemical weapons stocks are extremely variable and uncertain. The Russian obsession with secrecy prevents reliable estimates. It is therefore only prudent to assume that the Soviet Union poses a substantial chemical threat. This assumption would be appropriate with or without the very disturbing reports of the use of toxic weapons in Afghanistan and of possible Soviet involvement in their use in Southeast Asia. It does not in itself, however, provide a sound basis for deciding specific procurement issues.

Because of the brief time allotted, I will focus my presentation on the issue of whether to start production of the M687 155-mm binary GB nerve gas artillery projectile.* As you know, the M687 is the only binary munition thus far certified ready for production.

The points I would like to present regarding the M687 projectile are as follows:

1. The already existing quantities of 155-mm and 8-inch GB and VX nerve gas artillery projectiles (M121A1 and M426) are more than ample for U.S. artillery requirements for 30 days of chemical warfare in Europe.

For causing casualties to well trained, well protected troops, as the Soviets certainly are, chemical artillery fire will generally be considerably less effective than conventional artillery fire. By forcing troops into protective posture, however, chemicals will degrade mission performance and slow the tempo of operations. Since firing more chemical rounds means firing fewer conventional rounds, there will be an optimum ratio, dependant on the amount required to force the other side into protective posture. Firing more chemical rounds than this optimum will reduce, not increase combat effectiveness. Avoiding additional casualties to unprotected civilians downwind is a further reason for not exceeding the optimum.

Calculations based on munitions effectiveness data show that the inclusion of just a few percent chemical rounds in total artillery fire would provide opposing forces with a powerful incentive to assume a high state of chemical protection. The number of chemical artillery rounds needed to comprise 5% of all rounds fired by the U.S. during 30 days of all-out war in Europe would be about 200,000-300,000. It has been estimated from unclassified sources by Dr. Julian Robinson of Sussex University that the existing stockpile of M121A1 and M426 nerve gas artillery projectiles is substantially greater than this requirement. (It should not be forgotten that the U.S. maintains, in addition, a large number of 155-mm mustard rounds, designated M110, which, for situations in which it is desired to create a persistent vapor hazard to the lungs, eyes and skin, can be superior to rounds containing the presently stockpiled nerve agents GB and VX.)

2. Stocks of servicable M121A1 and M426 nerve gas artillery projectiles are not deteriorating.

Tests done several years ago were mistakenly interpreted to suggest deterioration of nerve agent in U.S. artillery munitions. The tests were later found to have been done incorrectly. Subsequent tests show no deterioration. As of last summer, only 33 of the very large number of stockpiled M121A1 and M426 projectiles were classified as leakers. The leaks are miniscule, and present no real hazard. In past years some of the stocks were not adequately maintained. Also, burster charges were not supplied for many of the rounds. Due to improved maintenance, burstering and inventory programs, the stockpile of serviceable munitions is now substantially increasing. While it is true that some types of chemical munitions are deteriorating or obsolete, these do not include the M121A1 and M426. Contrary to continuing misconceptions even among high-level military and civilian officials, the serviceable stockpile of M121A1 and M426 projectiles is growing, is in excellent condition, and with proper maintenance, can remain so.

3. The M121A1 and M426 nerve gas artillery projectiles are not obsolete nor are they becoming so.

Contrary to a prevalent misunderstanding the M121A1 and M426 nerve gas artillery projectiles are fully compatible with currently deployed artillery weapons and can be fired to their full range.

4. Presently stockpiled U.S. nerve gas artillery projectiles have been extensively field tested. The proposed binary projectile has not been field tested.

Due to restrictions on field testing enacted by the Congress, the M687 binary projectile has never been field tested. In spite of extensive tests with simulated agents, field testing with live rounds has yet to be done. In addition to revealing possible unsuspected design faults, field testing is needed in order to develop munitions effectiveness tables, which presently do not exist for the M687 binary. Only such testing can provide reliable information as to whether the M687 is reliable and equal in effectiveness to the currently stockpiled M121A1 GB round. In this regard, the former Director of Development at the Army's Chemical Systems Laboratory, Dr. Saul Hormats, has stated that:

"When I developed and introduced into production the presently stockpiled munitions. I chose a straightforward approach and merely adapted and modified the designs of existing suitable munitions, for which we had a very large number of static and then dynamic trials. We had to make numerous design changes as these trials progressed, and in some cases critically important changes they were. We would never have gone into production without all this engineering data, even on as simple an adaptation program as we could devise. The proposed binary munitions are not a simple change from other rounds but are an entirely new design. Their functioning will be entirely different from their predecessors. Engineering data must be obtained on cloud size and shape, rate of information, yield, droplet size distribution, persistency, etc., etc., statically and dynamically, and in statistically significant numbers. These must be with live, not simulant, rounds. This is a large program; a few tests just will not do."

5. Presently stockpiled chemical artillery munitions can be safely stored and transported.

Binary chemical munitions are intrinsically less likely than single-fill munitions to cause unintended release of nerve agent until they are assembled, which would be done only in or near the battlefield. In considering the safety of single-fill munitions, certain extremely improbable accidents, such as the crash in a populated area of a plane carrying nerve gas munitions may be envisioned. Even then, however, with their fuses and buster charges packaged separately, the release of nerve agent from single-fill chemical artillery shells is unlikely. The already stockpiled nerve gas artillery projectiles have a long and excellent safety record, as expected for their rugged and simple design. They have been and can be stored and transported with a high degree of safety.

6. Production of the M687 risks undermining the NATO political balance on which defense planning ultimately rests.

The governments of Norway and Holland have recently stated that they would not allow their forces to use chemical weapons or permit chemical weapons deployment on their territory. The stated policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is not to train its troops in the use of chemicals "now or in the future." There is no evidence that the FRG will permit replacement of U.S. chemical weapons already deployed there with binaries, let alone permit deployment of increased quantities. Indeed there are indications that U.S. production of short range nerve gas weapons, such as the M687, which are perceived as being most likely to be used on German soil, could force the government of the Federal Republic to request withdrawal of U.S. stocks presently positioned on its territory. This would leave the U.S. with no stocks whatever in Europe for prompt retaliation in case of chemical attack.

Much of the opposition to chemical weapons in European NATO countries is based on awareness that major chemical war on their territory could cause millions of civilian casualties, a catastrophe of strategic proportions for Western Europe. There is also concern, whether justified or not, that NATO emphasis on chemical weapons (as opposed to emphasis on chemical protective measures) may lead the Soviets to doubt NATO resolve to use nuclear weapons, on which the deterrence of war itself is felt ultimately to depend.

I conclude that there is no need for the M687 and that a decision to produce it at this time would waste defense resources and would jeopardize our present forward-based chemical deterrent capability and risk undermining NATO cohesion on even larger issues. ●

THE ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, I have become deeply dismayed by the outrageous disregard shown by this administration toward the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

When we look for tangible proof of how much value this administration places on arms control, we see a Pentagon running free and an Arms Control and Disarmament Agency enduring the tightest personnel and budgetary strictures since the second term of the Nixon administration.

Following its assumption of power last year, the administration left the

Agency under very poor interim leadership for months. It took a year for the administration to nominate a single one of the Director's five principal assistants. Never before has the Agency been so long without confirmed leadership.

Budget and manning decisions also tell a tale. Agency spending reached a high of \$17.7 million in fiscal 1979, and with SALT II completed, declined slightly to \$17.5 in fiscal 1980. Permanent, full-time employees reached a high of 199 in fiscal 1980. By contrast, excluding a contract which may be transferred from the Department of Energy, the administration is proposing a budget of \$15.2 million and 154 full-time, permanent employees in fiscal 1983, which marks a continued decline from the current level of \$16.7 million and 165 full-time, permanent employees.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is the only Government agency involved in national security issues receiving cuts. The Pentagon, of course, is the recipient of tens of billions more each year. Contrasts between the Pentagon and ACDA are startling.

About every hour, the Pentagon spends more than the Agency spends in a year. A single high-performance aircraft costs more than the ACDA annual budget.

The absurdity of the disparities can be seen in spending for such an unessential defense activity as military bands.

During the current fiscal year, the Pentagon indicates that it will spend \$90.8 million on a total of 100 bands. That is almost six times as much as ACDA's basic budget. With 5,358 people, the military bands have about 33 times as many people as ACDA, with its current limit of 165. Each of 2 of the services—the Army and Air Force—has more money for bands than is allocated ACDA, and all 4 services have between 5 and 16 times as many people as ACDA.

Mr. President, the Foreign Relations Committee has prepared a breakdown of spending on bands. I ask that the table be printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

The comparison of support for ACDA and military bands illustrates a melancholy fact: The administration may talk of arms control, but its heart is in its weapons of destruction and all of the appurtenances to the Defense Establishment, such as its musicmakers.

So far, others and I have given the administration bipartisan support as it has pledged a commitment to arms control. But our patience is wearing thin. The nuclear freeze movement is demonstration of the growing unease and concern in this country at the lack of results. More and more people in this country are sending a message

that they want the nuclear arms race ended now. We would all do well to heed that message.

The table referred to is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE SUPPORT OF BANDS, FISCAL YEAR 1982

(Dollars in millions)

Service	No. of bands	People in bands	Spending
Air Force	20	1,132	\$18.4
Army	49	2,596	46.9
Marine	14	828	12.1
Navy	17	800	13.4
Total	100	5,358	90.8

ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY BUDGET, FISCAL YEAR 1982

(Dollars in millions)

	Personnel	Spending
ACDA	165	\$16.7

THE FALKLAND CRISIS

● Mr. HART. Mr. President, while on Armed Services Committee business in London the week before last, I had the opportunity to meet with a number of British Government, political and business leaders—and the subject most on their minds, to state the obvious, was the Falkland crisis. In the course of virtually every conversation I had, expressions of support for the Reagan administration's efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis, and to bring Argentina and Great Britain to the negotiating table, were accompanied by puzzled queries about where the United States really stood.

No one questioned our condemnation of the Argentine invasion of the Falkland Islands. No one questioned our resolve to make every effort to effect an Argentine withdrawal. The questions instead were these: Does the United States really think that Argentina and the United Kingdom are equal allies? Why does the United States not come out unequivocally against the aggressor (Argentina) and stand with the aggrieved party (Great Britain)? Is the special relationship no longer special—or was there never a special relationship to begin with?

I had the honor of meeting one of Britain's most respected statesmen, former Prime Minister James Callaghan, who deserves much of the credit for establishing a relationship between the United States and Great Britain that then-President Carter quite rightly called "special". Mr. Callaghan was concerned that the citizens of the United States really believed that Argentina and Great Britain were equal friends. He was relieved to hear that a great many Americans as reflected in editorial comment and in letters to editors across the Nation in

the last 10 days, could and did differentiate between what Secretary Haig finally got around to calling our "closest, oldest ally" and an unelected military government in such serious domestic difficulty that it felt unprovoked aggression wrapped in the whole cloth of nationalism was the only way to unite the country behind it. Time will tell how long-lasting is that unity and how truly popular with its own citizens is that unelected government.

Mr. Callaghan made, and others underscored, the point that initial British fury was likely to give way to questions about the wisdom, feasibility, and cost of inflicting and sustaining a long-range, long-term "punishment." The Guardian editorially asked a question which has its echo in this chamber and in this country:

The chasm between political rhetoric and the reality of military and intelligence incapacity *** has plunged the Falklanders into this perilous predicament. It is *** to question the whole thrust of a defense strategy which has interlocked us at the highest and most theoretical level with the American nuclear programme whilst leaving no ability to effect conventional, tactical deeds of everyday defense against the burgeoning middle-sized mavericks of this world.

Last Tuesday, Senator MOYNIHAN eloquently and correctly declared that the Falkland crisis does not involve questions of colonization or decolonization but of the use of force without provocation against a NATO ally. The lead editorial in the current issue of the Economist reinforces his point:

This dispute is going to draw in the United States ***. For America to lie low will only diminish, irrevocably, its leverage with both (Argentina and the United Kingdom) *** for American inaction to cause Britain to lose the whole dispute to Argentina would cede to those in Britain and elsewhere in Europe the notion that the leader of their north Atlantic alliance is a fair-weather ally. Alliance à la carte is no alliance; that is the argument that America itself has been trying to deploy against European waywardness in the Middle East, over Poland, over Afghanistan, over nuclear deployment and over spending on defence. Let it not now encourage the very fashion in Britain and continental Europe that its aim is to combat.

I am sure my colleagues join me in applauding and fully supporting Secretary of State Haig in the physically strenuous but diplomatically vital efforts in which he is engaged. As the Secretary of State and others in the administration know, 2 months after American diplomats were taken hostage in Iran, the leader who stood by President Reagan's side and declared that her government and her nation were 100 percent behind the American people was British, not Argentine.●

TRIBUTE TO JOYCE M. DAPPER

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, on April 24 there will be a ceremony at the

Cumberland, R.I., High School to dedicate the auditorium to the memory of Joyce Marie Dapper. Miss Dapper was a teacher at Cumberland High School and director of the school's gifted and talented program until her tragic death in July 1981. She will be remembered by all who knew her at the school, in the town of Cumberland and in the State of Rhode Island as a tireless and dedicated teacher whose contributions in the field of arts education will be evident for many years to come.

Miss Dapper graduated with a bachelor of arts degree from Anna Maria College and with a master of arts from the Teacher's College at Columbia University. From 1971 until her untimely death, she taught dance at Cumberland High School. As a result of her tireless efforts, Cumberland High School was the only school in Rhode Island to receive a gifted and talented grant from the U.S. Department of Education. With this important grant, Miss Dapper developed Project Talent, a unique program in dance and the arts for students of exceptional ability. The special quality of Miss Dapper's leadership in this program was widely recognized and honored. The Rhode Island Department of Education awarded a citation to the Cumberland High School for the effectiveness of its artists-in-residence programs.

Joyce Dapper was a member of the National Education Association of Rhode Island, and the Cumberland Teachers' Association. Her professional affiliations included the American Dance Guild, the Dance Therapy Association, and the Boston Dance Teachers' Association. She was a member of the board of directors of Project Dance in Rhode Island, a member of the Rhode Island Department of Education's panel for dance and theater teacher certification, and a member of the education panel for the 1980 Rochambeau Celebration. She also shared her expertise on the Federal level as a representative to the artists-in-schools program at the National Endowment for the Arts.

In addition to being a dynamic arts educator, Miss Dapper was also a dancer in her own right. She had danced with the American Festival Ballet Company in Providence, R.I., and taught at the Ruth Dapper School of Dance in Pawtucket, R.I. She had also studied dance with leaders in the field in New York, Providence, and Canada.

It was this rich background that she brought to and shared with her colleagues and students in Cumberland. It is, therefore, with the profoundest sense of gratitude for the dedication, exuberance, and talent of Miss Dapper that the auditorium at Cumberland High School is now named in her

honor—The Joyce M. Dapper Auditorium.●

RECORD OPEN UNTIL 5 P.M. TODAY

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD remain open until 5 p.m. today for the introduction of bills, resolutions, and statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECESS UNTIL 10:30 A.M.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, if there be no further business to come before the Senate, I move, in accordance with the order previously entered, that the Senate stand in recess until that hour.

The motion was agreed to; and, at 3:41 p.m., the Senate recessed until Tuesday, April 20, 1982, at 10:30 a.m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 19, 1982:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Selwa Roosevelt, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during the tenure of her service as Chief of Protocol for the White House.

LEGAL SERVICES CORPORATION

Annie Laurie Slaughter, of Missouri, to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation for a term expiring July 13, 1983, vice Cecilia Denogean Esquer, term expired, to which position she was appointed during the last recess of the Senate.

IN THE ARMY

Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx (major general, U.S. Army) under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 601, to be reassigned as Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, a position of importance and responsibility designated by the President under subsection (a) of section 601.

IN THE MARINE CORPS

Lt. Gen. William J. White, U.S. Marine Corps, age 57, for appointment to the grade of lieutenant general on the retired list pursuant to the provisions of title 10, United States Code, section 1370.

IN THE ARMY

The following-named officers for appointment in the Regular Army of the United States, in their active duty grades, under the provisions of title 10, United States Code, sections 531, 532, 533:

Colonels

Bedynek, Julius L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Eagleton, John E., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
Frederick, Fred D., xxx-xx-xxxx
Frederico, Anna K., xxx-xx-xxxx
Hoover, Mary P., xxx-xx-xxxx
Luehrs, James G., xxx-xx-xxxx
Maccario, Micheline K., xxx-xx-xxxx
Moore, William L., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
Zone, Robert M., xxx-xx-xxxx

MEDICAL CORPS

Lieutenant colonels

Billingsley, Jerome L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Brauer, Norbert R., xxx-xx-xxxx
Brand, Jerry I., xxx-xx-xxxx
Campbell, Arthur S., xxx-xx-xxxx
Campbell, Carlos B., xxx-xx-xxxx
Carter, Thomas E., xxx-xx-xxxx
Davies, Ross S., xxx-xx-xxxx
Graham, Jimmie R., xxx-xx-xxxx
Kelley, James L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Loleng, Cecilia M., xxx-xx-xxxx
McCarthy, Joseph C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Mindrum, Gerald G., xxx-xx-xxxx
Moessner, Harold F., xxx-xx-xxxx
Peterson, Carl R., xxx-xx-xxxx
Popejoy, Lou A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Quattromani, Frank L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Riffle, John E., xxx-xx-xxxx
Riverabancourt, Rafael, xxx-xx-xxxx
Spaulding, Vernon C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Takao, Richard T., xxx-xx-xxxx
Thornsvard, Charles T., xxx-xx-xxxx
Warrender, Charles L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Werner, Wolfgang K., xxx-xx-xxxx

Majors

Ciesla, William P., xxx-xx-xxxx
Ie, Sing O., xxx-xx-xxxx
Kussman, Michael J., xxx-xx-xxxx
Lorenzen, Earl A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Mohr, Lawrence C., xxx-xx-xxxx
Patterson, John H., xxx-xx-xxxx
Pelegina, Miguel A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Stones, Carl, xxx-xx-xxxx
Whitehurst, Lawrence R., xxx-xx-xxxx

Captains

Leech, James J., xxx-xx-xxxx
Shekitka, Kris M., xxx-xx-xxxx

First lieutenants

Abreu, Sue H., xxx-xx-xxxx
Alcorn, James M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Asp, Arnold A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Bartoszek, David M., xxx-xx-xxxx
Burris, David G., xxx-xx-xxxx
Colpini, Anthony W., xxx-xx-xxxx
Crum, Jerry D., xxx-xx-xxxx
Daniels, Don J., xxx-xx-xxxx
D'Ooge, Benjamin W., xxx-xx-xxxx
Geiling, James A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Hansen, Elizabeth, xxx-xx-xxxx
Hetz, Stephen P., xxx-xx-xxxx
Kaufmann, Cristoph R., xxx-xx-xxxx
Kerchief, Karl R., xxx-xx-xxxx
Lepage, Angelina J., xxx-xx-xxxx
Lepage, Paul A., xxx-xx-xxxx
Lyons, Michael F. II, xxx-xx-xxxx
Madigan, William P. Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
Marple, Richard L., xxx-xx-xxxx
Mazzoli, Robert A., xxx-xx-xxxx
McBride, John T., Jr., xxx-xx-xxxx
Milliken, Charles S., xxx-xx-xxxx
Moore, Reginald H., xxx-xx-xxxx
Nam, Theodore S., xxx-xx-xxxx
Orman, David T., xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Tongret, Claudia M., xxx-xx-xxxx
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Varner, James E., xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Vesay, Anthony C., xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Ward, Jeffrey R., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Warren, Laurie S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wasby, David S., xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Watkins, Paul S., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Watson, Kevin L., xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Weaver, Jeffrey L., xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Welch, Mark L., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wells, Bobbi J., xxx-xx-xxxx
 Wentz, Frank S., III, xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Whitaker, Richard M., xxx-xx-xxxx
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 Zonis, Scott Lloyd, xxx-xx-xxxx

IN THE NAVY

The following-named lieutenant commanders of the line of the Navy for promotion to the permanent grade of commander pursuant to title 10, United States Code, section 624, subject to qualifications therefor as provided by law:

UNRESTRICTED LINE OFFICER

Commander

Abshier, Randall Otto
 Adamson, John Chauncey
 Adler, Vance Erick
 Ahstrand, Donald Charles
 Allee, Raymond Maurice
 Allee, Robert G.
 Allen, Dannie Howard
 Allen, John William
 Algren, Malcom
 Almy, John Hale, II
 Anderson, Christopher Clay
 Anderson, Leroy
 App, Kenneth George
 Arends, Stephen Robert
 Arlett, Stephen McLean
 Arnott, Ralph Edwin
 Atwood, Roger Earle
 Axtell, Robert Duane
 Baker, Robert Lee
 Balhorn, Carl Dean
 Ballard, David Lee
 Baratto, Robert Edward
 Barnum, Richard Walter, Jr.
 Barry, Brian James
 Barton, James Douglas
 Bateman, James Alexander
 Bauman, Ronald Bruce
 Beam, Alan Robert
 Beason, Nathan Howard
 Beck, Arthur Thomsen, Jr.
 Becker, Catherine Ziegler
 Becker, John Joseph, Jr.
 Beckhart, Richard Searle
 Bell, James Michael
 Bell, Stuart Wallace
 Bennett, Richard Wayne
 Berns, Thomas Herbert
 Berry, Carl Thomas, Jr.
 Biddles, Henry Neal
 Bielik, John Paul
 Bierbower, William Bruce
 Bilski, Anthony
 Bishop, Kenneth Ralph
 Bishop, Peter Birney
 Bixler, Kenneth George
 Blackburn, William Rockwell
 Blackwell, William Allen
 Blake, Frank J.
 Bleecker, James Michael
 Blenkle, William George
 Blomquist, James Hamilton
 Bogle, William Thomas R.
 Boland, James Armand
 Bolton, Peter Kemble
 Booker, Royston Terrell
 Bosley, Dale Earl
 Bostic, Larry William
 Boswell, Charles Maurice
 Bower, Duane Bruce
 Bower, Phillip Wayne
 Boykin, William Swift, Jr.
 Boylan, Harold Gerard, Jr.
 Braden, Richard Francis
 Bradley, John Earl, Jr.
 Brady, Mark Lee
 Brechbiel, Nathan Foster
 Breeden, George Leakin, II
 Brinck, Michael Francis
 Brodie, Glenn Thomas
 Brooks, Robert Andrew

Brotherton, James Douglas
 Brown, Cecilia Martha
 Brown, James Michael
 Brown, Paul Robert
 Brown, Richard Mitchell, III
 Brown, Robert Edward
 Brown, Thomas Jeffrey, Jr.
 Bruce, Robert George
 Bugarin, Temotio Espina, Jr.
 Burin, James Michael
 Burns, Richard John
 Busching, William
 Bushnell, Gregory Allen
 Butler, Shannon Rae
 Butterworth, William John, Jr.
 Buttina, Richard Anthony
 Camp, Richard Michael
 Campbell, Jon Russell
 Campbell, Paul Charles
 Campbell, Victor Hubert, III
 Cannady, Charles Robert
 Caparelli, Richard Francis
 Carde, Freeland Henry, III
 Carden, Carl Ernest
 Carroll, Dennis Jerome
 Carter, John Carroll
 Carter, Robert Sharp
 Chaloupka, Allan Bischof
 Chamberlain, Carl William, Jr.
 Charuhas, Richard Brian
 Check, Martin Lewis
 Chepenik, Stanley Barnett
 Childers, Richard Dean
 Chisholm, Christopher Ian
 Clabaugh, Cecil Allen
 Clapp, Roger Barns
 Claytor, Robert E.
 Coates, Robert Vernon, Jr.
 Cobb, William Wilson, Jr.
 Coble, Melvin Alan
 Cole, Frederick Byron
 Cole, Richard Ward
 Coleman, Richard Lewis
 Conley, Edward Gail
 Connelly, Ralph William
 Conner, Harry Merriwether
 Conway, Joseph Vincent, Jr.
 Cook, Kathleen Carol
 Cook, Larry Wilfred
 Cooper, Roger Stuart
 Corn, Richard, III
 Cornett, Billy, II
 Cote, Daniel Noel
 Counts, Steven Lee
 Cox, Harold Louis, Jr.
 Craig, William Charles
 Crawford, James William
 Crawshaw, Robert Ord
 Creed, Andrew Lincoln
 Crim, George Norman, Jr.
 Crompton, David Thomas
 Cross, Allen Michael
 Crotteau, Robert Allen
 Curtin, John Wallace
 Daly, Denis Francis, Jr.
 Danaher, Thomas Patrick
 Danberg, Robert Benell
 Dare, James Ashton, Jr.
 Davis, John Philip
 Davis, Russell Erwin
 Davis, Thomas Clifford
 Dawson, James Cutler, Jr.
 Day, Robert Wright
 Delaplane, Stephen Weld
 Detchemendy, Edward Michael
 Diblase, Gene Frederick
 Dickerson, Robert William, II
 Diekemper, Jerome Vincent
 Dinorma, Gerald
 Domurat, Benjamin William
 Donnelly, Rachelle Ann
 Douglas, Robert Eugene
 Doyle, Larry Spencer
 Dranchak, John Charles

Drucker, John R.
 Drury, John Lee
 Dudderar, Raymond Albert, Jr.
 Duggan, Robert Francis
 Dunne, Robert Rawdon
 Dwyer, Pauline Ellen
 Dwyer, Stephen Michael
 Dyer, Edward William
 Eastman, Guy Arthur
 Eastman, Jon Andrew
 Eckley, Glen Edward
 Edwards, Arthur Lee
 Edwards, David Anthony
 Egan, James Edward
 Ekstrom, Robert Harry
 Eldred, William Lester
 Eller, Douglas Dean
 Elliott, Robert Russell
 England, Don Rondell
 Englehardt, Cleveland Duane
 Engstrom, George Henry
 Erickson, David P.
 Eubanks, Sam Elvis, Jr.
 Euliss, James Patrick
 Evans, George William
 Evans, John Oliver, Jr.
 Ewan, Lawrence Kirby
 Fages, Malcolm Irving
 Fandrei, Dennis Ervin
 Faraldo, David Dickson
 Fare, Freddie Eugene
 Faris, Charles Cameron
 Farris, Christy Lee
 Fastabend, Gerald Earl
 Fedoryszyn, Robert John
 Felloney, John Joseph, Jr.
 Fidyk, William Gregory
 Findlay, Gary Steven
 Fischer, Edward Francis
 Fisher, Frederick Bruce
 Fitch, David Paul
 Flanagan, Thomas James
 Foley, Robert Vincent
 Foltz, Randall Alfred
 Fontz, Charles Roy
 Foshay, Wayne Edward
 Foster, Thomas Freeman
 Fowinkle, Charles Tinsley
 Francel, John Thomas
 Francis, Gary Edward
 Frank, Joe Lee, III
 Fraser, William Donald
 Frick, Robert Ellis
 Froggett, Stephan John
 Fuller, Richard Greenleaf
 Funke, David John
 Gaertner, Earl C.
 Gagarin, Gregory John
 Garrick, John Michael
 Gastler, Harold Coe
 Gaudi, Robert David
 Gauthier, Elaine Annette
 Gay, Willis Harold, Jr.
 Gemmill, Alan Mark
 George, Derek Rea
 George, William Alfred, Jr.
 Giambastiani, Edmund P., Jr.
 Gibbs, Dennis Keith
 Gilbert, Gene Edwin
 Gill, Jerry Dean
 Gilmer, Franklin Biggs
 Glidden, Stephen William
 Glover, Terry Lee
 Glutting, Joseph Christopher
 Gmeiner, Rocklin E., Jr.
 Good, Paul Alan
 Gray, Robert Kelly
 Greenlee, William Eugene
 Greenoe, Bartis Edwin
 Gregson, Mark
 Grimm, William Frank
 Gross, Christian Robert
 Grossenbacher, John Joseph
 Groves, Ronald Ernest

Grulli, Michael David
 Gruver, William Kiefer
 Gugger, Roger Paul
 Gullickson, Gregg Grant
 Gyax, Felix Stephen
 Hadley, John David
 Hall, Marshall Vansant
 Halliday, Howard James, Jr.
 Hallman, Denis Stilwell
 Hamilton, Steven Monroe
 Hammontree, Larry James
 Hampshire, Eddie Walter
 Hand, Leroy Corbett, III
 Hannifin, Steven Patrick
 Hanson, Lars Parker
 Hanson, Terris Leigh
 Harding, Wynn Allen
 Harkey, James Pierce
 Harkness, George Cockett
 Harler, Robert Montgomery
 Harlow, Louis F.
 Harrell, Thomas Atkins
 Harris, George Charles, Jr.
 Haris, Joe Newton
 Harris, Ronald Robinson
 Harvey, James Robert
 Hawes, Frederick Joseph
 Hawley, Ramsey Marshall
 Haydu, George Andrew
 Hayes, John Franklin
 Hayes, Thomas
 Headridge, William Franklin
 Healy, Donald Jeremiah
 Heckert, Craig Robert
 Heim, George Raymond
 Heineman, Joseph William
 Herzberg, Donald Dale
 Hezlep, Lynn Morgan
 Hightower, Terrance Lee
 Hill, Carl Clifton, III
 Hillard, John Rains
 Hoeller, Bruce Michael
 Hoffman, Craig William
 Hofwolt, Gerald Lee
 Hogan, Walton Lewis, Jr.
 Holden, Hollis Ward
 Holder, Gordon Stallings
 Holdt, Bruce Edward
 Hollenbeck, Bernard G. Jr.
 Holliday, Thomas Baird
 Honour, Craig Gibson
 Horan, John George
 Hornback, James Leroy
 House, Prentice Lee
 Houston, Sam Kenney, Jr.
 Hovland, Tommy Lloyd
 Hudson, Frank Wilder, Jr.
 Hull, Roger Kermit
 Hunsberger, Timothy Alan
 Hurston, James Edward
 Hutchins, John Gardner
 Hutchinson, Charles Roy
 Huth, Douglas Phillip
 Hyde, Richard Webster, Jr.
 Ikerd, Gail Emory
 Iversen, Gary Kenneth
 Jackson, George William
 James, Lloyd Edwin
 Jarrott, William Michael
 Jensen, Gary Dean
 Jewell, James R., Jr.
 Johnson, Everett Ray, Jr.
 Johnson, Gary Fredric
 Johnson, Gregory Gordon
 Johnson, Paul Francis
 Johnson, Stephen Alger
 Johnson, Stephen Irvin
 Johnsonsonevans, Marsha A.
 Jones, Larry Martin
 Jones, Stephen King
 Junker, Allan Ernest
 Jupin, Harry Andrew
 Kadlick, Richard Mark
 Kane, John Edward, Jr.

Kane, William John
 Karon, Stuart Charles
 Karver, Walter Robert
 Katschke, Mary Louise
 Kavale, Joseph John
 Keating, William Joseph, Jr.
 Keller, John Craig, Jr.
 Kellett, Raymond Arthur, Jr.
 Kennedy, John Joseph, Jr.
 Kennedy, Richard, Anthony
 Keresey, James Kirkwood
 Kevan, Mark Richard
 Khinoo, Leroy Albert
 Kiffer, James Christian
 Kilkenny, Joseph P.
 Kimball, David Patten
 Kirkendall, James Edgar
 Kirkland, Richard George
 Kline, Roger Paul
 Kovaleski, Victor Theod
 Krafft, Frederick Walter, Jr.
 Krause, Alan Leon
 Kriz, Edward Dean
 Krohne, Kathleen Anne
 Krumbholz, Karl Otto
 Krupnick, Charles Alexander
 Kumpian, Joseph, Jr.
 Kyriss, Stephen Earl
 Ladouce, Ralph Jeffrey
 Lagow, Michael Laird
 Landon, Philip Craig
 Landua, James Richard
 Langston, Arthur Navarro, III
 Laplant, Michael
 Lare, George Adam, Jr.
 Lario, Joseph Thomas
 Larson, Vernon James
 Lauer, Dennis Norman
 Lee, David Michael
 Lee, Gary Anthony
 Leibundguth, Peter Dawson
 Leins, William Maroney
 Leppert, Michael E.
 Lessenger, Hoefert Clay
 Linberger, Alan Gamble
 Lindstedt, Russell James, II
 Little, Douglas Bruce
 Lockrem, Richard J.
 Long, Milton Ray, Jr.
 Longardt, Michael George
 Lonquist, Aaron Dorian
 Lundquist, Carl Iver
 Luthman, Joseph John
 Mabry, Robert Caldwell, Jr.
 Mackin, John Joseph
 Madel, Robert William
 Mahumed, Karl Arthur
 Major, Denny Kaye
 Mallett, Paul Douglas
 Mann, Edward Francis, Jr.
 Mantel, Robert William
 Markley, Stephen Allen
 Marksbury, Johnsten Lee
 Marquis, Richard Longstreet
 Marshall, Harold Eddy
 Marshall, John Kendrick, II
 Martin, Kenneth Wayne
 Martin, Thomas James
 Marvil, Stephen Patrick
 Matheson, Eleanor Stuart
 Maxwell, David George
 Maxwell, Peter Nunnally
 Mayer, Charles Walter, Jr.
 McAdoo, Richard Allen
 McAuley, Janet Marie
 McCaffery, Francis Joseph
 McCamy, William Charles, Jr.
 McCarthy, Vincent John
 McCleskey, Franklin Duke
 McClung, Roger Walter
 McClure, Robert Jerome
 McConnell, Michael Charles
 McCullom, Hugh Joseph
 McCurry, Robert Alan

McDermott, Donald Gary
 McDonough, Edward Charles
 McDow, William Ligon
 McEwen, Gary B.
 McHugh, Michael Lyn
 McKinney, Dana Bruce
 McLaughlin, William Thomas
 McMahon, Austin Carney, Jr.
 McNaull, Michael John
 McNulty, Paul Albert
 McRoberts, James Scott
 McWilliam, John Townsend
 Meier, Lyle Dean
 Meldrum, William Garrigues
 Meyer, Francis Douglas
 Meyers, William Thurman
 Miller, Richard Arnold
 Miller, Terry Alan
 Miner, William Allen, III
 Money-maker, Patrick David
 Mooney, Thomas Richard
 Moore, Charles William, Jr.
 Moore, Jon Prichet
 Moore, Kevin Thomas
 Moore, Springer H., III
 Moore, Terry W.
 Moos, Kenneth Oliver, Jr.
 Morris, Larry Lemoyne
 Morrison, Elizabeth Lee
 Motsinger, Joe Allen
 Mulholland, William Michael
 Mullen, Michael Glenn
 Mulroy, Charles Edward
 Munnikhuisen, Richard Dallam
 Munsterman, James Ira
 Murphy, Daniel Joseph, Jr.
 Murphy, Johnnie M.
 Nabers, Wallace Johnston
 Nann, Peter Allan
 Nathman, John Bernard
 Naughton, Richard Joseph
 Nellis, James William
 Nelson, Michael Francis
 Nevels, Larry Joseph
 Nibe, Richard Jerome
 Nicol, Henry Otto, III
 Nimmer, David Sherman
 Noel, Charles Edward
 Nolan, Robert Gordon
 Nolter, Joseph Charles
 Norton, John A.
 O'Brien, James Patrick
 Odegaard, Richard Erling
 O'Hara, James Richard
 O'Leary, Cornelius Francis
 Oliver, Timothy Wallen
 Olson, David Reed
 O'Neil, John Edward, Jr.
 O'Neil, Michael William
 Orr, William Daniel
 O'Shiro, Neal Hazen
 Overgaard, Raymond Melvin
 Owen, Donald George
 Padgett, Phil B., II
 Panchura, Michael John, Jr.
 Paradis, Michael Patrick
 Parda, Nelson Robert
 Parker, Charles Vance
 Parks, William Hutchinson, Jr.
 Parrish, John Michael
 Parsons, Hugh Pence
 Paton, Albert Smith
 Pattison, James Wynn
 Patton, John Collier
 Pawlowski, Stanley William
 Payne, Gerald Kenneth
 Payne, Richard Edward
 Pearson, Ronald Steven
 Peck, Robert Louis
 Perrault, Michael Edward
 Perry, Janet Marie
 Peterson, Robert Lee
 Peterson, Walter Harry
 Petze, Charles Louis, III

Phillips, Braden James
 Pierman, David Charles
 Pike, Gerald Allen
 Plyler, Conrad A., Jr.
 Ponessa, Alfred Edward
 Powell, Darrell Russell
 Powell, David Lee
 Powers, Edward Arthur
 Prewett, John Richard
 Price, John David
 Pruett, William Griffith
 Putnam, Frank William
 Putnam, Michael Blair
 Pyle, Kenneth Lawrence
 Quelch, Douglas Beecher
 Quincannon, Joseph
 Rafter, Charles Jeffries
 Ray, David Crockett
 Reardon, Kevin John
 Reif, Gordon Charles, Jr.
 Renzelman, Ralph F., Jr.
 Resavage, Roy Douglas
 Reynolds, Gary Alan
 Rhoades, Richard James
 Ribaud, Nicholas Ross
 Rice, Arleigh Hamilton, Jr.
 Richard, Jeffrey Luke
 Richardson, Arthur Lee, II
 Richardson, Paul Fredrick
 Rickman, Gary Lee
 Ries, Stephen Hamilton
 Rieve, Robert Murray
 Riffer, William James
 Riffle, Donald Lee
 Riley, David Gerald
 Riley, Francis Clair, Jr.
 Rinn, Paul Xavier
 Ristorcelli, Charles Thomas
 Roberts, Johnny Lee
 Robertson, Michael Darnell
 Robinson, Edward Smiley, Jr.
 Robinson, Michael Dean
 Rogers, Michael William
 Rose, John Michael
 Rosenberg, Jeremy Carter
 Rosenthal, Nikki Louise
 Rotzler, Frederic
 Roulstone, Donald Bruce
 Roux, Jeffrey Andrew
 Ruch, William Leech III
 Rucker, David Woodside
 Ruskosky, Gale Arnold
 Russell, Donald Franklin
 Ruth, Michael Allan
 Sabadie, Patrick Alfonso
 Santoro, Michael Anthony
 Sautter, Frederick Root, Jr.
 Schill, Jerome Edward
 Schmidt, Robert Stephen
 Schreiber, Robert Arnold
 Sciabarra, Joseph Peter
 Scott, Dwight Franklin
 Scott, William Nathan J.,
 Sears, Robert Joseph
 Seddon, John Alexander, Jr.
 Sellers, William Lester
 Shade, Robert James
 Shaut, Earl Walter
 Shaw, William Royal
 Shean, Keith Ellis
 Shores, Leonard McCoy, Jr.
 Shotts, William Edwin
 Shotwell, Henry Lawrence
 Showers, Michael James
 Shullo, Philip Francis, Jr.
 Shultz, John William, III
 Sidner, Robert William, Jr.
 Siemon, Douglas Henry
 Sikes, Joseph Kelly
 Simmons, Edward John
 Sisley, William Rice, Jr.
 Skiles, Rolland Wesley
 Slebos, Christian Gerard
 Slein, Michael James

Sloan, Andrew Keith
 Slocum, Walter Scott
 Smith, Donald Edward
 Smith, Gordon Coleman, II
 Smith, Helen Elizabeth
 Smith, Jack Robert
 Smith, Peter Raymond
 Smith, Steven Grayson
 Smith, Thomas Joseph
 Smith, William Harold
 Southworth, David Moir
 Spaulding, Gerald Howard
 Staley, Miles Marvin
 Stark, Rodney Lynn
 Steere, David Campbell
 Stehle, Charles Douglas
 Stein, Eric Andrew
 Stevens, Marjory McColgan
 Stewart, Gordon Grant
 Stewart, James Robert
 Stewart, Jane Laraine
 Storm, Gary Alan
 Strausbaugh, Wayne Lee
 Strauss, John Howard
 Strickland, Edward, IV
 Stubbs, Gary Winterson
 Suldo, Michael Richard
 Sullivan, Edward Joseph, Jr.
 Sutton, William Glenn
 Swan, David Arthur
 Sweeney, Orval Lester
 Swift, David Allen
 Tamulevich, Carl Joseph
 Tande, Ludvig Kris
 Taylor, Charley Joe
 Taylor, James Earl
 Taylor, Richard Ford
 Tea, Max Ralph
 Tehan, Terrence Norbert
 Terrell, Lyndon Travis
 Thacker, Richard Leighton
 Thomas, H. Clay, III
 Thomas, Jon Marc
 Thomas, Raymond Edgar
 Thompson, Gary Robert
 Thompson, John Richard
 Thorkilson, Howard Neri
 Thorne, Larry Martin
 Thorsen, Timothy Lee
 Tiedeman George Ralph
 Tippet, Terry Lee
 Tirrell, William Barclay
 Todd, William Thomas
 Tollefson, Michael Rolf
 Tomlinson, Jack Evans
 Tracey, Patricia Ann
 Tulchin, Benjamin David
 Turner, Douglas Kearney
 Tyler, Julian Woodworth, III
 Uhlenkott, Gary Wynne
 Vandevender, John Archie
 Vanfossen, Jane Marie
 Vertovec, Frank James, Jr.
 Vice, Larry Wayne
 Vosseler, Paul Kurt Alfred
 Vosseteig, Craig Eugene
 Vtipil, Donald Sheridan
 Waldbesser, Terry Wayne
 Wall, John Russell
 Wallace, David William
 Wallace, Donald Stephan
 Wallace, Ray Anderson
 Walsh, Neil Patrick
 Walters, Lynford Stetson, III
 Wassel, Ronald Andrew
 Waters, Lance Arthur
 Watson, Jerry Carthal
 Watts, Harry Franklin, Jr.
 Webb, Richard Allan
 Weber, Charles Lawrence, Jr.
 Weber, Ronald Bailey
 Weiss, Donald Alan
 Welterlen, Craig Robert
 Whitco, Denis John

White, James Bryan
 White, Robert Downie
 White, Thomas Willard
 Wight, Terry Michael
 Williams, Kenneth Lynn
 Williams, Robert Frank
 Williams, Robert Ralph
 Williamson, Walter Edward, Jr.
 Wilson, Herbert Michael
 Wilson, James Allen
 Wilson, Jay Ronal
 Wilson, Robert Lewis, Jr.
 Wilt, Thornton Willard, Jr.
 Winchell, Donald Lind, Jr.
 Wolfe, Robert James
 Wolven, Bruce Alan
 Wolverton, Gilbert Leroy
 Woodfill, William Dale
 Woodman, William Douglas
 Woome, Charles Wesley, III
 Wright, Jay Lee
 Wright, Sherman E., Jr.
 Wynne, Harold Bradford
 Young, James Albert
 Young, William Karl

ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER

Commander

Baskerville, James Ernest
 Baumann, Bruce A. J.
 Beckwith, Donald Charles
 Bergner, Jon Clark
 Brennon, Roy Leslie, Jr.
 Brooks, Randolph Michael
 Carroll, Kenneth William
 Cavender, John Benjamin, III
 Davis, William Aaron, Jr.
 Dewey, William Alonzo
 Dowd, Andrew Scales, Jr.
 Easterling, Lael Ray
 Fahy, Thomas Edward
 Fortson, Robert Malcolm
 Freeman, Bruce Damon
 Gardner, George Henry, III
 Gilbert, Richard Wayne
 Girard, Paul Edward
 Goldfinch, Albert Louis
 Goldmeyer, Frederick Richard
 Heilmann, Thomas Carl
 Holihan, Robert George, Jr.
 Holmes, Richard Thor
 Horne, Lance Cameron
 House, Michael Edward
 Janov, Bernard
 Jaros, Joseph M.
 Johnesee, James Anthony
 Johnson, John Michael
 Keelean, Michael Richard
 Knapp, Roland Bertram
 Kopinitz, Seigmond Gus
 Layl, Jerry Neal
 Mahoney, Dennis Paul
 McCollough, James Michael
 McGough, Charles Randall
 Mielnik, Michael J.
 Morgan, Michael Charles
 Nittle, Jeremy John
 Oosterman, Carl Henry
 Pickering, John Allen
 Rossiter, William Kent
 Runnerstrom, Eric
 Schissler, Paul Frederick, Jr.
 Soo, Robert Lee
 Speed, William Goodwin, Jr.
 Taul, Gary Dee
 Tillotson, Kenneth Delmer
 Todd, James M.
 Waterman, Bradford Bates, III
 Whaley, Glenn Richard
 Wicklander, Edwin Richard, Jr.
 Wood, Gregory James
 Yount, George Richard

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER
(AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING)

Commander

Albertolli, William Ramon

Borowiec, Richard Raymond
 Bremhorst, Joseph Henry
 Burnham, Johnny William, Jr.
 Cook, Jeffrey Alan
 Duffy, Timothy William
 Erb, Robert Stephen
 Fessenden, Richard Mial
 Hallauer, Russell Lewis
 Holt, Robert Paul
 Kennedy, John Patrick
 Koehler, Richard Evans
 Krulis, Richard Paul
 Lopez, Delio, Jr.
 Parker, Daniel James
 Patterson, John Bryan
 Prydybasz, Andrew Michael, Jr.
 Rainsberger, David Brandt
 Richardson, Harmond B., III
 Robbins, Spencer Everett, II
 Smith, Gordon Kenneth
 Steidle, Craig Eugene
 Swafford, Thomas Lee
 West, William Robert
 Wheat, Luther William
 Wyatt, Randall Edward

AERONAUTICAL ENGINEERING DUTY OFFICER
(AVIATION MAINTENANCE)

Commander

Adams, William Frederick
 Avery, Klurge Caraway, Jr.
 Bradley, Fred, H., Jr.
 Bucelato, John Claude
 Carpowich, David John
 Coggeshall, Jerry Wayne
 Grinnell, Raymond James, Jr.
 Lipinski, John Bernard
 Masden, Ward Beacher, Jr.
 Minter, Richard Graham
 Mozgala, David, P.
 Munsey, Charles Robert, Jr.
 Randhahn, Gary Joseph
 Riordan, Stephen Joseph, Jr.
 Rossiter, Alan Wilson
 Schramm, Donald Arthur
 Tripp, Robert Elwood
 Walker, Ronnie Eugene
 Windeguth, Richard Baxter

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (CRYPTOLOGY)

Commander

Aldredge, Morris Hayden, Jr.
 Antoine, Eddie Pernell, II
 Gadino, William
 Gourley, James Edwin, II
 Harcastletaylor, Michael
 Johnson, James Herbert, Jr.
 Johnson, Paul Orville
 Jones, David Sterling
 Korba, Michael John
 Maillefert, Christopher W.
 Myers, Rollin Hope, Jr.
 Myers, Steven Carl
 Schwartz, Michael Ira
 Simmons, David Franklin
 Traugher, Thomas Patrick
 Violette, Richard Gary
 Whiton, Harry Winsor
 Wilhelm, Richard Jay

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (INTELLIGENCE)

Commander

Alexander, Michael William
 Ashford, James Henry
 Bohn, Michael Knight
 Brown, Robert Edward
 Costarino, F. Thomas
 Davis, Stanley Owen
 Hartz, James Francis
 Houghton, David Gates
 Jacoby, Lowell Edwin
 Jensen, Laurence Neal
 Kimener, Michael James
 Laven, Theodore Michael

Litsinger, Nelson Howard
Newman, James Ernest, Jr.
Picciuolo, Jonathan Charles
Seiden, John Ben
Simms, Allan Jay
Smith, Edward Allen, Jr.
Turner, Steven Robert
Wade, Jack Merle
Welter, George Alexander
White, Robert Eugene, Jr.
Wilcox, Ronald James
Zuniga, Fred Joseph

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (PUBLIC AFFAIRS)

Commander

Bishop, Perry Calvin, Jr.
Copeland, Roger D.
Dillon, David Lee
Gray, Brian Elliott
Pease, Kendall Milford, Jr.
Saxon, Patrick Hurley
Wildermuth, Ronald Everrtt

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICER (GEOPHYSICS)

Commander

Blumberg, Richard Edward
Callahan, Thomas Edwin
Cavanaugh, Michael Patrick
Dantzler, Herman Lee, Jr.
Davies, Robert William
Edwards, Bruce Barton
Foster, Kent William
Gaffney, Paul Golden, II
Garcia, Roland Albert
Hale, Ronald Eugene
Hinsman, Donald Ernest
Hunt, Kenneth Howard
Ihli, Carl Bolton, Jr.
Pentimonti, Richard Joseph
Rudolph, Dieter Klaus
Whiting, Geoffrey Alan

LIMITED DUTY OFFICER (LINE)

Commander

Adams, James Leo
Barber, James Walter
Bodrom, Robert Francis
Ensminger, Gerald David
Fawcett, Peter Formanek
Garrahan, Richard
Hagenbruch, Robert Henry
Hamilton, Jerry Allen
Maiden, Jesse Joe
McMaster, Timothy Richard
Ohm, Robert Lee
Owens, Richard Lee
Shook, Richard Millard
Wiltzius, Lawrence N., Jr.

IN THE NAVY

The following-named Naval Academy Midshipmen for permanent appointment as ensign in the Line or Staff Corps of the U.S. Navy, subject to qualification therefor as provided by law:

NAVAL ACADEMY MIDSHIPMEN

Ensign, permanent

Abell, Frederick Key, Jr.
Abrashoff, Donald Michael
Acalin, Steve Evon
Adrian, Robert John
Akiyama, James Steven
Alderson, Ralph Norman, Jr.
Alexander, Richard Kertell J.
Allen, Edward Todd
Allis, Tomas Dean
Alvarez, Jose Luis, Jr.
Amick, Jeffrey Charles
Ammons, Mark Tracy
Anderson, Charles Eugene
Anderson, Gustav Andrew
Andrews, David Thomas
Armas, Juan Carlos
Armknicht, Richard Frederick
Arnold, Bradley Grant

Aruffo, Thomas John
Atkins, Harold Turner
Atmore, Clifford Clark
Ault, William Richard
Ayres, Keith Douglas
Ayuso, Richard David
Bacci, Timothy Peter
Bakotic, Mark Edward
Balk, Leo David
Banks, Mark Eugene
Bannister, Michael Eric
Baptiste, Barry
Baragar, Kelly Bruce
Barker, Lynwood John
Barnes, William Sydney, Jr.
Barr, Stephen Thomas
Bartram, William Thomas
Batchlor, Charles Derek
Bateman, Michael John
Bates, Andre Yannick
Baudhiun, David Joseph
Baugh, Kevin Allen
Bean, Gregory Scott
Bell, Jett Dallas
Belt, David Douglas
Benedict, Terry Joseph
Bensinger, Gregg Alan
Bergin, Daniel Powers
Bernal, Ricarte Argallon
Bertch, Timothy Creston
Bethmann, Ronald Clinton
Biellik, Christopher Joseph
Bille, Bruce Allan
Bingham, William Perry
Binhnam, Jacqueline Mychau
Bittel, Mary Sue
Blackadar, Charles Samuel
Blackburn, John Murray
Blanding, Wayne Richard
Blankman, Steven Michael
Blume, Gary Bruce
Blythe, Robert Fraser
Boeh, William John
Boggs, Thomas Hall, III
Bohner, Richard Hugh, Jr.
Bonner, Robert Alexander
Bonsall, George
Borcik, Christopher David
Boreen, Kevin Allen
Boring, Keith Edward
Borowski, Charles Francis, Jr.
Bosnic, Don Patrick
Botero, Phillip Arthur
Bourassa, Frederick
Bourassa, Neil Robert
Bradford, Roger Russell, Jr.
Brady, Daniel Joseph
Brasher, Lance Timothy
Breckenridge, Richard Paul
Brennan, Robert John
Brennan, William Dennis
Brewer, Michael Keefe
Brewer, Timothy Blake
Bright, Jeffrey Curtis
Britt, Randall Scott
Brittain, Bryan Burnam
Brog, Tov Binyamin
Brookes, Peter Terrence
Brooks, Jennifer Ellyn
Brosh, David Wayne
Brown, Gary Dean
Brown, Kevin Francis
Brown, Richard Scott
Brown, Thomas Robert
Brown, Todd Hamilton
Browning, William Frank
Buglewicz, James Francis
Bullock, John Alfred, III
Burley, Lewis James
Burnes, David Michael
Burris, Stephen Allen
Bush, Blake Thomas
Bushong, Bruce
Buss, Stephen Lloyd

Bustle, Kathryn Lynne
Bustos, Marsell Cerdan
Buterbaugh, Thomas Arthur
Butter, Gary Marc
Butts, William Stacey
Bybee, Robert Terry, Jr.
Byers, Frederick Thomas
Byrd, James Keith
Calhoun, Catherine
Camaisa, Allan Jamir
Campbell, Edward James
Campbell, Jeffrey Williams
Canoll, Timothy Garwood
Capstaff, Joseph Gerard
Carbott, Christopher Albert
Carey, Joseph Carlton, Jr.
Carkhuff, Kenneth Alfred, III
Carmack, Alan Gene
Carodine, Charles Kenneth
Carpenter, Joseph Edward
Carroll, Edward Michael
Carroll, Edward Pollister, II
Carroll, James Christopher
Casada, Victor Robert
Case, Michael Scott
Cassidy, Colleen Elizabeth
Castanien, Christian James
Caswell, Ronald Rankin, Jr.
Cataldo, Edmund Francis, III
Cechak, Christopher Blake
Centeno, Robert Joseph
Cerasuolo, Joanne
Chamberlain, George Arthur, J.
Chapman, Eric Wayne
Cheney, William Essex
Cheniae, Michael George
Cheong, Robert Kenneth
Cherra, Joseph Francis, Jr.
Chew, Robert James
Chlarson, Mark Thomas
Cissel, Matthew Benitez
Civillikas, Robert George
Clark, Dwayne Charles
Clark, Michael John
Cleary, Jeffrey Charles
Clements, Donald John
Clemons, Thomas Marvin, III
Clifton, George Robert
Clifton, James Michael
Clopp, Hubert David
Clyborne, Richard Bruce
Coatney, James Ryan
Cochrane, Michael Mark
Cochrane, Stanley Lee, Jr.
Coe, Lynne Ann
Cogan, William Helmut
Cohen, Theron Lee
Colasito, James Glen
Cole, Patricia
Collins, Charles Laurence, Jr.
Collins, Kristin Alison
Colombo, Matthew James
Comi, Chris
Conley, Roger Kevin
Conlon, James Phillip
Connors, Charles Bradford
Connerton, Joseph Pierre
Converse, Mark Elliott
Cook, Gerald Michael
Cooksey, Steven Brian
Cooper, William George
Corley, Steven Bryan
Cortese, Michael John
Cortez, Carolyn Ann
Cosgrove, Thomas Sylvester
Covelli, Nicolas Jose
Craft, Robert Bradford
Cramer, Jeffery Michael Scot
Craun, Daniel Ergen
Criswell, Jeffrey Stuart
Criswell, Mark Lucke
Crombie, Tabor Austin
Crook, Thomas Paul
Crothers, Dale Alan

Crowley, Michael Paul
 Crum, Michael Eugene
 Crutchfield, Barbara Lynn
 Culbertson, David
 Cunningham, Dale James
 Curry, Joan Elizabeth
 Dabrowski, Kathryn Mary
 Dachowski, Edward Albert, Jr.
 Dahl, Eric Martin
 Dahlquist, Steven Harry
 Daly, James Edward
 Dapas, Marc Louis
 Daugherty, Brian William
 Davenia, Lawrence Rocco, Jr.
 Davidson, John Morison
 Davidson, Philip Scot
 Davis, Albert Hamilton, Jr.
 Davis, Noel Marquez
 Davitt, James Alan, Jr.
 Dawson, Edward Herbert, III
 Dawson, William Riggs
 Degenfelder, Jeffrey George
 Deitz, Terrence John
 Delaney, Edward John
 Delong, Richard Alan
 Deluca, Robert Mario
 Delvalle, Bryan Keith
 Dempsey, Richard Eugene, Jr.
 Denham, Paul Alan
 Depetris, Steven John
 Derr, William Ogden, Jr.
 Diaz, Gabriel Anthony
 Dickinson, David James
 Dietz, Stephen Bernard, III
 Dille, Harold Edward, II
 Dingman, David Patton
 Drenzo, Joseph, III
 Dittmer, David Bruce
 Dixon, Dominic Streat
 Dobler, Alfred Martin
 Doherty, John Joseph
 Donnahoo, Robert Wilburn, III
 Donofrio, Paul Michael
 Donohoe, Paul Edward
 Donovan, Joseph Leo, Jr.
 Dougherty, Wilbur J., Jr.
 Doughty, Thomas James
 Dour, Paul Joseph
 Dovalgo, Geraldine Louise
 Dreher, Peter James
 Drouillard, Vincent
 Druce, William Robert
 Dryhurst, George Michael
 Dudley, Bruce Wayne
 Duffy, Sheila Anne
 Dunaway, David Alan
 Dunbar, Deborah Mead
 Duncan, Robert Eugene, Jr.
 Dupont, Ho-Song
 Dziminowicz, John William
 Edlemann, Gregg Davis
 Edgerly, Lloyd William
 Ehlers, Kurt Merrell
 Eichelberger, Paul Jeffers
 Eisman, Greg Alan
 Ekvovich, Eric Anthony
 Ellis, Colleen Laverna
 Ellison, Thomas Michael
 Elmendorf, Gregg Richard
 Englehardt, Stephen Burt
 English, Royce Neal
 Enright, Michael Patrick
 Epstein, Samuel
 Esposito, Donna Marie
 Evans, Robert Blake
 Ewing, Philip Alan
 Fazekas, William Richard
 Fell, Brian David
 Fernandes, John Charles
 Ferrell, Paul S.
 Ferrer, John Allen
 Fierro, Jesus Jacobo, Jr.
 Fierro, Michael Redfield
 Fillion, David Michael

Firanzi, James Alan
 Fisher, Mark Wydenes
 Fisher, Robert Edward, Jr.
 Fisher, Stephen Gregory
 Fitzgerald, Bernadette Mary
 Fitzpatrick, Thomas Michael
 Flowers, Duane Leon
 Flynn, William James, IV
 Foley, John Vincent
 Forbes, Richard Fitzgerald J.
 Ford, Michael Joseph
 Forster, George William, III
 Foster, Michael Dan
 Fowles, James Henry, III
 French, Gregory Philip
 French, Robert Gene
 Fricker, Ronald David, Jr.
 Friedrichs, Paul David
 Friel, Patrick Joseph, III
 Fritzsche, James Joseph
 Frost, Mark Christopher
 Fuller, Andrew Bruce
 Furlan, Deborah Miki
 Fuson, William David
 Gallo, John III
 Galpin, Timothy John
 Gamble, Peter Anthony
 Gardner, Gary Allan
 Garland, Curtis Doyle
 Garner, Christopher Wayne
 Garrison, Thomas Paul, III
 Gatanis, Harry Stephen
 Gates, Peter Douglass
 Gawne, Brian Gannon
 Gay, William Henry, Jr.
 Gentry, Russell Greg
 Gepford, Charles Allan
 Giddings, Gavin John
 Gideon, William Randolph
 Gilbert, Gregory Scott
 Gill, Patrick Christopher
 Gilpin, Lewis Bailey
 Ginda, Mark Stanley
 Giorgio, Mary Vita
 Glasow, Timothy Reid
 Gluf, Wayne Matthew
 Gneiser, David Charles
 Goertzen, Stephen Lynn
 Goetz, John Gerard
 Golay, Stephen Clark
 Golightly, Michael Joseph
 Gonsalves, Gregory Joseph
 Goodman, Philip Jay
 Goodson, Earl Franklin
 Gorman, Francis
 Graham, Norman Bruce, Jr.
 Gray, Alison Marie
 Grecco, Albert Joseph
 Greene, Patrick Louis
 Greene, Richard Alan
 Greene, Robert Lawrence
 Gregory, Katherine Louise
 Gren, Frank Michael
 Grim, David Julian Andrew
 Grimm, Robert Bolin
 Grosklags, Paul Alan
 Groters, Douglas J.
 Guenther, Michael Allan
 Guerrasio, Thomas Anthony
 Guest, Robert Stewart
 Hagan, Clifford Lawrence
 Hagenbuch, Brent Allison
 Haglich, Peter Philip
 Hagmann, Krista Ann
 Hall, Wilburn Keith
 Halladay, David Edison
 Hansen, Greg Richard
 Hansen, Jeffrey William
 Hardin, Craig Owen
 Hardison, John Fields
 Hardy, James Vincent
 Hardy, Mark Andrew
 Harms, Kurt Stanley
 Harper, Mark Dalton

Harrington, Timothy David
 Harris, Scot Michael
 Harter, Edward Warren
 Hartzell, Paula Joan
 Harvey, Kenneth Joseph
 Hatten, John Richard
 Hauke, Randall Lee
 Hayes, Peter Stanley Knight
 Hayes, Vidal Eugene
 Hazzard, Donna Michele
 Heagy, Rex Wesley
 Healy, Paul Fredrick
 Heatherington, Mara Beth
 Hebert, Bill Kendall James
 Hee, Derek Douglas
 Helbel, Jeffrey Michael
 Heid, Stephen Charles
 Heller, Rudolph, III
 Hemmelgarn, Stephen Anthony
 Hendrickson, Herbert Harold
 Henry, Clay Thomas
 Higgins, James Edward, III
 Hine, Richard Jude
 Hippler, Jeffrey Michael
 Hipschman, Thomas Ross
 Hittle, Susan Lu
 Hoffman, Peter Lowell
 Hogan, James Edward
 Holden, Peter Maurice
 Holland, Timothy Allen
 Hood, Brian Ronald
 Hooper, Steven Lawrence
 Hoppe, Michael William
 Hord, Eldridge, III
 Hornick, John Fred
 Horton, Ronald
 Howard, Michelle Janine
 Howe, David Dennis
 Hubler, Warren Gregory
 Hughes, Jeffrey McBurney
 Hughes, William Newton, Jr.
 Humphreys, Daniel Thomas
 Hundley, Martin Damon
 Hunt, Richard Cordell
 Hunter, Mark Robert
 Hunter, Peter Aaron
 Hynes, John Paul, Jr.
 Iborg, Steven Jeffrey
 Iral, Romero George
 Irwin, Stephen Reynolds
 Ives, Robert Walter
 Jackson, Mark Charles
 Jackson, Ronald William
 Jacobsen, Michael Joseph
 Jaenichen, Paul Nathan
 Jahrsdderfer, David Anthony
 Jamison, Ronald Lynn
 Janicke, Russell Theodore
 Jantzen, Mark Gregory
 Jasion, Edward Burns
 Jeffries, William Henry, III
 Johnson, David Craig
 Johnson, Kenneth David
 Johnson, Mark David
 Johnson, Mary Holland
 Johnson, Paul Milfred
 Johnson, Richard Randall
 Johnson, Steven Eric
 Johnson, Steven Warren
 Jones, Brian David
 Jones, Stephen Stanford
 Jordan, Michael, Jr.
 Jordan, Timothy Joseph
 Joynson, Jack Edmund, Jr.
 Judge, John William
 Julius, Robert Anthony
 Jung, Steven Ray
 Jurceka, John Anthony, Jr.
 Kapcio, Robert Edward
 Kasamoto, Randal
 Keating, Michael William
 Keenan, Kelly Patrick
 Kelly, Francis Joseph
 Kemper, Dale Allen

Kenna, John Joseph
 Kennedy, John Martin
 Kennedy, Thomas Joseph
 Kennington, William Arthur J.
 Kenny, Philip Stephen
 Kerno, Robert Stephen, Jr.
 Kessenich, Pace Roy
 Khol, Curtis Adrian
 Kineke, Charles Robert
 King, Charles Pat
 King, Tony Edward
 Kingston, Stephen Christopher
 Kirby, Charles Lee
 Kiser, Robert Eugene
 Kiser, Thomas Scott
 Klansek, William Brian
 Klemencic, Steven Edward
 Klentzman, Chris Adam
 Klorig, William Joseph
 Klunder, Matthew Lewis
 Knight, John Richard
 Knudson, Clinton Jay
 Kocornik, Pamela Jean
 Kojm, Leonard Richard, Jr.
 Kovach, William Joseph
 Kovel, Sarah Beth
 Kowalski, Danny Edward
 Koye, Frank Joseph
 Koziel, Mark Alan
 Krafty, James Anthony
 Krebes, Joseph Robert
 Krese, Timothy John
 Kugel, Elliott Matthew
 Kules, Edward Lawrence
 Kunkel, Kurt Lance
 Kurtz, Jonathan David
 Kurtz, Virginia Randolph
 Kylo, Barry Robert
 Lahr, Gerald Lynn
 Laingen, William Bruce
 Lamison, Janice Adele
 Lamolinara, Vincent Luigi
 Landis, Gregory Martin
 Lang, John Bourke
 Langford, Richard James
 Larochelle, Dennis Michael
 Larocque, Paul Ambrose, Jr.
 Larsen, Hans Lauritz
 Larson, Eric Allen
 Larson, Scott Edwin
 Lawler, Gregory Michael
 Leader, Daniel Eugene
 Lee, Daniel Martin
 Lee, Robert Todd
 Lefon, Carroll Fairfax, Jr.
 Leftwich, Scott Ferrer
 Leisch, Jody Kay
 Lenehan, Jonathan Quentin
 Lenker, Douglas Eugene
 Lester, Christopher Watson
 Limbacher, Paul Donald
 Lindsey, Bruce Hicks
 Loa, Donald Laau, Jr.
 Lockett, Michael
 Logue, Thomas Alfred, Jr.
 Lopez, Fermin Daniel
 Lopez, Fernando Jorge
 Lopresto, Mark David
 Loureiro, Gustavo
 Low, James Richard
 Lowe, Douglas Edwin
 Lowery, Frank Joseph Michael
 Lowery, Steven Randal
 Luciano, Michael
 Luehrsen, Russell Paul
 Lundquist, Randy Craig
 Lusinski, Raymond John
 Lusk, Mark Thomas
 Lynch, Daniel George
 Mabon, Kevin Lee
 Mack, Daniel Patrick
 Maconi, Donald Lawson
 Madden, Joseph Patrick, Jr.
 Mahon, Jeffrey Lawrence

Mahoney, Michael Jon
 Malapit, John Elmer
 Malcolm, Michael Wayne
 Malkasian, Todd Lee
 Maloney, James Paul
 Manganaro, John Thomas
 Mank, Shawn Daniel
 Manwaring, Darryl Robert
 Marcantonio, Nicholas Anthon
 Martin, Duane Henry
 Martin, Sandra Lee
 Mascolo, Thomas Louis
 Maszewski, Edward John
 Matthews, Roger Allan
 Maurer, Michael Barry
 Mauro, Jeffrey Bryant
 Maxwell, Matthew Thomas, IV
 Mayer, Randal Lee
 McCarthy, Kevin Timothy
 McClain, Joseph Scott
 McCloskey, Matthew Jude
 McColl, Angus Andrew
 McCormack, William Patrick J.
 McDonnell, John Patrick, Jr.
 McDonnell, Timothy John
 McElheny, Douglas Edward
 McCenerney, Jeremiah Xavier
 McGhee, Patrick Winston
 McGrath, Rose Mary
 McGraw, Thomas Edwin
 McGuire, Chris Michael
 McGuire, Kevin Wayne
 McGurk, Catherine Debra
 McHale, John Joseph, III
 McKenzie, William Brett
 McKown, Martin Hayes, Jr.
 McLean, Emmi Alexander
 McLeod, Myles Laurentz
 McNellis, Michael Patrick
 Meier, Louis Orville, Jr.
 Meier, William John, Jr.
 Merck, Richard Ericson
 Merg, Ralph Gilbert
 Metzler, Timothy Ivan
 Mewbourne, Dee Leon
 Michaelson, Steven Paul
 Miles, Robert Joseph, Jr.
 Millard, Thomas Michael
 Miller, Christopher Adam
 Miller, Clayton William
 Miller, Joel Andrew
 Miller, Kendall Johnston
 Miller, William Douglas
 Misch, Jeanne Marie
 Mitchell, Donald Leslie, Jr.
 Monger, Paul Oneal
 Montague, Steven Boyd
 Moore, Robert Lynn, Jr.
 Mooshagian, Mark Nishan
 Morales, William
 Moran, Terrence Blair
 Morben, Darrel Michael
 Morgan, Clarence Todd
 Morris, Michael
 Morris, Michael John
 Morris, Wilfred Robert, Jr.
 Morrisette, Paul Delma
 Mortonson, Theodore Hansen
 Mosier, Louis Scott
 Moury, Matthew Brattin
 Moylan, Bryan William, Jr.
 Mueller, John H.
 Muenzhuber, Mark Thomas
 Mulholland, Maxwell
 Murdter, Michael Joseph
 Murphy, Charles Thomas, Jr.
 Murphy, Kevin Michael
 Murphy, Mark Alan
 Murray, David Thomas
 Murray, Kenneth Douglas
 Musso, Carrie Louise
 Myers, Jan Peter
 Negus, Scott Lawrence
 Nester, Barbara Sue

Neveras, Barry Dwayne
 Neveras, Gary Wayne
 Newman, James Wesley Compton
 Newton, Brian Ronald
 Nickitas, Peter James
 Nicklas, Richard Brian
 Niskanen, Steven Edward
 Noble, Daniel Leslie
 Nordman, Douglas Bruce
 Nordvig, Laurence Jurgen
 Odom, Arthaneous Angelo
 O'Donnell, Patrick Arnold
 Ofriel, Brendan Patrick
 Oldham, Jeffrey Albert
 Olechowski, Mark Joseph
 Olson, Kenneth
 O'Meara, Dennis Joseph
 Ortiz, Prichard Rayos
 Otte, Douglas Elmer
 Otton, Edward Charles
 Overby, Matthew Alan
 Overby, Michael Duane
 Owen, Paul David
 Oydna, Bernt Ludmar
 Page, Thomas Gerard
 Palmer, David Keith
 Palomo, Bacilio Flores
 Palowitch, Andrew Walter
 Papaioanou, George
 Papajohn, Gregory Carroll
 Parkhurst, Lyman Leland
 Parks, Steven Alexander
 Parrott, Donald Larry, Jr.
 Parry, Thomas Robert
 Parson, Ronald George
 Parsons, Gregory Keith
 Pasternak, Thomas Gerord
 Pate, Andrew Lidden, III
 Patterson, William Edward
 Patton, Glenn Allan
 Paul, Christopher John
 Pax, Thomas Henry
 Perez-Vergara, Eliezer, Jr.
 Perry, Christopher James
 Perry, Kenneth Malcolm
 Pescatore, Vincent Joseph
 Petters, Clement Michael
 Petzrick, Ernest Paul
 Peyton, Philip Craig
 Pfabe, Peter Kent
 Pine, David Roland
 Pitkin, Pamela Katherine
 Platt, Arthur Joseph
 Plude, John Frederick
 Pollard, Stephen Joseph
 Poole, Mark Richard
 Popovich, William George, Jr.
 Postenrieder, Linda Gail
 Pottet, Joanne Marie
 Powell, Jennie Ellen
 Powers, Craig Steven
 Powers, Timothy Joseph
 Price, David Matthew
 Price, John Kenneth
 Proctor, Kevin John
 Proulx, Daniel Joseph
 Pursel, Frank Patterson, IV
 Quillin, Michael Luther
 Radcliffe, Roy Matthew
 Rainey, Joseph Patrick
 Rantz, Norman Neal
 Rardin, Joseph Patrick
 Rasmussen, John Andrew
 Rasmussen, Theodore Edward, I
 Patkovich, John
 Ratte, Charles Louis
 Ratter, Joel Fredrick
 Ray, Thomas Allyn
 Rayermann, Richard Edward
 Reagans, Elliott, Jr.
 Reed, Eric Paul
 Reese, Thomas Langhorne
 Reeves, Joyce Anne
 Reifsnyder, Robert Harland

Reilly, Kevin Peter
 Reimer, Ronald Frederick, Jr.
 Reinert, Todd Frederick
 Reinhardt, Laurent Charles G.
 Reinke, Richard Eric, III
 Remley, Thomas Edward
 Rempe, William Henry
 Rennie, Michael Alan
 Reno, Patrick Andrew
 Ricciuti, Paul Jude
 Rice, Marshall Lee
 Rice, Ronald Glen
 Rice, Warren Woodward
 Richardson, James Edward, III
 Richardson, John Michael
 Richardson, Marc Arthur
 Richie, Terrell Wynn
 Riegert, James Anderson
 Riggs, Terri Lyn
 Righter, James Rayman, Jr.
 Ringel, Donald Edward Albert
 Rios, Mark Raymond
 Ritter, Eugene
 Roberts, John Edward
 Robertson, Scott Allan
 Robichaud, Raymond Mark, Jr.
 Robledo, Robert Oscar
 Rodgers, Francis Xavier, III
 Rodriguez, Alma Bertha
 Rodriguez, Vidal
 Rogers, William Fredrick, III
 Roskind, Michael Thomas
 Ross, Jon Lee
 Rountree, Robert Lee, Jr.
 Rouse, James Charles
 Rouser, Michael Paul
 Rowden, Thomas Sumner
 Rowe, Bradley Harold
 Rubin, Robert Louis
 Ruby, Brandon Kreig
 Ruff, David Grady
 Ruiz, Adalberto, III
 Russ, Steven Joseph
 Russell, John Lenroy
 Russell, Mark Wayne
 Russell, Robin Ladd
 Russiello, Michael James
 Ryan, Thomas Raymond, IV
 Ryniewicz, Craig James
 Sakai, James Jun
 Salindong, Arthur Raphael
 Samolovitch, Richard Albert
 Samoluk, Warren Joseph
 Sandala, Gary
 Sanders, John David
 Sands, Jeffery Alan
 Saunders, Michael Edward
 Sauve, Peter David
 Savich, Raymond John
 Savidge, Thomas William
 Sawtelle, Edmund Rossiter
 Scassero, Matthew Thomas
 Schauder, Thomas John
 Schilke, Peter Stuart
 Schilling, Paul Gregory
 Schmick, David Albert
 Schmickley, Bruce Gordon
 Schmidlin, William George
 Schrider, Leo Eugene
 Schulert, Peter Allan
 Schulte, Steven Harold
 Schulz, Christopher Jon
 Schumacher, Randy Harold
 Scott, Christopher Taylor
 Scuccimarra, Thomas Francis
 Scuter, I. John Joseph
 Sears, Glen Richard, II
 Segura, Christopher
 Segura, Clement Michael
 Seitz, Charles Seymour
 Sesbeau, Mary Beth
 Settele, James Douglas
 Sharpe, Matthew Michael
 Shatto, Jonathan Robert
 Shaw, Paul Michael
 Shelter, Andrew Payson
 Sherman, Peter Sands
 Sherrill, Gerald
 Shields, Mark David
 Shigley, Paul Ronald
 Shoemaker, Troy Michael
 Short, Michael Joseph
 Silvers, Kenneth
 Silvius, David George
 Simon, Richard Lee
 Simons, Jon Myron
 Simpson, David Grey
 Sinnett, Dennis James
 Sjoblom, Eric Lawrence
 Skeehan, Kirsten Maureen
 Slowikowski, Daniel Francis
 Smack, Michael Bruce
 Smellow, Daniel Buckman
 Smith, Anthony Carl
 Smith, Charles Scott
 Smith, Jeffrey Jay
 Smith, Jon Craig
 Smith, Kevin Dwight
 Smith, Michael William
 Smith, Randall Mark
 Smith, Richard William
 Smith, Russell Hugh
 Smythe, Andrew Mcelin
 Snyder, Glenn Reverdy
 Snyder, Mark David
 Somnitrz, Stephen Joseph
 Somplasky, John Paul
 Sonderman, Kurt Douglas
 Sotelo, Javier
 Soule, Ralph Thomas
 Sparks, Terence William
 Spear, John Gerard
 Spitz, Otto Wilhelm Karl Geo.
 Spoerl, David Ross
 Sprinkle, Christian Edward
 Stackhouse, William Arthur
 Stahl, Michael James
 Staib, Michael Anthony
 Stammer, Marc
 Stank, Theodore Paul
 Steel, James Polk, III
 Steen, Susan Fay
 Steeves, Sean Alan
 Stein, Harold Richard, Jr.
 Stoffa, Richard Louis
 Stranske, Timothy Wayne
 Stresemann, Michael Norman
 Stuart, Mark Anthony
 Studt, Dean Llewellyn
 Stultz, Daniel Joseph, Jr.
 Sturgell, Robert Allan
 Suarez-Marill, Javier
 Suhrer, George Hamilton
 Sullivan, Jennifer Mary
 Sunseri, Stephen Michael
 Surko, Stephen William
 Swanson, Bennett Dean
 Sweeney, Kevin Michael
 Swinton, William Francis
 Taggart, George Gardner
 Tamblyn, Charles Everingham
 Tarango, Mark Edward
 Taschetta, Joseph
 Taylor, Mitchell Everett
 Teate, James Michael
 Terrell, Wayne Aurealous
 Thayer, William Albert
 Thiede, Theodore Donald
 Thomas, Gregory Robert
 Thompson, Evin Howard
 Thomson, Thomas Gordon
 Thorne, Kevin Balish
 Thurman, Patrick Kevin
 Tkac, Thomas Albert
 Tondou, Jennifer Louise
 Toner, Charles Bradie
 Towler, Thomas Leon, Jr.
 Tracy, Douglas Shannon
 Tracy, Glenn Matthew
 Treadway, Jane Ann
 Uffman, Craig David
 Ullrich, Michael Walter
 Underwood, Brian Scott
 Ungaro, Ronald
 Upright, Gregory Edward
 Urey, Paul Douglas
 Valente, Frank Edward
 Valinske, Peter Thomas, Jr.
 Vance, Christopher Lawrence
 Vance, John Walter
 Vandagriff, Ricky Lynn
 Vanhove, Eric Albert, Jr.
 Vanpetten, Thomas Louis
 Vargo, John Thomas
 Vargo, William James
 Varner, Ted Curtis
 Varnum, Kent Christopher McV.
 Vasina, Scott Roland
 Vazquez, Jose Angel
 Velez, Rene
 Vena, John Peter
 Venturelli, Louis
 Vergelli, John Carl
 Viering, Edward William
 Villarin, Nolan Dumanon
 Viniotis, John Joseph
 Vogel, Richard Keith
 Voigt, Geoffrey Bourbon
 Volkoff, John
 Waldman, Daniel Richard
 Walker, Wayne Orville
 Walley, Michael Alan
 Wanstall, Christopher Robert
 War, Steven Michael
 Ward, Ralph Claude, Jr.
 Wardach, John Jay
 Watkins, Timothy Lane
 Watson, Rory Keith
 Watson, Stephen James
 Watson, Thomas Campbell, III
 Weaver, Steven Eugene
 Webb, John Charles
 Wechsler, Steven Michael
 Wehrenberg, Donald John, Jr.
 Weidman, John Russell
 Weiner, Brad Morrison
 Wells, Dennis Edwards
 Welter, Joseph Donald
 Welty, Kurt Warren
 Wendell Joseph Edwin
 Werling, Eric David
 Wetherell, Michael Perry
 Whalen, Thomas Brian
 Whalley, Christopher James
 White, Kenneth Raymond
 White, Timothy Mark
 Whitney, Reeta Kay
 Wiggins, Clarence Antonio
 Wild, Timothy Gerald
 Wilde, Alan Reid
 Wilhelm, Kevin Thomas
 Wilkins, Anthony Scott
 Williams, Anthony
 Williams, Donovan James
 Williams, Mark Foster
 Williams, Michael James
 Wilson, Andrew Hamilton
 Wilson, Jeffery Scott
 Wimmer, Robert Owen
 Winbush, Nelson Wyman Calvin
 Wittman, Gregory Jon
 Wood, Robert Anthony
 Wralstad, Mark Evans
 Wright, William Archer, III
 Wykoff, Henry Clayton
 Yamasaki, Dean James
 Yamashita, Craig Tsuneo
 Yee, Edward T. W.
 Yee, Herbert
 Yohe, James Russell
 Yonehiro, Marcus Baron
 York, Andrew Morgan
 Young, Peter Hamilton
 Zanti, Guy William
 Zeise, Daniel Frederick
 Zimmermann, Robert Herbert
 Zink, Dorothy Jane

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

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, April 20, 1982, may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

APRIL 21

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Defense Subcommittee

To resume hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the defense establishment focusing on global commitments.

1224 Dirksen Building

*Judiciary

To resume hearings on S. 1758, providing for an exemption from the copyright law for certain types of video recording for noncommercial purposes.

2228 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 Small Business Administration, Federal Communications Commission, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Maritime Administration.

S-146, Capitol

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2226, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 to reduce mortgage interest rates on home mortgages for qualifying individuals and provide for employment in the private sector.

5302 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

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

al Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Department of Commerce, focusing on atmospheric programs.

235 Russell Building

Environment and Public Works

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal aid highway program.

4200 Dirksen Building

Finance

Savings, Pensions and Investment Policy
Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2298, establishing an enterprise zone program for dealing with the problems of economically depressed areas in the United States.

2221 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

To hold hearings on the nominations of William L. Earl, of Florida, Harold R. DeMoss, Jr., of Texas, Clarence V. McKee, of the District of Columbia, Marc Sandstrom, of California, Howard H. Dana, Jr., of Maine, William F. Harvey, of Indiana, William J. Olson, of Virginia, George E. Paras, of California, and Robert S. Stubbs II, of Georgia, each to be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation, and James B. Wyn-gaarden, of North Carolina, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health.

4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Credit and Rural Electrifica-
tion Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2314, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985 for farm and rural development loan programs of the Farmers Home Administration.

324 Russell Building

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Edu-
cation, and Related Agencies Subcom-
mittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Employment and Training Adminis-tration, Department of Labor.

1114 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To continue hearings with the Commit-tee on Armed Services' Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 2205, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, and S. 1990, revising certain provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.

212 Russell Building

Appropriations

Transportation and Related Agencies Sub-
committee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Federal Railroad Administration of the Department of Transportation, and Amtrak.

1318 Dirksen Building

Armed Services

Military Construction Subcommittee

To continue hearings with the Commit-tee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 2205, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, and S. 1990, revising certain provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.

212 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the reor-ganization of the U.S. Fire Administra-tion.

3302 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcom-
mittee

To hold hearings on S. 1889, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1983 and 1984 for the establishment of a national in-stitution to promote international peace and resolution of international conflict.

6226 Dirksen Building

*Veterans Affairs

To hold hearings on S. 2384, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the provision of VA contract health care to veterans in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, S. 2383, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1988 for construc-tion grants to State veterans' home fa-cilities, S. 1034, providing a more equi-table formula for payments by the Ad-ministrator of Veterans' Affairs to States for the cost of care provided in State nursing homes to veterans eligi-ble for such care in VA facilities, S. 2385, modifying the VA health profes-sional scholarship program, S. 2389, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1988 for certain VA health-care pro-grams, and on other related measures.

412 Russell Building

Joint Economic

To hold hearings to review the first quarterly gross national product report, and to examine the national economic outlook.

2212 Rayburn Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcom-
mittee

To hold closed hearings on atomic energy defense actions.

1223 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Transportation Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legis-lation authorizing funds for the Feder-al aid highway program.

4200 Dirksen Building

Finance

Savings, Pensions, and Investment Policy
Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 2298, estab-lishing an enterprise zone program for

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

dealing with the problems of economically depressed areas in the United States.

2221 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on the nominations of Herbert E. Ellingwood, of California, to be Chairman of the Merit Systems Protection Board, and Lawrence Y. Goldberg, of Rhode Island, to be General Counsel of the Federal Labor Relations Authority.

3302 Dirksen Building

Select Committee To Study Law Enforcement Undercover Activities of Components of the Department of Justice

To hold an organizational business meeting.

301 Russell Building

APRIL 22

9:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Defense Establishment, focusing on NATO commitments.

1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

1318 Dirksen Building

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

235 Russell 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 certain programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, receiving testimony from public witnesses.

S-146, Capitol

Environment and Public Works

Environmental Pollution Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 2309, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1983, 1984, and 1985 for the Endangered Species Act; to be followed by a business meeting, to mark up S. 1018, prohibiting the Federal Government from funding commercial and residential growth on undeveloped barrier beaches and islands.

4200 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Employment and Productivity Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 2036, providing for State and local employment and training assistance.

5302 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Aging, Family, and Human Services Subcommittee

To hold hearings on promoting volunteerism in America.

4232 Dirksen Building

Rules and Administration

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for the Federal Election Commission.

301 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Labor, focusing on Labor-Management Services Administration, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, Employment Standards Administration, and departmental management services.

1114 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Military Construction Subcommittee

To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Armed Services' Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 2205, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, and S. 1990, revising certain provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.

212 Russell Building

Armed Services

Military Construction Subcommittee

To continue joint hearings with the Committee on Appropriations' Subcommittee on Military Construction on S. 2205, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, and S. 1990, revising certain provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.

212 Russell Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

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

235 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 956, authorizing additional funds for programs of the Reclamation Safety of Dams Act (Public Law 95-578), S. 1573, restoring Lake Oswego, Oreg., as a nonnavigable water of the United States, S. 1621, providing for the replacement of certain cast steel pump casings at the southern Nevada water project, and S. 2177, providing for the inclusion of ordinary fluctuations in costs for the construction of distribution and drainage facilities for non-Indian lands.

3110 Dirksen Building

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on S. 1853, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for Radio Broadcasting to Cuba, Inc.

4221 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on Federal agency acquisition management activities.

3302 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.

Judiciary

Constitution Subcommittee

Business meeting, to mark up S. 585, creating a Federal cause of action for the violations of a person's civil rights under color of State law relating to constitutional rights or laws providing for equal rights of citizens and all personnel within U.S. jurisdiction.

2228 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Office of Inspector General, Agency for International Development, focusing on a review of its audits and evaluations.

1318 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Department of Labor, focusing on the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Mine Safety Administration.

1114 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for energy research programs.

1224 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs

Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 2363, revising certain provisions of the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 (Public Law 91-646), focusing on provisions to exempt block grant programs from Uniform Act coverage under the New Federalism, and to prohibit the use of Federal eminent domain law from preempting State law.

3302 Dirksen Building

*Judiciary

To hold hearings on pending nominations.

2228 Dirksen Building

3:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nomination of Peter O. Murphy, of the District of Columbia, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Negotiator on Textile Matters.

4221 Dirksen Building

4:00 p.m.

Foreign Relations

To hold hearings on the nominations of Manfred Elmer, of Maryland, to be Assistant Director of the Bureau of Verification and Intelligence of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Maynard W. Glitman, of Vermont, for the rank of Ambassador while serving as Department of State Representative and Deputy Head of the U.S. Delegation to the Intermediate Range Nuclear Force Negotiations, James E. Goodby, of New Hampshire, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of his service as Vice Chairman, U.S. Delegation to the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) and Department of State Representative, and James L. Malone, of Virginia, to be Ambassador-at-Large in connection with his appointment as Special Representative of the President of the United States for the Law of the Sea Conference, and Chief of Delegation.

4221 Dirksen Building

APRIL 23

9:00 a.m.
Finance
Taxation and Debt Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on miscellaneous tax proposals, including S. 473, S. 474, S. 710, S. 1854, and S. 1923.
2221 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Consumer Affairs Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the role of the Federal Reserve Board in the operation of automated clearinghouse services.
5302 Dirksen Building

Judiciary
Security and Terrorism Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Drug Enforcement Administration, Department of Justice, and on proposed authorizations therefor.
2228 Dirksen Building

*Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2002, proposed Bilingual Education Amendments of 1981, and other related proposals.
4232 Dirksen Building

Special on Aging
To hold hearings on the impact of the Administration's housing proposals on older Americans.
5110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation.
1318 Dirksen Building

Armed Services
Military Construction Subcommittee
To continue joint hearings on S. 2205, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1983 for military construction programs of the Department of Defense, and S. 1990, revising certain provisions of law relating to military construction and military family housing.
212 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on the world petroleum outlook.
3110 Dirksen Building

Rules and Administration
To hold hearings on proposed budget recommendations for fiscal year 1983 for the Secretary of the Senate, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and the Architect of the Capitol.
301 Russell Building

APRIL 26

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2172, creating a jurisdictional framework to apportion the authority regulating cable systems between the Federal and State governments, and providing for a competitive marketplace for cable systems in the telecommunications industry.
235 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy Research and Development Subcommittee
To resume oversight hearings on the Department of Energy research and development programs.
3110 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95, focusing on intergovernmental cooperation.
3302 Dirksen Building

*Labor and Human Resources
Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee
To resume hearings on S. 2002, proposed Bilingual Education Amendments of 1981, and other related proposals.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Federal Aviation Administration, Department of Transportation.
1318 Dirksen Building

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Office of the Secretary, international affairs, Bureau of Government Financial Operations, Bureau of the Public Debt, and the Bureau of the Mint, Department of the Treasury.
1114 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed authorizations for programs of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the U.S. Customs Service, U.S. Secret Service, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, and the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, Department of the Treasury.
1114 Dirksen Building

Finance
Oversight of the Internal Revenue Service Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2369, clarifying the circumstances for a business to determine whether an individual compensated for the provision of services is an independent contractor or an employee, and improving the level of tax compliance among independent contractors exempt from mandatory wage withholding.
2221 Dirksen Building

APRIL 27

8:30 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, Department of the Interior, and the National Endowment for the Arts.
1318 Dirksen Building

9:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Communications Subcommittee
To continue hearings on S. 2172, creating a jurisdictional framework to apportion the authority regulating cable systems between the Federal and State governments, and providing for a competitive marketplace for cable systems in the telecommunications industry.
6226 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.
Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
Securities Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1869, S. 1870, S. 1871, and S. 1977, bills revising or repealing certain provisions of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.
5302 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up S. 1785, increasing the penalties for violations of the Taft-Hartley Act, requiring immediate removal of certain individuals convicted of crimes relating to his official position, broadening the definition of the types of positions an individual is barred from upon conviction, increasing the time of disbarment from 5 to 10 years, escrowing a convicted official's salary for the duration of his appeal, and clarifying the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor relating to detection and investigating criminal violations relating to ERISA.
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 Science Foundation.
1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
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

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Peace Corps, and the Inter-American Foundation.
S-128, Capitol

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

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 certain programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, receiving testimony from public witnesses.
S-146, Capitol

Governmental Affairs

Oversight of Government Management Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2059, revising the special prosecutor provisions of the Ethics in Government Act of 1978, to insure independent investigations of high-ranking Federal officials and to remove inequities in the present law.
3302 Dirksen Building

Veterans Affairs

Business meeting, to mark up S. 349, providing for limited judicial review of the administrative action of the Veterans' Administration, and for reasonable fees to attorneys representing legal counsel for veterans; and proposed legislation authorizing funds for certain programs of the Veterans' Administration, including contract health care to veterans in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, construction grants to State homes, grants to medical schools affiliated with VA hospitals, medical information exchange pilot grant program between the VA and other medical institutions, and the VA's nurses' scholarship program.
412 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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 on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, receiving testimony from congressional and public witnesses.
1318 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee

To continue hearings on S. 2172, creating a jurisdictional framework to apportion the authority regulating cable systems between the Federal and State governments, and providing for a competitive marketplace for cable systems in the telecommunications industry.
235 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to mark up S. 1018, prohibiting the Federal Government from funding commercial and residen-

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tial growth on undeveloped barrier beaches and islands.
4200 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of guidance and counseling programs of the Department of Education.
4232 Dirksen Building

1:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works
To hold hearings on S. 1806, establishing a Federal supplemental property insurance fund for nuclear powerplants, and providing funds for the cleanup of the damaged Three Mile Island Unit No. 2 nuclear power reactor (TMI-2).
4200 Dirksen Building

1:30 p.m.

Conferees

On S. 1193, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Department of State, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the International Communications Agency, and authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Board for International Broadcasting.
S-116, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' education programs.
1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
235 Russell Building

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs
Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Government Processes Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 2284, proposed Federal Radiation Protection Management Act.
3302 Dirksen Building

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 preclear-

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ance procedure for the sale or transfer of any handgun.
Room to be announced

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on current economic development programs as they affect Indians.
5302 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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 on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, receiving testimony from congressional and public witnesses.
1224 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on S. 2332, extending until July 1, 1983, the expiration date of section 252 of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, which provides a limited antitrust defense for U.S. oil companies participating in the international energy program.
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

10:30 a.m.

Veterans Affairs
To hold hearings to receive legislation recommendations for fiscal year 1983 from officials of AMVETS and the Military Order of the Purple Heart.
318 Russell Building

1:30 p.m.

Conferees

On S. 1193, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Department of State, authorizing funds for fiscal year 1982 for the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the International Communications Agency, and authorizing funds for fiscal years 1982 and 1983 for the Board for International Broadcasting.
S-116, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

3:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Foreign Operations Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for international security assistance programs of the Department of State.
S-128, Capitol

APRIL 30

9:30 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act Amendments (Public Law 94-263), and on proposed authorizations therefor.
235 Russell Building
Environment and Public Works
Transportation Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Federal aid highway program.
4200 Dirksen Building
10:00 a.m.
Appropriations
Transportation and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, receiving testimony from congressional and public witnesses.
1318 Dirksen Building
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Internal Revenue Service, Department of the Treasury, and the Executive Office of the President (excluding the Office of Management and Budget).
1114 Dirksen Building
Energy and Natural Resources
Energy and Regulation Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review certain programs administered by the Office of Federal Inspector, Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System, and the Economic Regulatory Administration and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, Department of Energy.
3110 Dirksen Building
2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury.
1114 Dirksen Building
MAY 3
9:30 a.m.
Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 2305, insuring all energy and mineral resources on public lands and on the Outer Continental Shelf are provided for under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.
3110 Dirksen Building
Governmental Affairs
Federal Expenditures, Research and Rules Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed legislation improving the efficiency of the Federal procurement system.
3302 Dirksen Building
10:00 a.m.
Commerce, Science, and Transportation
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
235 Russell Building
Labor and Human Resources
Alcoholism and Drug Abuse Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for the

National Institute on Drug Abuse, and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism.
4232 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

8:30 a.m.
Appropriations
*Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Smithsonian Institution, Holocaust Memorial Council, and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.
1318 Dirksen Building

9:00 a.m.
Office of Technology Assessment
The Board, to hold a general business meeting.
S-120, Capitol

9:30 a.m.
Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to resume markup of proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act (Public Law 95-95).
4200 Dirksen Building

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, Health and Human Services, 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

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the General Services Administration.
1224 Dirksen Building

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
3110 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Administrative Conference of the United States, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, Advisory

Committee on Federal Pay, Committee for Purchase from the Blind, and the Federal Elections Commission
1224 Dirksen Building

MAY 5

9:30 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, and Rear Adm. Benedict L. Stabile, U.S. Coast Guard, to be Vice Commandant, each for the U.S. Coast Guard.
235 Russell Building

*Labor and Human Resources
To hold oversight hearings on the Department of Labor's handling of labor union pension fund abuses.
4232 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs
To resume oversight hearings on current economic development programs as they affect Indians.
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 National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
Business meeting, to consider proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act, and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

Veterans Affairs
To hold hearings on a Veterans' Administration proposal to decentralize certain medical automated data processing facilities.
412 Russell Building

2:00 p.m.
Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Environment and Public Works
Environmental Pollution Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for the Endangered Species Act.
4200 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Federal Expenditures, Research and Rules Subcommittee
To resume hearings on proposed legislation improving the efficiency of the Federal procurement system.
3302 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, and the Institute of Museum Services.
1318 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation Communications Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 604 and S. 2355, bills providing adequate telephone service to persons with impaired hearing.
235 Russell 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 care of the U.S. Supreme Court Building by the Architect of the Capitol, U.S. International Trade Commission, Federal Maritime Commission, and the Marine Mammal Commission.
S-146, Capitol

Labor and Human Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
Soil and Water Conservation Subcommittee
Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee
To hold joint hearings on S. 1825, prohibiting the Federal price support program to be used to subsidize crops grown on certain lands in the western part of the United States which have not been cultivated in the past 10 years.
324 Russell Building

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Office of Personnel Management, Merit Systems Protection Board, Federal Labor Relations Authority, and the U.S. Tax Court of the judicial branch.
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

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the U.S. Postal Service.
1223 Dirksen Building

Finance
International Trade Subcommittee
To resume hearings of S. 2094 and related proposals, establishing the concept of reciprocity of market access as an objective for U.S. trade policy where American products are competitive.
2221 Dirksen Building

MAY 7

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources
Energy and Mineral Resources Subcommittee
To hold hearings on S. 1877, S. 1908, S. 1909 and S. 1941, bills providing for the reinstatement and validation of certain U.S. oil and gas leases, S. 2095, directing the Secretary of the Interior to issue a certain oil and gas lease, and S. 2146, extending the lease terms of various Federal oil and gas leases.
3110 Dirksen Building

Governmental Affairs
Federal Expenditures, Research, and Rules Subcommittee
To continue hearings on proposed legislation improving the efficiency of the Federal procurement system.
3302 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Appropriations
Labor, Health and Human Services, 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

Environment and Public Works
Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee
Business meeting, to mark up proposed legislation authorizing funds for environmental research and development programs; and other pending business.
4200 Dirksen Building

MAY 10

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources
Labor Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings to review Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation premium rate increases.
4232 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Commerce, Science, and Transportation
To hold hearings on S. 1929, establishing an Interagency Committee on Smoking and Health to coordinate Federal and private activities to educate the public about the health hazards of smoking.
235 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources
To hold hearings on S. 1844, permitting the development of coal pipelines as part of the national energy transportation and distribution system.
3110 Dirksen Building

Finance

To resume hearings on the administration's New Federalism proposal.
2221 Dirksen Building

MAY 11

8:30 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, National Capital Planning Commission, and the Office of Surface Mining of the Department of the Interior.
1114 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.
S-146, Capitol

Governmental Affairs
Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of block grant programs.
357 Russell Building

Labor and Human Resources
Aging, Family, and Human Services Subcommittee
To hold hearings on the extended family.
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 Institute of Building Sciences, Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and National Credit Union Administration.
1224 Dirksen Building

Appropriations
Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for the Office of Management and Budget.
1318 Dirksen Building

Armed Services

To hear and consider the nomination of General John W. Vessey, Jr., Army of the United States (major general, U.S. Army), to be Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.
1202 Dirksen Building.

Energy and Natural Resources
Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.
3110 Dirksen Building.

Environment and Public Works
Business meeting, to resume consideration of proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs which fall under its legislative jurisdiction.
4200 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for programs which fall within the jurisdiction of the subcommittee, receiving testimony from public witnesses.

1318 Dirksen Building

MAY 12

10:00 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

3110 Dirksen Building

Labor and Human Resources

Education, Arts, and Humanities Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on activities of the Student Loan Marketing Association (Sallie Mae).

4232 Dirksen Building

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Federal Expenditures, Research, and Rules Subcommittee

To hold hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 93, and related proposals, reaffirming the policy of relying on the private sector to meet public requirements for goods and services, S. 1782, eliminating retainage on Federal Government construction contracts, and proposed legislation improving the effectiveness and fairness of the Federal Government's contractor suspension and debarment programs.

3302 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

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to resume consideration of proposed legislation authorizing funds for programs which fall under its legislative jurisdiction.

4200 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

2:00 p.m.

Governmental Affairs

Federal Expenditures, Research and Rules Subcommittee

To continue hearings on Senate Joint Resolution 93, and related proposals, reaffirming the policy of relying on the private sector to meet public requirements for goods and services, S. 1782, eliminating retainage on Federal Government construction contracts, and proposed legislation improving the effectiveness and fairness of the Federal Government's contractor suspension and debarment programs.

3302 Dirksen Building

MAY 18

9:30 a.m.

Labor and Human Resources

Labor Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to review Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation premium rate increases.

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 Department of Housing and Urban Development.

1224 Dirksen Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on the nomination of Heather J. Gradison, of Ohio, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

235 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold oversight hearings on Federal property management and disposal.

3110 Dirksen Building

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 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

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1866, revising regulatory procedures relating to safe drinking water requirements, and S. 2131, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for the safe drinking water program.

4200 Dirksen Building

Select on Indian Affairs

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of Indian education programs.

6226 Dirksen Building

MAY 20

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Federal crop insurance program of the Department of Agriculture.

324 Russell Building

MAY 21

9:30 a.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S. 1626, removing the requirement for Federal regulation to allow the competitive market

system to establish petroleum pipeline transportation rates while maintaining safeguards to protect the industry and consumers against unlawful discrimination.

3110 Dirksen Building

10:00 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Agricultural Production, Marketing, and Stabilization of Prices Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings on the implementation of the Federal crop insurance program of the Department of Agriculture.

324 Russell 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

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Rural Development, Oversight, and Investigations Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings to review the energy needs of rural communities.

324 Russell Building

Energy and Natural Resources

Energy Regulation Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1626, removing the requirement for Federal regulation to allow the competitive market system to establish petroleum pipeline transportation rates while maintaining safeguards to protect the industry and consumers against unlawful discrimination.

3110 Dirksen Building

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

Environment and Public Works

Business meeting, to consider pending calendar business.

4200 Dirksen Building

MAY 26

9:30 a.m.

Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

Rural Development, Oversight, and Investigations Subcommittee

To continue oversight hearings on the energy needs of rural communities.

324 Russell Building

10:00 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Toxic Substances and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee

To resume hearings on S. 1866, revising regulatory procedures relating to safe drinking water requirements, and S. 2131, authorizing funds through fiscal year 1986 for the safe drinking water program.

4200 Dirksen Building

9:30 a.m.

Select on Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on law enforcement problems on Indian reservations including the authority and effectiveness of the Bureau of Indian Affairs police, tribal police, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the quality of U.S. prosecution of criminal offenses.

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

CANCELLATIONS

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

2:00 p.m.

Appropriations

Foreign Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 1983 for activities of the Office of Secretary of the Treasury, focusing on the status of the Multilateral Development Banks, and the International Monetary Fund.

1318 Dirksen Building

APRIL 21

10:00 a.m.

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.

5302 Dirksen Building

APRIL 22

9:30 a.m.

Judiciary

Juvenile Justice Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings to review the effects of budgetary reductions for

criminal justice assistance programs focusing on the abuse of juveniles in public care and detention facilities.

2228 Dirksen Building

APRIL 29

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 international organizations, Securities and Exchange Commission, and the Federal Trade Commission.

S-146, Capitol

2:00 p.m.

Environment and Public Works

Water Resources Subcommittee

To resume hearings on certain inland waterway projects, including S. 810, prescribing a system of user fees to be levied on commercial transportation, amendment No. 32, thereto, expediting inland waterway construction, and assuring that the users of such projects repay a fair percentage of the cost of such works, amendment No. 637, thereto, clarifying the intent of the bill, and other related measures.

4200 Dirksen Building