

(b) There are authorized to be appropriated for the fiscal year beginning on October 1, 1981, and each fiscal year thereafter, such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of subsection (a) of this section.●

By Mr. KENNEDY:

S.J. Res. 109. Joint resolution designating August 30, 1982, as "Roy Wilkins Day"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ROY WILKINS DAY

● Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I send to the desk a joint resolution to honor Roy Wilkins by designating August 30, 1982, as "Roy Wilkins Day."

With the death of Roy Wilkins last week, America lost one of its greatest leaders in the struggle to overcome the prejudice of the past and the discrimination that still blights our present day. The patient, persistent prodding of our national conscience by Roy Wilkins led us far on the road toward equal justice under law for all our people. President Kennedy looked to Roy Wilkins for leadership during the civil rights struggle of the 1960's. In my own life Roy Wilkins has been a trusted adviser, a voice of hope, and a steadfast colleague in countless battles for equality.

Those in our society who are poor or disadvantaged or victims of discrimination have lost a strong advocate with the death of Roy Wilkins. But in a larger sense, all Americans will feel the loss of his voice and the stilling of this powerful force for reason and human dignity.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the joint resolution designating next August 30 as "Roy Wilkins Day" may be printed in the RECORD.

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

S.J. Res. 109

Whereas Roy Wilkins was one of the outstanding leaders of the Civil Rights Movement in the United States during the 1960's, serving as an inspiration to Black America to continue the struggle for equality as citizens;

Whereas Roy Wilkins was a key supporter and organizer of the March on Washington on August 28, 1963, which dramatized the responsibility of this country, by virtue of the Constitution, to recognize all American citizens with equal status;

Whereas Roy Wilkins was one of the political forces behind the successful passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act, which made voting rights, equal employment, and equal access to public accommodations a matter of Federal law;

Whereas Roy Wilkins was Administrator for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1954 when that organization won the historic Brown v. Board of Education decision in which the Supreme Court struck down the "separate but equal" doctrine, which had justified the existence of racially segregated schools; and

Whereas Roy Wilkins was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on August 30, 1901: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That August 30, 1982,

is designated as "Roy Wilkins Day" and the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.●

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 290

At the request of Mr. MELCHER, the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. HUDDLESTON), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. BOSCHWITZ) were added as cosponsors of S. 290, a bill entitled the "Reye's Syndrome Act of 1981."

S. 498

At the request of Mr. HART, the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. DODD), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. RUDMAN), the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON), the Senator from Connecticut (Mr. WEICKER), and the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL) were added as cosponsors of S. 498, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a tax credit to homebuilders for the construction of residences incorporating certain solar energy utilization characteristics.

S. 888

At the request of Mr. DURENBERGER, the Senator from Maine (Mr. MITCHELL) was added as a cosponsor to S. 888, a bill to provide effective programs to assure equality of economic opportunities for women and men, and for other purposes.

S. 1025

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLINGS), the Senator from Wyoming (Mr. SIMPSON), the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. HEINZ), and the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH) were added as cosponsors to S. 1025, a bill to provide for penalties for persons who obtain or attempt to obtain narcotics or other controlled substances from any pharmacist by terror, force, or violence, and for other purposes.

S. 1215

At the request of Mr. PROXMIRE, the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. HUMPHREY) 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. 1229

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. PELL) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1229, a bill to continue through December 31, 1982, the existing prohibition on the issuance of fringe benefit regulations.

S. 1310

At the request of Mr. BOSCHWITZ, the Senator from Hawaii (Mr. INOUE) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1310, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide certain community development, employment, and tax incentives for individuals and businesses in depressed areas.

S. 1422

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from New York (Mr. MOYNIHAN), the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), and the Senator from Washington (Mr. GORTON) were added as cosponsors of S. 1422, a bill to authorize the donation of surplus property to any State for the construction and modernization of criminal justice facilities.

S. 1451

At the request of Mr. CANNON, the Senator from Nebraska (Mr. EXON) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1451, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 with respect to the exemption from tax of veterans' organizations.

S. 1564

At the request of Mr. WEICKER, the Senator from Maine (Mr. MITCHELL), the Senator from Maine (Mr. COHEN), and the Senator from New York (Mr. D'AMATO) were added as cosponsors of S. 1564, a bill entitled the "American Tuna Protection Act."

S. 1607

At the request of Mr. D'AMATO, the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI) was added as a cosponsor of S. 1607, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide a minimum interest and dividend exclusion of \$200 for each individual.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION 107

At the request of Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD, the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. BUMPER), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from Maine (Mr. COHEN), the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. DOMENICI), the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. CHAFEE), the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. COCHRAN), the Senator from Illinois (Mr. DIXON), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. TSONGAS), the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLINGS), the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. RANDOLPH), the Senator from Texas (Mr. BENTSEN), the Senator from Montana (Mr. MELCHER), the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN), and the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. ABDNOR) were added as cosponsors of Senate Joint Resolution 107, a joint resolution to designate the 7th day of October, 1981, as "National Guard Day."

SENATE RESOLUTION 175

At the request of Mr. BOREN, the Senator from Maryland (Mr. MATHIAS) was added as a cosponsor of Senate Resolution 175, a resolution to congratulate the State of Oklahoma on the celebration of its "Diamond Jubilee."

SENATE RESOLUTION 211

At the request of Mr. BENTSEN, the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. HOLINGS), and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. DANFORTH) were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 211, a resolution calling on the Governors of the Federal Reserve System to encourage banks to make loans available for productive uses while eliminating loans for speculative and unproductive uses.

AMENDMENT NO. 105

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 105 proposed to S. 884, a bill to revise and extend programs to provide price support and production incentives for farmers to assure an abundance of food and fiber, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 534

At the request of Mr. KASTEN, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. PRESSLER), the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DURENBERGER), and the Senator from Wisconsin (Mr. PROXMIER) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 534 proposed to S. 884, a bill to revise and extend programs to provide price support and production incentives for farmers to assure an abundance of food and fiber, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 539

At the request of Mr. GRASSLEY, the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. PRESSLER) was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 539 proposed to S. 884, a bill to revise and extend programs to provide price support and production incentives for farmers to assure an abundance of food and fiber, and for other purposes.

AMENDMENT NO. 542

At the request of Mr. ARMSTRONG, the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. DURENBERGER), the Senator from Nevada (Mr. CANNON), the Senator from North Dakota (Mr. BURDICK), the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. PRESSLER), and the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. BOSCHWITZ) were added as cosponsors of amendment No. 542 proposed to S. 884, a bill to revise and extend programs to provide price support and production incentives for farmers to assure an abundance of food and fiber, and for other purposes.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION RELATING TO SOCIAL SECURITY COST-OF-LIVING INCREASES

Mr. SASSER submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas, 36 million Americans depend on a stable and equitable Social Security System for their basic retirement and disability benefits;

Whereas, it is imperative that the real value of Social Security benefits not be eroded by rising inflation;

Whereas, present and future Social Security recipients have a solemn contract with the Federal Government to provide equitable Social Security benefits that are derived from the Social Security taxes paid by American workers and business; and

Whereas, the Reagan Administration has repeatedly indicated that it will not alter the basic benefits of Social Security recipients: Now, therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring) that—

(1) The President should refrain from transmitting to Congress any budgetary or

legislative proposal which would delay the cost of living increases for Social Security recipients; and

(2) the Congress in its consideration of any future proposals to revise Social Security financing not approve any Social Security legislation which provides for delays in cost of living increases for Social Security recipients.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 35—CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL OF CERTAIN DEFENSE ARTICLES

Mr. PACKWOOD (for himself, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. JEPSEN, Mr. BOSCHWITZ, Mr. PRYOR, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. DANFORTH, Mr. ROTH, Mr. BIDEN, Mr. INOUE, Mr. D'AMATO, Mr. ANDREWS, Mr. BAUCUS, Mr. BENTSEN, Mr. BURDICK, Mr. CANNON, Mr. CHILES, Mr. COHEN, Mr. DECONCINI, Mr. DIXON, Mr. DODD, Mr. DURENBERGER, Mr. EAGLETON, Mr. FORD, Mr. GORTON, Mr. HART, Mr. HATCH, Mrs. HAWKINS, Mr. HEFLIN, Mr. HEINZ, Mr. KASTEN, Mr. KENNEDY, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. MATSUNAGA, Mr. MITCHELL, Mr. METZENBAUM, Mr. MOYNIHAN, Mr. PELL, Mr. PRESSLER, Mr. PROXMIER, Mr. RIEGLE, Mr. SARBANES, Mr. SASSER, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. SPECTER, Mr. TSONGAS, Mr. WEICKER, Mr. WILLIAMS, and Mr. ZORINSKY), submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

S. CON. RES. 35

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That, pursuant to section 36(b) of the Arms Export Control Act, the Congress objects to the proposed sale (the numbered certifications with respect to which were transmitted by the President to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate on , 1981) to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia of the following defense articles, together with associated spare parts and equipment and related defense services:

(1) Five E-3A Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft (advance notification transmittal number 81-CU; certification transmittal number 81-).

(2) 101 ship sets of conformal fuel tanks (advance notification transmittal number 81-CQ; certification transmittal number 81-).

(3) 1,177 AIM-9L Sidewinder air-to-air missiles (advance notification transmittal number 81-CT; certification transmittal number 81-).

(4) Eight KC-707 aerial refueling aircraft (advance notification transmittal number 81-CV; certification transmittal number 81-).

DISAPPROVAL OF ARMS SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. PACKWOOD. Mr. President, today I am submitting a concurrent resolution of disapproval regarding the sales of the F-15 enhancement/AWACS package to Saudi Arabia.

The purpose of this concurrent resolution is very simple. It is my belief,

and that of many of my colleagues from both sides of the aisle, that this armaments sale is not in the interest of this country's national security.

In 1978, after extensive debate on the floor of this body, the Senate agreed to President Carter's request to sell Saudi Arabia the F-15 airplanes. We were told this sale would demonstrate our willingness to solidify our friendship to Saudi Arabia. In exchange, it was my hope, and that of many of my colleagues, that Saudi Arabia would provide a moderate balance in the Middle East. We hoped that if we sold them the planes we might have some leverage to encourage them to further the peace process and the stability of the Middle East.

It is now 1981, some 3 years later, and we know now what I felt deep in my own heart in 1978. Saudi Arabia had no interest in furthering the Middle East peace process and, in fact, would do everything possible to undermine the peace process.

Since 1978, Saudi Arabia has:

Condemned the Israeli-Egypt peace treaty;

Opposed Israeli ships in the Suez Canal;

Led the Arab political and economic boycott of Egypt;

Broken relations with Egypt;

Financed the PLO;

Called for a holy war against Israel;

Refused to negotiate for peace with Israel; and

Increased its price of oil from \$12 to \$30 a barrel.

Even though the Saudis assured us in 1978 that all they wanted were the F-15's, we are now being told by this administration that the Saudis now need the F-15 enhancement package and, more importantly, the AWACS, our most sophisticated technology. But, I emphasize to my colleagues, the Saudis have not said what they are going to give the United States in return. In fact, the administration has been unusually quiet on the subject.

Mr. President, the issue before us goes beyond my concern over the selling of AWACS to Saudi Arabia. On April 2, 1981, 12 F-15 pilots sent a letter to Congressman LANTOS of California expressing their objection to the sale of the AIM-9L sidewinder air-to-air missiles. Their objection is based on the fact that the AIM-9L missile thrusts the American fighter pilot a very large step ahead in air combat over any other military force. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the letter from the F-15 pilots to Congressman LANTOS be printed in full at the end of my remarks.

Mr. President, there are many more issues that I could raise, arguments against this sale. Instead, however, I will wait until the current resolution of disapproval comes before the Senate for a vote. At that time, I intend to present further arguments that should convince those of my colleagues who are undecided on this issue.

The final point, Mr. President, that I would like to make is this: We as Ameri-

cans must realize sooner rather than later, that we cannot trade integrity and national security for Arabian oil. America has the ability and the resources to develop alternate energy sources, and it is our responsibility to pursue that path—not the path of Arabian blackmail.

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

APRIL 2, 1981.

Representative TOM LANTOS,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR REPRESENTATIVE LANTOS: We are writing this letter to strongly object to the sale of the AIM 9L Supersidewinder air-to-air missile to Saudi Arabia. We primarily object to this sale because it compromises the classified AIM 9L construction. The unstable political situation in Iran and throughout the Middle East led to the compromising of our F-14 aircraft, Phoenix air-to-air missile, and our Hawk surface-to-air missile. We do not want the technology of the AIM 9L to leak to the Soviets through lack of security in Saudi Arabia or through some closed door bargaining session. We at the user level can attest that the AIM 9L thrusts the American Fighter Pilot a very large step ahead in air combat over any other military force. The AIM 9L is superior because it is a point and shoot weapon with excellent probabilities of success. The AIM 9L is so superior that it gives the American Fighter Pilot a believable chance of survival when confronted with the overwhelming numbers of Soviet aircraft we must face.

If we, as a military force, are to maintain a credible deterrent defensive posture with a minimum of dollars, why give our technological edge away? Certainly, we as pilots cannot be expected to fight against the overwhelming numbers of Soviet aircraft equipped with a compromised version of our AIM 9L when we know how effective the missile is. We object to the sale of the AIM 9L to Saudi Arabia.

RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL FOR ARMS SALES
TO SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am proud to join in submitting a concurrent resolution of disapproval to the administration's proposed \$8.5 billion arms package for Saudi Arabia. I strongly urge my Senate colleagues to cosponsor this concurrent resolution, which is in our best national interests. In my judgment, this is one of the worst and most dangerous arms sales ever proposed. It is bad for the United States, bad for Israel, and bad for the Middle East.

In 1978, I voted against the sale of 62 sophisticated F-15 fighter aircraft to Saudi Arabia because they would endanger the security of Israel, America's surest friend and strongest ally in the Middle East. In fact, that sale generated so much concern that the Carter administration promised to draw the line there—and never to increase the offensive capability of the Saudi aircraft.

In proposing this arms package for Saudi Arabia, the Reagan administration is repudiating the solemn obligations of the United States. We are not talking about some mere technical enhancement of the F-15. We are talking about advanced Sidewinder missiles, modern aircraft fuel tankers and sophisticated AWACS planes that will give Saudi Arabia an air command platform to guide attacks against the territory of Israel.

The Reagan administration claims to America's allies that it is a firm and reliable partner. Yet if this administration truly looked out for the security of its friends, it would not repudiate the obligations of its predecessor, and it would never give the Saudis or any other nation the power to overwhelm Israel's air defenses.

The Reagan administration claims that this arms sale is an important component of its Middle East policy. If the administration wants peace in the Middle East, then let them stop selling offensive arms to Saudi Arabia, which considers Israel to be its primary enemy, which has called for a holy war against Israel, and which fiercely opposes the Camp David path to peace. Moreover, Saudi Arabia spends nearly \$400 million a year to finance the PLO, which remains dedicated to the destruction of the State of Israel.

Any American policy directed to the Middle East which fails to recognize these realities is a recipe for disaster.

I also fail to see how providing a government of questionable stability with sophisticated American technology is in the interest of either the United States or that government. I remind my colleagues of the past congressional debate about providing Iran with AWACS. How secure would the United States—and our NATO allies who will depend on AWACS to enhance their security—feel if we had accepted the special pleading of the previous administration and sold AWACS aircraft to Iran only to find them in hostile hands today? In considering the Reagan administration's proposed Saudi arms package, the Congress should take a good long look at the great risks for future United States and NATO security that providing Saudi Arabia with AWACS could raise.

Even at this late stage, I call upon the Reagan administration to withdraw this proposed arms sale. A majority of the House and the Senate believe it is wrong. Instead of promoting an arms race and increasing the risks of war in the Middle East, the United States should be a force for lasting peace and true security in this strife-torn region of the world.

Mr. President, since the earliest indications of the proposal to sell AWACS planes and advanced military equipment to the Saudi Government, I am proud to have expressed my strongest opposition and to have urged the Congress and the American people to oppose this dangerous arms sale. Today, I reaffirm my opposition and my commitment to vote and speak and work against the administration's proposed Saudi arms package. Only by defeating this shortsighted and dangerous arms sale can the American people be assured that our Nation's security is guaranteed and our Nation's interest in peace and stability in the Middle East is preserved.

THE F-15 ENHANCEMENT/AWACS
PACKAGE SALE TO SAUDI ARABIA

Mr. CHILES. Mr. President, I join in sponsoring the proposed concurrent resolution of disapproval of the F-15 enhancement/AWACS package sale to Saudi Arabia. I believe the Senate has a clear and pressing responsibility to

reject this ill-advised arms sale. The proposed sale is not in the best interests of the United States, the continued security of Israel, or the cause of peace in the Middle East. The Congress has an important oversight role in the case of major arms sales and in this instance we must exercise that role by turning down the administration package.

This sale must be viewed from several different perspectives. The initial question must be whether the proposal would serve to advance the foreign policy and national security interests of the United States. The administration maintains that this sale will make a substantial contribution to the security of U.S. interests in the Middle East. I cannot agree.

I do not believe that our national security interests would be advanced by the sale of the sophisticated AWACS aircraft to any nation and in particular to Saudi Arabia. The introduction of this highly advanced technology into the volatile Middle East threatens to jeopardize the security of the vital technical data associated with the airborne warning and command aircraft. One only has to look at the Iranian experience to appreciate that this risk is very real. It would be a devastating blow to our defense posture if the AWACS technology were to fall into unfriendly hands.

The administration points out the seriousness of the Soviet threat in the Middle East and I fully agree that this threat should be a primary concern for the United States. I also agree that we want to help friendly nations in their ability to counter hostile moves in the region. However, the AWACS planes with their sensitive and secret equipment are not essential to Saudi Arabia's air defense efforts.

If anything, Saudi oilfields are much more vulnerable to ground attack or sabotage than an air strike. It makes little sense to provide the Saudis with this complex equipment, which is of marginal usefulness in terms of the most likely threats to Saudi Arabia, and run the very real risk of compromising AWACS technology which is essential to both American security and the defense of Western Europe. From the standpoint of U.S. security interests, the control and protection of AWACS must remain in U.S. hands.

The F-15 enhancement/AWACS package sale is an equally wrongheaded policy from the perspective of our long-standing commitment to the security of Israel. Israeli defense problems will be compounded by the sale of AWACS aircraft and aerial tankers to Saudi Arabia and by the sale of conformal fuel tanks and AIM-9L Sidewinder missiles for the Saudi F-15's. It must be remembered that while Saudi Arabia has entered into a cooperative relationship with the United States, it is no friend of Israel and remains committed to the destruction of the State of Israel.

The United States would in effect renege on its commitment to Israel by strengthening the offensive military capability of Saudi Arabia. The introduction of AWACS alone in the Middle East would dramatically alter the present balance of power. By giving the Saudis the ability to monitor Israeli defenses we

would be laying naked the entire air defense system of Israel.

The F-15 enhancement items must also be seen as posing a potential threat to Israel. In 1978, the administration proposed to the Congress the sale of 62 F-15 planes to Saudi Arabia. These planes were to be equipped with the AIM-7 Sparrow missile and the AIM-9P3 Sidewinder missile, all alleged to be defensive weapons. At that time, the then Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, affirmed that Saudi Arabia would not seek to upgrade these planes, nor did the United States intend to sell them anything in the future to improve their range or capabilities. After heated debate and in the hope that this action might plant a seed toward better United States-Saudi relations, and therefore a move to the peace table, the Senate approved the sale.

I opposed the F-15 sale in 1978. I was doubtful they would remain defensive weapons. However, I never expected that it would be the United States proposing to give the Saudi F-15's an offensive capability. I feel this represents the breaking of a solemn promise, not only to the U.S. Senate, but to the Government and people of Israel. Our friends deserve better treatment.

Mr. President, it is not often that the Senate feels compelled to differ with the President in his formulation of American foreign policy. I believe that the President does have the primary role in the development and implementation of our relationships with other nations. If at all possible, I believe we should support the President in his conduct of foreign affairs. In this particular instance, it is not possible.

The Congress itself has the responsibility and authority to review major arms sales and it would abrogate that responsibility if we agreed to a proposal that is not in the best interests of the United States. The fact that a majority of the Senate has sponsored this resolution of disapproval points to the compelling nature of the arguments against this sale and the concern it has engendered on the part of so many Senators. I hope and expect that the Senate will live up to its responsibility and adopt the concurrent resolution of disapproval.

MILITARY SALES TO SAUDI ARABIA

● **Mr. TOWER.** Mr. President, consideration of the administration's decision to sell the aircraft warning and control system and other military equipment to Saudi Arabia is of vital importance to U.S. interests.

My distinguished colleague from South Carolina, Senator THURMOND, has articulately expressed his support for this proposal.

Mr. President, I respectfully request that the text of the Senator's statement be printed in the RECORD.

The statement follows:

STATEMENT OF SENATOR THURMOND

My decision to support the sale of the AWACS aircraft is based upon a number of reasons, but the bottom line is that this sale to Saudi Arabia is vital to the national security interests of the United States and to the security of Israel.

To properly evaluate this issue, it must be understood by the American public that AWACS is a defensive system. It is not an offensive weapon system. It is not a spy plane. It cannot see anything on the ground. It is an airborne, early warning system which would detect an air attack against Saudi Arabia.

Primary among my reasons for supporting this sale are the following three points:

1. The key reason is that if the United States does not sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia, the Saudis can buy similar aircraft elsewhere. In that event, the U.S. would have no control over their use. If we sell to them, we can exercise some control and thereby help protect Israel.

2. Saudi Arabia is one of the largest suppliers of oil to the United States and the Free World. Our economy would be wrecked if this and other oil from the Middle East would fall under the control of the Soviet Union or be subject to political concessions. We must help the Saudis protect their nation. By so doing we would greatly enhance our ties of friendship, provide a United States military presence through Air Force and contractor support of AWACS, and thereby create a base to insure greater stability in this crucial part of the world.

3. Saudi Arabia has invested billions of its dollars in American securities and there is a strong prospect of additional purchases. This support for our financial system will strengthen our economic recovery program, help enable us to lower interest rates, control inflation and generally improve the health of our economy.

Over the years I have consistently supported aid to Israel. I believe this sale will enhance the security of Israel because in supporting AWACS the U.S. will exercise some control over its use. In addition, we will enhance Israel's security by maintaining our friendship with a key Arab nation in the Middle East and thus help prevent a shift in the world balance of power in that vital region. Such a shift would pose unacceptable security risks to the United States, Israel and the Free World. ●

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED FOR PRINTING

INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND SECURITY COOPERATION ACT OF 1981

AMENDMENT NO. 551

(Ordered to be printed and to lie on the table.)

Mr. PROXMIRE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1196) to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act to authorize appropriations for development and security assistance programs for the fiscal year 1982, to authorize appropriations for the Peace Corps for the fiscal year 1982, to provide authorities for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, and for other purposes.

NOTICES OF HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

Mr. DOMENICI. Mr. President, the Senate Budget Committee will hold 2 days of hearings on Tuesday, September 22 and Thursday, September 24. On Tuesday, the committee will meet in executive session with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger to discuss the fiscal

year 1982-84 defense budget. The session will convene at 10 a.m. in room 6202 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

On Thursday, the committee will meet in open session with OMB Director David Stockman to discuss matters relating to the second concurrent budget resolution for fiscal year 1982. The meeting will begin at 2 p.m. in room 6202 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

For further information, contact Lynn Pearson of the Senate Budget Committee staff at 224-0544.

COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public that the hearings being held by the Senate Small Business Committee on "interest rates and business credit needs" on September 23 and 24, 1981, have been rescheduled to convene at 9 a.m. in room 424 Russell Senate Office Building.

For additional information please contact Jim O'Connell of the committee staff at 224-5175.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION AND SUPPLY

Mr. WEICKER. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the Senate and the public the scheduling of a public hearing before the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply to consider the Department of Interior's proposed 5-year plan for oil and gas development in the Outer Continental Shelf. This oversight hearing will be held on Tuesday, October 6, beginning at 8:30 a.m. in room 3110 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements for the hearing record should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Supply, room 3104, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

For further information regarding this hearing you may wish to contact Mr. Gary Barbour of the subcommittee staff at 224-0613.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MCCLURE. Mr. President, for the information of the Senate and the public, I would like to announce the scheduling of a public hearing before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources to consider the nomination of Henry E. Thomas IV, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy for International Affairs. The hearing will be held on Thursday, September 24, beginning at 10 a.m. in room 3110 of the Dirksen Senate Office Building.

Those wishing to testify or who wish to submit written statements for the hearing record should write to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, room 3104 Dirksen Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20510.

For further information regarding this hearing you may wish to contact Mr. Charles Trabandt of the committee staff at 224-7141.

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Mr. ROTH. Mr. President, I would like to announce for the information of the