Nuke freeze divides Oakland reps

Here's how area members of Con-gress were recorded on major roll call votes April 28 through May 4.

HOUSE

PREEZE — By a vote of 175 for and 247 against, the House rejected a motion to kill the nuclear freeze resolu-tion (HJ Res 13) by sending it back to the Foreign Affairs Committeen. This was a clear test of sentiment on the freeze, probably more revealing to constituents who track voling records than the later vole by which the House passed the resolution (below).

Many lawmakers voted to send the resolution to oblivion in committee, then voted for final passage of the

Members voted for inst parsage of the measure. Members voting yes wanted to re-turn the freezes measure to committee and thus kill it. Voting yes: William Broomfield, R-Birmingham. Voting no: Carl Pursell, R-Plymouth, Dennis Hertel, D-Detroit, William Ford, D-Taylor, and Sander Levin, D-Southfield.

FINAL — The House passed, 278 for and 140 against, and seni to the Senate a mesare (FII Hes 13) calling on the U.S. and Soviet Union to negotiate a "mutual and verifiable freese" in nu-clear arsenals, followed by reductions. Although boo-binding on the adminis-tration, the resolution is viewed by its sponsors as a strong expression of American public opinion in favor of curribug the superpowers" arms race. The final vote occured after nearly

50 hours of debate spread over six But about the second se

The house amendments, they too had been victorious. Supporter: Stand Lundine, D-N.Y., called the nuclear freeze movement "iruly a grass-roots effort" and said "1 applaud those concered citizens who have forced this country to face the prospect of nuclear war." Opponent Jack Kemp, R-N.Y., called the resolution "a dangerous step" bo-cause "it would perpetuate the current imbalance in strategic and theater forces, it would undercut the critical pegoliations under way, and it would be the antituesis of our true objective, arms reductions."

arms reductions." Members voting yes supported the freeze resolution. Voting yes: Pursell, Hertel, Ford and

Levin. Voting no: Broomfield.

Volume no: Broomiteid. REEDUCE — Eys avoic of 211 for and 203 against, the House adopted an under a straight of the straight of the vireasonable" interval, negotiators failed to agree on reducing arsenais. The vole was a major breakthrough for conservatives because it southed "presiden Reagans" fact that the "pure" freeze sought by liberals would guarantee Soviet nuclear argenringt. Sponsor Elliott Levitas, D-Ga, said that without his amendment "we will be left frozen into incredibly large and dangerous nuclear arsenais, and the world will be a much less safe place."

roll call report

Opposent Les AuCoin, D-Ore., said: "Remember the code words. The code worlds for roductions mean if you set-tie only for that, you really are not trying to stop the technological ad-vance of the arms race." Members voling yes wanted a freeze to hold only if it leads promptly to re-ductions.

Voting yes: Pursell and Broomfield. Voting no: Hertel, Ford and Levin.

SENATE

BUDGET - By a vois of 23 for and 75 against, the Senate rejected a con-servative-backed fiscal 1984 budget plan that called for severe cuts in do-mestic speakeding, a 7.5-percent hike in defense outlays, preserving the third year of President Reaganse tax cuts, and virtually no new taxes. Although it appealed to many Repub-licans, the plan was not endorsed by Senate GOP leaders, who were mar-abiling support for a compromise budget they drafted in concert with the White House. The voice occured during debate on 5

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White House. The vote occured during debate on S Con Res 37, the congressional budget blueprint for 1884 and later fiscal years. The Scnate Budget Committee document now on the floor envisions 1884 outlays of \$848.8 billion, revenues of \$863.7 billion, and a deficit of \$162 billion.

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Sen. Orrin Haich, R-Ulah, spossor of the conservative budget, said that "by avoiding has increases, this budget re-no vesed movement for Congress to vesed movement. The Congress federal programs are cating us alive," Opponent Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohlo, called Haich's proposal "bias eet Volko, Calmber of Commerce budget." He added that a major flaw is preserv-ing the administration's supply-side tax cuts hat, be add, benefit the weakiny to the detriment of middle- and lower-income individuals.

income individuals. Senators voing yes favored the con-servative budget plan. Carl Levin, D, and Donald Riegle, D,

REPEAL - The Senate rejected, 16 for and 82 against, the budget alterna-tive authored by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., a declared Democratic presi-dential candidate.

Hollings called for virtually freezing most domestic spending at current lev-els, repealing the hird year of Presi-dent Reagan's Individual and corporate tax cuts, blocking the administration plan to index tax rates to inflation, and permiting, only 4 3-percent growth in defense spending in fiscal 1984.

Levin voted yes. Riegle voted no.

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