

Budget increases military at expense of poor

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and \$1 per doctor's visit. For non-welfare recipients the charges would be \$2 and \$1.50.

Reagan will ask Congress to require income tax payments on medical insurance payments made by employers in excess of \$2,100 a year for family coverage or \$840 per single person. This will raise \$2 to \$3 billion in taxes the first year and discourage "discretionary visits" to doctors, Department of Health and Human Services said.

Welfare
Recipients of AFDC would be required to accept private employment and, if none exists, to accept non-paying public service jobs. Payments to recipients would be reduced to reflect rent and utility payment requirements from persons living in an AFDC household. The AFDC program serves 11 million persons, nearly all women and children, in 3.8 million households. The federal government pays about 52 percent of the total cost.

Energy assistance to low income persons would be cut drastically.

Employment
Reagan proposes expenditures of \$3.5 billion on employment and training, a decrease from the 1983 level, to serve 2 million people.

About 50 percent would be in grants to the states to work with private industry to train jobless. A separate grant would train or locate work for persons whose jobs have been permanently eliminated.

The President would continue the 16 weeks extended benefits for unemployed but require that recipients had worked 30 weeks rather than 20 to qualify. A seasonal sub-minimum wage of \$2.50 per hour for youth under 22 will be requested. Residential Job Corps and summer youth jobs programs would be reduced.

Federal employees
The budget would impose a freeze in federal wages for one year; contributions to the retirement fund would increase from 7 percent to 11 percent; retirees and survivors would receive no cost-of-living increases. Federal employment would be cut by about 75,000 jobs.

Education
Education Department programs would receive a 12 percent cut. Aid to disadvantaged students and handicapped would be unchanged. Student aid would be drastically changed. Persons applying for student loans would be subjected to a means test; grants would not be given

unless loans and work-study grants were insufficient; Supplemental Education Opportunity grants would be eliminated; basic grants would be restricted to 60 percent of costs; loan funds would increase. Students can borrow \$2,500 per year at 7 percent interest. Interest and dividends on "college savings accounts" will be tax free.

Environment
Environmental protection funds will be cut; 25 percent removed from support to states; funds for air quality, water quality programs will be cut; local sewage-treatment grants will be retained; hazardous-waste dump cleanup will receive added funds.

Natural resources
There are increases for irrigation and dam projects but 60 percent cuts in acquisition of parkland. Cuts would be made in programs to enhance the fisheries, particularly Indian fisheries.

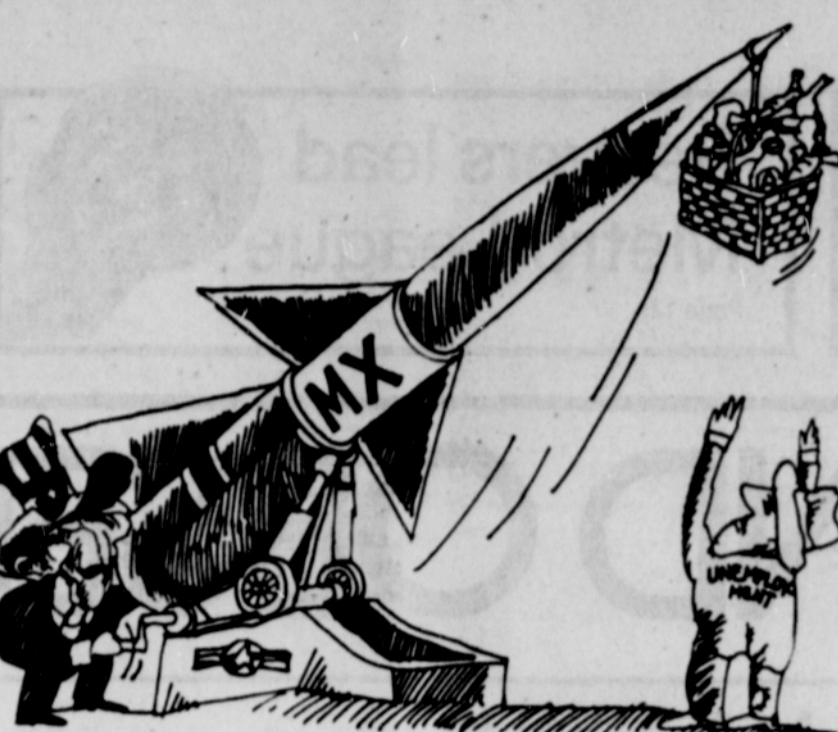
Food programs
Reagan proposes a \$1.5 billion cut in food program administered by the Agriculture Department. The proposed cut in food stamps is \$1.1 billion, approximately 10 percent. The child nutrition program would be cut by \$250 million, or 8 percent. The Women, Infants and Children program would remain at the 1983 level.

Farmers will be paid to leave half their land unused. Farm produce export loans will be reduced. In spite of increased farm bankruptcies, community-development and emergency-disaster loans will be reduced. Cutbacks will be made in programs to inspect food products for disease and to control crop and animal disease.

Energy
The Administration wants to cut 60 percent from research funds for non-conventional energy and put nearly all its energy funds into nuclear arms research. High-energy physics, magnetic fusion and nuclear medicine would be funded along with the proposed Clinch River breeder reactor.

Transportation
Highway spending will increase 37 percent, financed by the 5¢ increase in gas tax. Increases in airport and air traffic control are planned. Spending for mass transit will decline.

Law enforcement
A 10 percent increase in the Justice



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Department is planned—most of which will go to 12 regional task forces to investigate large scale drug operations and prison construction.

Military
The Reagan budget calls for a 14.2 percent increase in military spending, raising the military share to 28 percent of the budget—up from 25.9 percent in 1983 and from 23.8 percent in Carter's 1981 budget. An increase of an additional 10 percent is planned for fiscal 1985.

The budget gives a much greater increase, 36.4 percent, to nuclear-weapons forces than to general purpose weapons (8.8 percent). The President seeks funds to produce 27 MXs plus research and construction funds.

\$457.4 million is scheduled for Pershing II medium range missiles for deployment in Europe.

The Navy will begin construction of 17 ships and reactivating six others. Among them is a new type of assault ship to carry marines ashore using helicopters and air-cushioned landing craft. These ships are half the size of a nuclear carrier.

Active forces are to increase from 2,127,000 to 2,165,000, with the largest increase going to the Air Force.

The budget includes \$6.9 billion for the ten B-1 bombers; three nuclear submarines; three cruisers; one Trident submarine at \$2.5 billion; \$2 billion for Trident II missiles;

\$1.2 to develop and purchase cruise missiles; \$393.3 million for 124 sea-launched cruise missiles; \$563.2 for 120 ground-launched missiles; 227 Patriot missiles.

Also: 120 F-16 fighter planes; 48 B-15 fighters; 12 cargo planes; 2,600 Maverick missiles; 84 F-18 fighters; 24 F-14 fighters; 21 amphibious helicopters; 32 AV-8B bombers; 12 attack helicopters; 84 utility helicopters; 720 M-1 tanks; 600 armored personnel vehicles; 76 rocket launchers and 36,000 rockets.

The 1984 military budget is planned at \$274.1 billion. Over a five year period, \$1.8 trillion would be spent. Pentagon expenditures have gone up by one-third since Reagan took office; if he remains in office for eight years and reaches his goals, the annual military budget will have increased by 250 percent during his presidency.

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Inmates seek Spanish speaker

Hispanic inmates at Oregon State Penitentiary have filed a petition requesting that Abraham Cruz be selected as an inmate paralegal. The inmates point out that Spanish-speaking people are often deprived of a fair trial because of the language barrier. They cannot adequately participate in their own defense and are often advised by their non-Spanish-speaking attorneys to

plead guilty. The prison maintains a law library—as required by court order—which is manned by inmate paralegals who are trained to assist inmates with their appeals and other legal matters. The inmates believe they are deprived of their civil rights because there is no paralegal "who can understand and comprehend the Spanish language to a degree sufficient

enough to assist them in getting access to the courts or any administrative agency which has jurisdiction over them."

Abraham Cruz, who is Spanish-speaking, has completed the paralegal training twice and has applied for the position.

Honduras

(Continued from page 1 column 6)
of which were to move Honduras' Fifth Battalion and four tons of military hardware to the Nicaraguan frontier. A large part of these arms were given to counterrevolutionary groups operating along the border with U.S. financing and training. In December of 1981, C.I.A. director William Casey admitted to a Congressional committee that the agency was involved in destabilization efforts against Nicaragua.

Nicaragua has been the victim of numerous aggressions over its border by U.S.-armed "somocistas"—followers of the deposed and now deceased Nicaraguan dictator. In the last six months there have been 71 reported air violations, 15 naval attacks, 68 ground attacks over the border by Nicaraguan exiles, 17 attacks by the Honduran military; 128 Nicaraguans have been kidnapped and more than 100 killed.

The U.S. Honduran maneuvers in February, and the presence of U.S. troops a few miles from the border are expected to increase tensions and aggressions.

The United Nations provided \$19 million in military aid to Honduras in 1982, plus \$1.3 million in military training. Also, \$21 million was provided for upgrading three airports for "U.S. use in case of an emergency."



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