# The AAUW Voting Record 100<sup>TH</sup> Congress

# **☆ AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN ☆**

The American Association of University Women's Voting Record has been compiled to inform AAUW members of positions taken by members of the 100th Congress on the Association's federal legislative priorities. Issues included in this Voting Record were selected on the basis of the 1987-1989 AAUW Legislative Program Action Priorities and Public Policy Principles adopted by delegates to the Association Convention in June 1987. They include top priority issues in which AAUW members have been actively involved, and on which AAUW has extensively communicated its position to Congress.

The Voting Record is neither an endorsement nor a condemnation of any member of Congress. It is a way to inform AAUW members of key votes cast by their elected officials on AAUW issues. Although many key decisions are made by Congressional committees and other means

short of floor votes, the *Voting Record* reflects only roll-call votes that were recorded on the floor of the Senate or House of Representatives. And not every measure was voted on by both chambers. For example, the Constitution grants only to the Senate the power to ratify treaties and the responsibility to offer its "advice and consent" on U.S. Supreme Court nominations such as that of Robert Bork in 1987.

The Voting Record includes several votes on the Civil Rights Restoration Act (CRRA). For nearly four years, the CRRA was AAUW's top legislative priority. Included here are votes on two crucial Senate amendments against which AAUW fought vigorously for nearly three years. The House, unlike the Senate, did not vote separately on comparable amendments. Also included are the votes to override President Reagan's veto of the bill—votes where AAUW's staunchest allies are

more easily identified than on the earlier lopsided votes for passage of the bill.

Why Is the *Voting Record* Important to AAUW Members?

The Voting Record provides significant information about elected federal officials through the votes they cast on 1987–1989 AAUW Action Priorities. These Action Priorities include preservation of a strong system of public education, preparation of women and girls for the 21st century, affirmation of individual rights, and achievement of women's worth and economic self-sufficiency.

Ten million more women than men are expected to vote in the 1988 elections. In the 1984 and 1986 elections, exit poll data showed 28 states in which women voted significantly differently than men in statewide races, and 14 states in which women's votes were the

margin of victory in at least one race. In 1986, women's votes made the difference in the election of nine new U.S. Senators. AAUW members can use the *Voting Record* to promote accountability among elected officials on issues important to them and to their communities.

and to their communities. The women's vote is rooted in issues such as child care, jobs, decent wages, health care, the threat of war, family leave, and retirement, as women increasingly struggle to achieve economic security and independence for themselves and their families. In publishing and using the Voting Record, AAUW members continue a century of responsible public participation at the local, state, national, and international levels with increased involvement in citizen advocacy and voter and candidate education.

# 100th Congress: A Lot of Talk, Too Little Action

The Voting Record is an extremely helpful guide for citizen activists. But it tells another important story—that many AAUW priority issues did not receive full consideration by both chambers in the 100th Congress:

At press time, neither the House nor Senate had voted on three of AAUW's top legislative priorities: family and medical leave, child care

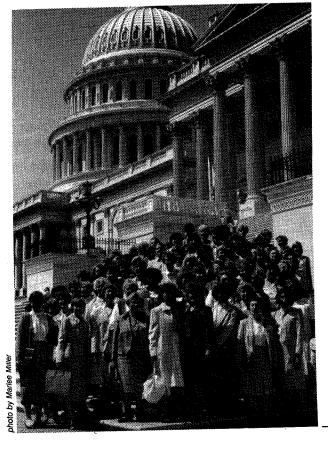
and pay equity.

Family and medical leave legislation, which guarantees the right of job return for female and male workers who take unpaid leave to care for newborn, newly adopted, or seriously ill children or for their own serious illness, has had strong political momentum and bipartisan support in the House. However, despite compromises made to gain broader support, House leaders still have not made this issue a priority in

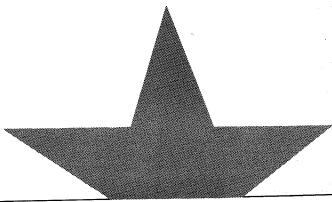
this session of Congress.

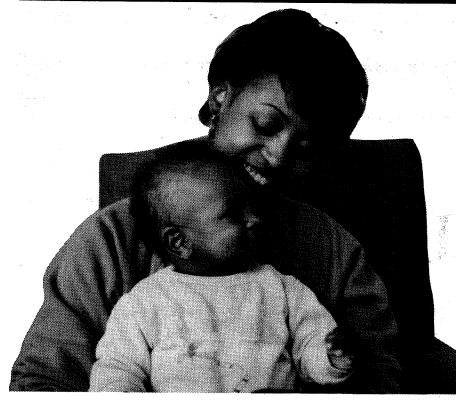
Legislators in both chambers and candidates from all parties are paying a great deal of lip service to our nation's **child care** crisis, but a com-

continued on next page



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Despite a great deal of lip service, a comprehensive child care bill has yet to emerge from either the House or the Senate.

prehensive child care bill has yet to emerge from either the House or Senate. Action on the Act For Better Child Care, the only Congressional child care initiative that AAUW supports, is uncertain in the remaining weeks of the 100th Congress.

AAUW has been a strong supporter of a federal pay equity study to determine if wage disparities exist due to sex and/or racial discrimination in the federal work force. Despite a cosponsor list of 43 Senators, this modest bill has been held up by eight Senators for more than four months. The House has twice passed similar legislation since 1984, but has failed to move swiftly in past months to secure its responsible action again during this Congress.

# How AAUW Members Can Use the Voting Record

The quick-reference format of the *Voting Record* lists members of Congress by state in two sections, the Senate and the House, along with their recorded positions in six Senate and four House votes. Vote descriptions preceding each section outline the bills, their significance, AAUW's position, and congressional action on them. For the purposes of this document, a vote in accordance with an AAUW position is a + vote; a vote contrary to an AAUW position is a - vote.

Based on these votes, a percentage rating of each legislator's support for AAUW priorities is also provided. This rating does not indicate the full extent of legislators' sup-

port for or opposition to AAUW positions as exhibited, for example, in important committee or conference votes. Nor does it demonstrate their leadership for or against AAUW issues. (AAUW's monthly legislative newsletter, *Action Alert*, often provides more detailed information on these matters as each session of Congress proceeds.) When communicating with members of Congress, it is important to consider the full range of their work.

Every member of Congress receives the *Voting Record*. In the interest of fairness, AAUW does not record votes on bills on which we have not communicated AAUW's positions to Congress nor encouraged our members to be active. AAUW members should feel free to discuss the *Voting Record* with their members of Congress.

AAUW members should use the AAUW ratings of legislators as a guide for their efforts as citizen lobbyists. Smart advocates prioritize not only their issues, but the objects of their lobbying, generally focusing their strongest efforts on those legislators whose ratings fall in the middle of the range. These are the legislators who need more information, more letters, more phone calls, more visits, and more visible, public encouragement from AAUW members.

It is essential to place legislators' AAUW ratings in the context of their communities: in conservative communities, for example, legislators who earn 50 percent AAUW ratings may be on the leading edge in support of AAUW issues. By emphasiz-

ing legislators' + votes, AAUW members can operate from a position of strength in encouraging legislators to maintain working relationships with AAUW (both in Washington and at the grassroots level), to understand our positions on issues, and to vote with AAUW as often as they can.

By the same token, AAUW members should never write off legislators with low AAUW ratings or fail to express appreciation for legislators with consistently high AAUW ratings. AAUW's objective with all members of Congress is to increase their support of AAUW issues, to keep them accountable to the electorate, and to constantly seek and reinforce common concerns. This is an ongoing process, not one that is limited to a single *Voting Record* or Congressional cycle.

Using the *Voting Record* wisely and with discretion, AAUW members can enhance public awareness of AAUW issues and further its 107-year-old mission of promoting equity for women, lifelong learning, and positive societal change. An active and aware constituency is the best incentive for legislators to be more responsive to AAUW's issues. Thus the *Voting Record* is a tool that enables AAUW members to be informed participants in the sometimes turbulent process that we proudly call democracy.

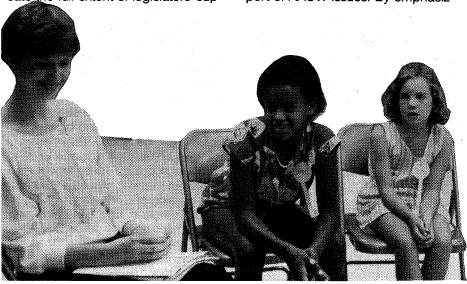
The American Association of University Women is a non-partisan organization and does not endorse candidates for partisan elective office.



### A. SENATE VOTES

1. EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES FUNDING: FISCAL YEAR 1988 APPROPRIATIONS **BILL FOR THE DEPARTMENTS** OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (HHS), EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES. This..., bill (HR 3058) provides funds for federal education programs including student financial assistance and vocational and adult education. as well as for most of the nation's domestic health and social services programs. The annual appropriations process generally provokes heated debate, and this year, after hours of debate over a controversial AIDS education amendment, the Senate passed a \$129.4 billion appropriation to the above departments for Fiscal Year 1988.

AAUW had begun work early in 1987 to ensure that our priorities of responsible funding for public education and human services were addressed in the provisions of the bill. Our work was rewarded, as education programs received \$21.3 billion and HHS programs received \$86.9 billion, increases of 9 percent and 9.7 percent, respectively, over FY 1987. AAUW also supported an amendment offered by Sen. Lowell Weicker (R-CN) to block proposed regulations that would bar from par-



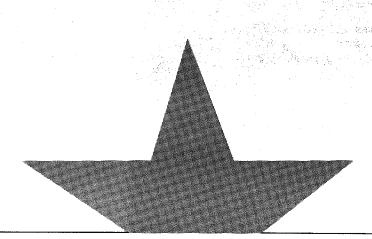


photo by Marlee Mille

AAUW worked to ensure that its priorities of responsible public funding for public education and human services were adequately addressed.



ticipation in federal family planning programs organizations that, like Planned Parenthood of America, provide abortion counseling and referrals, among other services. These regulations would bar such organizations from participating in federal programs even if they were to do so with non-federal funds. The amendment was retained in the Senate bill.

AAUW supported the final version of HR 3058, which passed 81–15 on October 14, 1987. A vote in favor was a + vote.

2. BORK NOMINATION. On July 2, 1987, President Reagan nominated Judge Robert H. Bork to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. Since 1983, Bork had been on the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia. His views, propounded for 25 years in law review articles, papers, and speeches, raised serious concerns among civil rights activists, feminists, attorneys, and law school professors. During Senate Judiciary Committee hearings, Bork testified that the right of privacy is not guaranteed by the Constitution; he had often expressed a wish to revisit many of the decisions based upon such a right, which has been affirmed by the Court for more than 60 years. Additionally, his restrictive interpretation of the 14th Amendment precluded protections for the rights of women. Based on its long history of support for women's rights, the right of privacy, and the separation of church and state, AAUW opposed the nomination. On October 6, 1987, the Senate Judiciary Committee voted, 9-5, to give an unfavorable recommendation on the Bork nomination to the full Senate.

On October 23, 1987, the Senate rejected the Bork nomination, 58–42. A vote in opposition was a + vote.

3. CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT (CRRA) VOTE #1: RELIGIOUS TENETS AMENDMENT. In January, 1988, the Senate passed the CRRA by a 75–14 vote, but the vote was bittersweet for civil rights advocates, who had had to fight several weakening amendments. The CRRA

(S 557) restored uniform protection under four civil rights laws, including Title IX of the 1972 Education Act Amendments which bars discrimination against women in education. The other three statutes bar discrimination in federally aided institutions on the basis of age, race, national origin, or disability. All four statutes had been severely narrowed in 1984 by the Supreme Court in *Grove City v. Bell.* For nearly four years, the CRRA had been AAUW's top priority.

The Title IX regulations, in effect since 1977, had contained a religious tenets exemption whereby educational institutions "controlled by" a religious organization could request exemption from certain provisions of Title IX if they conflicted with the institution's religious tenets. No institution applying for such an exemption has ever had the exemption denied. Sen. Orrin Hatch (R-UT) proposed a religious tenets amendment that would have broadened the existing exemption to cover institutions that are "closely identified with the tenets of a religious organization." AAUW vigorously opposed the Hatch amendment, which would have severely eroded protections for women by creating a loophole through which an additional 800-900 higher education institutions could be granted exemptions from providing equal treatment for women under Title IX, while still receiving federal funds.

Under AAUW leadership, this amendment was defeated by a decisive vote of 56–39 on January 28, 1988. A vote in opposition was a + vote.

4. CRRA VOTE #2: DANFORTH **AMENDMENT.** The religious tenets victory was followed by a serious setback. Sen. John Danforth (R-MO) offered an amendment that would allow all federally aided hospitals to refuse to perform abortions, and allow educational institutions to offer health insurance, leave policies, and other services relating to abortion different from the same services offered for pregnancy and childbirth, even if the institution were not controlled by a religious organization. AAUW opposed this amendment for several reasons. First, the amendment was unnecessary - no institution was ever required to perform

abortions as a condition of accepting federal funds. Second, a religious tenet exemption already provided a means for religiously controlled institutions who opposed abortion to exempt themselves from the law (see Senate Vote 3). Third, AAUW has supported the right of reproductive choice since 1971 and has consistently fought the tactic of attaching controversial anti-choice amendments to other legislation.

Despite intense lobbying, the Danforth amendment was adopted, 56–39, on January 28, 1988. A vote in opposition was a + vote.

5. CRRA VOTE #3: VETO OVER-RIDE. Following the addition of the Danforth amendment, the CRRA passed the Senate quickly. Following House passage on March 2, President Reagan vetoed the CRRA on March 16, 1988. By the next day, legislators were under siege from an 11th-hour misinformation campaign orchestrated by Rev. Jerry Falwell to support the President's veto. Falwell had sent a letter to thousands of pastors claiming that the CRRA could force churches to hire a "practising [sic] homosexual drug addict with AIDS to be a teacher or youth pastor." On March 18, a broad coalition of religious groups, including those representing Catholics, Protestants and Jews, held a press conference in support of S 557 to refute Falwell's claims, while women's and civil rights organizations quickly mobilized their constituencies. AAUW vigorously supported the override.

On March 22, 1988, the Senate voted to override the presidential veto, 73–24, by eight votes more than the two-thirds required by the Constitution. (See also House Vote 3.) A vote in favor was a + vote.

6. RATIFICATION OF THE INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES (INF) TREATY. The INF Treaty bans all ground-launched missiles with ranges of 300 to 3,000 miles, effectively eliminating 1,752 Soviet and 859 U.S. missiles. This landmark treaty, formally adopted by President Reagan and Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev at their summit on June 1, 1988, is the first

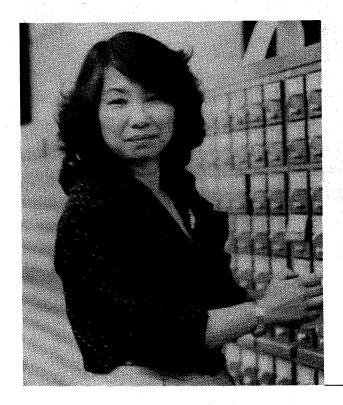
between the two superpowers to ban an entire class of nuclear weapons, and the first to be ratified since the 1972 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT I) and Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM). The road to ratification of the INF Treaty was fraught with procedural obstacles and struggles over interpretation. In the end, the treaty won overwhelming support in the Senate in time for President Reagan to take the victory with him to the Moscow summit.

AAUW, which has supported arms control since 1922, supported the INF Treaty for its bilateral reduction of nuclear weaponry. The treaty was ratified by the Senate, 93–5, on May 27, 1988. A vote in favor was a + vote.

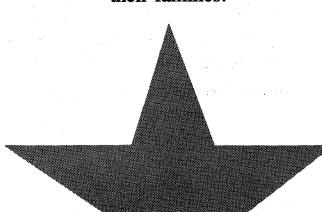
# **B. HOUSE VOTES**

1. EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES FUNDING: PENNY AMENDMENT TO CUT THE AP-PROPRIATIONS BILL FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, **HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES** AND EDUCATION. In response to pressure over the FY 1988 deficit, a bipartisan group of representatives mounted a campaign to amend appropriations bills with across-theboard cuts when they reached the House floor. When the Labor/HHS/ Ed bill (HR 3058) came to the House floor in August 1987, these fiscal conservatives had already succeeded in attaching "cut" amendments to funding bills for the Departments of Commerce and Transportation. Six other funding bills had passed unamended. AAUW opposed all across-the-board cuts in the Labor/HHS/Ed bill because they undermined Congressional decisionmaking authority on spending priorities.

During floor debate on the bill, three such "cut" amendments were offered on the same day, calling for cuts of 8.16 percent, then 4.07 percent, and finally 2 percent. The 2 percent amendment vote was chosen for inclusion in the *Voting Record* because it proposed the smallest cut. Thus, those who voted against it could be identified as AAUW's staunchest allies in preserving Congress' already adopted



Pay equity reform is a vital step toward economic equity for American women and their families.



spending priorities by securing funding for education and human services priorities.

The Penny amendment failed, 181–245, on August 5, 1987. A vote in opposition was a + vote.

2. EDUCATION AND HUMAN SERVICES FUNDING: FY 1988 APPROPRIATIONS BILL FOR THE DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION AND RELATED AGENCIES. In a strong show of bipartisan support for AAUW priority funding issues, the House overwhelmingly approved \$112.8 in 1988 funding and \$13.9 billion in

advance funding for education, human services, and health programs. Before approving the bill (HR 3058) 336-89, members rejected four attempts to cut discretionary programs that include AAUW priorities in education and human services, including student aid, family planning, and domestic violence prevention (see House Vote 1). AAUW opposes the concept of "across the board" cuts, and instead advocates a process in which members of Congress retain the flexibility to make responsible funding choices on individual education, human services, and health programs.

The bill was passed without amendments on August 5, 1987. A vote in favor was a + vote.

3. CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT (S 557): VETO OVERRIDE. The dilemma faced by women's groups following passage of \$557-the Senate version of the CRRA-with the Danforth amendment was lessened by a deliberate and successful strategy to clarify the Danforth provision in the legislative record. (See also Senate Votes 4 and 5.) In a carefully worded exchange, or "colloquy," on the House floor, the bill's chief sponsor, Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-CA), and Rep. Bill Green (R-NY) made clear that the Danforth amendment did not bar insurance coverage or treatment for complications stemming from abortion, and that it would continue to prohibit discrimination under Title IX against women who had had abortions.

The House then passed the Senate CRRA bill S15-98 on March 2, only to face a presidential veto on March 16. AAUW, which had continued to support the CRRA despite the Danforth amendment, lobbied vigorously for the veto override so that most protections offered by the CRRA could be restored after a hard-fought battle lasting nearly four years.

Hours after the Senate's override of the presidential veto, the House also resisted the religious right's last-ditch campaign of misinformation, and voted on March 22, 1988, to override the veto, 292–133, eight votes more than the two-thirds required by the Constitution. A vote in favor was a + vote.

4. UNITED NATIONS FUNDING: SWINDALL AMENDMENT TO FISCAL YEAR 1989 COMMERCE, JUSTICE, STATE AND JUDICIARY APPROPRIATIONS BILL (HR 4782). This amendment, proposed by Rep. Patrick Swindall (R-GA), sought to reduce the FY 1989 U.S. contribution to the United Nations by \$51.4 million. The actual U.S. assessment for FY 89 is \$214.9 million, but Congress only appropriated \$144 million in contributions, one-fifth of which will be withheld pending presidential certification of certain U.N. budgetary and other reforms. The Swindall amendment would have further cut the \$144 million U.S. contribution by 30 percent, and undercut the U.N.'s ability to remain fiscally solvent. While it is obligated by treaty to pay its assessment, the U.S. currently owes the U.N. close to \$500 million in unpaid assessed contributions. AAUW was one of the first organizations to call for the creation of the U.N. in 1945, and has consistently supported full U.N. funding.

The Swindall amendment was defeated, 222–180, on June 15, 1988. A vote in opposition was a + vote.

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AAUW is the oldest and largest national organization working for equity and the advancement of women through education. AAUW has a grassroots network of 1,900 branches nationwide, and has members in every Congressional district in the nation.

Sarah Harder, President

Anne L. Bryant, Ed.D., Executive Director

Jackie DeFazio, Director of the Legislative Program

AAUW promotes equity for women, education and self-development over the life span, and positive societal change.

In principle and practice, AAUW values and seeks a diverse membership. There shall be no barriers to full participation in this organization on the basis of gender, creed, race, age, sexual orientation, national origin, or disability.

SENATE	_
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	Labor H Bork Religion Danforth	State (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)		Labor H Bork Religion Danforth Veto INF	% % For For (When (All Voting) Votes)
ALABAMA HEFLIN (D) SHELBY (D)	+ + + + + -	+ + 67 + + 83	67 83	NEW HAMPSHIRE HUMPHREY (R) RUDMAN (R)	 + - + - + +	0 0 67 67
ALASKA MURKOWSKI (R) STEVENS (R)	+ - ? ? +	+ + 75 + + 50	50 50	NEW JERSEY BRADLEY (D) LAUTENBERG (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 100
ARIZONA DECONCINI (D) MCCAIN (R)	+ + + -	+ + 83 + + 33	83 33	NEW MEXICO BINGAMAN (D) DOMENICI (R)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 50 50
ARKANSAS BUMPERS (D) PRYOR (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	+ + 100 + + 100	100 100	NEW YORK D'AMATO (R) MOYNIHAN (D)	+ + + + + + + +	50 50 83 83
CALIFORNIA CRANSTON (D) WILSON (R)	+ + + + + + + - + -	+ + 100 + + 67	100 67	NORTH CAROLINA HELMS (R) SANFORD (D) NORTH DAKOTA	+++++	0 0 100 100
COLORADO ARMSTRONG (R) WIRTH (D)	 + + + +	- + 17 + + 100	17 100	BURDICK (D) CONRAD (D) OHIO	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 67 67
CONNECTICUT DODD (D) WEICKER (R)	+ + + -	+ + 83 + + 100	83 100	GLENN (D) METZENBAUM (D) OKLAHOMA	+ + + + + ?	100 83 100 100
DELAWARE BIDEN (D) ROTH (R) FLORIDA	+ + ? ?	? ? 100	33 33	BOREN (D) NICKLES (R) OREGON	+ + + ,	50 50 17 17
CHILES (D) GRAHAM (D) GEORGIA	+ + + + +	+ + 100 + + 83	100 83	HATFIELD (R) PACKWOOD (R) PENNSYLVANIA	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	50 50 100 100
FOWLER (D) NUNN (D) HAWAII	+ + + + +	+ + 100 + + 83	100 83	HEINZ (R) SPECTER (R) RHODE ISLAND	+ - + - + +	67 67 100 100
INOUYE (D) MATSUNAGA (D) IDAHO	+ + + + +		100 100	CHAFEE (R) PELL (D) SOUTH CAROLINA	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 100
MCCLURE (R) SYMMS (R) ILLINOIS	+	- + 33 0	୍ଥ୍ୟ <b>33</b> ୍ର <b>୦</b> ଜୁଞ୍ଜ ଜି	HOLLINGS (D) THURMOND (R) SOUTH DAKOTA	+ - + + + -	67 67 33 33 100 100
DIXON (D) SIMON (D) INDIANA LUGAR (R)	· + + + + = = = = = = = = = = = = = = =	- + + 33		DASCHLE (D) PRESSLER (R) TENNESSEE GORE (D)	? + ? ? + +	33 33
QUAYLE (R)  IOWA  GRASSLEY (R)	+	+ 33 + 17	33 17	SASSER (D) TEXAS BENTSEN (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 67 67
HARKIN (D) KANSAS DOLE (R)	+ + + +	+ + + 100 - ? + 50	33	GRAMM (R) UTAH GARN (R)	· + ·	17 17 17 17
KASSEBAUM (R)  KENTUCKY  FORD (D)	? P + +	- + + 67	33 67	HATCH (R)  VERMONT  LEAHY (D)	+ +	33 33 100 100
MCCONNELL (R)  LOUISIANA  BREAUX (D)	+ +	+ 33	33 67	STAFFORD (R) VIRGINIA TRIBLE (R)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 33 33 50 50
JOHNSTON (D) <b>MAINE</b> COHEN (R)	+ +	- + + 67 + + + 83	83	WARNER (R)  WASHINGTON  ADAMS (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 83 83
MITCHELL (D)  MARYLAND  MIKULSKI (D)	+ + + -	+ + + 100	100	EVANS (R)  WEST VIRGINIA  BYRD (D)  ROCKEFELLER (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 100
SARBANES (D)  MASSACHUSETTS  KENNEDY (D)	+ + + -	+ + + 100 + + + 100 + + + 100	100 100 100	WISCONSIN  KASTEN (R)  PROXMIRE (D)	+ + - + + - + +	33 33 67 67
KERRY (D)  MICHIGAN  LEVIN (D)  RIEGLE (D)	+ + + -	+ + + 100 - + + 83 + + + 100	83 100	WYOMING SIMPSON (R) WALLOP (R)	+ + + ? ?	33 33 0 0
MINNESOTA  BOSCHWITZ (R)  DURENBERGER (R)	+ - + -	- + + 67 - + + 67	67 67			
MISSISSIPPI  COCHRAN (R)  STENNIS (D)	+	+ 33 - ? + 60	33 50			
MISSOURI  BOND (R)  DANFORTH (R)	? - +	+ 40 + 33	33 33			
MONTANA BAUCUS (D) MELCHER (D)	- + + + + -	+ + + 83 - + + 67	83 67	KEY: + Voted in accordance wi - Voted contrary to AAUV		
NEBRASKA EXON (D) KARNES (R)	+ + -	- + + 67 + 33		? Not voting on this bill P Voted "present"		no vote [American
ZORINSKY (D) <b>NEVADA</b> HECHT (R)	0 0 0	0 0 0		O Not a voting member (e Samoa, District of Colu was not yet elected or e	mbia, Guam, Puerto Ri	co, Virgin Islands] or
REID (D)	+ + +	- + + 83	83			

SEPTEMBER 1988

# **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

		HOUSE OF REPRES	SENTATIVES	
	Penny Labor H CRRA UN fund	% % For For (When (All Voting) Votes)		Penny W % % CARRA (Mhen (All Voting) Votes)
ALABAMA			DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	
BEVILL (D) CALLAHAN (R)	+ + + +	100 100 25 25	FAUNTROY (D)	0 0 0 0
DICKINSON (R)		0 0	FLORIDA	
ERDREICH (D) FLIPPO (D)	- + + - - + + ?	50 50 67 50	BENNETT (D)	- + + + 75 75 - + 25 25
HARRIS (D)	- + + -	50 50	BILIRAKIS (R) CHAPPELL (D)	+ + + + 100 100
NICHOLS (D)	- + + -	50 50	FASCELL (D)	+ + + + 100 100 + + + + + 100 100
ALASKA		. 75	GIBBONS (D) GRANT (D)	+ + + - 75 75
YOUNG (R)	. + + + -	75 75	HUTTO (D) IRELAND (R)	- + 25 25 0 0
AMERICAN SAMOA SUNIA (D)	0 0 0 0		LEHMAN (D)	+ + + + 100 100
	0 0 0 0		LEWIS (R) MACK (R)	0 0 ? 0 0
ARIZONA KOLBE (R)	- + + -	50 50	MACKAY (D)	- + + ? 67 50
KYL (R)		0 0	MCCOLLUM (R) MICA (D)	0 0 - + + ? 67 50
RHODES (R) STUMP (R)		0 0 0 0	NELSON (D)	+ + + + 100 100
UDALL (D)	+ + + +	100 100	PEPPER (D) SHAW (R)	? ? + + 100 50 - + 25 25
ARKANSAS			SMITH (D)	+ + + + + 100 100 + + 50 50
ALEXANDER (D) ANTHONY (D)	+ + + +	100 100 100 100	YOUNG (R)	+ + 30 30
HAMMERSCHMIDT (R)	- +	25 25	GEORGIA BARNARD (D)	0 0
ROBINSON (D)	- + + -	50 50	DARDEN (D)	- + + - 50 50
CALIFORNIA	i.		GINGRICH (R) HATCHER (D)	50 0 - + + - 50 50
ANDERSON (D) BADHAM (R)	+ + + +	100 100	JENKINS (D)	- + + - 50 50 + + + + + 100 100
BATES (D)	- + + +	75 75	LEWIS (D) RAY (D)	+ + + + 100 100 + + - ? 67 50
BEILENSON (D) BERMAN (D)	+ + + + + +	100 100 100 100	ROWLAND (D) SWINDALL (R)	- + 25 25 0 0
BOSCO (D) BOXER (D)	- + + +	75 75 100 100	THOMAS (D)	+ + + - 75 75
BROWN (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100	GUAM (C)	0 0 0 0
BURTON (D) COELHO (D)	0 0 0 0	100 100	BLAZ (R) HAWAII	
DANNEMEYER (R)		0 0	AKAKA (D)	+ + + + 100 100
DELLUMS (D) DIXON (D)	+ + + + + + + <sub>2</sub> + <sub>3</sub> ,	100 100 100 100	SAIKI (R)	+ + + + 100 100
DORNAN (R)	<u> </u>		CRAIG (R)	0 <i>0</i>
DREIER (R) DYMALLY (D)	+ + + +	0 0 100 100	STALLINGS (D)	- + + - 50 50
EDWARDS (D) FAZIO (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 100	ILLINOIS ANNUNZIO (D)	+ + + + 100 100
GALLEGLY (R)		0 0	BRUCE (D)	+ + + + ? 100 75 + + + + ? 100 75
HAWKINS (D) HERGER (R)	+ + + +	100 100 0 0	COLLINS (D) CRANE (R)	0
HUNTER (R)		0 0	DAVIS (R) DURBIN (D)	0 0 + + + + + 100 100
KONNYU (R) LAGOMARSINO (R)	? 	0 0 0 0	EVANS (D)	+ + + + 100 100
LANTOS (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 100	FAWELL (R) GRAY (D)	0 0 + + ? + 100 75
LEHMAN (D) LEVINE (D)	+ + + +	100 100	HASTERT (R)	- + 25 25 + + + ? 100 75
LEWIS (R) LOWERY (R)	+ + - ?	67 50 25 25	HAYES (D) HYDE (R)	- + 25 25
LUNGREN (R)	+ -	25 25	LIPINSKÍ (D) MADIGAN (R)	+ + + + 100 100 + + ? + 100 75
MARTINEZ (D) MATSUI (D)	+ + ? +	100 75 100 100	MARTIN (R)	+ - 25 <b>2</b> 5
MCCANDLESS (R)	<u> </u>	0 0	MICHEL (R) PORTER (R)	0 0 - + + + 75 75
MILLER (D) MINETA (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 100	PRICE (D)	+ + ? O 100 67
MOORHEAD (R)	<u> </u>	0 0 0 0	ROSTENKOWSKI (D) RUSSO (D)	+ + + + + 100 100 + + - ? 67 50
PACKARD (R) PANETTA (D)	+ + + +	100 100	SAVAGE (D)	+ + + + 100 100 + + + + + 100 100
PASHAYAN (R) PELOSI (D)	- + + - + + + +	50 50 100 100	YATES (D) INDIANA	+ + + + 100 100
ROYBAL (D)	+ + + +	100 100	BURTON (R)	0 0
SHUMWAY (R) STARK (D)	+ + + +	0 0 100 100	COATS (R) HAMILTON (D)	0 0 -+++ 75 75
THOMAS (R)		0 0	HILER (R)	0 0
TORRES (D) WAXMAN (D)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 75	JACOBS (D) JONTZ (D)	- + + ? 67 50 + + + - 75 75
COLORADO			MCCLOSKEY (D) MYERS (R)	+ + + + 100 100
BROWN (R)	+ -	25 25	SHARP (D)	+ + + + 100 100
CAMPBELL (D) HEFLEY (R)	+ + + +	100 100 0 0	VISCLOSKY (D)	+ + + + 100 100
SCHAEFER (R)		0 0 100 100		
SCHROEDER (D) SKAGGS (D)	+ + + +	100 100		
CONNECTICUT				
GEJDENSON (D) JOHNSON (R)	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100 100 100 100	KEY: + Voted in accordance with AAUW pos	ition
KENNELLY (D)	+ + + +	100 100	Voted contrary to AAUW position	
MCKINNEY (R) MORRISON (D)	0 0 0 0	100 100	<ul><li>? Not voting on this bill</li><li>P Voted "present"</li></ul>	
ROWLAND (R)	- + + -	50 50	O Not a voting member (either the mer	nber has no vote [American
SHAYS (R)	0 0 + +	100 100	Samoa, District of Columbia, Guam,	Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands] or
DELAWARE CARPER (D)	_ + + +	75 75	was not yet elected or died in office).	

75

75

DELAWARE CARPER (D)

	Don't For	% or All tes)	Penny Labor H CRRA UN fund	% % For For (When (All Voting) Votes)
IOWA GRANDY (R) LEACH (R) LIGHTFOOT (R) NAGLE (D) SMITH (D) TAUKE (R)	+ + 50 ? - 0 + + + + 100 10 + + + + 100 10	MISSOURI 25 BUECHNER (R) 50 CLAY (D) 0 COLEMAN (R) 00 EMERSON (R) 00 GEPHARDT (D) 25 SKELTON (D) TAYLOR (R) VOLKMER (D)	+ + + + + - + - + ? ? ? + + + + - - + + + + +	25 25 100 100 25 25 25 25 100 25 75 75 25 25 100 100 100 100
GLICKMAN (D) MEYERS (R) ROBERTS (R) SLATTERY (D) WHITTAKER (R)	- + + - 50 - + 25 + + + - 75	75 WHEAT (D) 50 25 MONTANA 75 MARLENEE (R) 25 WILLIAMS (D)	 + + + +	0 0 100 100
KENTUCKY BUNNING (R) HOPKINS (R) HUBBARD (D) MAZZOLI (D) NATCHER (D)		NEBRASKA  0 BEREUTER (R)  25 DAUB (R)  25 SMITH (R)  100 NEVADA	- + + + - + - +	75 75 25 25 25 25 100 100
PERKINS (D) ROGERS (R)  LOUISIANA BAKER (R) BOGGS (D)	+ + 50 - + 25	100 BILBRAY (D) 50 VUCANOVICH  NEW HAMPSHIRE  GREGG (R) 55 SMITH (R)		25 25 0 0 0 0
HAYES (D) HOLLOWAY (R) HUCKABY (D) LIVINGSTON (R) MCCRERY (R) ROEMER (D) TAUZIN (D)	+ + + - 75 - + 25 - + + + 75 + + 50 O O O - 0 ? ? O O 0 + + + + 100	75 NEW JERSEY 25 COURTER (R) 75 DWYER (D) 50 FLORIO (D) 0 GALLO (R) 0 GUARINI (D) 100 HOWARD (D) HUGHES (D)	- + + - + + + + + + + + - + + - + + + 0 - + + -	50 50 100 100 100 100 50 50 100 100 100 100 50 50 75 75
MAINE BRENNAN (D) SNOWE (R) MARYLAND BENTLEY (R) BYRON (D) CARDIN (D)	- + + + 75 + + 50 - + + - 50 + + + + 100	50 SAXTON (R) 50 SMITH (R) 100 TORRICELLI (D)	+ + + - + + + + - + + + - + + - + + + + *	100 100 100 100 75 75 50 50 100 100 100 100
DYSON (D) HOYER (D) MCMILLEN (D) MFUME (D) MORELLA (R)	+ + + + 1000 + + + + 1000	100 LUJAN (R) 100 RICHARDSON (D) 100 SKEEN (R) 100 NEW YORK	+ + +	0 0 75 75 50 50
MASSACHUSETTS  ATKINS (D)  BOLAND (D)  CONTE (R)  DONNELLY (D)  EARLY (D)  FRANK (D)  KENNEDY (D)  MARKEY (D)  MAVROULES (D)  MOAKLEY (D)  STUDDS (D)  MICHIGAN  BONIOR (D)  BROOMFIELD (R)  CARR (D)  CONYERS (D)  CONYERS (D)  CROCKETT (D)  DAVIS (R)  DINGELL (D)  FORD (D)  HENRY (R)  HERTEL (D)  KILDEE (D)  LEVIN (D)  PURSELL (R)  SCHUETTE (R)  TRAXLER (D)  UPTON (R)  VANDER JAGT (R)  WOLPE (D)  MINNESOTA  FRENZEL (R)  OBERSTAR (D)  PENNY (D)  SABO (D)	+ + + + + 100 + + + + 100 + + + + 100 + + + + 100 + + + + 100 - + - + 75 + + + + 100 0 - + 25 + + + + 100 75 + + + + 100	ACKERMAN (D) BIAGGI (D) BOEHLERT (R) DIOGUARDI (R) DOWNEY (D) FISH (R) FISH (R) FISH (R) FLAKE (D) GARCIA (D) GILMAN (R) GREEN (R) FOR HOCHBRUECKNER (D) FOR HOCHBRUECKNER (D) FOR HOUGHTON (R) F	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	100         50           100         100           50         50           100         100           75         75           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           75         75           0         0           100         100           50         50           100         100           75         75           50         50           100         100           25         25           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100           100         100
SIKORSKI (D) STANGELAND (R) VENTO (D) WEBER (R)  MISSISSIPPI DOWDY (D) ESPY (D) LOTT (R) MONTGOMERY (D) WHITTEN (D)	+ + + + + 100 - + 25 + + + + + 100 + + 50 + + + - 75 + + + + 100 0 + + + - 75 + + + + 100	100 CLARKE (D) 25 COBLE (R) 100 HEFNER (D) 50 JONES (D) LANCASTER (D) 75 MCMILLAN (R) 100 NEAL (D) 0 PRICE (D) 75 ROSE (D) 100 VALENTINE (D)	+ + + + - + + + + + - + + -  - + + + + + + + + + + +	25 25 100 100 100 100 50 50 0 0 75 75 100 100 100 100

	E G E C (When	% For (All lotes)		Denny	LaborH	UN fund	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
DRTH DAKOTA DORGAN (D)	+ + + + 100	100 BONER (D		3	? ? 0			0
HIO		CLEMENT COOPER (	D)	-	0 0 +	?	100 75	50 75
APPLEGATE (D) DEWINE (R)	- + + - 50 0	50 DUNCAN ( 0 FORD (D)	**	· -	- + + + + +	?	67 100	50 100
ECKART (D)	+ + + + 100	100 GORDON 100 JONES (D)		-	- + + - + +	+	75 100	75 100
FEIGHAN (D) GRADISON (R)	+ + 50	50 LLOYD (D)	(+	+	+ +	<u>-</u>	75	75
HALL (D) KAPTUR (D)	- + + + 75 + + + + 100	75 QUILLEN ( 100 SUNDQUIS		. <del>.</del>	+ + - - + -	_	50 25	50 25
KASICH (R)	- + 25	25					. :	
LATTA (R) LUKENS (R)	? ? 0	0 <b>TEXAS</b> 0 ANDREWS	G (D)		- + +		50	50
LUKEN (D)	+ + + - 75 - + 25	75 ARCHER ( 25 ARMEY (R		•	 	_	0	0
MCEWEN (R) MILLER (R)	- + 25	25 BARTLETT	(R)			_	0	0
OAKAR (D) OXLEY (R)	+ + + + 100 0	100 BARTON ( 0 BOULTER	R) (R)	•	<del>-</del>	?	0	0
PEASE (D)	+ + + ? 100 - + 25	75 BROOKS ( 25 BRYANT (I	<b>D</b> )	. •	+ + +	?	100 100	75 100
REGULA (R) SAWYER (D)	+ + + + 100	100 BUSTAMA	NTE (D)		+ + +	+	100	100
STOKES (D) TRAFICANT (D)	+ + + + 100 + + + - 75	100 CHAPMAN 75 COLEMAN			- + + + + +	+	50 100	50 100
WYLIE (R)	- + 25	25 COMBEST	(R)			<u> </u>	0 100	0 100
KLAHOMA		DE LA GA DELAY (R)	or pilita i da			. <del>.</del> .	0	0
EDWARDS (R) ENGLISH (D)	? 0	0 FIELDS (R 0 FROST (D)			-	- +	0 100	0 100
INHOFE (R)	0 + + + - 75	0 GONZALE			+ + +	+	100 0	100 0
MCCURDY (D) SYNAR (D)	+ + + + 100	100 LEATH (D)		, :•	- + -		25	25
WATKINS (D)	+ + + + 100	100 LELAND ( ORTIZ (D)	<b>D)</b>		+ + +	? +	100 100	75 100
REGON	400	PICKLE (C			+ + +	_	75	75
AUCOIN (D) DE FAZIO (D)	+ + + + 100 + + + + 100	100 STENHOL				_	0	0
SMITH (R) SMITH (R)	^4 0,4	0 SWEENEY 0 WILSON (	′ (R)		 + + +	_ +	0 100	0 100
WYDEN (D)	+ + + + 100	100 WRIGHT (	<b>D)</b>		0 0 0	0		
NNSYLVANIA	. 100 juliju (10. juliju 10. juli	UTAH	CONTRACTOR STATE STATES AND ASSESSMENT OF THE	. V. Alt dans		टा : ५५% _	0	0
BORSKI (D) CLINGER (R)	+ + - + 75	75 NIELSON	(R)			-	0 %	0
COUGHLIN (R) COYNE (D)	+ + + - 75 + + + + 100	75 OWENS (I	D)		+ + +	+	100	100
FOGLIETTA (D)	+ + + + 100	100 VERMONT	e (D)		+ + +	+ .	100	100
GAYDOS (D) GEKAS (R)	+ + + + 100 - + 25	25	υ (Π)		, <del>, ,</del>	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *		. 50
goodlìng (R) Gray (D)	+ + + - 75 + + + + 100	75 VIRGINIA 100 BATEMAN	I (R)		- + -		25	25
KANJORSKI (D)	+ + + + 100	100 BLILEY (F 100 BOUCHE	3)		- + - + + -	- +	25 100	25 100
KOLTER (D) KOSTMAYER (D)	+ + + + 100 + + + + 100	100 DANIEL (I	D)		? ? 0	0	an Yar	¥
MCDADE (R) MURPHY (D)	+ + 50 + + + - 75	50 OLIN (D) 75 PAYNE (D			- + + 0 0 0		75	75
MURTHA (D)	+ + + + 100	100 PARRIS (F	3)		+ + -	<b>?</b> ;	67 75	50 75
RIDGE (R) RITTER (R)	- + + - 50 0	50 PICKETT 0 SISISKY (	Ď)		+ + +	- -	75	75
SCHULZE (R) SHUSTER (R)	+ - 25 0	25 SLAUGH 0 WOLF (R)			- + - - + -	- -	25 25	25 25
WALGREN (D)	+ + + + 100	100			*			
WALKER (R) WELDON (R)	0 - + + - 50	0 VIRGIN ISLA 50 DE LUGO			0 0 0	0		
YATRON (D)	+ + + + 100	100 WASHINGTO	ON					•
JERTO RICO		BONKER	(D)		+ + +	- <b>+</b>	100 50	100 50
FUSTER (D)	0 0 0 0	CHANDL DICKS (D	)		+ + +	- +	100	100
IODE ISLAND SCHNEIDER (R)	+ + + + 100	100 FOLEY (I LOWRY (		.:	+ + +		100 100	100 100
ST. GERMAIN (D)	+ + + + 100	100 MILLER	(R)		- + +	- +	75 100	75 100
DUTH CAROLINA DERRICK (D)	+ + + - 75	MORRISO 75 SWIFT (D			+ + +		100	100
PATTERSON (D)	- + + - 50	50 25 WEST VIRG						
RAVENEL (R) SPENCE (R)	- + 25 ? 0	0 MOLLOF	IAN (D)			. ?	100 100	75 100
SPRATT (D)	+ + + + 100 + + + - 75	100 RAHALL 75 STAĞGE	RS (D)		+ + -	+ + +	100	100
TALLON (D) DUTH DAKOTA		WISE (D)			+ + -	+ +	100	100
JOHNSON (D)	+ + + - 75	75 WISCONSIN ASPIN (I			? +	·. + +	100	75
		GUNDER	RSON (R)	÷	_ + .	, , + + 	75 100	75 100
KEY: + Voted in accordance w		KLECZK	MEIER (D) A (D)		+ + -	+ +	100	100
- Voted contrary to AAU\	W position	MOODY OBEY (D	(D)	٦	+ + +	+ ? + +	100 100	75 100
<ul><li>? Not voting on this bill</li><li>P Voted "present"</li></ul>		PETRI (R	)			+ -	25	25
O Not a voting member (	either the member has no vote [Ar	nerican ROTH (F	i) IBRENNER (R)				0	0
Samoa, District of Columbia	umbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin I	slands] or WYOMING	•					
was not yet elected of		CHENE	(R)			:	1. 12 · 0 ·	0