

101st Congress

The AAUW Voting Record-101st Congress has been compiled to inform members of the American Association of University Women of positions taken by their elected officials in the 101st Congress on the Association's federal legislative priorities. Issues included in this voting record were selected on the basis of the 1989-91 AAUW Public Policy Program's biennial action priorities and public policy principles for action as adopted by delegates to the Association Convention in June 1989. They include the major issues in which AAUW members have been actively involved and on which AAUW has communicated its position extensively to Congress.

The AAUW Voting Record is neither an endorsement nor a condemnation of any member of Congress. Although many key decisions are made by congressional committees and by other means short of recorded floor votes, the voting record reflects only roll-call votes that were officially recorded on the floor of the U.S. Senate or House of Representatives.

On some legislation—such as the child care bill—the roll-call vote on a key amendment rather than on final passage was most critical to AAUW's public policy principles and therefore most clearly identified AAUW's congressional allies on that legislation. Because the Edwards amendment was defeated, for example, the final child care bill fell far short of AAUW's standards for the protection of the constitutional principle of separation of church and state, forcing AAUW to reluctantly oppose the bill's final passage despite our keen awareness of the crucial need for child care.

Recorded votes had not been received at press time on all of AAUW's priorities. As recorded votes are taken between the publication of the voting record and the 1990 elections, AAUW will make those votes known to its members via division leaders in all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Why the AAUW Voting Record Is Important to AAUW Members

The voting record provides, in an easy-to-read format, significant information about elected federal officials through the votes they cast on 1989-91 AAUW action priorities, which were adopted without challenge by AAUW delegates at the 1989 national convention. These action priorities include public policy strategies to accomplish preservation of a strong system of public education, preparation of women and girls for the 21st century, affirmation of individual rights, and economic self-sufficiency. Equity concerns for women both in educational institutions and in the workplace continue to be a major focus of AAUW members' public policy actions.

If the trends of the 1980s continue, this year will see more women voting in congressional and state elections. Already there has been a detectable increase in the number of women running for public office. The U.S. Supreme Court's 1989 *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* decision has galvanized more women than ever before to take action on reproductive choice and other family issues before Congress and the state legislatures. In 1988, nine million more women



AAUW VOTING RECORD

House

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
16 COLEMAN (D)	?	+	+	?	+	+	+	100	71
17 STENHOLM (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
18 LELAND (D)	+	?	0	0	0	0	0	100	50
18 WASHINGTON (D)	0	0	0	0	0	+	+	100	100
19 COMBEST (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
20 GONZALEZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
21 SMITH (R)	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	43	43
22 DELAY (R)	-	?	+	-	-	-	-	17	14
23 BUSTAMANTE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
24 FROST (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
25 ANDREWS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
26 ARMEY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
27 ORTIZ (D)	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	67	57
UTAH									
1 HANSEN (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2 OWENS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	86
3 NIELSON (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
VERMONT									
1 SMITH (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	86
VIRGINIA									
1 BATEMAN (R)	-	?	-	+	-	-	-	17	14
2 PICKETT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
3 BLILEY (R)	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	17	14
4 SISISKY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	71
5 PAYNE (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	57
6 OLIN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	86
7 SLAUGHTER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
8 PARRIS (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
9 BOUCHER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	86
10 WOLF (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
WASHINGTON									
1 MILLER (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	71
2 SWIFT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
3 UNSOELD (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
4 MORRISON (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	71
5 FOLEY (D)	+	+	0	0	0	0	0	100	100
6 DICKS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
7 MCDERMOTT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
8 CHANDLER (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	57
WEST VIRGINIA									
1 MOLLOHAN (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
2 STAGGERS (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
3 WISE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
4 RAHALL (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	57	57

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
WISCONSIN									
1 ASPIN (D)	+	+	?	+	-	-	-	50	43
2 KASTENMEIER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
3 GUNDERSON (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
4 KLECZKA (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
5 MOODY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
6 PETRI (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
7 OBEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	71	71
8 ROTH (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
9 SENSEN-BRENNER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
WYOMING									
1 THOMAS (R)	0	+	+	+	-	-	-	33	33



AMERICAN
ASSOCIATION OF
UNIVERSITY
WOMEN

Sharon Schuster, president
Anne L. Bryant, Ed.D., executive director
Jackie DeFazio, director of public policy

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

AAUW, founded in 1881, is open to all graduates who hold the baccalaureate or higher degree from a regionally accredited college or university. In principle and in practice AAUW values and seeks a diverse membership. There shall be no barriers to full participation in this organization on the basis of gender, race, creed, age, sexual orientation, national origin, or disability. Membership is not by invitation.

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Washington, DC 20036
202/785-7700

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
13 PEASE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
14 SAWYER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
15 WYLIE (R)	?	+	-	-	-	-	-	17	14
16 REGULA (R)	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	43	43
17 TRAFICANT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
18 APPELGATE (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	57	57
19 FEIGHAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
20 OAKAR (D)	+	+	-	?	+	-	+	67	57
21 STOKES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

OKLAHOMA

1 INHOFE (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2 SYNAR (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
3 WATKINS (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	?	67	57
4 MCCURDY (D)	+	?	+	-	+	-	+	67	57
5 EDWARDS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
6 ENGLISH (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	29	29

OREGON

1 AUCOIN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 SMITH, R. (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
3 WYDEN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
4 DE FAZIO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
5 SMITH, D. (R)	?	+	-	-	?	?	-	25	14

PENNSYLVANIA

1 FOGLIETTA (D)	+	+	?	+	+	-	+	83	71
2 GRAY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
3 BORSKI (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	71	71
4 KOLTER (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	57	57
5 SCHULZE (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
6 YATRON (D)	+	+	?	-	-	-	+	50	43
7 WELDON (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	29	29
8 KOSTMAYER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
9 SHUSTER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
10 MCDADE (R)	+	+	-	-	?	-	+	50	43
11 KANJORSKI (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
12 MURTHA (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	57	57
13 COUGHLIN (R)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	71	71
14 COYNE (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
15 RITTER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
16 WALKER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
17 GEKAS (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29	29
18 WALGREN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
19 GOODLING (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
20 GAYDOS (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	57	57
21 RIDGE (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	57	57
22 MURPHY (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
23 CLINGER (R)	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	29	29

RHODE ISLAND

1 MACHTLEY (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 SCHNEIDER (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

SOUTH CAROLINA

1 RAVENEL (R)	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	57	57
2 SPENCE (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
3 DERRICK (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	57	57
4 PATTERSON (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	57	57
5 SPRATT (D)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	57	57
6 TALLON (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29

SOUTH DAKOTA

1 JOHNSON (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	71	71
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TENNESSEE

1 QUILLEN (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2 DUNCAN, JR. (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
3 LLOYD (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
4 COOPER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	71	71
5 CLEMENT (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	71	71
6 GORDON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
7 SUNDQUIST (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
8 TANNER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	71	71
9 FORD (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

TEXAS

1 CHAPMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71
2 WILSON (D)	?	?	?	?	+	+	+	100	57
3 BARTLETT (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
4 HALL (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
5 BRYANT (D)	+	+	?	?	?	-	+	75	43
6 BARTON (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
7 ARCHER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
8 FIELDS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
9 BROOKS (D)	+	?	?	?	?	-	+	75	43
10 PICKLE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
11 LEATH (D)	-	?	-	-	?	?	-	0	0
12 GEREN (D)	O	O	+	+	-	-	-	40	40
12 WRIGHT (D)	O	O	O	O	O	O	O	0	0
13 SARPALIUS (D)	-	+	-	-	-	?	-	17	14
14 LAUGHLIN (D)	-	+	-	-	-	?	?	20	14
15 DE LA GARZA (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	57	57

KEY: + Voted in accordance with AAUW position
 - Voted contrary to AAUW position
 ? Not voting
 P Voting "present"
 O Not then a member

House

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
NEBRASKA									
1 BEREUTER (R)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29	29
2 HOAGLAND (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71	71
3 SMITH (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	+	29	29
NEVADA									
1 BILBRAY (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71
2 VUCANOVICH (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE									
1 SMITH (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2 DOUGLAS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
NEW JERSEY									
1 FLORIO (D)	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	100	20
2 HUGHES (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71
3 PALLONE (D)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71	71
4 SMITH (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	43	43
5 ROUKEMA (R)	-	+	+	+	+	?	+	83	71
6 DWYER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	?	+	100	86
7 RINALDO (R)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	43	43
8 ROE (D)	+	+	?	-	-	-	+	50	43
9 TORRICELLI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
10 PAYNE (D)	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	100	86
11 GALLO (R)	-	+	+	+	+	?	-	67	57
12 COURTER (R)	?	?	?	+	+	-	-	50	29
13 SAXTON (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	14	14
14 GUARINI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
NEW MEXICO									
1 SCHIFF (R)	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	43	43
2 SKEEN (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
3 RICHARDSON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
NEW YORK									
1 HOCH- BRUECKNER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 DOWNEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
3 MRAZEK (D)	+	+	+	?	?	?	+	100	71
4 LENT (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
5 MCGRATH (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	+	17	14
6 FLAKE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
7 ACKERMAN (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
8 SCHEUER (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
9 MANTON (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	43	43
10 SCHUMER (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	100	86
11 TOWNS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
12 OWENS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
13 SOLARZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
14 MOLINARI, G.(R)	-	+	-	?	?	?	?	33	20
14 MOLINARI, S. (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	50	50

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
15 GREEN (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	71
16 RANGEL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
17 WEISS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
18 GARCIA (D)	+	?	?	?	?	?	?	100	20
18 SERRANO (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	100	100
19 ENGEL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
20 LOWEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
21 FISH (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	57	57
22 GILMAN (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	86
23 MCNULTY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
24 SOLOMON (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	29	29
25 BOEHLERT (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
26 MARTIN (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	29	29
27 WALSH (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	43	43
28 MCHUGH (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	71
29 HORTON (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
30 SLAUGHTER (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	100	86
31 PAXON (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	14	14
32 LAFALCE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	29	29
33 NOWAK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	43	43
34 HOUGHTON (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	57	57
NORTH CAROLINA									
1 JONES (D)	+	+	?	+	+	?	+	100	71
2 VALENTINE (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	57
3 LANCASTER (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	57
4 PRICE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
5 NEAL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	71
6 COBLE (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	14	14
7 ROSE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
8 HEFNER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	71
9 MCMILLAN (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	14	14
10 BALLENGER (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	29	29
11 CLARKE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	57
NORTH DAKOTA									
DORGAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
OHIO									
1 LUKEN, T. (D)	?	+	-	-	-	-	+	33	29
2 GRADISON (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	43	43
3 HALL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	43	43
4 OXLEY (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	14	14
5 GILLMOR (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	29	29
6 MCEWEN (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	14	14
7 DEWINE (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	29	29
8 LUKENS, D.(R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	14	14
9 KAPTUR (D)	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	83	71
10 MILLER (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	14	14
11 ECKART (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	71
12 KASICH (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	14	14

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
6 HOPKINS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
7 PERKINS (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
LOUISIANA									
1 LIVINGSTON (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2 BOGGS (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
3 TAUZIN (D)	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	17	14
4 MCCRERY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
5 HUCKABY (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
6 BAKER (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29	29
7 HAYES (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
8 HOLLOWAY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
MAINE									
1 BRENNAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 SNOWE (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	71
MARYLAND									
1 DYSON (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
2 BENTLEY (R)	+	+	+	-	?	-	?	60	43
3 CARDIN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
4 MCMILLEN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
5 HOYER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
6 BYRON (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
7 MFUME (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
8 MORELLA (R)	+	+	+	?	+	+	+	100	86
MASSACHUSETTS									
1 CONTE (R)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	71	71
2 NEAL (D)	+	?	-	+	+	+	+	83	71
3 EARLY (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	57	57
4 FRANK (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
5 ATKINS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
6 MAVROULES (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	86	86
7 MARKEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
8 KENNEDY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
9 MOAKLEY (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	71	71
10 STUDDS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
11 DONNELLY (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	57	57
MICHIGAN									
1 CONYERS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 PURSELL (R)	-	+	+	-	+	-	-	43	43
3 WOLPE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
4 UPTON (R)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	57	57
5 HENRY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
6 CARR (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
7 KILDEE (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
8 TRAXLER (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	57	57
9 VANDER JAGT (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
10 SCHUETTE (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
11 DAVIS (R)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	57	57
12 BONIOR (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	86	86
13 CROCKETT (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
14 HERTEL (D)	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	71	71
15 FORD (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
16 DINGELL (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
17 LEVIN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
18 BROOMFIELD (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
MINNESOTA									
1 PENNY (D)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29	29
2 WEBER (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
3 FRENZEL (R)	-	+	+	+	+	?	-	67	57
4 VENTO (D)	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	86	86
5 SABO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
6 SIKORSKI (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71
7 STANGELAND (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
8 OBERSTAR (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
MISSISSIPPI									
1 WHITTEN (D)	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	57	57
2 ESPY (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	+	83	71
3 MONTGOMERY (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
4 PARKER (D)	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	17	14
5 SMITH (R)	-	+	O	O	O	O	O	50	50
5 TAYLOR (D)	O	O	O	-	-	-	-	0	0
MISSOURI									
1 CLAY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 BUECHNER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
3 GEPHARDT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86
4 SKELTON (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
5 WHEAT (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
6 COLEMAN (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
7 HANCOCK (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
8 EMERSON (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	17	14
9 VOLKMER (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43
MONTANA									
1 WILLIAMS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 MARLENEE (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14

KEY: + Voted in accordance with AAUW position
 - Voted contrary to AAUW position
 ? Not voting
 P Voting "present"
 O Not then a member

House

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)		Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
DELAWARE																			
CARPER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	86	86										
FLORIDA																			
1 HUTTO (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
2 GRANT (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
3 BENNETT (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71										
4 JAMES (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
5 MCCOLLUM (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0	0										
6 STEARNS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
7 GIBBONS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	71										
8 YOUNG (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
9 BILIRAKIS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
10 IRELAND (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
11 NELSON (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	?	100	71										
12 LEWIS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
13 GOSS (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29	29										
14 JOHNSTON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
15 SHAW (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
16 SMITH (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
17 LEHMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
18 PEPPER (D)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	0	0										
18 ROSLEHTINEN (R)	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	20	20										
19 FASCELL (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86										
GEORGIA																			
1 THOMAS (D)	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	43	43										
2 HATCHER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	71	71										
3 RAY (D)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
4 JONES (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	67	57										
5 LEWIS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
6 GINGRICH (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
7 DARDEN (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	43	43										
8 ROWLAND (D)	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	43	43										
9 JENKINS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	71	71										
10 BARNARD (D)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29	29										
HAWAII																			
1 SAIKI (R)	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	71	71										
2 AKAKA (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
IDAHO																			
1 CRAIG (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0										
2 STALLINGS (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29										
ILLINOIS																			
1 HAYES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
2 SAVAGE (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	86										
3 RUSSO (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	71	71										
4 SANGMEISTER (D)	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	71	71										
5 LIPINSKI (D)	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	57	57										
6 HYDE (R)	?	+	-	-	-	-	+	33	29										
7 COLLINS (D)	+	+	?	+	+	+	+	100	86										
8 ROSTENKOWSKI (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	?	33	29										
9 YATES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
10 PORTER (RL)	-	+	-	-	+	-	-	29	29										
11 ANNUNZIO (D)	+	+	-	-	+	-	+	57	57										
12 CRANE (R)	?	?	-	-	?	-	-	0	0										
13 FAWELL (R)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	57	57										
14 HASTERT (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
15 MADIGAN (R)	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	17	14										
16 MARTIN (R)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86										
17 EVANS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
18 MICHEL (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29										
19 BRUCE (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	57	57										
20 DURBIN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86										
21 COSTELLO (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	57	57										
22 POSHARD (D)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	57	57										
INDIANA																			
1 VISCLOSKEY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86										
2 SHARP (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	86	86										
3 HILER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
4 LONG (D)	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	83	83										
5 JONTZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
6 BURTON (R)	-	+	-	?	-	-	-	17	14										
7 MYERS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
8 MCCLOSKEY (D)	+	+	+	-	+	-	+	71	71										
9 HAMILTON (D)	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	57	57										
10 JACOBS (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71										
IOWA																			
1 LEACH (R)	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	71	71										
2 TAUKE (R)	-	+	-	-	?	-	-	17	14										
3 NAGLE (D)	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	71	71										
4 SMITH (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100										
5 LIGHTFOOT (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
6 GRANDY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
KANSAS																			
1 ROBERTS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
2 SLATTERY (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29										
3 MEYERS (R)	-	+	+	+	+	-	-	57	57										
4 GLICKMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	?	-	-	67	57										
5 WHITTAKER (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29	29										
KENTUCKY																			
1 HUBBARD (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	57	57										
2 NATCHER (D)	+	+	+	-	-	-	+	57	57										
3 MAZZOLI (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	43	43										
4 BUNNING (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										
5 ROGERS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14										

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
ALABAMA									
1 CALLAHAN (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2 DICKINSON (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29	29
3 BROWDER (D)	O	+	+	+	-	-	-	50	50
4 BEVILL (D)	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	29	29
5 FLIPPO (D)	+	?	+	-	?	?	?	67	29
6 ERDREICH (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71
7 HARRIS (D)	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	57	57

ALASKA									
YOUNG (R)	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	57	57

ARIZONA									
1 RHODES, III (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
2 UDALL (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
3 STUMP (R)	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	0	0
4 KYL (R)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
5 KOLBE (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	57

ARKANSAS									
1 ALEXANDER (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	83	71
*2 ROBINSON (D)	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	100	100
2 ROBINSON (R)	O	O	-	-	-	-	?	0	0
3 HAMMER-SCHMIDT (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
4 ANTHONY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86

*Rep. Tommy Robinson of Arkansas changed his party affiliation from Democrat to Republican in 1989.

CALIFORNIA									
1 BOSCO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
2 HERGER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
3 MATSUI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
4 FAZIO (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
5 PELOSI (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
6 BOXER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
7 MILLER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
8 DELLUMS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
9 STARK (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
10 EDWARDS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
11 LANTOS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
12 CAMPBELL (R)	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	57	57
13 MINETA (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
14 SHUMWAY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
15 COELHO (D)	+	+	O	O	O	O	O	100	100
15 CONDIT (D)	O	O	+	+	-	-	+	60	60
16 PANETTA (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
17 PASHAYAN (R)	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	43	43
18 LEHMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
19 LAGOMARSINO (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14

	Min. Wage	Voc. Education	Labor/HHS	DC Approps.	UNFPA Funds	Child Care	FMLA	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
20 THOMAS (R)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	57	57
21 GALLEGLY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
22 MOORHEAD (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
23 BEILENSON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
24 WAXMAN (D)	?	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
25 ROYBAL (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
26 BERMAN (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	100	86
27 LEVINE (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	100	86
28 DIXON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
29 HAWKINS (D)	+	+	+	+	?	+	+	100	86
30 MARTINEZ (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
31 DYMALLY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
32 ANDERSON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
33 DREIER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
34 TORRES (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
35 LEWIS (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	?	17	14
36 BROWN (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
37 MCCANDLESS (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29	29
38 DORNAN (R)	-	?	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
39 DANNEMEYER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
40 COX (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
41 LOWERY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
42 ROHRBACHER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
43 PACKARD (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
44 BATES (D)	+	?	+	+	+	+	+	100	86
45 HUNTER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14

COLORADO									
1 SCHROEDER (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
2 SKAGGS (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
3 CAMPBELL (D)	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	71	71
4 BROWN (R)	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	29	29
5 HEFLEY (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14
6 SCHAEFER (R)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	14	14

CONNECTICUT									
1 KENNELLY (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86
2 GEJDENSON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
3 MORRISON (D)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
4 SHAYS (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
5 ROWLAND (R)	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	71	71
6 JOHNSON (R)	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	86	86

KEY: + Voted in accordance with AAUW position
 - Voted contrary to AAUW position
 ? Not voting
 P Voting "present"
 O Not then a member

Senate

	Min. Wage Labor/HHS	Int. Fam. Planning Voc. Education	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
MISSOURI				
BOND (R)	- - - +		25	25
DANFORTH (R)	- - - +		25	25
MONTANA				
BAUCUS (D)	+ + + +		100	100
BURNS (R)	- - - +		25	25
NEBRASKA				
EXON (D)	+ + - +		75	75
KERREY (D)	+ + + +		100	100
NEVADA				
BRYAN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
REID (D)	+ + - +		75	75
NEW HAMPSHIRE				
HUMPHREY (R)	- - - +		25	25
RUDMAN (R)	- + + +		75	75
NEW JERSEY				
BRADLEY (D)	+ + + +		100	100
LAUTENBERG (D)	+ + + +		100	100
NEW MEXICO				
BINGAMAN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
DOMENICI (R)	- + - +		50	50
NEW YORK				
D'AMATO (R)	+ + ? ?		100	50
MOYNIHAN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
NORTH CAROLINA				
HELMS (R)	- - - +		25	25
SANFORD (D)	+ + + +		100	100
NORTH DAKOTA				
BURDICK (D)	+ + + +		100	100
CONRAD (D)	+ - - +		50	50
OHIO				
GLENN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
METZENBAUM (D)	+ + + +		100	100
OKLAHOMA				
BOREN (D)	- + - +		50	50
NICKLES (R)	- - - +		25	25
OREGON				
HATFIELD (R)	+ + + +		100	100
PACKWOOD (R)	+ + + +		100	100

	Min. Wage Labor/HHS	Int. Fam. Planning Voc. Education	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
PENNSYLVANIA				
HEINZ (R)	+ + + +		100	100
SPECTER (R)	+ + + +		100	100
RHODE ISLAND				
CHAFEE (R)	+ + + +		100	100
PELL (D)	+ + + +		100	100
SOUTH CAROLINA				
HOLLINGS (D)	- + + +		75	75
THURMOND (R)	- - - +		25	25
SOUTH DAKOTA				
DASCHLE (D)	+ + + +		100	100
PRESSLER (R)	+ - - +		50	50
TENNESSEE				
GORE (D)	? + + +		100	75
SASSER (D)	+ + + +		100	100
TEXAS				
BENTSEN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
GRAMM (R)	- - - +		25	25
UTAH				
GARN (R)	- - - +		25	25
HATCH (R)	- - - +		25	25
VERMONT				
JEFFORDS (R)	+ + + +		100	100
LEAHY (D)	+ + + +		100	100
VIRGINIA				
ROBB (D)	+ + + +		100	100
WARNER (R)	- + - +		50	50
WASHINGTON				
ADAMS (D)	+ + + +		100	100
GORTON (R)	- + - +		50	50
WEST VIRGINIA				
BYRD (D)	+ + + +		100	100
ROCKEFELLER (D)	+ + + +		100	100
WISCONSIN				
KASTEN (R)	- - - +		25	25
KOHL (D)	+ + + +		100	100
WYOMING				
SIMPSON (R)	- + + +		75	75
WALLOP (R)	- - - +		25	25

	Min. Wage Labor/HHS	Int. Fam. Planning Voc. Education	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
ALABAMA				
HEFLIN (D)	+ + - +		50	50
SHELBY (D)	+ + + +		100	100
ALASKA				
MURKOWSKI (R)	- + - +		50	50
STEVENS (R)	- + + +		75	75
ARIZONA				
DECONCINI (D)	+ + - +		75	75
MCCAIN (R)	- - - +		25	25
ARKANSAS				
BUMPERS (D)	+ + + +		100	100
PRYOR (D)	+ + + +		100	100
CALIFORNIA				
CRANSTON (D)	+ + + +		100	100
WILSON (R)	- ? + +		67	50
COLORADO				
ARMSTRONG (R)	- - - +		25	25
WIRTH (D)	+ + + +		100	100
CONNECTICUT				
DODD (D)	+ + ? +		100	75
LIEBERMAN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
DELAWARE				
BIDEN (D)	+ + - +		75	75
ROTH (R)	- - - +		25	25
FLORIDA				
GRAHAM (D)	+ - + +		75	75
MACK (R)	- - - ?		0	0
GEORGIA				
FOWLER (D)	+ + + +		100	100
NUNN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
HAWAII				
INOUE (D)	+ + + +		100	100
MATSUNAGA (D)	+ + ? ?		100	50
IDAHO				
MCCLURE (R)	- - - +		25	25
SYMMS (R)	- - - +		25	25
ILLINOIS				
DIXON (D)	+ - - +		50	50
SIMON (D)	+ + + +		100	100

	Min. Wage Labor/HHS	Int. Fam. Planning Voc. Education	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
INDIANA				
COATS (R)	- - - +		25	25
LUGAR (R)	- - - +		25	25
IOWA				
GRASSLEY (R)	- - - ?		70	0
HARKIN (D)	+ + - +		75	75
KANSAS				
DOLE (R)	- - - +		25	25
KASSEBAUM (R)	- ? + +		67	50
KENTUCKY				
FORD (D)	+ - - +		50	50
MCCONNELL (R)	- + - +		50	50
LOUISIANA				
BREAUX (D)	+ + - +		75	75
JOHNSTON (D)	+ + - +		75	75
MAINE				
COHEN (R)	+ + + +		100	100
MITCHELL (D)	+ + + +		100	100
MARYLAND				
MIKULSKI (D)	+ + + +		100	100
SARBANES (D)	+ + + +		100	100
MASSACHUSETTS				
KENNEDY (D)	+ + ? +		100	75
KERRY (D)	+ + + +		100	100
MICHIGAN				
LEVIN (D)	+ + + +		100	100
RIEGLE (D)	+ + + +		100	100
MINNESOTA				
BOSCHWITZ (R)	- - - +		25	25
DURENBERGER (R)	+ - - +		50	50
MISSISSIPPI				
COCHRAN (R)	- + - +		50	50
LOTT (R)	- - - +		25	25

KEY: + Voted in accordance with AAUW position
 - Voted contrary to AAUW position
 ? Not voting
 P Voting "present"
 O Not then a member

297, on March 29, 1990. A vote in favor was a + vote.

As the *AAUW Voting Record* went to print, the child care bill was still entangled in a multi-faceted dispute in conference committee.

7. Family and Medical Leave Act (HR 770). Job Security for Workers with Severe Family and Medical Emergencies and Needs.

In 1985, advocates for women began strategizing on behalf of a new concept in American law: a national family policy that would alleviate the stresses on members of working families who occasionally need time off to take care of family emergencies without losing their jobs. Research showed that the United States was the only industrialized nation in the world except for South Africa that had no such public policy protecting working families. In 1986, AAUW officially endorsed national family and medical leave legislation. At both the 1987 and 1989 AAUW national conventions, AAUW delegates adopted family and medical leave as an action priority.

The family and medical leave bills died without floor votes in the

100th Congress in the rush to adjournment for the 1988 elections; they were reintroduced in the 101st Congress because, by that time, several public opinion polls had showed that a majority of Americans support family leave policies. However, business groups targeted the bill for defeat. Family leave advocates agreed to a substantial compromise in order to get HR 770 through the House Education and Labor Committee in March 1989. A few weeks later, it cleared the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee. Then, for more than a year, no action was taken on the bill, as advocates anxiously waited for it to reach the House floor and grass-roots activists did their best to remind their MCs that the issue was still viable.

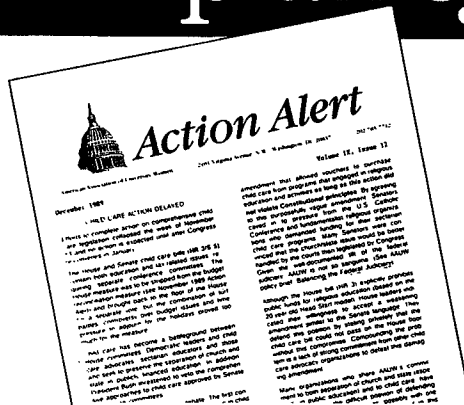
Finally, in early May 1990, HR 770 came to the House floor. Reps. Bart Gordon (D-TN) and Curt Weldon (R-PA), who had not been supportive of the committee bill, immediately offered an amendment in the form of a substitute that had been carefully worked out with the House leadership. AAUW supported this amendment, which passed,

259-157. All hostile amendments that had been anticipated were withdrawn by their sponsors. Within hours, HR 770 moved to final passage. Several House members voted for the Gordon-Weldon amendment—which scaled the bill's provisions back to 12 weeks of leave for employees of firms with more than 50 employees and added spouses to the bill's coverage—but then voted against final passage. Therefore, the vote for final passage was the key roll-call vote selected for inclusion in the *AAUW Voting Record*.

The House passed HR 770, 237-187, on May 10, 1990. A vote in favor was a + vote.

The Senate passed HR 770 by voice vote on June 14, 1990. On June 29, 1990, President Bush vetoed the bill. As the House vote was 46 votes short of the number needed to override the veto, and the senators were not willing to record their votes on final passage, the likelihood of a successful override vote as the voting record went to press seemed extremely slim.

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any funds aimed for UNFPA. The provision then went back to the Senate, which rejected the Smith amendment, 52-44, and sustained the \$15 million for UNFPA.

On November 16 the bill returned to the House. Rep. William Lehman (D-FL) offered a motion that the House recede from its disagreement with the Senate over the Smith amendment and concur in the Senate amendment to mandate a \$15 million U.S. contribution to UNFPA. For AAUW, the vote on the Lehman motion was the key vote.

As strong advocates of family planning, literacy, and primary health care programs for women in developing countries, AAUW supports funding of UNFPA. The House agreed to the Lehman motion, 207-200, on November 16, 1989. A vote in favor was a + vote.

President Bush responded by vetoing HR 2939. A new Foreign Operations Appropriations bill with no family planning assistance provision was then enacted (P.L. 101-

167). It is the view of AAUW that by withholding funds to UNFPA, the United States continues to hurt women worldwide.

6. Child Care/Religious Programs. Edwards Amendment to the Early Childhood Education and Development Act of 1990 (HR 3).

Congressional leaders and President Bush indicated early in 1989 that a federal commitment to child care should be a national priority. AAUW advocates concerned about the need for quality, affordable dependent care had high hopes that the 101st Congress would produce, at long last, a federal response to the past decade's dramatic changes in the economy, the labor force, and the American family. A child care bill was ultimately passed by both the House and Senate, but fundamental constitutional questions remain unresolved.

AAUW supported the "Act for Better Child Care" (S 5/HR 30; "ABC") and later in the session endorsed the Child Development and Education Act (HR 3). As introduced, both measures sought to establish comprehensive child care policy by creating and building upon existing federal systems to make child care more affordable for working families, increase availability, improve the quality and safety of care, and give parents flexibility in child care options.

The Senate completed action on the ABC bill in June 1989, but attached a damaging amendment

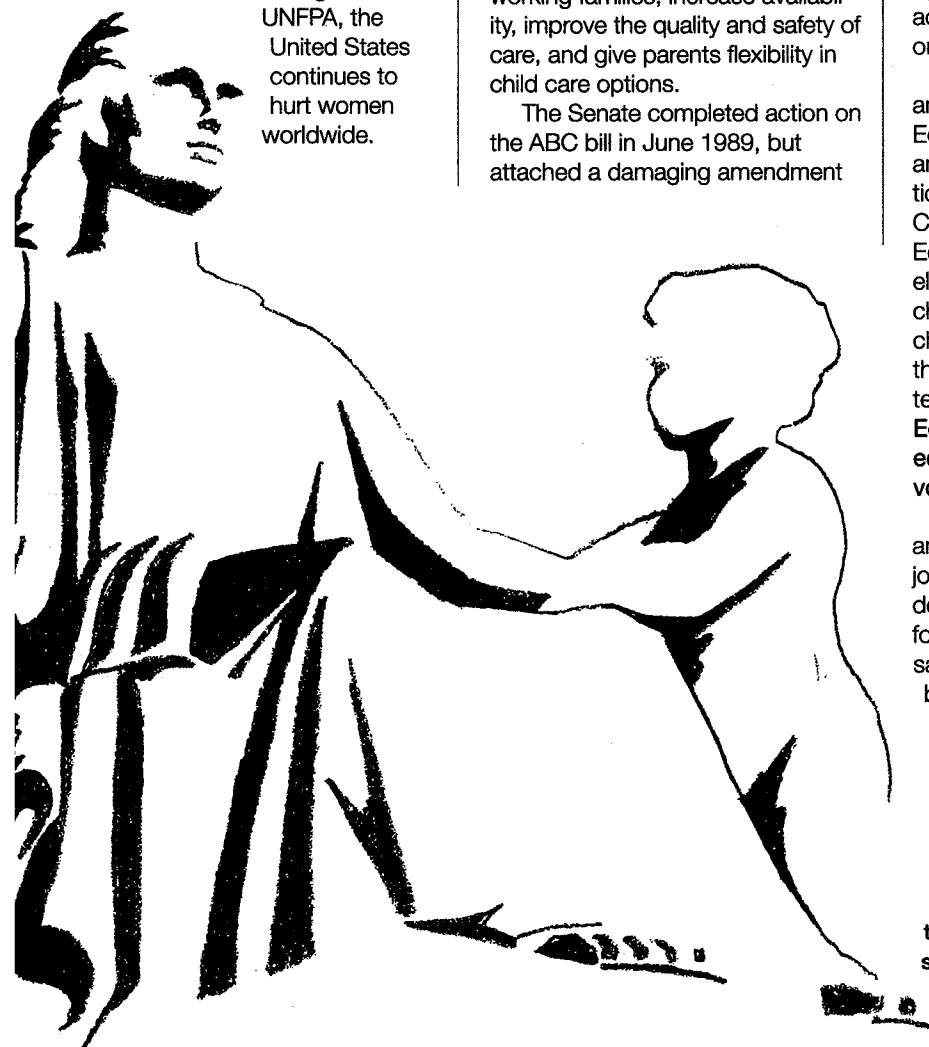
that permitted federally funded vouchers to purchase child care from providers with avowedly religious instruction and worship in their child care programs. In the House, HR 30 and HR 3 were stalled for months over bitterly contested questions of committee jurisdiction, how best to fund new federal programs, and church/state funding conflicts. Ultimately the two measures were merged into one bill (HR 3), but serious differences remained.

During House consideration, AAUW took a strong stand on the church/state funding question. AAUW strongly supported provisions of HR 3 that allowed churches to receive federal assistance for child care as long as the programs themselves were non-sectarian in content. Shortly before the bill reached the House floor on March 29, 1990, dramatic changes were made to HR 3/ABC that permitted federal funds to be used for religious purposes, required states to establish voucher programs, and permitted providers to discriminate against employees who did not adhere to the religious tenets of the organizations hiring them.

In response, AAUW supported an amendment offered by Rep. Don Edwards (D-CA) on the House floor and endorsed by national organizations including the PTA, NEA, and Chief State School Officers. The Edwards amendment sought to eliminate these dangerous church/state provisions and prevent child care from being entangled in the federal courts on constitutional tests for years. Unfortunately, the Edwards amendment was defeated. For AAUW, this was the key vote.

Upon defeat of the Edwards amendment, AAUW reluctantly joined 20 other organizations deeply committed to federal funding for child care in opposing final passage of the bill. AAUW's action was based upon a 1981 resolution affirming the constitutional doctrine of separation of church and state. The House passed an amended HR 3 by a vote of 265-145 on March 29, 1990.

Because of its strong concerns regarding the constitutional separation of church and state, AAUW supported the Edwards amendment, which the House defeated, 125-





THE VOTING RECORD IS A TOOL THAT ENABLES AAUW MEMBERS TO BE INFORMED PARTICIPANTS IN THE TURBULENT PROCESS THAT WE PROUDLY CALL DEMOCRACY.

3. Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations. Expanding Medicaid Funding for Abortion to Cover Cases of Rape and Incest (HR 2990).

For background, description of the Medicaid funding provisions of the bill, and chronology of action on this issue, refer to the first two paragraphs of the corresponding Senate vote description on this issue. AAUW supports comprehensive reproductive health care and choice for all women, regardless of their economic status.

After the Senate had taken the initial action to expand Medicaid coverage for publicly funded abortion, the House—which was slightly less pro-choice than the Senate in the 101st Congress—found itself in disagreement with the Senate. On October 11, 1989, during House floor consideration of HR 2990, Rep. Barbara Boxer (D-CA) introduced a motion that the House recede from its disagreement to a Senate-approved amendment to permit the use of federal funds for cases of “promptly reported rape or incest” (thereby allowing for a second vote to adopt the Senate language). Prior to the introduction of her motion, HR 2990 included funding for abortions only when the

woman's life is endangered.

AAUW supported the Boxer motion, which amended HR 2990 to include rape and incest as conditions for Medicaid funding for abortions.

The House adopted the Boxer motion, 216-206, on October 11, 1989. A vote in favor was a + vote.

After a presidential veto on October 21, 1989, a bill that was essentially the same as the House bill before the introduction of the Boxer motion (HR 3566) was signed into law (P.L. 101-166) on November 21, 1989.

4. DC Appropriations Bill (HR 3610) Public Funding for Abortions. Use of Local Tax Revenue Dollars to Fund Abortion for Low-Income Women in the District of Columbia.

Following the Supreme Court decision in *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services*, Congress responded to pro-choice forces; the House defeated an anti-choice amendment introduced by Rep. Bob Dornan (R-CA) to HR 3026, the District of Columbia Appropriations bill. The Dornan amendment would have prohibited the use of locally raised tax dollars for abortions in DC—even in cases of rape, incest, or when the

woman's life is endangered. On August 2, 1989, this amendment failed by a 219-206 vote.

Both the House and Senate then passed an appropriations bill that contained a “home rule” provision allowing DC to use its own public funds for abortions. The bill was vetoed, however, by the President on October 27, 1989. A new DC Appropriations bill (HR 3610) that allowed DC to use its own funds for abortions for low-income women was then introduced.

Because AAUW supports comprehensive reproductive health care and choice for all women regardless of their economic status and the right of the District of Columbia to use its own locally raised funds as it sees fit, AAUW supported passage of HR 3610. The House passed the bill, 229-191, on November 15, 1989. A vote in favor was a + vote.

The President vetoed HR 3610 on November 20, 1989. Finally, Congress passed another DC Appropriations bill (HR 3746), which prohibited the use of local tax dollars for abortions. HR 3746 was signed into law (P.L. 101-168) on November 21, 1989.

5. International Family Planning. Lehman Motion on Fiscal 1990 Foreign Operations Appropriation Bill/UN Population Fund (HR 2939).

For background on this bill, refer to the first two paragraphs of the corresponding Senate vote description. When considering the conference report including the Mikulski amendment on November 14, 1989, the House voted to fund the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) for the first time in five years. Three votes led up to this victory. The first vote was 244-178 in favor of family planning. This win was short-lived; 25 minutes later, Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ) added a hostile amendment that would not allow funds to go to UNFPA without the President's certification. This amendment passed 219-203. AAUW opposed this amendment because the President had consistently said he would veto

MUCH WORK STILL LIES AHEAD IN THE NEXT CONGRESS IF EQUITY FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS IS TO BE DELIVERED BY FEDERAL STATUTES

See the House vote description for the denouement of this issue.

AAUW opposed the Smith amendment and therefore supported the Leahy motion to delete the Smith amendment. The Senate adopted the Leahy motion, 52-44, on November 15, 1989. A vote FOR the Leahy motion was a + vote.

4. Reauthorization of Vocational Education. Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Amendments of 1990 (HR 7).

During the 101st session of Congress, both chambers considered the reauthorization of the Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act, which authorizes federal grants for secondary and postsecondary schools that offer vocational training. AAUW's involvement with this measure stems from our commitment to ensure bias-free vocational education and training programs that promote economic self-sufficiency for women and girls.

In 1984, AAUW worked closely with the National Coalition of Women and Girls in Education (NCWGE) to secure specific pools of money from the annual federal aid package targeted to bias-free teaching, training, recruitment for nontraditional careers, and support services for women and girls enrolled in the vocational education system.

Despite significant improvements in these areas in the past five years, early congressional proposals for the 1989 reauthorization sought to eliminate all funding for "special populations." Armed with national studies, evidence of grass-roots activism, and hundreds of letters detailing personal stories of experience with vocational education programs, the NCWGE convinced MCs that it was necessary to both restructure and continue funding the sex equity and single parent/displaced homemakers programs.

The Senate took up the House vocational education measure (HR 7) in 1990. The bill changes the funding approach established in 1984, replacing it with a restructured basic grant program. HR 7

set fiscal year 1991 funding at \$1.5 billion, an increase from \$900 million in the previous legislation; retains important bias-free education programs for women and girls; establishes additional responsibilities for the State Sex Equity Coordinator position in each state; and permits both child care and adult dependent care as allowable support services for single parent/displaced homemakers programs.

AAUW supported the final version of HR 7, which passed the Senate unanimously on April 5, 1990, by a vote of 96-0. A vote in favor was a + vote.

HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

1. Fair Labor Standards Amendments; Minimum Wage Increase (HR 2).

For background, description of the bill, and chronology of action on this issue (including final action following the President's veto), refer to the corresponding Senate vote description. The Senate passed its version (S 2) on April 12, 1989. Because women are twice as likely as men to hold minimum wage jobs, and because of AAUW's historic commitment to economic equity for women and girls, early in the session AAUW endorsed both HR 2 and S 2.

AAUW supported the vote for final passage of HR 2, which was the key vote on this issue. The House passed HR 2, 248-171, on March 23, 1989. A vote in favor was a + vote.

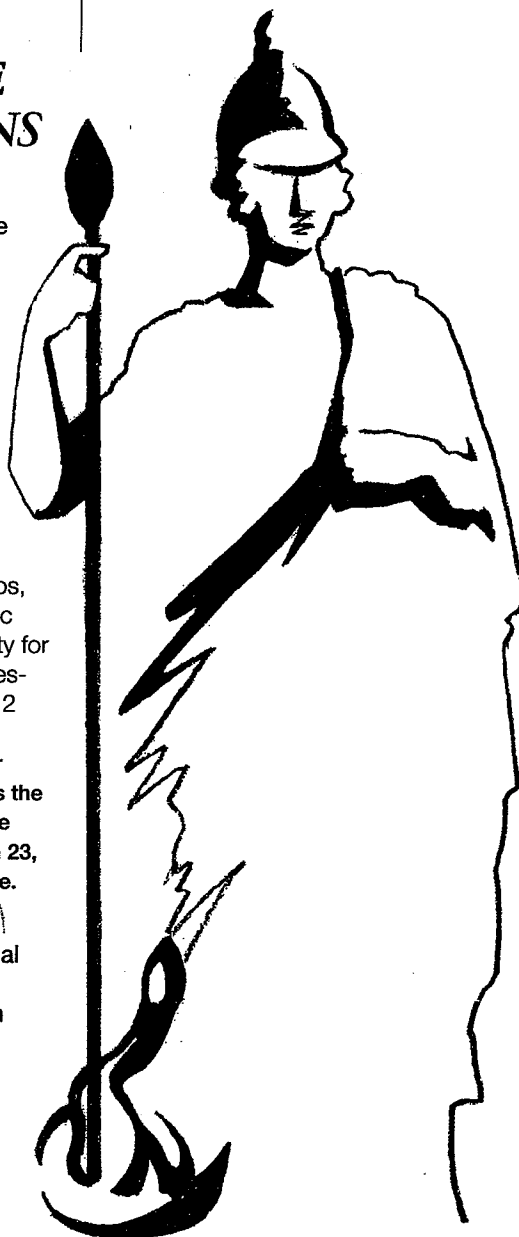
2. Reauthorization of Vocational Education. Carl D. Perkins Applied Technology Education Amendments of 1990 (HR 7).

For background, a description of the bill, and chronology of action on this issue, refer to the corresponding Senate vote description. The Senate passed HR 7 a little

more than a year after it was adopted by the House.

AAUW's endorsement of this important legislation was based on its historical commitment to ensure bias-free vocational educational and training programs that promote economic self-sufficiency for women and girls.

AAUW supported the vote for final passage. The House passed the Carl D. Perkins Applied Technology Education Amendments of 1990 (HR 7), 402-3, on May 9, 1989. A vote in favor was a + vote.





conference committee could not reach agreement and thus reported back to the Senate its own bill with other amendments added by the committee.

The Senate passed the amended version of HR 2990 (the conference report including the Senate rape/incest language), 67-31, on October 19, 1989. A vote in favor was a + vote.

Despite congressional support for expanded funding, HR 2990 was vetoed by President Bush on October 21, 1989. Congress failed to override the veto. Fearing another veto and facing the end of the session, Congress passed another Labor/HHS/Education bill (HR 3566), which included Medicaid funding for abortions only when the woman's life is endangered. This weaker bill was signed into law (P.L. 101-166) on November 21, 1989.

3. International Family Planning. Smith Amendment of Fiscal 1990 Foreign Operations Appropriation Bill/UN Population Fund (HR 2939).

The sequence of action on this

issue was extremely convoluted. When the House first passed this appropriations bill, it contained no funding for family planning through the UN Population Fund (UNFPA). But when it arrived in conference committee, the conferees agreed to the amendment to the Senate bill proposed by Sen. Barbara Mikulski (D-MD). The Mikulski amendment called for the renewal of U.S. contributions to the UNFPA if the funds were kept in a separate account, with none going to any program in China.

Since 1985, the United States has denied funds to UNFPA under the Kemp-Kasten amendment, which "denies U.S. population assistance funds to any organization that, as certified by the President, supports or participates in the management of a program of coercive abortion or involuntary sterilization." The Reagan and Bush administrations have claimed that UNFPA supports China's alleged "coercive" abortion program and will not fund UNFPA even though China is only one of 140 countries that UNFPA assists. As strong

advocates of family planning, literacy, and primary health care programs for women in developing countries, AAUW supports funding of UNFPA.

The foreign aid appropriations bill with the Mikulski amendment attached then had to go back to the House. Accepting it, on November 14, 1989, the House voted to fund UNFPA for the first time in five years. Three votes led up to this victory; these are described more fully in the House vote descriptions. The second vote involved a sudden hostile amendment, offered by Rep. Chris Smith (R-NJ). The Smith amendment, which passed the House, would not allow funds to go to UNFPA without the President's certification. AAUW opposed this amendment because the President had continually said he would veto any funds aimed for UNFPA. The provision then went back to the Senate, and Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-VT) moved that the Senate delete the Smith amendment and maintain its demand for \$15 million for UNFPA. The Leahy motion was adopted.

THE POLITICAL LANDSCAPE SHIFTED DRAMATICALLY WITH THE 101ST CONGRESS, BRINGING INCREASED ATTENTION TO THE URGENCY OF WOMEN'S ISSUES

AAUW. While the bill was placed on a fast track and cleared the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee by June 1990, it failed to reach either the Senate or House floor for debate and vote before the press deadlines for this voting record.

The net result was more feverish congressional activity on AAUW issues with some significant progress on child care, which had not been addressed by Congress in 18 years, and on family leave, where legislation was passed in both chambers after a five-year debate. However, much work still lies ahead in the next Congress if equity for women and girls is to be delivered by federal statutes.

Who Gets the AAUW Voting Record

The *AAUW Voting Record* is sent to every member of AAUW as an insert in the Fall Preview 1990

AAUW Outlook, our every-member publication. In addition, the voting record is sent, with a cover letter, to every member of Congress. 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.

Use of the AAUW Voting Record

A "Policy Notes" article in the Fall Preview 1990 *AAUW Outlook* provides guidance for AAUW leaders' use of the voting record to further the organization's goals of education and equity for women and girls. The voting record is a tool that enables AAUW members to be informed par-

ticipants in the turbulent process that we proudly call democracy.

The American Association of University Women is a nonpartisan organization that does not endorse partisan candidates for elective office.

SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

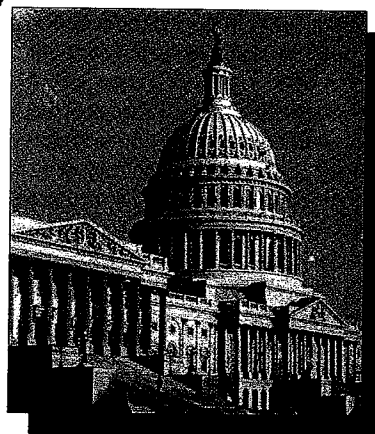
1. Fair Labor Standards Amendments: Minimum Wage Increase (S 2).

The struggle to increase the minimum wage in the 101st Congress ended on November 17, 1989, when President Bush signed the Fair Labor Standards Amendments (HR 2710), a severely compromised bill, into law (P.L. 101-157). The battle to boost the minimum wage, which had not been increased from \$3.35 per hour since 1981, involved intense negotiations among women's and labor groups, Congress, and the Bush administration.

Because women are twice as likely as men to hold minimum wage jobs, early in the session AAUW endorsed S 2, which would have raised the minimum wage to \$4.55 an hour over the next three years and allowed employers to pay a "training wage" to first-time employees at a rate of 85 percent of the yearly minimum.

AAUW supported the vote for final passage of S 2, which was the key vote on this issue. The Senate passed S 2 on April 12, 1989, 62-37. A vote in favor was a + vote.

On June 13, 1989, President Bush vetoed the Minimum Wage Restoration Act, stating that it would impose economic hardships on businesses. A new bill was introduced (HR 2710), which increased the minimum wage to \$4.25 over two years (starting April 1990) and also provided for a training wage for first-time employees aged 16-19. AAUW also supported this bill, although with less enthusiasm. As it passed both chambers by wider margins than the original, stronger



bill, those votes for final passage of HR 2710 were softer measures of the members of Congress's commitment to economic security for women workers, and therefore were not included in the *AAUW Voting Record*.

2. Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations (HR 2990) Conference Report. Expanding Medicaid Funding for Abortion to Cover Cases of Rape and Incest.

In 1977, Congress passed the first of several Hyde amendments, which prohibited states from using federal Medicaid funds to pay for abortions except in cases of rape, incest, and life endangerment of the woman. Since 1981, this restriction has been tightened further to allow federal funding for abortions only in cases in which the woman's life is endangered. AAUW supports comprehensive reproductive health care and choice, as noted in #3 of the House report, for all women, regardless of their economic status.

In 1989, after the *Webster* decision was handed down by the Supreme Court, Congress attempted to expand coverage of federal Medicaid funds to cases of rape and incest as well as life endangerment. The Senate initiated this attempt by including the rape/incest language in its version of the Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations bill, whereas the House version included funding for abortions only when the woman's life was endangered. Because of the difference in the two bills, a conference committee was convened. The

than men voted; in 1986, women's votes made the difference in the election of nine new U.S. senators. Exit poll surveys conducted during the 1984 and 1986 elections revealed that in 28 states women voted significantly differently from men in statewide races. In 14 states, the surveys found that women's votes provided the margin of victory in at least one race. As women increasingly struggle to achieve economic security and independence for themselves and their families, the women's vote remains deeply rooted in issues such as reproductive choice, child care, jobs, pay equity, education, health care, equal opportunity, and family leave. In publishing and using this voting record, AAUW continues a century of responsible participation at the local, state, national, and international levels with increased involvement in citizen advocacy and in voter and candidate education.

The 101st Congress: More Interest in Women's and Family Issues

The political landscape shifted dramatically with the 101st Congress, bringing increased attention to the urgency of women's issues. In June 1989, the U.S.

Supreme Court delivered a series of major decisions that undermined civil rights protections for employed women that had developed through court precedents going back to 1971. A few weeks later, in *Webster v. Reproductive Health Services* the Court returned to the state legislatures the option of restricting reproductive choice as it relates to abortion, thus paving the way for a possible overturning of the landmark 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision that legalized abortion in the United States.

The impact of the *Webster* decision was felt immediately in the 1989 statewide elections in New Jersey and Virginia, where pro-choice governors were elected. This did not go unnoticed in Congress. Suddenly there was interest in funding bills for family planning, both domestic and international. A Freedom of Choice Act codifying the principles of *Roe*, which AAUW endorsed, was introduced but did not come to a floor vote by the AAUW *Voting Record's* press time. Congresswomen Pat Schroeder (D-CO) and Olympia Snowe (R-ME), co-chairs of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues, introduced legislation calling for federal funding of contraceptive and fertility research centers, which

AAUW also endorsed. Some, but not enough, antichoice legislators claiming the pro-family mantle sought broader support with endorsements of child care and family leave.

Although the House passed the Family and Medical Leave Act on a recorded vote on May 10, 1990, the Senate passed the same bill by a voice vote on June 14, 1990. Thus we are unable to include in this voting record a recorded Senate vote on this AAUW priority legislation, unable to thank our senators who might have voted for the bill, and unable to express our disappointment to our Senate opponents. Despite heavy AAUW grassroots lobbying of the White House by AAUW and other advocates, President Bush vetoed the bill on June 29, 1990.

In addition, a major civil rights bill, the Civil Rights Act of 1990 (S 2104/HR 4000), was introduced in February 1990, to overcome the damaging 1989 Supreme Court decisions on race and sex discrimination in employment. This immediately became a top legislative priority for



EQUITY CONCERNS FOR WOMEN BOTH IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND IN THE WORKPLACE CONTINUE TO BE A MAJOR FOCUS OF AAUW MEMBERS' POLICY ACTIONS.