

**CORRECTED  
VOTE CHARTS**

AAUW VOTING RECORD

# 102<sup>nd</sup>

## Congress

**A** AUW members not only lobby, they hold their legislators accountable on the issues. The *AAUW Voting Record of the 102nd Congress* has been compiled to inform AAUW members of positions taken by their elected federal legislators on the Association's federal legislative priorities. Issues included in this *Voting Record* were selected on the basis of the 1991-93 AAUW Public Policy Program's biennial action priorities and public policy principles for action as adopted by delegates to the AAUW Convention in June 1991. 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 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. At press time, recorded votes had not been received on all of AAUW's priorities pending in the 102nd Congress. As recorded votes are taken between the publication of the *Voting Record* and the 1992 elections, AAUW will make those votes available to its members via state leaders in all 50 states and the District of Columbia, as well as through the toll-free AAUW Member HELPLINE.

### WHY THE 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 AAUW's 1991-93 action priorities. These action priorities include: public policy strategies to accomplish preservation of a strong and bias-free system of public education, affirmation of individual rights, reproductive choice, and economic self-sufficiency. Equity concerns for women relating both to education institutions and the workplace continue to be a major focus of AAUW members' public policy actions.

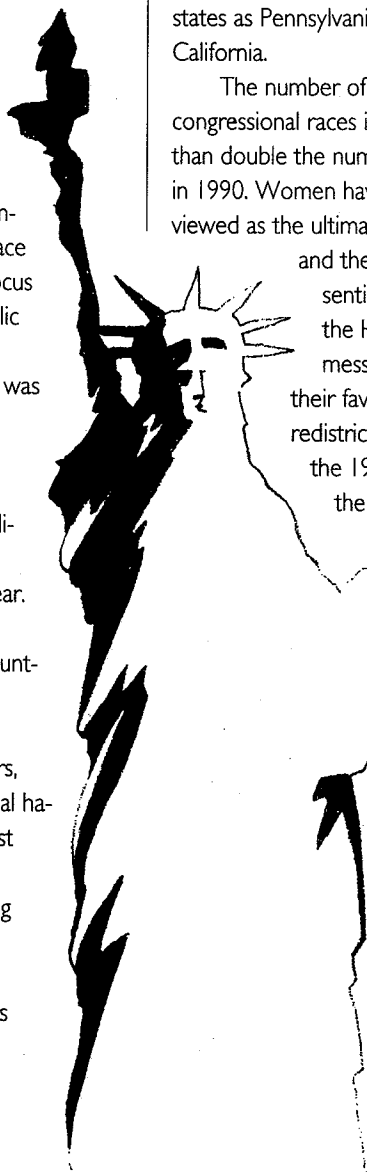
As the *Voting Record* was being prepared, the 1992 election primaries had already begun to fulfill predictions that women candidates and women voters would be big news this year. In October 1991, many American women felt mounting frustration as they watched the Senate, with only two women members, seemingly ignore the sexual harassment allegations against Supreme Court nominee Clarence Thomas. Jamming the Capitol Hill central switchboard, American women in record numbers expressed their anger and

dismay that such a painful issue to so many employed women might be swept under the rug. Defying predictions that their anger would dissipate by the election season, women wrote more and bigger checks to support the campaigns of women candidates and made their determined way to the primary voting booths, creating political upsets in such bellwether states as Pennsylvania, Illinois, and California.

The number of women filing for congressional races in 1992 was more than double the number who did so in 1990. Women have long been viewed as the ultimate "outsiders,"

and the anti-incumbent sentiment fueled by the House banking mess has worked in their favor. In addition, redistricting as a result of the 1990 Census and the record number of congressional retirements in 1992 (the highest since the 1930s) created many open seats. It is acknowledged that women candidates stand a better chance in such races.

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**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.**

The U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey* is also galvanizing many women voters to participate more directly in the electoral process. In this decision, the Court gave states the green light to allow restrictions on access to abortion by ruling that many restrictions are acceptable if they do not pose an "undue burden" to women. This new standard eliminates the constitutionally protected fundamental right to abortion as established in the landmark 1973 *Roe v. Wade* decision and is likely to make the 1992 elections even more volatile.

Women have more potential political strength than ever. Currently, 54 percent of all registered voters are women. Voting-age women outnumber voting-age men by 10 million. Exit polls show that since 1986 the votes of women have determined the outcome in 14 senatorial races and four gubernatorial elections.

As women increasingly struggle to achieve economic security and independence for themselves and their families, their votes are still 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 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.

**THE 102ND CONGRESS: MOMENTUM ON WOMEN'S ISSUES BUILDS**

To a certain extent, the frustration women voters feel about key "kitchen

table" issues has been aggravated by a split government. The Democrat-controlled Congress has been unable to muster the 290 votes in the House and the 67 votes in the Senate to overcome the relentless veto strategy employed successfully by President George Bush. On nearly all AAUW priority issues, AAUW lobbyists (including thousands of AAUW members who lobby on the grassroots level) have achieved significant new vote margins in support of AAUW issues but have fallen short of the two-thirds majority required by the Constitution to override a veto.

The threat of a presidential veto shaped the final outcome of the Civil Rights Act of 1991, with damages awards capped for women as well as for people with disabilities and members of some religious minorities. The threat of a 1992 veto of the Family and Medical Leave Act (President Bush vetoed it in the previous Congress) stalled conference committee action on the bill until after the print deadline for the 1992 *AAUW Voting Record*. Vetoes or veto threats have now become a consistent component of all legislative strategy involving any issue of reproductive choice. To some degree, the veto strategy may have awakened many more women voters to the need to elect more pro-women's issues candidates to Congress as a means of correcting the current stalemate on women's issues.

The confirmation of Judge Clarence Thomas to the U.S. Supreme Court is likely to be remembered by legislative and judicial historians as a major battle in the 102nd Congress. Before taking a position, AAUW carefully examined Judge

Thomas's record on women in his previous positions as head of the Office of Civil Rights in the Department of Education and as chair of the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission. In addition, AAUW examined his record of statements and publications on all issues of concern to AAUW. Based on that record, AAUW took a leading role in the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights in opposing the Thomas nomination months before the sexual harassment allegations against Thomas by Professor Anita Hill came to light. Only time will reveal the full ramifications of the Senate's vote, the closest U.S. Supreme Court confirmation vote in more than a century, after a public spectacle that brought shame and scorn to a once-respected institution. It sealed the politicization of the Court in the Reagan-Bush era.

A series of U.S. Supreme Court rulings in 1989 on civil rights in employment required congressional correction that was still not complete as the 102nd Congress's countdown to adjournment began. On the Civil Rights Act of 1991, a top-level AAUW priority, only the key vote in the House in June 1991 is included in this *Voting Record*. The version of the bill introduced into the Senate by Senator John Danforth (R-MO) included four tiers of caps on monetary damages (compensatory and punitive) awards to women who could prove intentional and malicious discrimination in the workplace.

AAUW vigorously lobbied against the caps—which encode into law a second-class status for women—and painfully withdrew its support for the Senate bill. No other

federal civil rights law places a cap on monetary damages awards, which are effective deterrents to future discrimination. Furthermore, legal studies reveal that such awards in civil rights cases have been modest over the past two decades. In AAUW's view, the 93-5 Senate vote for final passage of a seriously flawed bill, especially on the heels of the explosive sexual harassment charges in the Thomas nomination hearings, had no value for inclusion in the *AAUW Voting Record*, because it does not accurately measure the senators' commitment to the eradication of discrimination against women in the workforce. The noticeable lack of AAUW support for the Danforth bill helped persuade congressional leaders to introduce a separate bill, the Equal Remedies Act, repealing the caps on damages. At press time, AAUW was awaiting a Senate vote on the Equal Remedies Act, a top priority for AAUW in 1992.

On some issues—school choice, for example—the roll-call vote on a

key amendment rather than on final passage was the most critical to AAUW's interests and public policy principles, and therefore most clearly identified AAUW's congressional allies on that issue. The Senate vote rejecting the Hatch Amendment to S 2 (see Senate Vote Descriptions) was in accordance with AAUW's long-standing position opposing the appropriation of federal funds to private elementary and secondary schools.

The failure of the 102nd Congress to move forward significantly on key issues of major importance to women points to much more hard work for AAUW in the next Congress if equity for women and girls is ever to be delivered by federal statutes. And the 1992 elections are critical to the achievement of that goal.

#### **WHO GETS THE AAUW VOTING RECORD**

The 1992 *Voting Record* is sent to every member of AAUW as an insert in the Fall issue of *AAUW Outlook*. In ad-

dition, the *Voting Record* is sent, with a cover letter from AAUW, 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 or encouraged our members to be active.

#### **USE OF THE AAUW VOTING RECORD**

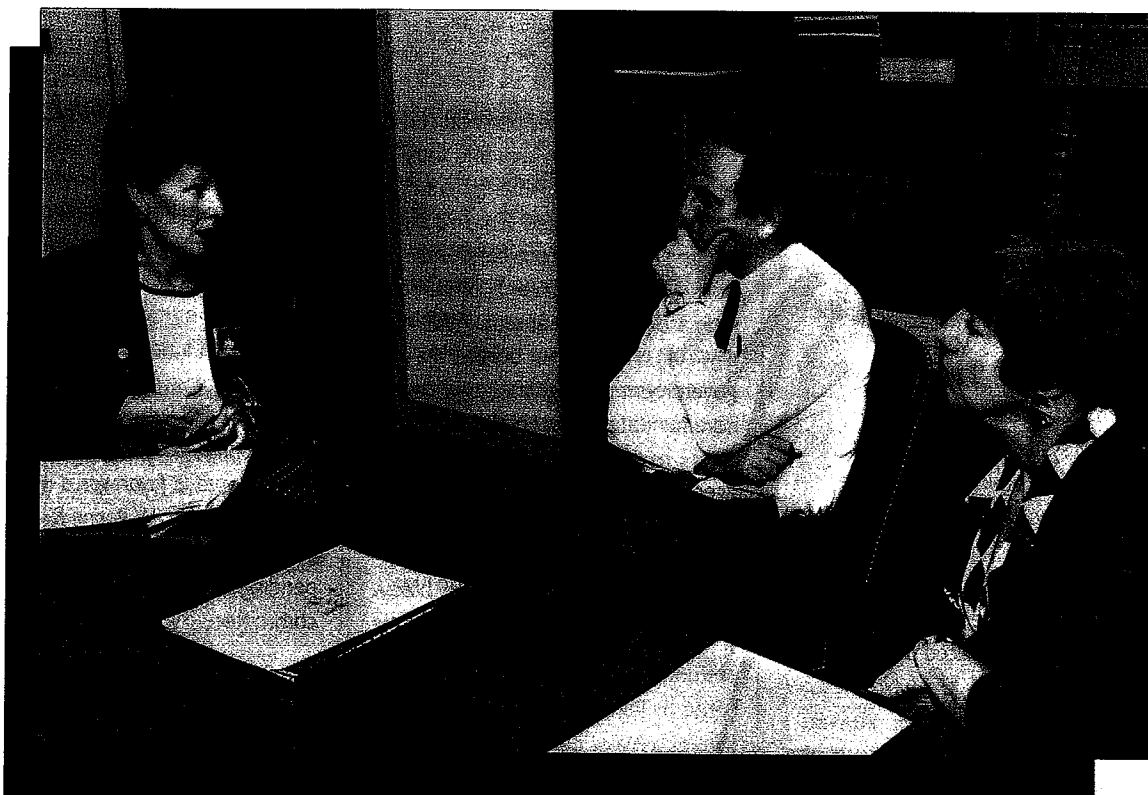
An accompanying "Policy Notes" article in this issue of *AAUW Outlook* provides guidance for making the best use of the *Voting Record* to further AAUW's goals of education and equity for women and girls.

The *Voting Record* is a tool that enables AAUW members to be informed participants in the turbulent, sometimes bewildering, process that we proudly call democracy.

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

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Photo by Debra Gentler



Alice Ellis, left, incoming Minnesota state president, and Kay Cooper, the outgoing state president, lobby Minnesota Senator Paul Wellstone on AAUW priority issues during the CSP in June.

## SENATE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

### 1. DURENBERGER AMENDMENT TO TITLE X, PREGNANCY COUNSELING ACT OF 1991 (S 323).

On May 23, 1991, the U.S. Supreme Court handed down its ruling in *Rust v. Sullivan*. In its decision, the Court upheld administration-backed regulations that prohibit federally funded family planning clinics from counseling or referring women for abortions. In response to this devastating decision, Senator John Chafee (R-RI) introduced the Title X Pregnancy Counseling Act of 1991 (S 323) to overturn these restrictive regulations, which have become known as the "gag rule."

During floor consideration of S 323, Senator David Durenberger (R-MN) introduced an amendment in the form of a substitute to S 323 that barred federally funded clinics from counseling any pregnant women. Pregnant women would have to be referred to full-service facilities offering obstetrical care for any information regarding their pregnancies or for care. The amendment did little to change the nature of the gag rule, and clinics were still prohibited from informing pregnant women about the full range of legally available reproductive health care options.

AAUW opposes the gag rule because it violates the First Amendment rights of women by denying them complete information about their reproductive health care options. The gag rule interferes with the relationship between the woman and her health care provider and establishes a two-tier system of health care that discriminates against low-income women, who typically use the federally funded clinics. AAUW opposed the Durenberger Amendment, as it essentially codified the gag rule regulations and would have replaced the Chafee-sponsored text of S 323, which AAUW supported.

*The Durenberger Amendment was defeated on July 16, 1991, 35-64. A vote against was a + vote.*

### 2. COATS PARENTAL NOTIFICATION AMENDMENT TO TITLE X, PREGNANCY COUNSELING ACT OF 1991 (S 323).

Opponents of reproductive rights have often used pro-choice legislation as a vehicle for attaching amendments that restrict women's access to safe and legal abortions. This strategy often forces pro-choice legislators to pass the fundamentally pro-choice bill and swallow weakening amendments. The result is an erosion of reproductive rights, and its victims are typically poor women and teenagers.

This anti-choice strategy was employed during the consideration of the Title X Pregnancy Counseling Act of 1991 (S 323), when Senator Dan Coats (R-IN) offered a restrictive parental notification amendment to the pro-choice bill. It required notification of at least one parent 48 hours before a minor woman could have an abortion at any facility that receives Title X funds. The only exceptions were for life-threatening medical emergencies and cases in which the minor must indicate that the pregnancy resulted from incest by a father or guardian or that she has been abused or neglected or is at risk for abuse or neglect.

AAUW opposes parental consent and notification laws and thus opposed the Coats Amendment. Such laws have forced some young women into dangerous confrontations with abusive parents or parents who are frequently absent. Additionally, AAUW does not believe the government can legislate good family communication. Parental consent and notice laws are part of the anti-choice agenda to chip away at the right to reproductive freedom for all women.

*The Coats Amendment was adopted, 52-47, on July 16, 1991. A vote against was a + vote.*

### 3. BOND SUBSTITUTE AMENDMENT TO THE FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (S 5).

On October 2, 1991, a compromise amendment to the Family and Medical Leave Act (S 5) was offered by Senator Christopher Bond (R-MO) with the approval of the bill's prime sponsor, Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT).

The substitute, which AAUW reluctantly supported, raised the number of hours an employee must work to be eligible for up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave for the birth or adoption of a child or for the serious illness of the worker or an immediate family member. It also changed the bill's enforcement provisions to parallel those in the Fair Labor Standards Act. However, the provision exempting employers with fewer than 50 employees remained in the bill.

The Bond Amendment was a key vote, as the Senate vote for final passage was by voice vote as it had been in 1990. Although three supporters of the bill—Senators David Pryor (D-AR), Tom Harkin (D-IA), and Bob Kerrey (D-NE)—were absent due to illness and/or campaigns seeking presidential nomination, this vote is an accurate picture of Senate support for the FMLA, which has been an AAUW priority since 1986. With those three additional votes, hopes were raised that the Senate could override a certain veto on the bill. President Bush vetoed a similar FMLA in the 101st Congress.

*The Bond Substitute Amendment was adopted, 65-32, on October 2, 1991. A vote in favor was a + vote.*

As the AAUW Voting Record went to press, the FMLA was still pending action by a conference committee.

**WOMEN HAVE MORE POTENTIAL  
POLITICAL STRENGTH THAN EVER.**

**4. CONFIRMATION OF JUDGE  
CLARENCE THOMAS TO THE  
U.S. SUPREME COURT.**

Late in June 1991, U.S. Supreme Court Justice Thurgood Marshall, who had been in ill health for years, announced his retirement. For decades, Marshall—the first African American to serve upon the Court—had been a champion of civil rights and women's rights.

President Bush nominated Judge Clarence Thomas of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia to fill the vacancy. He had served with the District Court for less than two years. Earlier, Thomas had served as assistant secretary for civil rights in the Department of Education (DOE) and had chaired the Equal Economic Opportunity Commission (EEOC). Based on Judge Thomas's lack of commitment to individual rights as evidenced by his record at DOE and the EEOC, as well as his statements in speeches and publications on the right to privacy, AAUW announced its opposition to the nomination in mid-July. More than 40 national women's, labor, and civil rights organizations had joined AAUW's opposition by September.

On September 20, Anne Bryant, AAUW Executive Director, testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to the nomination. A week later, the committee deadlocked, 7-7, on the nomination. The Senate had never before confirmed a U.S. Supreme Court nominee who'd failed to gain committee approval.

During the weekend of October 5-6, the media exploded with sexual harassment allegations against Clarence Thomas by Anita Hill, a law professor at the University of Oklahoma, who'd worked for him at DOE and EEOC. The Senate had agreed to vote on the confirmation at 6 p.m. on October 8 without a hearing on the allegations. However, their agreement quickly turned to chaos when angry American women literally jammed the Capitol Hill switchboard insisting that the allegations be investigated. The vote was rescheduled

for October 15.

During the week of the Thomas-Hill hearings, the issues raised by Judge Thomas's work record as a Reagan appointee were eclipsed by the question of credibility on the harassment charges. The performance of the Senate Judiciary Committee brought no glory to a once-respected institution of American democracy, and the anger of American women continues to reverberate through the 1992 campaigns.

*On October 15, the Senate confirmed Judge Thomas to the U.S. Supreme Court, 52-48. It was the closest Supreme Court confirmation vote in more than a century. A vote against was a + vote.*

**5. HATCH AMENDMENT ON  
PRIVATE SCHOOL VOUCHERS/  
NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS  
IMPROVEMENT ACT (S 2).**

On January 28, 1992, the Senate passed the Neighborhood Schools Improvement Act (S 2) to improve elementary and secondary education. Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA) introduced S 2, which included block grants for states for model programs, teacher training, and public school choice programs. This Senate bill was a response to President Bush's education reform proposal, "America 2000," which includes the controversial "choice" plan that would give federal school aid to parents so they could send their children to public or private schools.

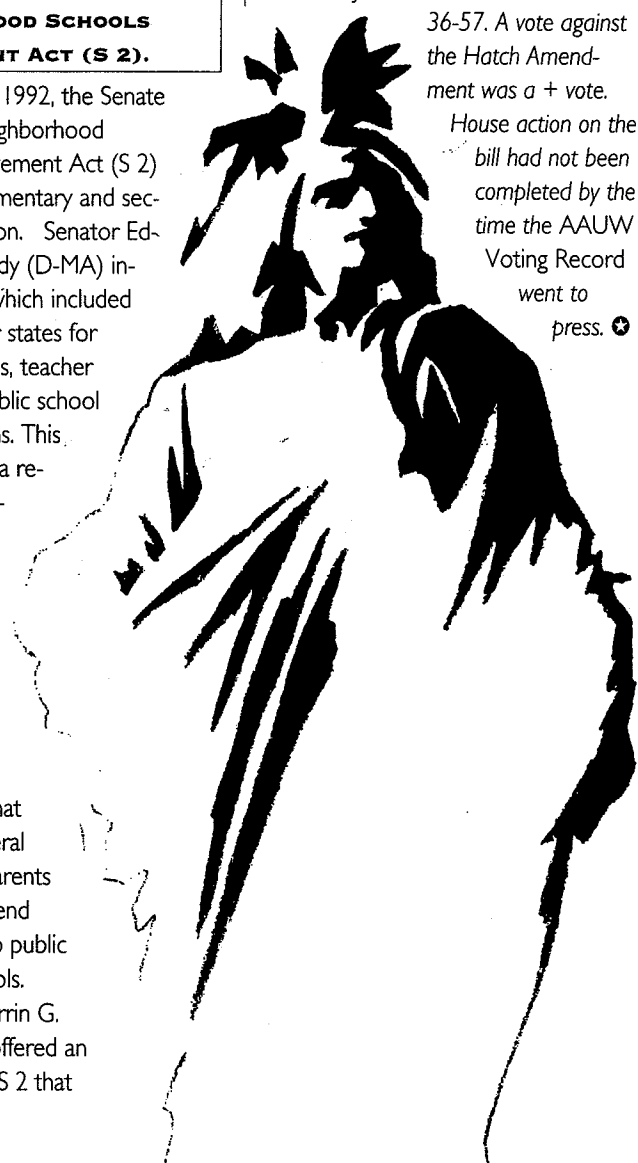
Senator Orrin G. Hatch (R-UT) offered an amendment to S 2 that

would authorize \$30 million for six demonstration projects that would allow federal funding of private schools.

AAUW worked closely with the National Coalition for Public Education (NCPE), which includes such groups as the National Education Association (NEA), National Parents and Teachers Association (NPTA), and the American Federation of Teachers (AFT), to defeat Senator Hatch's private school amendment. Although AAUW does not take a position on public school choice, AAUW opposes the use of public funds for nonpublic elementary and secondary education. Thus the Hatch Amendment was a key vote on this AAUW action priority in the 1991-93 Public Policy Program.

*On January 23, 1992, the Senate rejected the Hatch Amendment, 36-57. A vote against the Hatch Amendment was a + vote.*

*House action on the bill had not been completed by the time the AAUW Voting Record went to press. ★*



# HOUSE VOTE DESCRIPTIONS

## **1. CIVIL RIGHTS AND WOMEN'S EQUITY IN EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1991 (HR 1).**

The vote for final passage on this bill, a top AAUW priority, came on a substitute bill of the same name offered by Representatives Jack Brooks (D-TX) and Hamilton Fish (R-NY).

The Civil Rights Act (CRA) was a measure to reverse the effects of six 1989 Supreme Court decisions that made it harder for a plaintiff to file, prove, and win an employment discrimination lawsuit. In addition, it made—for the first time—monetary damages awards available to women, people with disabilities, and members of certain religious minorities who are able to prove intentional discrimination charges under Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

As amended, HR 1 placed a cap of \$150,000 on punitive damages in Title VII cases. A better substitute that would have removed the caps on damages was defeated, 152-277, before the vote on the Brooks/Fish substitute to HR 1. A substitute offered by President Bush was also defeated, 162-266.

AAUW and other organizations fought limits on damages awards for women and minorities covered under Title VII. While the House did cap punitive damages, HR 1 was a less objectionable compromise than the Senate version of the CRA signed into law in late 1991, which capped both punitive and compensatory damages and established a four-tiered system of damages pegged to an employer's number of employees. AAUW reluctantly withdrew its support for the Senate version of the bill and thus the Senate vote is not counted in this AAUW Voting Record.

On June 5, 1991, the House adopted HR 1, as amended by the Brooks/Fish substitute, 273-158. AAUW supported its passage, thus a vote in favor was a + vote.

Because CRA encoded an unequal system of justice, shortly after the Senate version was enacted into law congressional leaders introduced a separate bill removing the caps on monetary damages awards in cases of proven intentional discrimination. This bill, the Equal Remedies Act (S 2062/HR 3975), again a top priority for AAUW, was still pending as the AAUW Voting Record went to press.

## **2. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING. KOSTMAYER AMENDMENT TO THE FISCAL 1992-93 FOREIGN AID AUTHO- RIZATION BILL/UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULA- TION ASSISTANCE (HR 2508).**

The Foreign Aid Authorization bill was rife with abortion provisions, all of which were hotly debated in the House. The United Nations Fund for Population Assistance (UNFPA), which has been denied U.S. funding since 1985, was one such area of contention. Representative Chris Smith (R-NJ) offered an amendment that would have removed the funding for UNFPA on the grounds that the UNFPA operates in China, a country that uses forced abortions and involuntary sterilization as a means of family planning. An amendment introduced by Representative Peter Kostmayer (D-PA) preserved the \$20 million earmarked in the authorization bill as funding for the UNFPA, which supports family planning programs in 140 countries. As strong advocates of family planning, literacy, and primary health care programs for women in developing countries, AAUW supports funding of UNFPA.

AAUW supported the Kostmayer Amendment, which passed the House on June 12, 1991, 234-188. A vote for the Kostmayer Amendment was a + vote.

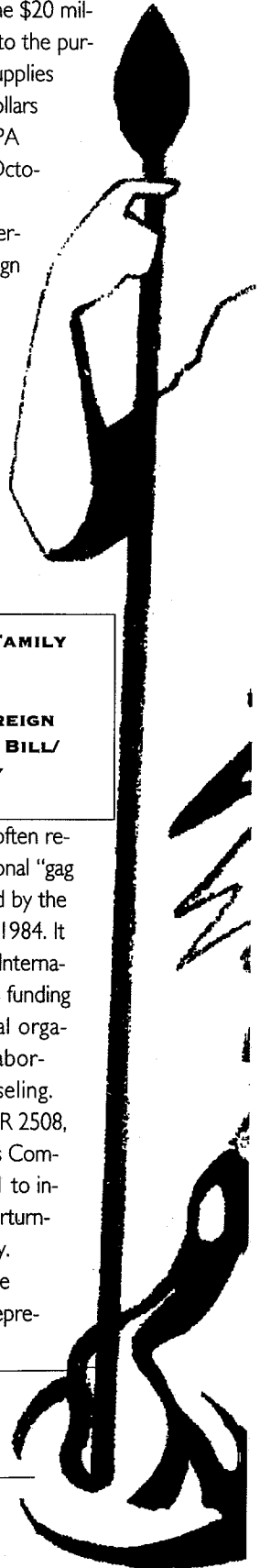
Conference committee action on HR 2508 restricted the \$20 million allotted for UNFPA to the purchase of contraceptive supplies and prohibited all U.S. dollars from going toward UNFPA programs in China. On October 30, 1991, the House voted to defeat the conference report, forcing foreign aid appropriations to go forward under the terms of a continuing resolution. Unfortunately, the continuing resolution does not contain funds for UNFPA. Look for this issue again in the next Congress.

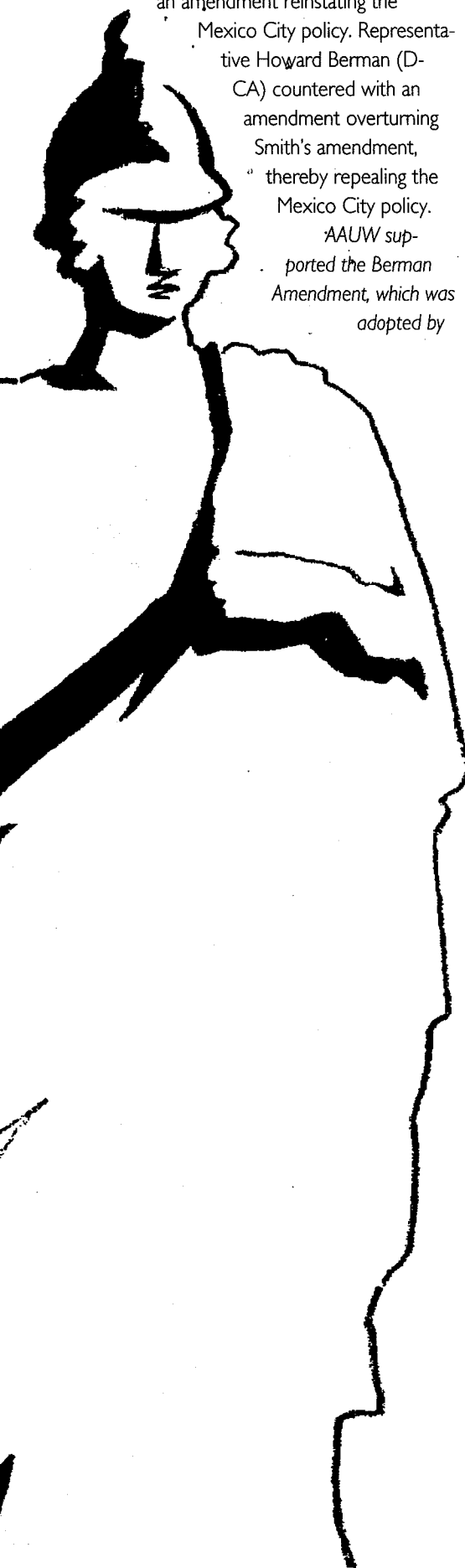
## **3. INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING. BERMAN AMENDMENT TO THE FISCAL 1992-93 FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION BILL/ MEXICO CITY POLICY (HR 2508).**

The Mexico City policy, often referred to as the international "gag rule," was first announced by the Reagan administration in 1984. It prohibits the Agency for International Development from funding foreign nongovernmental organizations that provide abortions or abortion counseling.

While marking up HR 2508, the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted in May 1991 to include an amendment overturning the Mexico City policy. When the bill came to the House floor, however, Repre-

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sentative Chris Smith (R-NJ) offered an amendment reinstating the Mexico City policy. Representative Howard Berman (D-CA) countered with an amendment overturning Smith's amendment, thereby repealing the Mexico City policy. AAUW supported the Berman Amendment, which was adopted by

the House, 222-200, on June 12, 1991. A vote in favor was a + vote.

In conference committee, the provision to reverse the Mexico City policy was dropped as part of a compromise attempt to retain UNFPA funding and avoid a Bush veto. After the conference report was defeated by the House on October 30, 1991, the foreign aid authorization was forced to move forward via continuing resolution, as it has since 1985. The continuing resolution leaves the Mexico City policy restrictions in effect. This issue is likely to resurface again in the next Congress.

#### **4. FAMILY AND MEDICAL LEAVE ACT (HR 2).**

In this Congress, the House waited for the Senate to complete action on the Family and Medical Leave Act (see Senate Vote Descriptions) before it again took a recorded vote on the bill. Although the Senate vote raised hopes that a presidential veto could be overridden, the House vote was disappointing, falling significantly short of the two-thirds majority needed.

The House vote on final passage was on a substitute bill offered earlier as an amendment by Representatives Bart Gordon (D-TN) and Henry Hyde (R-IL). This substitute was very similar to the family leave compromise originally crafted in the Senate by Senators Christopher Bond (R-MO) and Christopher Dodd (D-CT). (See Senate Vote Descriptions for provisions of the bill.) The Gordon-Hyde Amendment received a stronger vote of support (287-143) than did the vote for final passage—evidence of vote-switching or fence-sitting by 34 legislators. Therefore, the vote for final passage was the key vote for AAUW, showing more accurately the representatives' po-

sitions on this important issue for workers and families.

*The Family and Medical Leave Act has been an AAUW priority since 1986. On November 13, 1991, the House passed HR 2, 253-177. A vote for was a + vote.*

As the AAUW Voting Record went to press, the FMLA was still awaiting conference committee action.

#### **5. PASSAGE OF THE FAMILY PLANNING AMENDMENTS ACT OF 1991 (HR 3090).**

Title X of the Public Health Services Act funds more than 4,000 family planning clinics that serve 4 to 5 million women and girls nationwide. These clinics provide a range of services including contraceptive counseling and routine gynecological exams. For many women, family planning clinics are their point of entry into the health care system. Title X has not been reauthorized since 1985, which has jeopardized the program's existence and has led to its steady decline in funding. The Family Planning Amendments Act (HR 3090) reauthorized Title X for five years and overturns the gag rule (for background on the gag rule, refer to the Senate Vote Descriptions).

AAUW supports comprehensive reproductive health care, including affordable family planning, for all women and girls. AAUW also opposes the gag rule and therefore supported HR 3090.

HR 3090 passed, 268-150, on April 30, 1992. A vote in favor was a + vote.

#### **6. ACCESS TO SAFE AND LEGAL ABORTIONS/AUCOIN AMENDMENT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD) AUTHORIZATION BILL (HR 5006).**

In 1988, the Pentagon reversed the DOD's previous practice of allowing women to have abortions in overseas



**EQUITY CONCERNS FOR WOMEN RELATING BOTH TO EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND THE WORKPLACE CONTINUE TO BE A MAJOR FOCUS OF AAUW MEMBERS' PUBLIC POLICY ACTIONS.**

military hospitals if they paid for the procedure themselves. This reversal meant that military women as well as dependents stationed in countries where abortions are illegal were denied their basic right to safe and legal abortion.

Pro-choice organizations and many pro-choice advocates in Con-

gress were eager to reverse this unjust Bush administration policy. If the strategy were successful, the change in policy would mean that military women and dependents overseas would enjoy the same right to reproductive freedom as women within the geographical boundaries of the U.S. Given the heavy involvement of

American military women in the Persian Gulf War, the policy made little sense. Also, the DOD vote would be an important test vote in light of the recent U.S. Supreme Court decision in *Planned Parenthood of Southeastern Pennsylvania v. Casey* that severely eroded the fundamental right to reproductive choice as enunciated in *Roe*.

In the 102nd Congress, Representative Les AuCoin (D-OR), joined by Representatives Ronald Machtley (R-RI) and Vic Fazio (D-CA), offered an amendment to the 1991 DOD Authorization bill that was identical to the amendment he and Senator Timothy Wirth (D-CO) had offered without success in the previous Congress. This time, the House approved the AuCoin Amendment on May 22, 1991, by a vote of 220-208. On August 2, 1991, the Wirth Amendment to the DOD bill failed in the Senate when the vote to invoke cloture (end debate) was two votes short of the 60 needed to proceed to consideration of the amendment. Subsequently, an effort in the conference committee to insert the AuCoin Amendment failed.

In 1992, Representatives AuCoin, Machtley, and Fazio once again offered their amendment (identical to the previous 1990 and 1991 amendments) to the FY 1992 DOD Authorization bill.

*The AuCoin-Machtley-Fazio Amendment supports the AAUW position that all American women have the right to have access to safe, comprehensive reproductive health care. It was adopted by the House on June 4, 1992, 216-193. A vote in favor was a + vote.*

The Senate was expected to consider a similar amendment later in the 102nd Congress, after the print deadline for the AAUW Voting Record.✪



Photo by Debra Gentler

Women and men from across the country gathered in Washington, DC, this spring to demonstrate for reproductive choice, a leading AAUW action priority.

**CORRECTED PAGES 9 - 16 OF THE AAUW**  
**VOTING RECORD OF THE 102ND CONGRESS**  
**THAT APPEARED IN AAUW OUTLOOK, FALL 1992**

	Gag Rule Durenberger Amendment	Parental Notice Coats	FMLA	Thomas Confirmation	School Choice	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
<b>ALABAMA</b>							
HEFLIN (D-AL)	-	-	-	+	+	40	40
SHELBY (D-AL)	+	-	-	-	+	40	40
<b>ALASKA</b>							
MURKOWSKI (R-AK)	-	-	+	-	-	20	20
STEVENS (R-AK)	+	-	+	-	-	40	40
<b>ARIZONA</b>							
DECONCINI (D-AZ)	-	-	+	-	?	25	20
MCCAIN (R-AZ)	-	-	+	-	-	20	20
<b>ARKANSAS</b>							
BUMPERS (D-AR)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
PRYOR (D-AR)	?	?	?	+	+	100	40
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>							
CRANSTON (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SEYMOUR (R-CA)	+	-	-	-	-	20	20
<b>COLORADO</b>							
BROWN (R-CO)	+	-	-	-	-	20	20
WIRTH (D-CO)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>CONNECTICUT</b>							
DODD (D-CT)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
LIEBERMAN (D-CT)	+	+	+	+	-	80	80
<b>DELAWARE</b>							
BIDEN (D-DE)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
ROTH (R-DE)	+	-	+	-	-	40	40
<b>FLORIDA</b>							
GRAHAM (D-FL)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MACK (R-FL)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<b>GEORGIA</b>							
FOWLER (D-GA)	+	+	+	-	+	80	80
NUNN (D-GA)	+	-	+	-	+	60	60
<b>HAWAII</b>							
AKAKA (D-HI)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
INOUE (D-HI)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>IDAHO</b>							
CRAIG (R-ID)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SYMMS (R-ID)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<b>ILLINOIS</b>							
DIXON (D-IL)	+	-	+	-	+	60	60
SIMON (D-IL)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

	Gag Rule Durenberger Amendment	Parental Notice Coats	FMLA	Thomas Confirmation	School Choice	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
<b>INDIANA</b>							
COATS (R-IN)	-	-	+	-	-	20	20
LUGAR (R-IN)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<b>IOWA</b>							
GRASSLEY (R-IA)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HARKIN (D-IA)	+	+	?	+	?	100	60
<b>KANSAS</b>							
DOLE (R-KS)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
KASSEBAUM (R-KS)	+	-	-	-	-	20	20
<b>KENTUCKY</b>							
FORD (D-KY)	-	-	+	+	+	60	60
MCCONNELL (R-KY)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<b>LOUISIANA</b>							
BREAUX (D-LA)	-	-	+	-	-	20	20
JOHNSTON (D-LA)	-	-	+	-	+	40	40
<b>MAINE</b>							
COHEN (R-ME)	+	+	+	-	+	80	80
MITCHELL (D-ME)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>MARYLAND</b>							
MIKULSKI (D-MD)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SARBANES (D-MD)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>							
KENNEDY (D-MA)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
KERRY (D-MA)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>MICHIGAN</b>							
LEVIN (D-MI)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
RIEGLE (D-MI)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>MINNESOTA</b>							
DURENBERGER (R-MN)	-	-	+	-	-	20	20
WELLSTONE (D-MN)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>							
COCHRAN (R-MS)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
LOTT (R-MS)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

★ 9 ★

**KEY:** + Favorable  
 - Unfavorable  
 ? Not voting  
 P Present  
 O Not then a member

# SENATE

	Gag Rule Durenberger Amendment	Parental Notice Coats	FMLA	Thomas Confirmation	School Choice	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
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## MISSOURI

BOND (R-MO)	+	-	+	-	?	50	40
DANFORTH (R-MO)	-	-	+	-	-	20	20

## MONTANA

BAUCUS (D-MT)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
BURNS (R-MT)	-	-	-	-	+	20	20

## NEBRASKA

EXON (D-NE)	-	-	+	-	+	40	40
KERREY (D-NE)	+	+	?	+	?	100	60

## NEVADA

BRYAN (D-NV)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
REID (D-NV)	-	-	+	+	+	60	60

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

RUDMAN (R-NH)	+	-	-	-	-	20	20
SMITH (R-NH)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## NEW JERSEY

BRADLEY (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	-	80	80
LAUTENBERG (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## NEW MEXICO

BINGAMAN (D-NM)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DOMENICI (R-NM)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## NEW YORK

D'AMATO (R-NY)	-	-	+	-	?	25	20
MOYNIHAN (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## NORTH CAROLINA

HELMS (R-NC)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SANFORD (D-NC)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## NORTH DAKOTA

BURDICK (D-ND)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
CONRAD (D-ND)	+	-	+	+	+	80	80

## OHIO

GLENN (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
METZENBAUM (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## OKLAHOMA

BOREN (D-OK)	-	-	-	-	+	20	20
NICKLES (R-OK)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## OREGON

HATFIELD (R-OR)	+	-	+	-	+	60	60
PACKWOOD (R-OR)	+	+	+	+	-	80	80

## PENNSYLVANIA

SPECTER (R-PA)	+	+	+	-	+	80	80
WOFFORD (D-PA)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

	Gag Rule Durenberger Amendment	Parental Notice Coats	FMLA	Thomas Confirmation	School Choice	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
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## RHODE ISLAND

CHAFEE (R-RI)	+	+	+	-	+	80	80
PELL (D-RI)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## SOUTH CAROLINA

HOLLINGS (D-SC)	+	+	-	-	+	60	60
THURMOND (R-SC)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## SOUTH DAKOTA

DASCHLE (D-SD)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
PRESSLER (R-SD)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## TENNESSEE

GORE (D-TN)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SASSER (D-TN)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## TEXAS

BENTSEN (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GRAMM (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## UTAH

GARN (R-UT)	-	-	-	-	?	0	0
HATCH (R-UT)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## VERMONT

JEFFORDS (R-VT)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
LEAHY (D-VT)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## VIRGINIA

ROBB (D-VA)	+	+	+	-	+	80	80
WARNER (R-VA)	+	-	-	-	-	20	20

## WASHINGTON

ADAMS (D-WA)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GORTON (R-WA)	+	-	-	-	?	25	20

## WEST VIRGINIA

BYRD (D-WV)	+	-	+	+	+	80	80
ROCKEFELLER (D-WV)	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## WISCONSIN

KASTEN (R-WI)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
KOHL (D-WI)	+	-	+	+	+	80	80

## WYOMING

SIMPSON (R-WY)	+	-	-	-	-	20	20
WALLOP (R-WY)	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

**KEY:** + Favorable  
 - Unfavorable  
 ? Not voting  
 P Present  
 O Not then a member

# HOUSE

## ALABAMA

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
BEVILL (D-AL)	+	-	-	+	+	-	50	50
BROWDER (D-AL)	+	-	+	-	+	-	50	50
CALLAHAN (R-AL)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
CRAMER (D-AL)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
DICKINSON (R-AL)	-	+	+	-	+	+	67	67
ERDREICH (D-AL)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
HARRIS (D-AL)	+	-	-	-	+	-	33	33

## ALASKA

YOUNG (R-AK)	-	-	-	?	-	-	0	0
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## ARIZONA

KOLBE (R-AZ)	-	+	+	-	+	+	67	67
KYL (R-AZ)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
PASTOR (D-AZ)	O	O	O	+	+	+	100	100
RHODES (R-AZ)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
STUMP (R-AZ)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## ARKANSAS

ALEXANDER (D-AR)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
ANTHONY (D-AR)	+	+	?	+	+	?	100	67
HAMMERSCHMIDT (R-AR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
THORNTON (D-AR)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67	67

## CALIFORNIA

ANDERSON (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
BEILENSON (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
BERMAN (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
BOXER (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
BROWN (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
CAMPBELL (R-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
CONDIT (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
COX (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
CUNNINGHAM (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
DANNEMEYER (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	?	?	0	0
DELLUMS (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DIXON (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DOOLEY (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	?	+	100	83
DOOLITTLE (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
DORNAN (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
DREIER (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
DYMALLY (D-CA)	+	?	+	+	+	?	100	67
EDWARDS (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
FAZIO (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GALLEGLY (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HERGER (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
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HUNTER (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
LAGOMARSINO (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
LANTOS (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
LEHMAN (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
LEVINE (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
LEWIS (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
LOWERY (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
MARTINEZ (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MATSUI (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MCCANDLESS (R-CA)	-	+	-	-	+	+	50	50
MILLER (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MINETA (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MOORHEAD (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
PACKARD (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
PANETTA (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
PELOSI (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
RIGGS (R-CA)	-	+	-	-	+	+	50	50
ROHRBACHER (R-CA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
ROYBAL (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
STARK (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
THOMAS (R-CA)	-	+	+	-	+	?	60	50
TORRES (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
WATERS (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	?	+	100	83
WAXMAN (D-CA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## COLORADO

ALLARD (R-CO)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
CAMPBELL (D-CO)	+	+	+	+	?	+	100	83
HEFLEY (R-CO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SCHAEFER (R-CO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SCHROEDER (D-CO)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SKAGGS (D-CO)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## CONNECTICUT

DELAURO (D-CT)	+	+	+	+	?	+	100	83
FRANKS (R-CT)	-	+	+	-	+	+	67	67
GEJDENSON (D-CT)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
JOHNSON (R-CT)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83	83
KENNELLY (D-CT)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SHAYS (R-CT)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

**KEY:** + Favorable  
 - Unfavorable  
 ? Not voting  
 P Present  
 O Not then a member

# HOUSE

## DELAWARE

CARPER (D-DE) + + + + + + 100 100

## FLORIDA

BACCHUS (D-FL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 BENNETT (D-FL) + - - + - + 50 50  
 BILIRAKIS (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 FASCELL (D-FL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 GIBBONS (D-FL) + + + + + ? 100 83  
 GOSS (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 HUTTO (D-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 IRELAND (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 JAMES (R-FL) - - - + - - 17 17  
 JOHNSTON (D-FL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 LEHMAN (D-FL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 LEWIS (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 MCCOLLUM (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 PETERSON (D-FL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 ROS-LEHTINEN (R-FL) + - - + - - 33 33  
 SHAW (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 SMITH (D-FL) + + + + ? + 100 83  
 STEARNS (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0  
 YOUNG (R-FL) - - - - - 0 0

## GEORGIA

BARNARD (D-GA) - - - - ? - 0 0  
 DARDEN (D-GA) - + + - + + 67 67  
 GINGRICH (R-GA) - - - - - 0 0  
 HATCHER (D-GA) + + + ? + ? 100 67  
 JENKINS (D-GA) - + + + + - 67 67  
 JONES (D-GA) + + + - + ? 80 67  
 LEWIS (D-GA) + + + + + + 100 100  
 RAY (D-GA) + - - - - 17 17  
 ROWLAND (D-GA) + + + - + + 83 83  
 THOMAS (D-GA) + + + - + + 83 83

## HAWAII

ABERCROMBIE (D-HI) + + + + + + 100 100  
 MINK (D-HI) + + + + + + 100 100

## IDAHO

LAROCCO (D-ID) + + + - + + 83 83  
 STALLINGS (D-ID) + - - - + - 33 33

## ILLINOIS

ANNUNZIO (D-IL) - - - + - - 17 17  
 BRUCE (D-IL) + - - + + - 50 50  
 COLLINS (D-IL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 COSTELLO (D-IL) + - - + - - 33 33  
 COX (D-IL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 CRANE (R-IL) - - - - - 0 0

Civil Rights Act  
 UNFPA Funds  
 Mexico City Policy  
 FMLA  
 Family Planning  
 Department of Defense  
 % For (When Voting)  
 % For (All Votes)

DURBIN (D-IL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 EVANS (D-IL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 EWING (R-IL) O O O - - - 0 0  
 FAWELL (R-IL) - + + - + + 67 67  
 HASTERT (R-IL) - - - - - 0 0  
 HAYES (D-IL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 HYDE (R-IL) - - - + - - 17 17  
 LIPINSKI (D-IL) - - - + - - 17 17  
 MICHEL (R-IL) - - - - - 0 0  
 PORTER (R-IL) - + + - + + 67 67  
 POSHARD (D-IL) + - - + - - 33 33  
 ROSTENKOWSKI (D-IL) + ? ? + + + 100 67  
 RUSSO (D-IL) - - - + + - 33 33  
 SANGMEISTER (D-IL) + + - + + - 67 67  
 SAVAGE (D-IL) + + + + + + 100 100  
 YATES (D-IL) + ? ? + + + 100 67

## INDIANA

BURTON (R-IN) - - - - - 0 0  
 HAMILTON (D-IN) + + + - + + 83 83  
 JACOBS (D-IN) + + + + + + 100 100  
 JONTZ (D-IN) + + + + + + 100 100  
 LONG (D-IN) + + + + + + 100 100  
 MCCLOSKEY (D-IN) + + + + + + 100 100  
 MYERS (R-IN) - - - - - 0 0  
 ROEMER (D-IN) + - - + + - 50 50  
 SHARP (D-IN) + + + + + + 100 100  
 VISCLOSKEY (D-IN) + + + + + + 100 100

## IOWA

GRANDY (R-IA) - - - - - 0 0  
 LEACH (R-IA) + + + + + + 100 100  
 LIGHTFOOT (R-IA) - - - - - 0 0  
 NAGLE (D-IA) + + + + + + 100 100  
 NUSSLE (R-IA) - - - - - 0 0  
 SMITH (D-IA) + + + + + + 100 100

## KANSAS

GLICKMAN (D-KS) + + + - + + 83 83  
 MEYERS (R-KS) - + + - + + 67 67  
 NICHOLS (R-KS) - + + - + ? 60 50  
 ROBERTS (R-KS) - - - - - 0 0  
 SLATTERY (D-KS) + + - - + + 67 67

KEY: + Favorable  
 - Unfavorable  
 ? Not voting  
 P Present  
 O Not then a member

# HOUSE

## KENTUCKY

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
BUNNING (R-KY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HOPKINS (R-KY)	-	?	?	-	-	-	0	0
HUBBARD (D-KY)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
MAZZOLI (D-KY)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
NATCHER (D-KY)	+	-	-	+	+	-	50	50
PERKINS (D-KY)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
ROGERS (R-KY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## LOUISIANA

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
BAKER (R-LA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HAYES (D-LA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HOLLOWAY (R-LA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HUCKABY (D-LA)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
JEFFERSON (D-LA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
LIVINGSTON (R-LA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
MCCRERY (R-LA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
TAUZIN (D-LA)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17	17

## MAINE

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
ANDREWS (D-ME)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SNOWE (R-ME)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## MARYLAND

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
BENTLEY (R-MD)	-	+	-	-	?	-	20	17
BYRON (D-MD)	+	-	-	-	+	-	33	33
CARDIN (D-MD)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GILCHREST (R-MD)	-	+	+	-	+	+	67	67
HOYER (D-MD)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MCMILLEN (D-MD)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MFUME (D-MD)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MORELLA (R-MD)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## MASSACHUSETTS

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
ATKINS (D-MA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DONNELLY (D-MA)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
EARLY (D-MA)	+	-	-	+	+	-	50	50
FRANK (D-MA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
KENNEDY (D-MA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MARKEY (D-MA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MAVROULES (D-MA)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
MOAKLEY (D-MA)	+	-	-	+	+	-	50	50
NEAL (D-MA)	+	-	-	+	+	-	50	50
OLVER (D-MA)	O	O	O	+	+	+	100	100
STUDDS (D-MA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## MICHIGAN

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
BONIOR (D-MI)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67	67
BROOMFIELD (R-MI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
CAMP (R-MI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
CARR (D-MI)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
COLLINS (D-MI)	+	+	+	+	?	+	100	83
CONYERS (D-MI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DAVIS (R-MI)	+	?	?	+	-	-	50	33
DINGELL (D-MI)	+	?	+	+	+	+	100	83
FORD (D-MI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
HENRY (R-MI)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
HERTEL (D-MI)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67	67
KILDEE (D-MI)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
LEVIN (D-MI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
PURSELL (R-MI)	-	-	+	-	+	-	33	33
TRAXLER (D-MI)	+	-	-	+	?	?	50	33
UPTON (R-MI)	-	+	+	-	+	-	50	50
VANDER JAGT (R-MI)	-	-	-	-	-	?	0	0
WOLPE (D-MI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## MINNESOTA

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
OBERSTAR (D-MN)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
PENNY (D-MN)	+	+	-	-	+	-	50	50
PETERSON (D-MN)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
RAMSTAD (R-MN)	-	-	-	+	+	+	50	50
SABO (D-MN)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SIKORSKI (D-MN)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
VENTO (D-MN)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
WEBER (R-MN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## MISSISSIPPI

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
ESPY (D-MS)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MONTGOMERY (D-MS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
PARKER (D-MS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
TAYLOR (D-MS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
WHITTEN (D-MS)	+	-	-	-	-	?	20	17

## MISSOURI

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
CLAY (D-MO)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
COLEMAN (R-MO)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
EMERSON (R-MO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
GEPHARDT (D-MO)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
HANCOCK (R-MO)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HORN (D-MO)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SKELTON (D-MO)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
VOLKMER (D-MO)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
WHEAT (D-MO)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

**KEY:** + Favorable  
 - Unfavorable  
 ? Not voting  
 P Present  
 O Not then a member

# HOUSE

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
<b>MONTANA</b>								
MARLENEE (R-MT)	-	-	-	-	?	-	0	0
WILLIAMS (D-MT)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>NEBRASKA</b>								
BARRETT (R-NE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
BEREUTER (R-NE)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
HOAGLAND (D-NE)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>NEVADA</b>								
BILBRAY (D-NV)	+	-	-	+	+	-	50	50
VUCANOVICH (R-NV)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>								
SWETT (D-NH)	+	-	-	+	+	+	67	67
ZELIFF (R-NH)	-	+	-	-	+	+	50	50
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>								
ANDREWS (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DWYER (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GALLO (R-NJ)	-	+	+	-	+	+	67	67
GUARINI (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
HUGHES (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
PALLONE (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
PAYNE (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
RINALDO (R-NJ)	+	-	-	+	-	?	40	33
ROE (D-NJ)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
ROUKEMA (R-NJ)	-	?	?	+	+	+	75	50
SAXTON (R-NJ)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SMITH (R-NJ)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17	17
TORRICELLI (D-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
ZIMMER (R-NJ)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>								
RICHARDSON (D-NM)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SCHIFF (R-NM)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
SKEEN (R-NM)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
<b>NEW YORK</b>								
ACKERMAN (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
BOEHLERT (R-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DOWNEY (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
ENGEL (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
FISH (R-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	-	83	83
FLAKE (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GILMAN (R-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GREEN (R-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
HOCHBRUECKNER (D-NY)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83	83
HORTON (R-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
HOUGHTON (R-NY)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
LAFALCE (D-NY)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
LENT (R-NY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
LOWEY (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MANTON (D-NY)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
MARTIN (R-NY)	-	?	?	+	+	-	50	33
MCGRATH (R-NY)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17	17
MCHUGH (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MCNULTY (D-NY)	+	+	-	+	+	-	67	67
MOLINARI (R-NY)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83	83
MRAZEK (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
NOWAK (D-NY)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
OWENS (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
PAXON (R-NY)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
RANGEL (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SCHEUER (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SCHUMER (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SERRANO (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SLAUGHTER (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SOLARZ (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SOLOMON (R-NY)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17	17
TOWNS (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
WALSH (R-NY)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
WEISS (D-NY)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## NORTH CAROLINA

BALLENGER (R-NC)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
COBLE (R-NC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
HEFNER (D-NC)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
JONES (D-NC)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
LANCASTER (D-NC)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
MCMILLAN (R-NC)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
NEAL (D-NC)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
PRICE (D-NC)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
ROSE (D-NC)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
TAYLOR (R-NC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
VALENTINE (D-NC)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83

## NORTH DAKOTA

DORGAN (D-ND)	+	-	-	+	+	+	67	67
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## OHIO

APPLEGATE (D-OH)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
BOEHNER (R-OH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
ECKART (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

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 P Present  
 O Not then a member

# HOUSE

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
FEIGHAN (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
GILLMOR (R-OH)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17	17
GRADISON (R-OH)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
HALL (D-OH)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
HOBSON (R-OH)	+	+	+	-	+	-	67	67
KAPTUR (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	-	83	83
KASICH (R-OH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
LUKEN (D-OH)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
MCEWEN (R-OH)	-	-	-	-	?	-	0	0
MILLER (R-OH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
OAKAR (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	-	?	80	67
OXLEY (R-OH)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
PEASE (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
REGULA (R-OH)	-	-	-	+	+	-	33	33
SAWYER (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
STOKES (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
TRAFICANT (D-OH)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
WYLIE (R-OH)	-	-	-	-	-	?	0	0
<b>OKLAHOMA</b>								
BREWSTER (D-OK)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
EDWARDS (R-OK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
ENGLISH (D-OK)	+	-	-	+	+	-	50	50
INHOFE (R-OK)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
MCCURDY (D-OK)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SYNAR (D-OK)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>OREGON</b>								
AUCOIN (D-OR)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
DE FAZIO (D-OR)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
KOPETSKI (D-OR)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SMITH (R-OR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
WYDEN (D-OR)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>								
BLACKWELL (D-PA)	O	O	O	+	+	+	100	100
BORSKI (D-PA)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
CLINGER (R-PA)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
COUGHLIN (R-PA)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83	83
COYNE (D-PA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
FOGLIETTA (D-PA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GAYDOS (D-PA)	+	-	-	+	?	?	50	33
GEKAS (R-PA)	-	+	-	-	+	-	33	33
GOODLING (R-PA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
GRAY (D-PA)	+	+	+	O	O	O	100	100
KANJORSKI (D-PA)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
KOLTER (D-PA)	+	?	-	+	?	-	50	33
KOSTMAYER (D-PA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MCDADE (R-PA)	-	-	-	+	?	-	20	17
MURPHY (D-PA)	+	-	+	+	-	-	50	50

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
MURTHA (D-PA)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
RIDGE (R-PA)	-	-	+	-	+	+	50	50
RITTER (R-PA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SANTORUM (R-PA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SCHULZE (R-PA)	+	-	-	?	-	-	20	17
SHUSTER (R-PA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
WALKER (R-PA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
WELDON (R-PA)	-	-	-	+	-	-	17	17
YATRON (D-PA)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>								
MACHTLEY (R-RI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
REED (D-RI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>								
DERRICK (D-SC)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
PATTERSON (D-SC)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
RAVENEL (R-SC)	-	+	+	+	+	-	67	67
SPENCE (R-SC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SPRATT (D-SC)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
TALLON (D-SC)	+	-	-	+	-	+	50	50
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>								
JOHNSON (D-SD)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>TENNESSEE</b>								
CLEMENT (D-TN)	+	+	-	+	+	+	83	83
COOPER (D-TN)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
DUNCAN (R-TN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
FORD (D-TN)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GORDON (D-TN)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
LLOYD (D-TN)	+	+	?	-	+	+	80	67
QUILLEN (R-TN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SUNDQUIST (R-TN)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
TANNER (D-TN)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
<b>TEXAS</b>								
ANDREWS (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
ARCHER (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
ARMEY (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
BARTON (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
BROOKS (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
BRYANT (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
BUSTAMANTE (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	?	100	83
CHAPMAN (D-TX)	+	-	+	+	+	+	83	83

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# HOUSE

	Civil Rights Act	UNFPA Funds	Mexico City Policy	FMLA	Family Planning	Department of Defense	% For (When Voting)	% For (All Votes)
COLEMAN (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
COMBEST (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
DE LA GARZA (D-TX)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
DELAY (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
EDWARDS (D-TX)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
FIELDS (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	?	-	0	0
FROST (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
GEREN (D-TX)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
GONZALEZ (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
HALL (D-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
JOHNSON (R-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
LAUGHLIN (D-TX)	+	-	-	-	+	-	33	33
ORTIZ (D-TX)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
PICKLE (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
SARPALIUS (D-TX)	+	-	-	-	-	-	17	17
SMITH (R-TX)	-	+	-	+	+	-	50	50
STENHOLM (D-TX)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
WASHINGTON (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
WILSON (D-TX)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>UTAH</b>								
HANSEN (R-UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
ORTON (D-UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
OWENS (D-UT)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>VERMONT</b>								
SANDERS (I-VT)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
<b>VIRGINIA</b>								
ALLEN (R-VA)	O	O	O	-	-	-	0	0
BATEMAN (R-VA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
BLILEY (R-VA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
BOUCHER (D-VA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MORAN (D-VA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
OLIN (D-VA)	+	+	+	-	+	?	80	67
PAYNE (D-VA)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
PICKETT (D-VA)	+	+	+	-	+	+	83	83
SISISKY (D-VA)	?	+	+	-	+	+	80	67
SLAUGHTER (R-VA)	-	-	-	O	O	O	0	0
WOLF (R-VA)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## WASHINGTON

CHANDLER (R-WA)	-	+	-	-	+	+	50	50
DICKS (D-WA)	+	+	+	?	+	+	100	83
FOLEY (D-WA)*	+	O	O	O	O	O	100	100
MCDERMOTT (D-WA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MILLER (R-WA)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83	83
MORRISON (R-WA)	-	+	+	+	+	+	83	83
SWIFT (D-WA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
UNSOELD (D-WA)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## WEST VIRGINIA

MOLLOHAN (D-WV)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
RAHALL (D-WV)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
STAGGERS (D-WV)	+	-	-	+	-	-	33	33
WISE (D-WV)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100

## WISCONSIN

ASPIN (D-WI)	+	+	?	-	+	+	80	67
GUNDERSON (R-WI)	-	-	-	-	-	+	17	17
KLECZKA (D-WI)	+	+	+	+	+	-	83	83
KLUG (R-WI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
MOODY (D-WI)	+	+	+	+	+	+	100	100
OBEY (D-WI)	+	-	-	+	+	+	67	67
PETRI (R-WI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
ROTH (R-WI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0
SENSENBRENNER (R-WI)	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0

## WYOMING

THOMAS (R-WY)	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	17
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\* As speaker of the House, Representative Foley generally does not cast a vote on bills on the House floor.

**KEY:** + Favorable  
 - Unfavorable  
 ? Not voting  
 P Present  
 O Not then a member

