AFL-GIO News

Vol. XXVII



February 13, 198

No. 6

A REPORT ON CONGRESS



By Lane Kirkland

AT YEAR'S END the AFL-CIO analyzes the performance of Congress in terms of each Representative's and each Senator's votes for or against the interests of workers during the session. In 1981, long-standing laws and basic programs that benefit American working people, retirees, children—the full range of our society—came under serious attack.

In January 1981. Congress found itself facing a new President intent on dismantling the legislation that gave America its strength and growth of the past several decades. It soon became clear that Congress was unwilling to assert its role to resist that onslaught and to shape programs that would deal realistically with a declining economy and people's needs. In almost every instance a majority of the Congress became accomplices to President Reagan's dismantling of social and economic programs.

MUCH OF THE Reagan Administration program—tax policy, budget policy, energy policy, regulatory policy—can be explained as shifting hundreds of billions of dollars away from workers and the middle class and toward wealthy individuals and corporations in the name of supply-side economics. That program, it was promised, would improve the economy as investments would be made and new jobs created. The AFL-CIO testified before Congress that such a program would not work, and the signals are clear now that it is not working.

- The Administration promised that its tax cuts for the wealthy would somehow produce an economic boom to benefit all Americans. The alliance of Republicans and a minority of Democrats enacted his sought-for program. However, by fall the President was publicly confirming what everyone else already knew: The tax cut produced not a boom but a recession, and as the year closed the economic slow-down showed no sign of letting up.
- The Administration promised that its economic policies would create new jobs as it pushed through Congress massive cuts in highway, maritime, rail and public works programs. Instead, unemployment jumped from 7.2 percent in July 1981 to 8.8 percent in December, which translates into 1.5 million more unemployed workers. The hardship for those workers and their families was made worse by the cuts Reagan had brought about in unemployment compensation eligibility.
- By any criterion, the congressionally enacted Reagan program is a bust: the average standard of living is down; interest rates are still prohibitively high; inflation continues near double-digit levels; projected federal deficits have doubled; housing starts are down 48 percent; bankruptcies are up 40 percent; and home mortgage deflicits are at a record high.

The voting charts on the following pages will allow you to see where your legislators stood in 1981 on votes that offered clear choices between helping or hurting American workers and between making our nation poorer and weaker or stronger and more prosperous.

This special section carries labor's 1981 report card on Congress tabulating the votes on major issues of concern to the AFL-CIO in the first session of the 97th Congress. Congressmen have been judged on 15 and Senators on 19 key issues—"R-right" or "W-wrong" on the basis of the position the AFL-CIO took on the legislation. The tables also include the cumulative voting record and

cumulative "right" percentage of each member since election to the House oscenate. With the voting records are brief descriptions of the issues—what the vote was about and its importance to the labor movement and the nation. Issues of prime importance to labor are the first 6 votes in the House and the first 8 votes in the Senate. In the tabulations they are the votes listed to the left of the rules.

Lapor s Stand on Major Issues in the House

1. Slashing Labor Department Funds

The Reagan Administration's economic policies—Reaganomics—coupled a record tax bonanza for the wealthiest individuals and corporations with devastating cuts in the programs that help ensure a better life for the majority of Americans. The budget cuts hit particularly hard at the worker protection programs run by the Labor Dept. Federal funds to enforce union rights, job safety and fair wage legislation as well as unemployment compensation and manpower programs were slashed by nearly \$23 billion over three years. Yet no sooner had Congress made these monumental budget reductions than the President sought more cuts.

As the economy fell into recession and the Administration economic advisers began to realize the potential of huge budget deficits due to its giveaway tax bill, rising unemployment and high interest rates, the President in September demanded a further 12-percent cut in non-defense program funding. During the debate on the Labor Dept. appropriations bill, Rep. Ralph Regula (R-Ohio) tried to recommit the bill to the Appropriations Committee to inflict another round of even harsher budget reductions in programs that protect workers. In the first major budget defeat for the Administration, the House rejected the motion by a 168-249 vote on Oct. 6.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

2. Weakening Job Safety Protections

The conservative assault on "big government" set its sights on eradicating federal job safety protections for American workers. One target in 1981 was the Mine Safety & Health Administration (MSHA), whose health standards and enforcement policies for this hazardous industry are more stringent than those employed by OSHA.

During consideration of a Labor Dept. appropriations bill, Rep. John Rousselot (R-Cailf.) offered an amendment to prohibit MSHA from spending any funds to enforce safety and health rules for workers employed in stone, sand and gravel surface mining operations. His amendment excluded some 40,000 surface miners from any federal job safety protection including OSHA, despite the fact that in 1978-80, 134 workers died in accidents in those mining industries—he were collective job fatality record in surface mining. Despite those grim statistics and strong AFL-CIO opposition, the House approved the Rousselot amendment 254-165 on Oct. 6.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

3. Saving American Jobs

As segments of the U.S. auto industry teetered on the brink of economic collapse, foreign car imports continued to take their toll. By year's end the United States had a staggering trade deficit of \$10 billion in autos, auto parts and engines. Worse, nearly a million workers in auto plants and supplier industries stood in unemployment lines. With unregulated imports continuing to flood U.S. markets and thousands of job opportunities disappearing, the AFL-CIO renewed its support for "Buy American" preference provisions requiring that all taxpayer-financed federal programs use U.S.-produced goods and services where available.

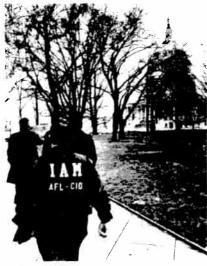
During consideration of the 1982 Defense authorization hill, Rep. Elwood Hillis (R-Ind.) proposed an amendment prohibiting the Defense Dept. from signing a contract worth more than 550,000 to purchase civilian cars or light tracks not made in the United States or Canada. Seen as a small step toward revitalizing the sagging auto industry, the Hillis amendment was adopted 231-187 on July 16.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

4. Maintaining Public Works Jobs

A major federal public works program—the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway—barely escaped the ax of congressional budget cutting in 1981. This 232-mile inland canal, by connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers, will allow barge traffic to flow from Appalachia to the Gulf seaport of Mobile, Ala. This labor-backed public works program is considered necessary to developing a modern mid-American waterway transportation system, which is vital to improving interstate commerce and furthering U.S. exports of agricultural commodities, coal and manufactured products. The government already has spent about \$1 billion on the "Tenn-Tom" project, which now is more than 80 percent complete.

During debate on the 1982 energy and water appropriations bill, Rep. Joel Pritchard (R-Wash.) tried to delete \$189 million earmarked for continuation of the "Tenn-Tom" project. The Pritchard amendment would have resulted in lost construction, maintenance and transportation jobs while preventing improvement



in U.S. commercial transportation and export capabilities. The amendment was rejected 198-208 on July

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

5. Crippling Federal Worker Rights

Federal employees were hammered hard by President Reagan's budget cuts in 1981, as nearly 11,000 were fired while many others were transferred, often to lower paying positions. In 1982 at least another 5,000 are expected to lose their jobs as the President attempts to reduce the federal work force by 75,000 jobs. In addition to these reductions in personnel, the Administration sought to raise premiums for federal employee health benefits while at the same time arbitrarily denying coverage for certain kinds of medical care services.

Taking their cue from the President, congressional conservatives jumped in with their own version of antifederal employee legislation during debate on a 1981 supplemental appropriations bill. Rep. John Ashbrook (R-Ohio) proposed an amendment to deny a full range of medical services for women, including abortions, which are now available under federal health insurance policies for which federal workers pay 60 percent of the premium. The AFL-CIO has taken no position on the issue of abortion; however, to the federation the key issue was not abortion but whether Congress could disregard the limited collective bargaining rights of federal workers by arbitrarily terminating cer tain health benefits that are now available to workers in the private sector. Despite opposition from the AFL-CIO, the amendment was approved 242-155 on May 13. Later, however, Senate opposition to this anti-worker proposal forced the House to drop it from the bill during conference deliberations.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

6. Pay Raise for Strikebreakers

The eradication of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers Organization (PATCO) and the firing of 12,000 of its members were among the most vicious anti-labor acts by the federal government. Reneging on his campaign promise to address PATCO concerns about excessive hours of work and other demanding working conditions, President Reagan's negotiators responded by offering the union a 16-percent pay cut after the membership had rejected the first contract. When PATCO struck, the government refused to continue contract negotiations. Twelve thousand PATCO workers then were fired, their union decertified and their membership condemned to joblessness with little hope of reemployment. Thus far, this government-imposed lockout has caused more than \$100 million in losses to the airlines. Thousands of airline workers who were innocent victims of the government's hard-line position have subsequently been laid off. The Federal Aviation Administration now admits that it will be three to five years before it can train replacements at an estimated cost of \$140,000 per controller.

Since this bitter dispute began. AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland and other union leaders have tried unsuccessfully to get the government to return the controllers to their jobs. Barely a week before the AFL-CIO Executive Council was to meet with President Reagan to discuss this issue, Congress voted to give the nonstriking controllers a pay raise that was in effect 40 percent higher than the government's last offer to PATCO. The pay raise had been included in the Senate

version of an interim appropriations bill. Rep. Law. Coughlin (R-Pa.) offered a motion to have the Haurrecede from its disagreement with the Senate assemblement and thus in effect approve the pay boost. By a 213-183 vote on Nov. 22, the Coughlin motion was approved. Ironically, the entire continuing appropriations resolution, which included the pay hike for strike-breakers, was vetoed by the President and the controversial provision was removed from a subsequent funding bill.

Against the motion—Right. For the motion—Wrong.

7. Destroying Federal Programs I

The Reagan budget slashed billions of dollars from "people" programs in order to finance "trickle-down" tax breaks for the rich and corporations. By eliminating more than \$214 billion over three years, social investments necessary to strengthen the economy were eradicated, the meager incomes of the jobless, the elderly and the poor were cut, and the nation's long-range needs for energy security, transportation improvements, environmental safeguards and urban development were seriously endangered.

During consideration of the First Budget Resolution-the first step in the congressional process that sets yearly federal spending targets-the AFL-CIO backed a substitute budget bill offered by Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) to block a conservative alternative measure encompassing the Reagan budget cuts. The Obey hill sought to minimize damage to key programs such as unemployment compensation, Medicaid, housing, education and energy assistance. His substitute would have achieved budget savings comparable to the President's plan by limiting tax cuts to one year instead of three, while saving hundreds of thousands of jobs marked for extinction by the President's budget plan. Despite lobbying by the AFL-CIO and the Budget Coalition of more than 200 national public interest organizations, the Obey substitute was defeated 119-

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

8. Destroying Federal Programs II

Once the Obey substitute was defeated, the conservative coalition rammed through the Reagan budget. Representatives Delbert Latta (R-Ohio) and Phil Gramm (D-Tex.) had earlier joined forces to sponor a substitute budget resolution incorporating the Reagan budget The Gramm-Latta substitute inflicted far greater cuts in domestic programs than those originally proposed by the pending House Budget Committee measure. The extent of these budget cuts was far-reaching. For those seeking educational opportunity, \$10 billion was cut in college loans and grants, aid to elementary and secondary schools, and the school lunch program. For the elderly, the budget made billion-dollar reductions in social security, railroad retirees' pensions, and federal employee retirement benefits while boosting Medicare premiums another billion dollars a year. For the jobless, \$6 billion was axed from unemployment benefits while federal manpower programs were cut by \$14 billion. For workers, major reductions in budget and personnel were imposed on such key agencies as and the NLRB. On economic development, \$7 billion was severed from federal highway maintenance, mass transit and rail transportation funding. For the poor. \$16 billion was cut from various assistance programs. Meanwhile, key consumer and environmental agencies saw their budgets, staff and regulatory authority substantially curtailed.

The AFL-CIO, warning that adoption of the Gramm-Latta substitute would cost a million Americans their jobs, condemned the Reagan budget cuts as "a high-risk gamble with the future of America in which workers and the poor take the lion's share of the risk." Turning aside labor's objections, the House adopted the Gramm-Latta substitute resolution 253-176 on May 7.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

9. Destroying Federal Programs III

The First Budget Resolution, which cut more than \$35 billion from federal social and economic programs, included "reconciliation" instructions requiring committees with jurisdiction over specific federal programs to translate these broad budget reductions into individual program cuts. Once completed, those cuts would then be packaged by the House Budget Committee into a budget "reconciliation" bill—the second of three steps in the congressional budget process. Whale the House committees tried to achieve the budget cues in a manner that minimized hardship and job losses. President Reagan sought to dictate to the Congress



AFL-CIO Sec.-Treas. Thomas R. Donahue voices labor's opposition to anti-union nominee for NLRB at Senate hearing.



Federation President Lane Kirkland brands Reagan tax cut a giveaway to corporations and the wealthy. He was accompanied by Research Director Rudy Oswald, left, and Legislative Director Ray Denison.



Education Director Dorothy Shields warns of negative impact from tuition tax credit for private school students.

which programs should be cut and by how much Only hours before the Budget Committee's reconciliation package was to be considered on the House floor, the conservative coalition countered with a 400-page budget bill targeting programs opposed by congressional conservatives for the steepest cuts. This strategy was a clear attempt to allow the Executive Branch to manipulate congressional budget procedure to bypass the legislative process, and push through massive cuts in federal programs that help working people and the poor.

As a counter-strategy, House Democrats constructed a debate rule to force separate votes on each of the deepest Reagan cuts—in social security benefits, the school lunch program, college loans, inflation adjustments for federal retiree pensions, and housing and welfare assistance for the poor. The key vote came on a procedural motion by Rep Richard Bolling (D-Mo 1 to "order the previous question" and thus end debate on the proposed Democratic rule. Seeking to avoid the political consequences of voting for deep cuts in federal programs that enjoyed wide public support, the conservative coalition fined up to defeat the Bolling motion by a 210-217 vote, June 25. By limiting Congress to a single vote on budget reconciliation, the President was thus able to achieve permanent changes in long-standing federal programs that would have been impossible under conditions of reasoned debate.

For the motion—Right. Against the Motion—Wrong.

10. Destroying Federal Programs IV

No sooner had Congress approved President Reagan's massive budget cuts than he was back asking for still deeper reductions. The President's economic advisers realized that the combination of deepening recession, exorbitant interest rates and their near-trillion-dollar "supply side" tax-cut giveaway were likely to generate uncontrollable deficits over the next few years. Instead of back-tracking on the tax bill, the President's solution was again to victimize those with little political influence by slashing their programs. In September, the President used television to urge another \$16 billion in budget cuts, including a 12-percent across-the-board reduction in non-defense programs on top of the \$35 billion in cuts enacted only two months earlier.

Unable to complete action on all federal agency appriations bills before a Nov. 20 deadline, the House Appropriations Committee reported a stopgap funding bill that cut another \$2 billion—far short of the President's \$16 billion request. When the bill came to the floor Rep. Robert Michel (R-III.) moved to recommit the bill to committee with orders that additional cuts be made. In a rare budgetary serback for the Administration, the House rejected Michel's motion 189-201 on Nov. 16. However, the President vetoed the bill, foreing an unprecedented and wasteful one-day shuldown of most government agencies.

Against recommittal -- Right For recommittal -- Wrong.

11. Destroying Federal Programs V

Following President Reagan's veto of the continuing appropriations bill, the House Appropriations Committee constructed a new funding measure that fell far short of the President's budget-cutting expectations. Once the bill reached the floor, the Republicans again sought further cuts. Rep. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) led the attack this time with another motion to send the interim funding bill back to committee with instructions to cut nearly \$2 billion more than the \$2 billion already cut by committee. The Republican strategy was to slice another \$4 billion in federal spending so as to



Union members spell out their concerns over Reagan's deep slashes in vital programs in a meeting with Rep. Romano Mazzoli (D-Ky.).

achieve an overall 4-percent across-the-board funding reduction in certain non-defense federal agencies. Particularly hard ht were Labor Dept programs that had already been cut by 12 percent. For OSHA, the Conte motion cut another \$5 million which, combined with earlier reductions, will force a major cutback in job safety inspections. An additional \$8 million cut from the NLRB budget coupled with previous reductions will force layoffs of some 300 employees, thus delaying union elections and trebling the backlog of unfair labor practice charges and other cases before the Board. The new budget resolution also inflicted a 25 percent reduction in personnel who process unemployment benefit claims, which, at a time of rising unemployment, will significantly delay the payment of benefits. Despite strong AFL-CIO opposition to the Conte recommittal motion, it was adopted 222-194 on Dec. 10.

Against recommittal — Right. For recommittal — Wrong.

12. Billion-Dollar Tax Giveaways

The second part of the Reaganomics equation was a trickle-down, tax-cut bill that used the billions of dollars in budget reductions from federal social and economic programs to finance a huge tax cut for the rich and big business. As enacted, the Reagan tax bill is the most expensive revenue-loser in history. By 1986 it will east the federal Treasury \$750 billion in lost revenue.

The Reagan tax bill will cut the effective corporate meome tax rate in half at a loss of \$170 billion within fixeyears. And the oil companies will reap an additional \$12 billion tax honus By 1986 the bill will save the heirs of the rich \$15 billion in estate and gift taxes while new "savings incentives" tax schemes heap another \$21 billion on those who can afford large savings accounts. The highly touted "across-the-board" cuts used to peddle the Reagan tax scheme were later labeled a "Trojan Horse" by Reagan Budget Director David Stockman. They were really designed, he said, to ensure passage of the Administration's hidden objective—slashing the top income tax rate for the rich from 70 to \$0 percent. Thus, the individual tax cuts allotted one-third of the tax savings to the wealthiest six percent of American taxpavers.

six percent of American laxpayers.

During House deliberations on the tax bill, the Administration competed with House Democrats for the votes of oil-state Democrats. As a result, a so-called Democratic alternative tax bill emerged, loaded with a host of last-minute special-interest amendments, making it just as costly and only slighty less inequitable than the Reagan proposal. For that reason the AFL-

CIO supported a substitute measure offered by Reps. Morris Udall (D-Ariz), David Obey (D-Wis), and Henry Reuss (D-Wis), which provided for a one-year tax cut with no special-interest sweeteners" for the oil industry or the wealthy. This labor-backed alternative would have provided for a fairer distribution of personal tax cuts while targeting business tax reductions to areas and firms in economic need, at less than half the cost of the Reagan package. Despite strong AFL-CIO lobbying, the House rejected the substitute 144-288 on July 29.

For-Right Against-Wrong.

13. Achieving Energy Independence

During consideration of the 1982 Energy appropriations bill, Rep. Vin Weber (R-Minn.) proposed an amendment to delete \$135 million in funding for construction of a synthetic fuels demonstration plant in Newman, Ky. If approved, this amendment would have weakened U.S. efforts to overcome its dependence on foreign oil and political vulnerability to countries that supply it. With several thousand jobs also at stake in an area hard hit by unemployment, the AFL-CIO urged that the amendment be rejected. It was voted down 177-236 on July 22.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

14. Protecting Civil Rights

The Voting Rights Act of 1965, a landmark civil rights law, important provisions of which are scheduled to expire in 1982, has resulted in doubling of voter registration among blacks in the South and has enabled greater numbers of minority citizens to seek and win elected office. The AFL-CIO and civil rights groups lobbied for extension of the law, particularly its important "pre-clearance" provision, which requires political subdivisions with a history of discrimination to seek approval from the U.S. Attorney General before making any change in election laws or practices.

When the Voting Rights Act extension bill came before the House, it contained a compromise "bail-out" provision that would allow covered jurisdictions to apply for exemption from the "pre-clearance" requirement if they satisfied certain criteria of good conduct in voting procedures and practices. One of those criteria was to bring their "bail-out" petitions to the federal court in the District of Columbia. Rep. Caldwell Butler iR-Va.) proposed an amendment to allow jurisdictions to argue their "bail-out" cases before federal judges across the country, in judicial forums which lacked the expertise of the D.C. court. The AFL-CTO urged rejection of the Butler amendment, which the House turned down by a 132-277 vote on Oct. 5.

Agamst-Right For-Wrong.

15. Food Stamps

A major supplementary unemployment benefit program to help feed the families of long-term jobless workers is the federal fond stamp program. Long a target of conservatives, funding for the anti-hunger program was cut by nearly \$2 hillion in 1981, as Reagan hudget cutters lopped off eligibility for 1 I million needy persons. During House debate on a food stamp funding bill, conservatives led by Rep. Robert Walker 1R-Pa.) tried a different strategy to cut even more from the programs. His amendment would have required most poor recipients of food stamp benefits to deplete their already meager incomes by paying for a portion of their benefits. Opposed by the AFL-CIO, the Walker amendment was rejected 147-251 on Oct. 22

Against-Right For-Wrong.

How Your Members Voted in the

		1	S	則		A	5	M		16		E	3		100	350	4		57%	(23)					32			The second		5		100	5	23	40					
ALABAMA 1. Edwards J. (R)	1	A Josh Seeleny	Public Warks	5	Strokebraukers. Pay Raise	Total Labor Votes	4 W	*	* Federal Frogram Cuts	A federal Program Cats IV				E CINI	A twod Stemps	R	Section Consecution Consecutio	A Cumulative Right Percentage		15 Care	o bern (訳) voryse · 说 版(说)	MANNA L. Lebor Dept Punds	ANT Job Safety	ARRE - Auto industry John	555 a. Publik Works John	at faderal Baryaining Rights	•	Total Labor Vates	444 - Federal Program Cuts !	454 m federal Program Cuts II	SSE . Indurel Program Cuts (II	TANK II federal Program Cuts IV	55555 T. Federal Program Curs V	HAMMAN II Tax Giveoways	NAM I bnergy independence		of the Stand Stanton	P. 14 4	**	S. c Cumulanus Right Percentag
2. Dickinson (R) 3. Nichols (D) 4. Bevill (D) 5. Flappo (D) 6. Smith (R) 7. Shelby (D)	***	RESE	* RR RR RR RR RR RR	RRWARMA	****	27.45	4 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	****	W W R R W W	R R W	HRRHH	教 民 教 展 展 展 泉	***	H H H H H H H H	34 54 58 105 41 16	194 144 95 46 1.1	14 11 29 52 47 13		17 (0°Bz 18. Visc) 19 Rush 20 Fand 21 Viad 21 Car 21 Peter	ten Ri bef Ri bouck Ri ber Ri	我林林林林林	*********	SSRSERSS	RUNRARR	STRESTER	4	120111111	W	*******	****	****	***	****	H H H	N R	14 14	17	86 130 130 110 110 111 112 48 12	11 9 29 18 12 46 10 10 96 70
ALASKA AL Young D. (R)	Ħ	95	R	**	A	2	x w	**	w	54	79	W	R	R	R	f.jg	88	46		INDIA						,												-		
ARIZONA 1. Rhodes (R) 2. Udust (D) 3. Stomp (D) 4. Rudd (R) ARKANSAS	W R W	H H H	A R	H H H	H H H	m (C) +44 pp	4 W 1 R 5 W	H H H	R	54 H 55 4	***	H H H	W W R R	14 14 14	A R W	25 176 11 9	136 31 84 86	18 85 12 9		2 Fitte 3 Hile: 4, Coat 5 Hilli 6, F var 7 Mag	is D.⊤Di rs J. (Rt)	RRWWR	RRWRWRW	RARRERR	RISSISRE	***		5 1 2 1 1 5 2 1 4 5 2 1	R 4 5 5 5 5 5 5	R R S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	RRAWARRE	R-1555 R55	RANNIB	14	RRUSERRE	R R R	RHHHH	81 93 2 62 87 35	16 41 12 112 49 172 41 75 46 64	84 69 13 20 36 64 17 18 66 68 68
i. Alexander (D) J. Bethuse (R) J. Hammerschmidt (4, Anthony (D) CALIFORNIA	R A R R	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	i R	RHH	R W R	1 2 5	; W 3 W 4 W 1 W	R	R W N R	RW	R W R	R	R R R	R R R	R R R R	108 11 33 26	72 41 173 26	66 21 16 58		16 Shar 11. Suco		R R R R			****	**	Ř	1 4 2 4 2 3 4 2		***	RRWRRR	RWRRR	RWWRRRRR	RNNRRR						
1. Chappie (R) 2. Clausen (R) 3. Matsul (D) 4. Fazio (D) 5. Burton J. (D) 6. Burton P. (D) 7. Miller G. (D)	R R A	Α. Ι	4 A R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R		R	4	5 W 1 R 2 R 2 R 2 R 2 R 2 R 3 R 3 R 3 R 3 R 3	WRRRRR	WWRRR RR	WRRARR	WERRER	W W R R R R R	WWRRWRW	W R R A R	HRRARR	48 46 43 118 202 121	14 174 8 10 11 15	93 93		1. Tani 3. Fras 4. Smit 5. Hari 6. Beds	N (D)	******	***	**	HHRHH	W W W R W	WAN RRR	1 5 4 1 5 3 3 3 3 4 2 4	# # # #	W W R R R	WINER	H H R R	WRRW	W W R R	RAN	RRRRR	RWRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	28 10 4 196 95 85	69 48 11 47 39 55	29 28 27 81 71 61
8 Dellums (D) 9. Stark (D) 10. Edwards D. (D)	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	ARRERAARNE	4 5 5 4 1 6 1	1 W 4 W 6 R 5 W	WRRE HERRE BURNE RUNN	*****	RRRRWRWR	***	RRRRRRRR	RAMAN BANK BANKA	特殊技能人 经预款股份 经投资特益 经人际转换	RRRRARWR	121 167 138 212 10 91 121 5	15 14 17 15 17 4 94 16 45	91 90 93 71 49 86 10 73		I. Jeffr 3. Wim 4. Glic	AS erts (R) fes (R) a (R) kman (D) ftaker (R)	H H R H	**	***	H R H	A W W R W	W A W	0 5 0 6 1 4 2 4 0 6	W W W	W W R	W W R W	W W R	W W R	***	W W R R	W W R	W W R W	0 4 34 55 5	14 49 163 42 49	8 17 57 9
11. Lautos (D) 12. McCloskey (R) 13. Minera (D) 14. McCloskey (R) 15. Coello (D) 16. Panetta (D) 16. Panetta (D) 17. Pashayan (R) 18. Thomas (R) 18. Thomas (R) 19. Goldwaier (R) 21. Fredier (R) 22. Moorhead C, (R) 23. Bedlemon (D) 24. Royban (D) 25. Royban (D) 26. Roisszelot (R) 27. Dornan (R) 28. Dhon (D) 29. Hawkin or (D) 31. Orisham (R) 32. Anderson G, (D) 33. Grisham (R) 34. Dree: (R) 35. Dree: (R) 36. Brown G, (D) 37. Lewis (D) 38. Patterson (D) 38. Patterson (D) 39. Patterson (D)	RWRWR RAAWW AWRREW	WWAWWAWRRRW	**************************************	RWWWRARARA	RW	3 2 6 1 2 0 4 3 5	3 R 3 W 5 W 6 W 4 W 2 W	RUNN	RISSES STREET	经保存股股 经补充帐款 经联场销 医环状 经股股 医环环氏征 经经济补偿	RURERRESSERVERRESSER	WRRR	*****	RAWW AWRREWS	RWWWAWWRA	64 13 5 20 17 3 16 73 118 213	31 39 46 133 164 9 142 21 17 15 175 3 11 10	93 96 96 97 96 97 96 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97		2. Nate 3. Maz 4. Save 5. Rose 6. Hop 7. Perk	bard (D) ther (D) zoli (D) ler (R) res (R) kins (R)	HHHHHH	***	RRRRR	R R A R R R	*****	RRWW	5 1 1 2 4 2 3 4 2 3 4 2	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	RWWW	RRRW	HRWW	****	W R W W W W R	RRRRRRRR	ARRUNARR	R R R R R R	80 194 172 46 6 14 252	58 85 87 375 9 37	58 70 68 21 40 27 89
27. Dornan (R) 28. Dhon (D) 29. Hawkins (D) 30. Danichon (D) 31. Dynally (D) 32. Anderson G. (D) 33. Grisham (R) 34. Lungern (R) 35. Dreier (R) 36. Brown G. (D) 37. Lewis (R) 38. Patterson (D)	人种种用的 计外列程序 法保险证据 医脊髓	RWW	R R R W R W	R	RRRRRWWW	,\ 4 1 0 8	A. R.				RWW		W	RRWW	RHH	8 47 295 161 10 162 5 4 6 175 7	33 46 50 15	99 94 95 91 91 83 19 7 6 89 14 85		1. Bogs 1. Tam 4. Roes 5. Huci 6. Moo 7. Brea 8. Long	tenton (R) to (D) tin (D) tin (D) ten (D) ten (D) ren (R) tax (D) t G. (D)	RHH	W H H H H	W R	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	***	W R	1 4 1 1 4 2 4 4 6 1 5 4 2	14	*****	W R W W W W R	# R 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	# # * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	H R H H H H H R	RHRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	32 108 5 3 24 13 57	69 46 12 12 71 127 100 86	15 70 29 20 25 4 36 58
39. Dannemeyer (R) 40. Badham (R) 41. Lowers (R) 42. Hunter (R) 43. Burgener (R)	RHHHHHH	w	RARRAR	RVRVVVA	R*R***	9 2 2	6 W 8 6 W 4 A 6 W 4 A	RWWWW	RARHHHH	ASRESSES	RNANNAN	RURSHUM	AAWRURU	RARWW	H W R W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	196 4 12 9 4 24	18 50 78 15 11	89 14 85 7 13 9 27 15		MAIN: 1. Eme 1. Snov	ry (R) (e (R)	W	**	R	W	W R	# 14	1 5 3 3	H	W	14 14	u	**	W	R	R R	VS R	55 24	86 19	39 45
COLORADO 1. Schroeder (D) 2. Wirth (D) 3. Kngovsek (D) 4. Brown (R) 5. Krasser (R) CONNECTICUT	R R K	R F W / R F W F	RR	R R R R	R R R W	5 1 4 1 6 4 2 4 2 1		RRRW	RRR	RRRW	RRR	R	W R W R	RRR	R H R W	118 99 44 2 7	44 37 9 13 43	7,3 71 81 1,3		5. Hou	n D (C. D) niski D) (R) (P) S B, D helt P, ID	REERE	RIRWWAR	RRRARRE	RRWRRRIN	H R R H R R	**	5 5 6 2 3 4 3 4 3 4 5 1	W	WRW . MRR	****	RRRH RARE	RRRSPRRRR	HRRN RNRR	RRWRRRWW	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	R R R R R R R R	12 162 84 27 11 22 123	3 11 134 1 31	86 71 88 17 92 42 94 88
1. Vacant 2. Geldenson (D) 3. Denardis (R) 4. McKinney (R) 5. Ratchford (D) 6. Moffett (D)	R R R R	W F R F R F R F	H H H	RWRRR	R W R R	9 4 3 3 5 5 5		RWWRR	RYYER	R R W R	R W R R	RRSER	W S R S S	RRRRR	R R R R	0 12 44 123	9 3 8 71 9	84 47 58 84		I. Cont	nd -Ð- ⊶Ði	5 R R R	WERR	W H H H	H	u u u R	N N R	1 2 2 2 5 5	14 民民民	W R R	H H H R	RRRR	W R R R	RRRR	R H R	RRRR	R	157 247 111	99 53 26 2	6 (88 8) 87 87
DELAWARE AL Evans T. (R) FLORIDA Hutta (D)		H 1				1 5		14	W	ra B	13				H H	14	- 41	23		6 Mari 6 Mari 8 O'N 9 Mos 10 Heed	non (D) Groles (D) Groles (D) Gift (D) Wes (D)	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	BER ERE	RRR RRK	**	14	R	4 2 4 2		R R R	B	R	R R	R	R	H R	R R R R	46 81 71 42 42 42	15 9 16 6)	87 84 98 98 69 78
2. Fuque (f): 3. Bennet (f): 4. Chappell (f): 5. Victorium Re. 6. Victorium Re. 6. Victorium (f): 8. Iretaro (f): 9. Victorium (f): 10. Silean (f): 10. Silean (f): 10. Lehman (f): 12. Fancell (f): 13. Fancell (f): 14. Feapper (f): 15. Fancell (f):	10	**	A SHERRING WARREST BOOK STATE OF THE STATE O	174 15 16 14	七林 與好 以切的的好好的 经股股份	3.00	\$ 144 H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	66 66 66 66	有好 好好 好	经限外投机 机转机段转 经帐间股份	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	\$6 \$4 \$4 \$1 \$4	解脱现款的 经总额税 医铁矾化铁镜	***	H H H H H	22842112892120 12892120 12892120 12820	145 155 156 156 156 157 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158 158	42 16 47 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18		M/C/H/ 1 Con- 2 Fury - Warl 4 Vilran 5 Vary 6 Hare 7 Widel 8 Frag 9 Vale 10 Albor 1	GAN ress (\$2) ress (\$2) ress (\$2) ress (\$2) ress (\$3) ress (\$3) ress (\$3) ress (\$3) ress (\$3) ress (\$3) ress (\$4) r	K KKKKKKKKK	我 我们就好好好我就听 照好	假记就 经 既就 捉 放 我	R 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	RRHH	HHRWWHRR	01114 5 474 14	RHHHHH	我不死以好好我我	1. W. R. W. W. R. R. W.	RRRHAMMEN	经行行的知知時期	在	10 段 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	犯投投机 批股股股份	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	47 44 46 48 48 48	18 18 18 18	¥; 4% **
GEORGIA 1. Gion (D) 2. Hatcher (D) 3. Brishles (D) 4. Levitas (D) 5. Fowler (D) 6. Gingrich (E) 7. McDonald (D) 8. Evans B. (D) 9. Jenkins (D)	民政政政权 特殊 14 4 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	55 T 56 F 56 F	RANGERRA	经现在贷款 好玩 本寶林	*****	4 4 2 1 5 8 6 4 1	1 1 R 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10.000 M 10	HERE SHARE	H-XXXXXXX	范疑核解胶的铁毛锅	54 56 56 56	经现代证券 化水板 医耳	14 14 15 16 16	经股份股本 三种异种	83 10 55 2 10 34 11 15	81 177 14 59 133 54 59	51 84 89 82 87 34 16		11. Dasi 12. Bosi 13. Feri 15. Feri 16. Disg 18. Bian 19. Broo	o (R) or (D) kett (D) W. (D) was (D) head (D) head (D) mileid (R) ESOTA		仍不人致就人致就快	经税额股股 经共享股票	***************************************	54 5 98	R ·	4 2 6 4 1 5 5	94 经股份股份	机投放器 机铁铁铁铁	经外段股份 化聚烷胺	经就预托人 联新邦人的	R A B	e Here Here Here	R IN		報 報 報	16	14 18 10 10 11 15 15 54	20 % 4 % 7 4 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6
19. Barnard (D) HAWAII 1. Heftel (D) 2. Akaka (D)	R	W R	R	R	R		TA R	R	X R	RR				R I		55 64 78	76 79	16 69 86		1. Erda 2. Hage 3. Fren	hi(R) dorn(R) ref(R)	*****	****	****	*******	RHRHR	A W R	2 4 1 5 4 1 6 9	****	****	*****	*******	****	H H R R H	## ## ## ## ## ##	RWW RR RWW	***************************************	16 15 14 186 47	42 23 49 11 14 84	19 19 89 87 7
IDAHO	w	ov p	p	w	*	2 4	54	14	18	**	y	N.	**	14 1	a.	2	1.3	2.1		7 Starig	r(R) reland (R) star (D)			W W	R	14 14	R	5	W W R	W R	R	H R	W R	W R	17 14 15	H H	W R	13	14 84 13	7 13 91
1. Craig (R) 2. Hansen (R) HLINOIS 2. Washington (D) 2. Savage (D) 3. Russo (D) 4. Decovinski (R) 6. Hyde (R) 7. Collins C (D) 8. Rostenkowski (D) 9. Vares (D) 10. Porfer (R) 11. Annaturio (R) 13. McCorb (R) 13. McCorb (R)	RHRWR	NA REFERENCE FOR THE PERSON NAMED IN PARTIE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	* * * *	44	神人 网络网络网络拉拉拉	** *** *******************************	RHHHHHHHHHH	************	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	RRESER	R	段	St A R St H St	RE	R A R W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W W	13 11 107 38	2042771227	13 8 800 76 57 167 261 88 917 16					R W A	V V A N	Ke oted oted beer of in	RI W ot as	ght ron; nd r	or v g or vol p ess	was was pain at ti	pair pair ed. me.	ed l	Rig W	ron		· ·	A STANCE		rict		٠
				• • •						.,						2.00							4 .	,				-	- 4		-	-								

U.S. House of Representatives

AISSISSIPPI Whitten (D) Bowen (D) Bowen (D) Dowdy (T) Loft (R) ISSOURI Clay (D) Young R, (D) Seletion (D) Seletion (D) Seletion (R) Taplor (R) Bailey (R) Fuerson (R) IONTANA Williams P, (D) Marlence (R)	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	1 Joh Safety	A Auto Industry John	Works	SAME SALVERSON TO SEED S. WHITE M. RAHMY THAMAM	TIEN AND STERNING OF THURSHIP PRESENTED BY	Best Labor Versa	4 2 4 4 4 2 2 2 2 3 1 4 2 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4 4 2 4	R	R	MANNA SERVICE MANNA 6 Faderal Program Cars	TOTAL STATE OF THE	The state of the s	たんかん さんちんち シャルグラ ストリー・ リー・ リー・ リー・ リー・ リー・ リー・ リー・ リー・ リー・	・ こうきょう かんきょう はんきゅう はいかん かっかん かんかん かんかん かんかん かんかん かんかん かんかん か	TAND 1 FILLS A STATE OF THE STA	7 1 1 2 3 4 3 4 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	985 554 554 567 677 677 644 136 14 136 14 136 14 136 14 136 14	W M87231 22364621232	38417717 9777334 Leucautonia Right Percentage 5277374 Percentage		OKLAHOMA 1. Jones J. (D) 2. Synar (D) 3. Watkins (D) 4. Edwards M. R 6. English (D) OREGON 1. AuCoin (D) 1. Synift (R) 4. Weaver (D) 4. Weaver (D) 6. Gray (D) 7. Edgar (D)		spand (paper of the bullets) . Lobor Ospit, Funds	T WRITING RIVER WERRY	HHERMY I Auto Industry	THE THE PARTY STREET & PUBLIC MORES JOHN DE MAN WELL JOHN DE MAN MAN THE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY	· 人名英格兰 人名英格兰人姓氏格兰人名 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性 医多种性	Common leafer the common and common and common leafers the common leafers the common leafers the common com	もしてもこのは、	A. T. SEVE WINNERS & Tabled Copyan Care	F. A.A. I.C. S.C.V.O. WOLKER B. Padazol Program Care. Abbits A.V.D.D	A. S.	WHATHABLE STATES OF SACRESS Program Cuts WHATHABLES MAINTENANT STATES	*P** 1	水水水色色色 化滤纸炉 经经经债额 苔 " 0.8 克克特斯特别	13 PARTERNA SAMA SA SELV	FFFE BERNE FARBERS T COVE	We state of the st	67 10 15 15 17 16 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	9 957年8日 - おきない ままきよが発用し
EBRASKA Bereater (R) Daub (R) Smith V. (R) EVADA L Santial (D) EW HAMPSHIR D'Amours (D) Gregg (R) EW JERSEY Florto (D) Hughes (D) Howard (D)	R W	W RN AWR	W R W AWB	WWR W AW WRRW	W W	R W	9 6 1 5 1 5 2 3 4 1 6 6 6 2 1 3 2 2 3 4 2	R	* \	e e	Y A	R	R	R	R	R		7	43 13 26 77	20 13 11 43		9. Massier (R) 10. McDade (R) 11. Veiligan (R) 12. Veiligan (R) 13. Veiligan (R) 14. Copine, W. (D) 15. Ritter (R) 16. Walker (R) 17. Walker (R) 19. Goodling (R) 19. Goodling (R) 11. Bailey (D) 12. Bailey (D) 12. Bailey (D) 13. Marks (R) 14. Marks (R) 15. Atkinson (R) RHODE ISLANI 1. St Germain (D) 1. St Germain (R) 1. St Chercher (R)	D	RRRWHWRRRRRRRW	WRIGHTHEWAY BELLEVIER BE	R HR WARREN WARR	WANTE	WWW.RWRWWRRWRRWRWRWRW	4 2 4 2 4	4	W W R P R H W R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	RHAR	WRHHRAW RRW RRWWW	RWR	N R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	R RR R	12 6 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	1 7 6 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	9 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
Smith (R) Fennick (R) Fennick (R) Fortyshe (RRRWRRRRRRRRR WI	AWREEWWEERER HENRE	AURREWWERN RRURE RR	***************************************	RHRARRWWR	R W R R	633354912 2554912 43665 22	W R R R W R R W R R	V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V	W W R R R R R R R R R R R R	RRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	WARRENWER	RERHHWWERR HWWRS WW	WWWW RWRRWWRWWR RR	RRRRRRRRR	ARREW WRRER RRWER R	62 45 45 69 260 212 125 8 47	1 7 12 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	14 19 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	88 71 944 44 44 77 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97 97		SOUTH CAROL 1. Hartnett (R) 2. Spence (R) 2. Spence (R) 4. Campbell (R) 5. Holland (D) 6. Napler (R) 5. Wolland (D) 6. Napler (R) 7. Daschie (D) 7. Roberts (R) 7. PARESSEE 1. Quillen (R)	'A	4 WWRWRA RA	W R W W W W W W W W W W	W R R RA	AWRWRW RW	W RW RW	1 4 2 4 4 5 1 4 5 1 4	# # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # # #	H H H H H	NN RN RN	W W W	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	***	RRRR	STRIKE AT	W W R A R R W	1 299 76 5 67 3	136 59 46 53 11	5 5 2
EW YORK Carney (R) Downey (D) Carman (R) Lent (R) McGrathiller (R) Addabbo (D) Rosenthal (D) Ferraro (D) Binggi (D) Scheuer (D) Chisholm (D) Solazer (D)	R	WHYWWRERRE	WWWWRRRR	RAHWWRAWR	HAWWAARAR I	H R H W W W R R R R A R A R A R A R A R A R A	2 4 1 6 6 6 5 8 0 0 1 1 0 8 2 4 5 4 6 2 4 2	WRIGHWWWHRRRRRRRR	***	R	WRWWWWRRRRRR	* ************	WRWWWWRRWRR	R RWWRW RRAWRWHWW	RW WRWRRRRRRR RRRRR	RW WRYNWWRARR RR	11 119 49 1 2 229 207 46 163 174 122	136 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	2 2 2 7 8: 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	11 8 77 7 4 4 5 5		2. Duscan I (R) 2. Duscan I (R) 3. Bottquard D) 4. Gore (D) 6. Beard R, (R) 7. Jones E, (D) 8. Ford H, (D) 7. EXAS 7. Collins (D) 7. Collins (R) 6. Gramm (D) 7. Archer (R) 8. Fields (R)		RRR III	R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R R	RRR RRYRY RY	AWWW AWR WRYNAM	RRHHH	224455256 3482310	*******	WWRRWAR HANNEN	WHERE WANTER	WHRARWER WHATAMAN	WHERAWER REWINES	KRHRHHIR BEFFEELER	医尿解脱层 放射器 医乳状骨折 化铁	WRRERARR WRWWRHWH	WWRRRARR AAWRRWWW	32 39 79 76 43 20 112 127 24 97 14 4 56 8	76 57 185	11 15 77 8 16 99 22 66 21
Richmond (D) Zeferetti (D) Webmiter (D) Webmiter (D) Webmiter (D) Webmiter (D) Webs (D) Green (R) Ronget (D) Grareia (D) Green (R) Green (D) Offinger (D) Offinger (D) Offinger (D) Offinger (D) Webs (D)	RWRHRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRRR	RWHERRERMAN	ARWHER RWHER R	WHEN IN I HAVE AND	R	H 68 44 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	41235.5411125.55	医鼠虫科神经球 计对话的 医拉拉拉氏 计计算计算 化二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二二	医鼠窝外状冠冠 医鼠鼠鼠科 状国际外状 计外状的 网络拉拉	· 我只 我将好 只我 我只有我好 林泉只好的 妆好的好的我说的我	聚段层 放股层联联 经经已出销 经保股帐帐 经铸铁股份	RWRRRARRAWRRAW	医鼠虫 化放放性 经收益的 计记录器 计图片记录 经收益 经收益 医红斑 化二甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基甲基	RRRRRR RESERVE	RWREE REALER REEN	REHERRRRRRRRRRRR	127 122 13 4 165 87 63 197 111 156 83	114 : 114	91 96 93 17 54 94 94 96 88 43	4	2 2 2 2 2 2	8 Helds Rt. 8 Broks (D) 9 Broks (D) 10 Leath (D) 11 Leath (D) 13 Bightower (D) 14 Patman (D) 15 Bightower (D) 16 Great (D) 16 Great (D) 16 Great (D) 17 Stendorn (D) 18 Leland (D) 18 Great (D) 19 Hance (D) 10 Great (Rt. 21 Paul (Rt. 22 Paul (Rt. 23 Paul (D) UTAH 1 Hance (Rt. 1 Marriott (Rt.	1	** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** ** **	WHO HAND BUT	我就我就就就就就就就就就好好了。 经报	HHH IN THE HER WAY WE	# R R W R H H R H	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	****			·段·泉林社民林林兴·波林北社区	ANNERSKARRENGER	***	特权县 化异化化铁 化铁铁铁铁铁铁铁铁	THARWRING RUBERRUMEN TO	NY 本報 日限我就敢 按我我校同好的现在 坊外	114 114 1186 46 113 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184 184	116 46 4 179 4 6 6 4 6 7 8 4 4 4 8 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 2 4 8 5 10 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 2 4 2 4 2 4 2 4	7 5 2 2 7 7 1 4 5 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
JORTH CAROLINA Jones W. (B) Foundain (D) Whitley (D) Andrews L. (D) Andrews L. (D) Johnston (R) Hefuer (D) Martin (R) Brophill (R) Hendon (R)			. H	RRRRR	RATE AND MARKET	2 1 1 1 1 1		56 56 55 56 56	HENRY RUBINEMBERMAN	经契约经 经现现股份的现在分词	RRWR	R	W R R			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	70 49 41 69	298 23 23 23 25 24 24 25 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24	1977 90 000 800 800 807 8 27		V	VERMONT AL Lefturds (R) VIRGINIA 1. Frible (R) 2. Whiteheart (R) 4. Daniel R, W. (R) 5. Daniel D, W. (R) 6. Butter (R) 7. Robinson (R) 8. Parris (R) 9. Wampher (R) 6. Watth (R) VAHINGTON L. Pritchard (R)	26 特别的特别的 特 特别的 特 特别的 特别的 特 特别的 特别的 特别的 特别的 特 特 特 特 特 特 特 特 特	H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H H	明 (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	经股份 经股份 医	50 10 50 10		在 你們 原本 母 有 2.24 数	**	14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 1	55 55 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 56 5	R 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	65 66 66 66	K W W	ii ka	11	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	6,4 11	75 8333 1477 1575 1575 1575 1575 1575 1575 1575	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1
110	R H H R R R H H R H H H H	R	R R N	WW	WRAW	8 5 4	2 B	W W	***					W I			11 25 80 48 2 33 1	4 113 26 12	73 18 78 77		2 3 4 5 6 7	2. Swift (D) 3. Bonker (D) 4. Morrison (R) 5. Foley (D) 6. Dicks (D) 7. Lewry (D) VEST VIRGINIA	*****	WRWHRR	*	W I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I		4 4 4		W 1	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1							1		42 16 12	40 74 83 7 81 83 78
Kindness : R) Weber (R) Miller C. (R) Stanton : R)	. 我好人好我好好我就是好好好就是我就我做	R	计预约法 网络玻璃棒 建邻甲甲基 人姓瑞斯凯维奥斯斯	*** 人物學 \$P\$ 因人教学学学的学学教教教	****************	. 12111 284480117	・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・	***************************************		****************	保食技術 医外外骨骨 医肾盂炎 医乳腺性腹膜炎 医乳球虫虫	***************************************	计算 化二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十		· 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	***************************************	2 33 3 8 1 1 26 1 77 6 4 6 9 2 6 7 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	16 2 章 22 22 66 22 13 27 54 章 15 2 75 17 14 16 25 章 11 2 48	1777 # 30 # 32 13 # 30 8 8 2 2 9 1 9 9 9 7 6 5 6 5 7 8 6 5 7 9 9 7 6 5 6 5 7 9 9 7 6 5 6 5 7 9 9 7 6 5 6 5 7 9 9 7 6 5 6 5 7 9 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9 7 9		13.4 W 123.45.67.80	VISCONSIN (. Aspin (D) (. Kaspin (B) (. Kaspin meler (D) (. Caspin (E) (. Zashineki (D) (. Petri (R) (. Obey (D) (. Roth (R)	ROOM RESERVES	RRWW	神経 は はないない ないない ないない ないない ないない ないない ないない	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	A W	4 1 3 5 6 1	1538 225126-55	RH	RR	RRW	RR				*	2.1 2.1 2.4	46 13 13 19		8437782 82998292114421
Onkar (D) Stokes (D) Eckart (D) Mottl (D)	R R R	XXXX	***	WRRW	A R R R W	11335641	2 H V	t :	WERN	RRW	R R			A	N N	1	18 16 18 13	28 9 11 2 48	53 91 94 87 65			YOMING L Cheney (R)	w		Ř v				5 W 5 W												12

		ī	=	= 4					III						A.s.a.								tare)		****				=	=										4.4								1	
	Prevailine Wass		Unempleyment Benefits	Unemployment Benef	lab Safety	Satirement Sanaffia	Railroad Betirement	Morrisma John		fotal Labor Vates		Programs	red Fregram	Cuts for the	an Curk for Oil India	Sacurity	Securety	Second Security III		Tubia Works	Civil Rights		umaintive Voting Re		Comulative Bight Perc		ravoiling Would		Unemployment Benefit		lob Sufery	****			ated Lober Vetes		'aderal Pregrams !	aderal Programs II	as Cuts for the Bich	rts for	Security	Security	incini Security Itt	Inergy Cests	Circi Riahts	ood Stamps		Comulative Voting Res	
	í	2	3	4	5	6	7	*	R	14		9 1	e :	1 1					6 :	_	* 15	. 1	ě	₩	*		1	2	3	-		æ	7 :		R	w	*	16	11		13	й. 14 I	3 1	# # &	7 11		R	9	v ·
ALABAMA Heffin (D) Denton (R)	R	R	R	*	R	R	R	R	1	1		14 T	P 1	* *	, ,			* *	V 5		t 14 14	, ,	ì	22 17	58 11	NEVADA Cannon (D) Lazzit (R)	â	R	W W	R	A.	A 1	RE		4	7	R	Å.	R	W	R	R A	L F	R A	L PI	v sv v sv	144	83 108	3
ALASKA Murkowski (R) Stevens (R)	R	W	¥ 94	W W	W	w	W R	R	2 2	6	,	16 T	4 5			. 4	V			: 1	+ R		4	13 86	24 58	NEW HAMPSH Rudman (R) Humphrey (R)	RE W	**	14 14	w	W W	W 1	A B	į.	I Ø	7	14	W	14°	R	w	R Y	4 Y	ik y	Y R	54 14	1	15	5
ARIZONA DeConcini (D) Goldwater (R)	R	RW	14	w	R	Ř	Ř	R	6	2				· V	R	34	R	v	п		F A		1	40	56	NEW JERSEY	R	R	×	2							R	ь			.		į ¥		• R	D	50	•	
ARKANSAS Bumpers (D)							•	W.	٠	,	_													83	•	Bradley (D) Williams (D) NEW MEXICO	R	A	R	R	R	R	ŧ și		6	ē	Ä	×	R	*	Ř	RH	Ŕ	R 19	Ŕ	R	126	18	5
CALIFORNIA	W	Ř	14	R	H	Ř	R	W		3	,	* ;	¥ Ä	A	R	×	R	¥		,		ž	7	52 28	49	Domenici (R: Schmitt (R) NEW YORK	R	W	w	W	*		ł P		1	7	¥ ¥	W	Á	14	W	w u	V 9	A R	V 55	**	37 15	74	1
Cranston (D) Hayakawa (R)	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	ŝ	8	,	* ¥	E R	Å	R	R	R V	4	H	¥	4	16-	4	16 78	91 14	Moynihan (D) D'Amato (R)	R	R	R	RI	RI	R A	R		7	9	R	R	A. W	R	RI	R R	R	R	R	R	86 4	6	
COLORADO Hart (D) Armstrong (R)	R	R	W	R	R	R	R W	R	7	1	R	R F	t R	À	R	W	R	Å	y H	y H	R	10	2	31 53	77	NORTH CAROL East (R) Helms (R)	INA V		W	94 Y	PF 1	4 Y	V R		!	7	*	w	W	H		w w	y w	· R	*	W	2	.17	
CONNECTICUT Dodd (D) Weicker (R)	R	R	R	R	R W	R	RR	R		0			R	R	R	R	Ŕ	R	R	R	AR	184		8	100	NORTH DAKOT							• •		•	, II	,,	•						, ,,,		*	15	141	
DELAWARE	-			_			_		1	٠	ľ		* *	×	K	×	×	*	, A	R	R				65	Burdick (D) Andrews (R)	R	W	R I	R 1	RI	* H	R		3	5	R	14	A A	W I	R Y	W R	14	デ教	R	R	197	3 8 11	
Biden (D) Roth (R) FLORIDA	W	W	ĸ	W W	R	R	R	R	2	6		VV	V	R	R	R	R 14	R	×	·	* **	34	1	33 43	19	Glenn (D) Metzenbaum (D)	R	R	R	4 S		R	R		7	6	R	W A	R	W I	R V	W R	R	Y R	R	¥ R	196 93	.32	
Chiles (D) Hawkins (R)	R	W	W	H	R	R	R	R	5	3	¥	V W	À	Å	R	14	R	R	N	W W	W	78	1	97 13	45 28	OKLAHOMA Boren (D) Nickles (R)	W	w	W 1	W E	2 Y	V R	R	Ŧ,	3	5	w	w	w	wi		* R	W	V R	*	w	18	39 18	
GEORGIA Nunn (D) Mattingly (R)	w	w	w	w	R	W	R	R	3	5 7	×	V W	, M	R	R	W W	*	**	R	H	W	55	16	3	35 11	OREGON Hatfield (R)	*	w	wı	W 1	v v	v w	V 12		,	7	w	w		w ,						ъ	ş		
fAWAII nouye (D) faisunngs (D)	R	R	R	R I	R	N :	k .	R	*	ė	R	*	R	w	R	٨	R	R	R	R	R	167	1	15	87 85	Packwood (R) PENNSYLVANIA	Ř	w	W	2 1	* •	V 14	Ř	į	ž	6	W	₩ :	*	w 1	N V	* *	W	R	R	R	101	88 100	
DAHO									Ů		×			ĸ	K	"	*	H	×		-	78			85	Heinz (R) Specter (R) RHODE ISLAND	R	R	R i	VR	H	R	發		ĭ	2	R	W 1	W	R Y	* ¥	R	W	W	R	R	11	31 8	
teChire (R) LLINOIS	R	W	W	*	W 1	**	W	W	1	7	*	, w	ŵ	Â	4	3	W	W	R	N	W	16	13	3	11	Pell (D) Chafer (R)		R	R F	i R	V R	R	R	1		3	R	RI	R I	R F	R V P	R	R	w	R	R	289 51	18 41	
rixon (D) ercy (R)	R	R W	R :	W 1	R I	R I	R	R	7	7	R	¥	W	A	R	W	R	W	W	R	w	100	7	7	61 56	SOUTH CAROLII Hollings (D) Thurmond (R)	NA R W	W I	w p	R			R				W I	W 1	# I	R H	R	. w	R	R	W	R	95	100 234	
NDIANA mayle (R) mgar (R)	w	w	w t	PV Y	AF 1	W T	W 1	4	0	8 8	¥	W	W	W	W	W	*	W	14· 14·	14	W	0 6	1	9	0 6	SOUTH DAKOTA Abdnor (R) Pressler (R)		W 1	A 4	w	· 4	w	**		. ,		w 1	W 1	٠,	* 4	· •	·w	w		w	w		18	
OWA Frankley (R) Frankley (R)	W	w	wı	* 1	* 1	W 5	3 3	W.	•	7	*	w	4	*	w	w	w	w	w	w	**	1	1 5	7	6 7	TENNESSEE	w	w i	Pt V	V 14	R	R	R	3		1	* 1	w 1	* /	\ A	R	R	W	₩	R	R	(8	18 36	3
ANSAS								•	Ĺ	7	14	*	11	*	*	*	**	*	*	w	w	å			7	Susser (D) Baker (R) TEXAS	R	R F	4 4	R	R	R	R	7	1		* 1	4 1	* *	V R	**	R	Ř	R	W	*	62 44	28 134	1
loie (R) assebaum (R) ENTUCKY	W.	W	H 1	* 1	* ;	* \$? ;	W.	î	7	W	*	W	w	*	W	*	W	R	**	R	32	14	4	(2 (7	Bentsen (D) Tower (R)	w i	w)	4 14 1 A	14	R	R	R	3			W V	* *	V 4	R	, W	R	w	R	*	R	86 20	93 196	•
ord (D) uddlesion (D)	RI	R	2 Y	A R		1 F	;	ŧ	7	1 2	R	W	¥	14 14	R	w	R	R	R	W	R	72 104	4	3	7 0 71	UTAH Garn (R) Hatch (R)	w	W 1	* W	, W	, M	R	R	2	•	. ;	* \$	V A			, W	**	w	W	¥ ¥	W.	15	119 83	1
DUISIANA heaten (D) he (D)	R	W T	* Y	v v	V V	• H	ı s	ŧ.	3 4	5 4	w	**	W	4	R	w	R	W	R	14 14	4	55 122	81 125	,	14 46	VERMONT Leuby (D)						4			,														
IAINE itchell (D)	RE	. 1	e de	: R	R		. 14		*	6	R	w	2		ь		ם	Đ			Đ	74	,		19	Stafford (R) VIRGINIA	R	R R	* **	R	**	14	R	2	6	1	2 #		F A	R	W	R	R	**	4	Ř	107	26 59	6
obes (R)	14 1	* 1		r v	k \$1	¥ ¥	* #	ł	1	7	財	A	R	R	W	R	R	R	R W	教育	R	25 17	37	;	91	Byrd H. (1) Warner (R) WASHINGTON	14 1	4 1	* **	W	R	34	民政	2	6 7	3	* *	9	y 44 k 44	* **	R	14	*	¥ ¥	¥	**	28 7	183 56	1
risanes (D) sthias (R)	RE	2 5	e pa	Ą	A	R	9	ŧ	* 5	6	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	St V4	W	発発	聲	89 138	42		r 7	Jackson (D) Gorton (R)	RE	E 34	R	R	R	R	泉泉	8	9 7	3		e R	94	R	SE A	R	R	R	R I	R W	343	16	*
ASSACHUSETT!) R	k K	R F R	4 R	R	R	9	ŧ	7	8	放発	解解	鼠長	R	R	R	R	A SW	15 14	R	Ħ	183 48	1 e 6		F2 F9	WEST VIRGINIA Bird R. (D) Randolph (D)	RR	E R	R	R	故	Ą.	R	7	6 8		W.	· #	R	R	R	藍泉	R	R	50 S	e R	171 188	89 56	64
ICHIGAN	RE		l R	異常	R	R	R		5	6	R	R	R	Ŕ	报程	R	R	R	R	R	R	55	2		16	WISCONSIN						-	10																7
INNESOTA	× 1								8			×	**	Ħ	Ħ	ĸ	×	Ħ	**	R	*	#5		. 1	13	WYOMING	W 1	* 4	r 14	*	R	R	H	3	5	*	V 94	. 14	34	R	R	**	n	N	94 T	94 94	3 186	16	1
ocherks (R) brenberger (R) ISSISSIPPI	RF	* *	14	14	* **	R	V 94	¥	8 2	8	R	99' 99'	14 14	¥ ¥	14	94 94	*	**	94 94	製炭	W R	2.3	50 32	4	2	Simpson (R) Wallop (R)	14 H	V 14	W	*	W	*	R	i	7	*	, M	14	**	W	*	*	*	*	16 1 14 1	ev ev	10	55 14	,
nnis (D) chran (R)	W P		· 14	R	W	R	R		3	5	14 14	14 14	A. W	u.	R	14 14	54: 55:	14 14	R	n n	W R	62	198	2	4					Y	٧		•		5			١.	_1			A g	10 "	1					
ISSOURI gleton (D) nforth (R)	R R	R	R	R	R	R	4	Ý	7	8 7	R	R	R	R	R V4	R	R	R	w	R	R	154	24		7		,,,,	R		7		7	100	1.5	"	516	副.	14	34	52.		1. 3 1. 3 1. 4	Par .	. 4					
ONTANA	~ "	,	**	,,	••	.,	,					*	.,					-1	••	.,	^		54	,	•		2	*	٧	ota		W.	•	•	•	-					155	•		W					

Bancas (D) Melcher (D)

NEBRASKA Exon (D) Zoriasky (D)

RRWRRRRR 7 1 WWRARWRWRWR 43 11 80 RRRRRRR 8 8 8 RWWWRWRWRWRWR 73 24 78

R W W W R W R W | 3 5 W W W A R W R W R W W | 19 34 36 W W W W R W R W W W W | 29 67 38

Labor's Stand on Major Issues in the Senate

Attack on Federal Fair-Wage Laws

Conservatives continued to press their attack on the nation's basic labor laws in 1981 as once again the Davis-Bacon Act was targeted for destruction. This 50year-old landmark law requires the payment of prevailing wages to workers on federally financed construction projects. It assures local contractors who uphold community labor standards a fair chance to compete for government projects without being undercut by outside firms using cut-rate labor. The law also helps stabilize a notoriously unstable industry by requiring payment of wage rates that allow for the recruitment, training and maintenance of a skilled construction labor force within the local area. This, in turn, helps protect the federal government against fly-by-night operators seeking to win government contracts by paying wages too low to attract competent craftsmen.

Stymied in their efforts to gain outright repeal of the Davis-Bacon law, anti-union lobbies and their congressional allies tried to eliminate the law piecemeal by removing its coverage from various federal construction programs. The most serious battle came on a military construction funding bill from which Davis-Bacon protections had been removed by the conservative-dominated Senate Armed Services Committee. However, heavy lobbying by organized labor, backed by grassroots local union pressure, turned the tables on the Senate floor, as a labor-backed amendment by Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) to delete this exemption and restore Davis-Bacon protections to the bill was approved 55-42 on Nov. 5.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

2. Slashing Unemployment Benefits I

The centerpiece of Reaganomics was a massive and unprecedented reduction in federal spending. The cuts akened or destroyed programs created over five decades to protect workers on the job, provide educational and employment opportunities, build a strong economy and advance the cause of social and economic justice. These program cuts enabled the Administration to fiace the largest tax giveaway in history, transferring billions of dollars from "people" programs to the bank accounts of the rich and big business.

Major victims of the assault on the federal budget vere programs that aid jobless workers, which were cut Administration economic policies were thing some two million more Americans out of work. One such cut was a \$3.1 billion reduction in unemployment insurance benefits coupled with a requirement (later dropped) to force jobless workers to take minimum-wage jobs after drawing their first 13 weeks of mployment benefits. During debate on the First Budget Resolution, which sets yearly federal spending tars, Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) tried to restore \$285 million of the slashed jobless benefits. The AFL-CIO-endorsed amendment was denounced by Senate conservatives and rejected by a 38-60 vote on Apr. 2. As a result, 600,000 long-term jobless Americans will lose their unemployment benefits.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

3. Slashing Unemployment Benefits II

Another key unemployment assistance program targeted for extinction by the Reagan Administration was the Trade Adjustment Assistance program. Created in 1962, this program provided jobless benefits, retraining and relocation assistance to workers who suffer from U.S. foreign trade policies that increase imports and cost Americans their jobs. Unions were told in 1962 that increased imports would help all America and that ly a modest number of Americans would ever need this assistance. In fact, imports became so heavy and job losses so great that available funds were soon exisled and billions more were needed.

The Reagan Administration's budget reconciliation bill, which imposed the funding cuts of the First Bud-Resolution, stashed adjustment assistance funds ■ \$1.5 billion in fiscal year 1981 to \$317 million in 1982, betraying the pledge in the law to displaced workers. Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.) proposed an accordance to restore \$400 million, still leaving the program at less than half its former size. Yet even this st. AFL-CIO-backed amendment was rejected 29-69 on Apr. 2.

For-Right, Against-Wrong.

Delaying Unemployment Benefits

By year's end, Renganomics had pushed unemploynear 9 percent with more than 10.5 million Amercome out of work. Besides slashing some \$3.1 billion snemployment benefits, conservative lawmakers in Senate mentaxed the funds used to administer the gment insurance program and pay its benefits

bill, Sen, Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) proposed an amendment to restore \$120 million, which had been cut from state funds for administration of the jobless aid program. He cited an internal Labor Dept. study indicating that failure to appropriate these funds during a time of rising unemployment would not only add to the backlog of claims and cause long delays in the payment of benefits, but also result in unnecessary overpayments of \$1 billion annually. Yet Senate conservatives rejected this modest, cost-effective amendment by a 30-65 vote on Dec. 10.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

Weakening Federal Job Safety Laws

The callousness of Senate conservatives was starkly evident in a vote on mine safety. Less than ten days after mine accidents in Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia had killed 27 miners, the Senate slashed \$6 million in federal funds for enforcement of mine safety laws. During debate on a continuing appropriations bill, Sen. Robert Byrd (D-W.V.) tried to restore these funds to the budget of the Mine Safety & Health Administration. But in a clear message to mine operators that unsafe working conditions are of little concern to Congress, anti-worker conservatives helped defeat the Byrd amendment 38-54 on Dec. 11.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

Protecting Federal Pensions

The nation's elderly are among those most seriously hurt by inflation, which eats into the real value of their fixed pensions and forces more and more of them below the official poverty level.

Yet, even the meager incomes of older Americans felt the sharp blade of Reagan Administration budgetcutting. The Senate Budget Committee version of the first budget bill delayed for three months the standard cost-of-living increases in social security and veterans' benefits as well as pensions for federal employees, railroad workers and military retirees. Even worse, the bill incorporated a regressive change in the formula for calculating cost-of-living increases by replacing the Consumer Price Index with a Labor Dept. wage indicator as the basis for adjusting retiree benefits for inflation. Because wages tend to lag behind inflation, this provision will result in senior citizens falling farther behind in their struggle against the rising cost of living. During floor debate on the bill, Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) proposed an amendment to retain the existing system of calculating cost-of-living adjustments. Senate conservatives raised a storm of protest and defeated the Riegle amendment 44-54 on May 12.

For-Right, Against-Wrong,

Cutting Railroad Retirees' Pensions

The Reagan budget ax swung at the nation's 400,000 railroad pensioners who were shocked to find in early October that their monthly retirement checks had been abruptly reduced, causing serious hardship for many of these senior citizens. Their pensions had been arbitrarily cut because President Reagan's budget bill failed to provide enough funding for a special account for these retirees as mandated by legislation passed in 1974. In eliminating a system of dual pension benefits under Social Security and railroad retirement, this statute had specifically called for general Treasury funding of those benefits for pensioners receiving them at that time. When the Senate debated a continuing appropriations bill, Sen. Howard Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) offered an amendment to add the necessary \$90 million to the special railroad retirement fund. The amendment was approved by a 61-34 vote on Nov. 19, but the entire legislation later was vetoed by President Reagan. Subsequent legislation failed to provide the funds necessary to maintain railroad retirees' pension checks at their original level.

For-Right, Against-Wrong

Preserving U.S. Maritime Jobs

During consideration of a foreign aid authorization hill, Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.) proposed an amendment to repeal the requirement that 50 percent of all shipments of U.S. food under the Food for Peace Program be carried on U.S.-flag ships. Since 1954 that requirement has helped prevent the further decline of the American merchant marine fleet, maintain maritime employment and ensure that beneficiaries of this proam realize that the source of the foreign aid is the United States and not another country whose vessel happens to transport the commodities. By a 28-70 vote on Oct. 20, the Danforth repealer was rejected.

Against-Right For-Wrong.

Shredding the 'Safety Net'

While the Reagan economic program heaped the

tions in the programs that help ensure a better life for the majority of Americans. Among these are federal loans and loan guarantees to help working people send their children to college, wage and job safety protections, unemployment benefits, environmental safeguards and sid to depressed urban areas

During Senate debate on a preliminary budget bill, Sen John Chafee (R-R I) tried to restore \$973 milhon to several domestic programs. Among other elements, the labor-backed amendment allocated half its funds to elementary and secondary education programs. such as assistance to schools to improve basic reading and writing skills of disadvantaged and handicapped children. The Chafee package also would have restored \$300 million for assistance to low-income families and the elderly to insulate their homes and help offset rapidly increasing heating bills they cannot afford. Finally, it would have increased funds for preventive health care programs as well as urban economic development and mass transit. Reaganomics and its blind hudget-cutting resulted in rejection of the Amendment 40-59 on Mar. 31

For-Right. Against Wrong,

10. Destroying Federal Programs

As passed by Congress, the Reagan budget slashed billions of dollars from "people" programs in order to finance windfall tax cuts for the rich and corporations By cutting more than \$214 billion in federal expenditures over three years, the Administration made sure that social investments necessary to strengthen the economy were cradicated, the meager incomes of the jobless, the elderly, and the poor were reduced, and the nation's long-range needs for energy security, transportation improvements, environmental safeguards and urban development were seriously endangered.

The impact of the devastation of the Reagan budget was far-reaching. For those seeking educational opportunity, \$10 billion was cut from college loans grants, aid to elementary and secondary schools and the school lunch program. For the elderly, billion-dollar reductions were imposed in Social Security, railroad etirees' pensions and federal retirement benefits, while Medicare premiums were raised by another billion dolhirs a year. For the jobless, \$6 billion was axed from unemployment benefits while federal manpower programs were cut by \$16 billion. For workers, major reductions in budget and personnel were imposed on the key law enforcement agencies such as OSHA and NLRB. On economic development, \$7 billion was severed from federal highway maintenance, mass transit and rail transportation funding. For the poor, \$16 billion was cut from various assistance programs. Meanwhile, key consumer and environmental agencies saw their budgets, staff and regulatory authority substantially curbed.

The AFL-CIO condemned these and other elements of the Reagan budget as "a high-risk gamble with the future of America in which workers and the poor take the lion's share of the risk." Despite the federation's warnings that these budget reductions would cost more than a million Americans their jobs, the Senate approved the Reagan budget-cutting reconciliation bill by an overwhelming 80-15 vote on June 25.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

11. Tax Cuts for the Rich

The Reagan Administration's 1981 tax cut represents the largest tax giveaway in U.S. history. Through billion-dollar budget cuts in programs that help people, the Administration was able to finance a tax bonanza wealthy individuals and corporations which will deplete the federal Treasury by some \$750 billion in lost revenues by 1986. This in turn will generate huge federal deficits and pressure to keep interest rates at astronomical levels.

As enacted, this raid on the Treasury cut business taxes by \$170 billion, thus reducing by one-half the effective corporate income tax rate, to only 14 percent by 1986. In addition, oil companies were given still another \$12 billion tax handout. For the rich, the bill eliminates \$15 billion in estate and gift taxes by 1986 savings incentive" tax schemes heap another \$21 billion on those who can afford large savings accounts. The highly touted "across-the-board" cuts used to peddle the Reagan tax bill to the public were later labeled a "Trojan Horse" by Reagan Budget Director David Stockman, who said in reality they were designed to ensure passage of the Administration's real goal a slash in the top income tax rate for the rich from 70 to 50 percent. The so-called across-the-board cuts in fact delivered one-third of the tax savings to the wealthiest six percent of American

To correct this gross inequity, Sen. Bill Bradley (D-

Labor 5 Stand on Major Issues in the Senate

(Continued from preceding page

N.J.) proposed an amendment to distribute more fairly the individual taxcut savings to the 95 percent of Americans who earn less than \$50,000 a year. The Bradley amendment was rejected 24-61 on July 17.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

12. Tax Cuts for the Oil Industry

One of the most blatant giveaways of the Reagan tax bill was a \$12 billion tax break for the oil industry. Besides giving the oil companies a host of general business tax benefits, Congress further reduced the oil industry windfall profits tax by 50 percent within five years. Only 17 months earlier, Congress had enacted that tax to recoup just one-fourth of the excess profits generated by an end to federal oil price controls (See Vote 16). Oil industry lobbying for repeal of the windfall profits tax began at the moment it was enacted. In 1981, with conservatives in control of Congress, the oil firms struck a revenue gusher.

In Senate debate on the tax bill, Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) offered a motion to recommit the bill to conference with instructions to reduce or eliminate this House-passed multi-billion-dollar revenue-losing provision. Senate conservatives once again led the effort that buried the Kennedy motion by a 20-55 vote on Aug. 3.

For recommittal — Right. Against recommittal — Wrong.

13. Slashing Social Security Benefits I

Using scare tactics based on outright distortion. President Reagan unleashed the most serious assault on the social security system in its near-50-year history by proposing to slash \$82 billion in benefits for retirees, crippled workers, orphans and widows. Like his economic proposals, these cuts would be accompanied by reshaping the program through a massive redistribution of social security benefits. For example, one provision of the Reagan package would have given certain well-off elderly persons, such as doctors or lawyers whose good health and favorable job opportunities allow them to work beyond age 65, nearly \$7 billion in added benefits even though they had suffered no loss in income. Meanwhile, social security protection for those who most need a government "safety net" would be drastically reduced.

The President claimed his multi-billion-dollar benefit reduction scheme would rescue social security from imminent financial collapse, even though it faced only a short-term, revenue shortage due to a combination of continuing high unemployment, double-digit inflation and an increasing number of social security beneficiaries.

In late May, Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.) offered a strong statement of opposition to the Reagan social security proposal as an amendment to a supplemental appropriations bill. Senate Republicans, scurrying to cover the President's political flanks, blocked Moynihan's elort by a narrow 49-48 vote on a tabling motion by Sen. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) on May 20.

Against tabling-Right. For tabling-Wrong.

14. Stabilizing Social Security

The \$82 billion proposal by the Reagan Administration to weaken the social security system sought to manipulate public concern over short-term social security funding difficulties to justify drastic benefit reductions. The AFL-CIO and senior citizen, consumer and

public-interest groups countered that the temporary \$10 billion revenue shortage could be remedied easily either by borrowing from other social security funds—disability and health insurance—which were in surplus, or with an infusion of general revenues, a measure which had been originially intended by the architects of the system.

A variation of the general revenue financing remedy was proposed by Sen. Thomas Eagleton (D-Mo.) during debate on legislation to restore the minimum social security benefit. Sen. Eagleton tried to restore the \$12 billion oil industry tax giveaway in the Reagan tax bill (See Vote 12) and use the revenues as a funding reserve for social security. Lining up with the oil lobby against the nation's senior citizens, conservatives succeeded in killing the Eagleton amendment, approving a tabling motion by Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), 65-30 on Oct. 15.

Against tabling-Right. For tabling-Wrong.

15. Slashina Social Security Benefits II

Not even the poorest of America's elderly escaped the impact of President Reagan's budget-cutting in 1981. One of the first programs singled out was the social security minimum benefit—a \$122-per-month payment to those who worked for a limited time or were employed in low-paying jobs and thus did not qualify for greater social security benefits. Of the three million Americans currently receiving this minimum benefit, nearly 90 percent are women, half are over age 70, and 500,000 are 80 or older.

During Senate debate on the budget reconciliation bill, Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) proposed an amendment to partially restore the minimum benefit by maintaining it for current but not for future retirees. But this modest proposal, backed by the AFL-CIO, was opposed by Senate conservatives and it was defeated, 45-33, on June 23. Fortunately, the minimum benefit later was restored in conference—but only for those retiring by the end of 1981.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

16. Rising Consumer Energy Costs

Rising energy costs have been a driving force behind the double-digit inflation of the last few years. To a great extent this has been the result of 1979 legislation to phase out by Sept. 30, 1981, all federal price controls on domestically produced oil and gasoline—an action that will cost American consumers \$1.1 trillon in higher energy prices by 1989. In his first major economic policy action following the inauguration. President Reagan, despite campaign pledges to bring down inflation, gave voters a preview of Reaganomics by eliminating the remainder of federal price controls. This single stroke cost consumers approximately \$12 billion in higher energy costs as the oil companies immediately rased the pump price of gasoline by 8-10 cents per gallon.

During debate on an oil industry anti-trust bill, Sen. Howard M. Metzenbaum (D-Ohio) offered an AFL-CIO-supported amendment to nullify the President's action. But the oil lobby prevailed as the Metzenbaum amendment was defeated 24-68 on Mar. 10.

For-Right. Against-Wrong.

17. Saving Public Works

A major federal public works program—the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway—barely escaped the frenzy of congressional budget-cutting in 1981. This 232-mile inland canal connecting the Tennessee and Tombigbee Rivers will, upon completion, allow barge

traffic to flow from Appalachia to the Gulf seaport of Mobile, Ala. At present "Fenn-Tom" is more than 80 percent complete with the government having already spent about \$1 billion on the project. This labor-backed public works program is considered necessary to developing a modern mid-American waterway transportation system, vital to improving interstate commerce and furthering U.S. exports of agricultural commodities, coal and manufactured products. In addition, thousands of construction, maintenance and transportation jobs depend upon completion of this project.

During consideration of the fiscal 1982 energy and water appropriations bill, Sen. Charles Percy (R-III.) proposed an amendment to delete \$189 million for continued construction of the waterway and thus effectively kill the project. The Percy amendment was rejected 46-48 on Nov. 4.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

18. Attack on the U.S. Constitution

In a frontal assault on the constitutional system of checks and balances among the three branches of government, Senate conservatives won adoption of a proposal by Senators Jesse Helms (R-N.C.) and J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.) crippling the ability of federal courts to order pupil assignment and transportation as a remedy to eliminate illegal racial segregation in schools. The amendment also included language to allow the U.S. Attorney General to file lawsuits to overturn previous desegregation orders.

In essence, the Helms-Johnston amendment would deny the judicial branch of government its appointed role of enforcing the Constitution, and it would circumvent the amending process by allowing the Supreme Court's interpretation of the Constitution to be overruled by a simple majority vote of Congress. After the amendment was approved by a 60-39 vote on Sept. 19, the Justice Dept. funding bill to which it was attached was removed from floor consideration.

Against-Right. For-Wrong.

19. Food Stamps for Jobless Workers

A major supplementary unemployment benefit program to help feed the families of the long-term jobless is the federal food stamp program. In 1981, funding for this anti-hunger program was severely cut by the Reagan budget through legislation enforcing a rigid limitation on federal food stamp spending. This spending "cap" would have the effect of drastically reducing food stamp benefits if food price inflation or unemployment increases more than predicted and creates greater demands on the program. In addition, the bill immediately denied one million Americans these benefits.

When lobbying for this restriction in early June, the Administration boldly predicted a drop in unemployment. Yet, barely six months later, 1.5 million more American workers had lost their jobs. During debate of a food stamp funding bill, even Sen. Robert Dole (R-Kan.) recognized the harshness of the food stamp spending lid. He and Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) proposed an amendment to allow small increases in the cap in case of increased demands for benefits. Once again Senate conservatives led the attack, and this modest proposal lost by a 41-53 vote on June 10. Thus, despite a promise that the Reagan budget ax would not harm the "safety net" programs, food stamp funding will be insufficient to provide minimum standards of nutrition for the hungry in America.

For-Right. Against-Wrong

PROTECT YOUR RIGHTS!

MEMO FROM COPE LEGISLATIVE ALERT!

cents each a year AFL-CIO LEGISLA	Please send for 10 or more subscri ATIVE ALERT1 to:	subscriptio ptions mailed to or	ns at \$1 a year (25 ne address) of the
Name			
Address			
City		State	
Signe	d	U	nion
Enclosed is \$	MEMO FROM COPE" Please send r 10 or more subscript PE" to:	subscription mailed to on	ns at \$1 a year (25 e address) of the
Enclosed is \$	Please send	subscription sailed to on	ns at \$1 a year (25 e address) of the
Enclosed is \$	Please send	subscription subsc	ns at \$1 a year (25 e address) of the
Enclosed is \$	Please send	tions mailed to on	e address) of the
Enclosed is \$	Please send r 10 or more subscript PE** to:	tions mailed to on	e address) of the