AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION Legislative Newsletter

Legislative Representatives Vicki Otten © Bruce Cameron Vol. 7 No. 1 January 1, 1978

The report card for the first session of the 95th Congress looks something like this: Jimmy Carter flunked, and Congress was held back for the third year in a row.

The biggest failure of this

The biggest failure of this first session was its inability to initiate desperately needed policies and programs. While the Carter Administration struggled to learn the ins and outs of Capitol Hill and appropriate White House/Hill decorum, Congress played a game of "Hother, May I?" The past eight years of battle between White House and Congress often produced creative and Congress often produced creative and Constructive new policies in-

a presidential veto. This process collapsed as an overwhelmingly Democratic Congress faced a fellow Democrat in the White House.

Now Congress appears able to act only with clear direction from the Administration. With policies dribbling out of the White House, the Hill sat on full employment legislation, welfare reform, reform of health delivery services and policies to aid urban areas. Tax reform, too, waited for next year's promised presidential package.

There are legislative accomplishments this session (see box), but they do not begin to fulfill the promise a Democratic White House and Congress seemed to offer.

CONGRESSIONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The session was not without accomplishments. Congress can take responsibility for these measures:

- a comprehensive farm bill which, in extending the food stamp act, eliminated the purchase price requirement for eligibility for food stamps;
- e a youth employment act which, over 18 months, will funnel \$1.5 billion into youth employment and training programs for the research of an additional 243,000 jobs for youth;
- a strong strip mining bill;
 extension of the Clean Air and Clean Water Acts, although each included further delays in pollution control deadlines; and
- a Social Security bill which will increase Social Security revenues by \$227 billion over the next decade, but also will increase the tax burden on both employers and employeers.

Domestic Policy

THE BUDGET

The first signal that Congress was going to drag its feet in reordering national priorities came as debate began on President Carter's economic stimulus proposal and the FY78 budget. The President's \$30 billion stimulus package included both jobs and tax reductions for individuals and businesses. Although it created over 500,000 new jobs, the major thrust was tax cuts. Congress approved the President's job creation recommendations. The tax program, however, ran into trouble.

In March, citing improvements in the economy, the President recommended that both the individual and business tax components of the package be dropped. Both Houses dropped the \$50 rebate but, despite the valiant efforts of Representative Elizabeth Holtman (D-M.F.) and Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), neither body egreed to eliminate the business tax benefits.

During debate on the FT78 budget, it appeared briefly that Congress might display some leadership. The House Budget Committee, under the admirable direction of Chairman Robert Glaimo (D-Conn.), reported out an FT78

ADA'S 1977 VOTING RECORD

billion from the President's request for defense, and raised spending ceilings for some major domestic programs.

ings for some major domestic programs.
During House debate, however,
Democrats and Republicans began whittling away at the defense cuts, eventually returning to the original Carter
figure. An effort by Representative
Parren Mitchell (D-Md.) to transfer
funds from defense into domestic programs went down to defeat.

On final passage, liberals joined with conservatives to defeat the resolution; liberals concerned with high defense spending and conservatives approximately the high definition.

with high defense spending and conservatives angry with the high deficit.

Again, Chairman Glaimo proved an admirable negotiator; the military spending ceiling again was cut back. With the defense figure over \$2 billion below the Carter request, liberal support was won and the resolution passed on the House floor.

For the most part, efforts of the House to begin recordering national priorities were lost in conference. The Senate, led by Budget Committee Chair Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) had approved domestic and defense targets slightly higher than the President's recommendations. The final FY78 budget resolution was a bit more expansionary in terms of domestic programs and minimally lower in defense spending than the original Carter budget.

Both debate and the final FY

Both debate and the final F1 78 budget resolution underscore Congress' inability to develop anything more than a slight variation on a presidential theme.

THE POWER OF SOME PEOPLE

Following close on the heels of failure to initiate bold and badly needed policies, this Congress has seen the culmination of another trend that has been developing for several

years -- the power of specific interest groups and of sectional interests.

Perhaps the biggest test of the effectiveness of this new Administration and of this Congress will be the final shape of President Carter's energy legislation. From the battle in the Senate, and now the battle in conference, one thing becomes clear. In many areas, including energy, the legislative process seems to be a tool of particular interest groups or sectional interests which seek to enact legislation protective and responsive to their particular needs and beliefs.

Pewer Members are voting in a manner consistent with national needs and their own moral values. Members increasingly seem to feel that their votes are held hostage by either well-financed or well-organized groups perceived, by Members, as potentially instrumental in either their re-election or their defeat.

The energy proposal is one example of this new voting pattern. The energy bill, now in conference, is stalled on two major issues -- deregulation, and how to use increased oil taxes. Both issues -- if settled in a way consistent with the views of Senate Finance Chair Russell Long (D-La.) and other Nembers in the pocket of the oil industry, and contrary to the recommendations of the President -- would TEBULT in exorbitant profits to oil and gas companies and phenomenally high energy bills for consumers.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

The continued influence of specialized interests in development of far-reaching legislation also can be seen in a series of attacks on civil rights and civil liberties. Although opposition to civil rights and civil liberties is not new, what was new this year was the ferocity with which a whole range of rights was attacked.

With the Labor/HEW appropriations bill taking the brunt, Congress attempted to limit the right of poor women to abortion services, students' access to busing, affirmative action for minorities and women, the rights of Vietnam veterans to gain amnesty or to have access to veteran's benefits, and the right of gays as well as those involved in busing litigation to legal aid assistance.

The battle over Medicaid abortions tied the Labor/HEW appropriations bill up in conference for five months and was resolved only during the closing weeks of the session.

The hours of debate on abortion, busing, ammesty and gay rights showed that many senior Senators, once instrumental in passing civil rights legislation, now seek to restrict those rights. In the House, many new Members who ran — and won — on moderate-to-liberal platforms joined many old-time moderates and liberals in seeking to restrict some civil and social rights. Although not all of these measures passed, the increase in both the number and success of these appropriations riders is too great an indication of congressional irresponsibility to overlook.

Foreign Policy

First promise, and then uncertainty and drift are words that come to mind in looking back at the first year of the Carter Administration's record in foreign policy. At the close of the year, major stories focus on the death throes of the B-1, and mounting uncertainty on Senate ratification of the Panama Canal treaties (which in turn cast a long shadow on the success of SALT II).

For its part, Congress has tried to hobble most of President Carter's progressive initiatives, instead of pressing him to extend them. The one partial exception is in the area of human rights and foreign aid. Here,

(Continued on Page 7)

A SUPPARY OF CAPITOL HILL EVENTS. LEGISLATIVE ACTIONS, AND POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS
ISSUED TWICE MONTHLY OF APERICANS FOR DEPOCULTIC ACTION
1411 K STREET INV. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20005 - ,2020 E38-6447 - SURSCRIPTION LISPER YEAR

SENATE VOTES

7 8 '9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 LQ

	alabama Allen Sparkman	 		-	- -	-	•	:	-	-	•	-	:	•	-	:	-	-	-	-	-		0
	ALASKA GRAVEL Stevens	<u> </u>	-	- -a	A -	÷	<u>+</u>	÷	:	÷	<u>+</u>	:	-	<u>+</u>	÷	:	<u>+</u>	÷	•	:	÷		55 20
	ARIZONA Deconcini Goldwater	+ ; - ;	a N	A A	÷ -	-	-	-a -a	-	:	<u>:</u>	-	:	÷.	. .	- A	+	÷	:	÷	:	4	10 0
	ARKANSAS BUREPERS MCCLELLAN	+ A	-	+	+ A	A A	+	+		÷	+	- A	÷ -	- A	+ A	+	+	<u>+</u>	+	+ A	÷		75 10
	CALIFORNIA CRANSTON Mayakawa	-	<u>+</u>	A A	+	A	÷	+ A	<u>.</u>	:	÷ -	÷ -	÷	•	÷	<u>+</u>	÷	÷	÷	÷ -	-	,	60 5
	COLORADO HART HASKELL	÷	+ A	÷	÷	-	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	-	÷	÷	+	+	+	•		. +	*		90 85
	COMMECTICUT RIBICOFF Weicker	-	÷	+	÷	÷	÷	A -	÷	+	÷	÷ -	+	p + +	-	- +	•	• •	• •		· +		75 60
ποοροσι	DELAWARE BIDEN Roth	:	<u>+</u>	•	<u>+</u>	A A	:	:	=	:	<u>:</u>	÷	<u>+</u>	÷	: :	. +	•			. :	• •		70 20
	FLORIDA CHILES STONE	:	-	+	+	- A	+	-	-	-	· +	-	-	• •	· •			- :	•		- 4	,	35 30
	GEORGIA NUMM TALMADGE	:	-	- 1	-	-	a -	- -	-	. -	. -					. :		-	+ -a	A ·	- :	+	20 15
	HAVAII INOUYE HATSUNAGA	-	A	÷	+	. 4			. •	. 4	• •	. 4	• •	• •		A •	-	+ :	A +	A +	<u>.</u> .	+	60 80
SENATE ISSUES	(DAHO CHURCH McClure	A -	A	+			- 1	- 4			• •			•	<u>•</u> ;	,	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	+	<u>-</u> -	+	+ A	65 5
	ILLINOIS STEVENSON Percy	λ -	A	. 4			- ;	•	•	• •	• •		-	+ -p	-p +	+	+ -	÷	÷ ÷	-	-	+	60 65
Domestic Policy	INDIANA Bayh Lugar	-			•	+ -	<u>.</u>		• -	÷ :	+ ·	+	+ -	+ -	+	<u>+</u>	÷ -	P	÷ -	-	<u>+</u>	+	75 10
 TAX CUTS Kennedy (D-Mass) amendment to delete provisions offering firms the option of a 12% in- vestment tax credit through 1980. Rejected 16-66, April 27. A vote for is a +, a vote against is 	10WA CLARK CULVER	•			•	÷	+ ·	+	+	+ +	+	+	+	÷	÷ -	÷ +	+	‡ .	÷	÷	+	÷	90 85
a (This amendment was proposed after the President had recommended removing all tax provisions from his economic stimulus package.)	KANSAS Dole Pearson	:	- 1	- ·	-	÷	- >	-	-	-	:	÷	-	-	•	- A	- A	•	+	-	-	•	5 45
2. PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS Schweiker (R-Pa) amendment to reduce appropriations for public service jobs programs by \$3,905,000,000. Rejected 33-46, Hay 2. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a	KENTUCKY FORD MUDDLESTOR		-	÷ —	:	:	A +	÷			:										:	+	50 45
3. STRIP MINING Danforth (R-Mo) amendment to re-	JOHNSTON LONG		-	+	A -	+	- R	<u>,</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	Ā	-	25 15
health, safety and water diminution and political, stripped land be restored to a condition satisfy- ing any local land use requirements rather than	MAINE HATHAWAY MUSKIE		÷ ÷	÷	÷	+	-	÷	÷	•	<u>+</u>	-		÷	+						+		85 90
20. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a 4. <u>FOOD STAMPS</u> Curtis (R-Neb) amendment to re-	MARYLAND SARBANES Mathias	_	+ A	+	÷	÷	*	+	+	-	-	+	•	÷ -	+	+	+	+			+		
ients pay for a portion of their food stamps. Rejected 31-64, May 24. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a	MASSACHUSETT KENNEDY Brooke	5	+	÷	+	+	+	+ A	+	+	-+	+	+	+	+	+	1	. +	• •		. +	+	95 80
5. <u>MOUSING</u> Proxmire (D-Wis) amendment to delete \$123 million for federally assisted housing for low-and-moderate-income persons. Adopted 39-33, June 6. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a	MICHIGAN RIBGLE Griffin		A A	+	<u>+</u>	•	÷ -	-	A A		+	•	÷	•					• •				70 - 5
6. CLEAN AIR ACT Griffin (R-Mich) amendment to	minnesota Anderson Humphrey		-+	+	•	+	. A	+	+	+	-	+		. +							+ -		
requiring that the nitrogen oxide (Nox) standard for automobile emissions be reduced to .4 gram per mile by model year 1983, leaving provisions to require a study by the Environmental Protection Agency into the health impact, cost and technology	MISSISSIPPI EASTLAND ETENNIS		-	A -			· A	-							•	- :	-	<u>.</u>	-	- :	A -	- 1	+ 10 + !
feasibility of .4 Nox standard. Adopted 51-43, June 8. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a 7. VIETNAM AMNESTY Hatfield (R-Ore) amendment	MISSOURI EAGLETON Danforth		÷ -	+								. :	•	•	•	+ -	<u>.</u>	+	+ -	+	-	<u> </u>	+ 60 + 25
to delete language limiting the implementation of the President's amnesty program for Selective Service violators. Rajected 38-44, June 24. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a	HONTANA MELCHER METCALP		-			.	• ·	, . A ·	- ;		•	•	• :	_ ·	- •	+ A	+	- +p	+	+ +p	- A	+ A	+ 6' + 6

3						6	7	8	•	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18.	19	20	L	0
HEBRASKA	1	2	3	4	5	٥	′	•	,		••			.,	٠,		•		•			
ZORINSKY Curtis	-	<u>+</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	À	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	0
NEVADA CANNON	_		+		_	_		-	-	-	_	+	+	+	-	_	-p	, -	_	-	3	10
Laxalt	-	-	-	-	A	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	•	•	λ	-	-		5
NEW HAMPSHIRE DURKIN MC INTYRE	- A	+	<u>+</u>	+	A A	+	+	+p	, - -	÷	÷	+	+	÷	+	+	+	+	- A	+		15 55
NEW JERSEY WILLIAMS Case	-	+	+	+	A	+	+	+	+	+	-	÷	÷	÷	÷	+	+	÷	+	+		35 90
MEW MEXICO Domenici Schmitt	-	-	-	:	-	-	-	-	-+	-	-	-	•	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	;	5 15
NEW YORK Moynihan Javits	-	•	-	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	•		÷	+	-	-	+	+ A	-	+		70 B0
NORTH CAROLINA MORGAN Helms	:	-	p -	<u>+</u>	÷		-		-	-	-		-	-	+	÷	-	•	-	<u>.</u>	• .	40 0
NORTH DAKOTA BURDICK Young	+	+	. +	· •	. A	-	•	-	· -				· -	. +		. +		. <u>-</u>	-	+		50 5
OHIO GLENN METZENBAUM	-	•					. -	 • •											. .			60 90
OKLAHOHA Bartlett Bellmon		R R	A +	- -	<u>-</u>	- A	- -	A -	A +	A	A A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	A -	-	-	0 20
OREGON Hatfield Packwood		- A	<u>.</u>	-a -	÷	A	.	÷	÷	-	:	:	-	÷	÷ +	-	÷ -	÷	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	÷	60 45
PENNSYLVANIA Heinz Schweiker		<u>-</u>	<u>+</u>	÷	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	A -	-	<u>+</u>	:	:	- ·	:	÷	<u>+</u>	-	-	+	-	<u>.</u>	<u>+</u>	50 15
RHODE ISLAND PELL Chafee		<u>-</u>	+ A	•	÷	A A	<u>:</u>	÷	÷	-	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	÷	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	80 45
SOUTH CAROLINA HOLLINGS Thurmond		<u>-</u>	-	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>		-	-	- -a	÷	-	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	<u>+</u>	<u>+</u>	λ -	:	:	-	30 5
South Dakota Abourezk Mc Govern		A A	+ A	+ A	÷	A	÷	A +	÷	÷	+	÷	÷	÷	A +	+ A	÷	÷	÷	÷	÷	80 80
tennessee Sasser Baker		-		+		+ A	÷ -	-	-	-	÷ -	÷ -	÷ -	÷	÷ -	:	<u>+</u>	÷	-	-	-	60 15
TEXAS BENTSEN Tower		-	<u>+</u>	-	<u>+</u>	-	:	λ -	:	÷	λ	-	-	-	<u>+</u>	-	<u>+</u>	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	30 15
UTAH Garn		-	A	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
VERMONT LEAMY Stafford		+	÷	A A		÷	÷	<u>+</u>	÷	-	•	+ A	÷	-	÷	÷	÷	÷	+	+	A	80 45
YIRGINIA BYRD, H. "Scott		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-+	-	. -	-	- A	-	-	-	-	-	-	÷ -	5 5
Washington Jackson Magnuson		-	• +		+	+	+	÷	· +				. +	*	÷	÷		+ p +		:	÷	80 75
WEST VIRGINIA BYRD, R. RANDOLPH	1	-				. -	. -	-	. .		. 4				+	-	÷	-	÷	-+	+	50 40

ACT NOW! Get every issue of ADA's Legislative Newsletter in 78!

TO: ADA/LN, 1411 K Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20005:

WISCONSIN

I want it, I want it! Here's \$15 for a year's subscription!

(name) (address) (city & state) (zip)

8. BUSING Brooke (R-Hass) amendment to delete provisions from the bill prohibiting the use of federal funds for busing students farther than the school nearest to their homes, including the busing of students necessitated by school "pairing" "clustering" or grade restructuring plans. Rejected 45-51, June 28. A vote for is a +, a vote

9. <u>ABORTION</u> Packwood (R-Ore) amendment to delete from the bill all prohibitions on the use of federal funds for abortions. Rejected 42-56, June 29. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.

10. <u>CAMPAIGN FINANCING</u> Byrd (D-W.Va) motion to invoke cloture and end debate on the bill to permit use of federal tax revenues to help pay for senate general election campaigns. Motion rejected 49-45, July 29. (A three fifths majority of the Senate - 60 - is necessary to invoke cloture.) A vote for cloture is a +, a vote against is a -.

11. <u>DIVESTITURE</u> Ruling of the Senate on the Tower (R-Tx) point of order that the Kennedy (D-Mass) amendment to the Pearson (R-Kan)-Bentsen (D-Tx) substitute to empower the Pederal Power Commission to prohibit natural gas companies from owning coal or uranium deposits was not germane. Ruled non-germane (thereby killing the Kennedy amendment), 60-11, September 26. A vote against the Tower amendment is a +, a vote for is a -.

12. DEREGULATION Adoption of the modified Pearson (R-Kan)-Bentsen (D-Tx) substituta amend—ment to end federal controls for matural gas found onshore, retroactive to January 1, 1977, and cease regulation of new offshore gas after December 31, 1992, to impose a price limit equal to the price of imported no. 2 heating oil for two years and impose an incremental pricing provision to protect homeowners, schools and hospitals by allocating lower-cost old gas for their use. Adopted 50-46, October 4. A wote against is a +, a vote for is a -.

13. <u>UTILITY REFORM</u> Hart (D-Colo) amendment to require that utilities must provide to persons 62 and over a subsistence amount of electricity at the lowest cost afforded any consumer class served by that utility. Adopted 57-36, October 5. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.

14. <u>MINIMUN WAGE</u> Stevenson (D-Ill) amendment to permit employers to hire young workers, age 16-20, at 85% of the minimum wage. Rejected 38-55, October 7. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.

15. TAX PLOWBACK Jackson (D-Wash) amendment to delete from the bill a section requiring that any taxes included in the final conference version of the energy tax legislation had to be tied to tax incentives for energy production. conservation and conversion. Rejected 38-56, October 27. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.

Foreign & Military Policy

16. MARNKE SALT NOWINATION Confirmation of President Carter's nomination of Paul C. Warnke to head the U.S. delegation to the SALT talks with the Soviet Union. Confirmed 58-40, March 9. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.

17. RHODESIAN CHRONE Passage of the bill to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome in order to bring the United States into compliance with United Nations economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia in 1966. Passed (thus completing Congressional action) 66-26, March 15. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.

18. CLINCH RIVER Bumpers (D-Ark) substitute amendment to the Church (D-Idaho) amendment, to limit spending on the Clinch River Breeder Reactor Project to \$33 million in fiscal year 1978, for the purpose of terminating the project. Rejected 38-49, July 11. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.

NEUTRON BOMB Hatfield (R-Ore) amendment to prohibit production of any enhanced radiation weapon -- "neutron bomb". Rejected 38-58, July 13. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.

20. B-1 BONBER Stennis (D-Miss) amendment to delete from the bill \$1.466 billion for fiscal 1978 for production of five B-1 bombers. Adopted 59-36, July 18. A vote for is a +, a vote against

HOUGE	- VOTEC	10 Befalia
HOOSE	VOTES	11 ROGERS - + + + - +
		12 Burke - + A
		14 PEPPER - + - + + + - + + + + p - 1
•		15 FASCELL + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 LQ	GEORGIA
ALABAMA 1 Edwards + -	A - 5	1.GINN + -p + \lambda - + +
2 Dickinson + -		2 MATHIS - A A +
3 NICHOLS	5	4 LEVITAS + + + + - +
4 BEVILL 5 FLIPPO		5 FOWLER + + + + \lambda + + + - + + - ' 6 FLYNT +
6 Buchanan + +	+ + + \	7 HCDONALD +
7 FLOWERS	· + A	6 EVANS + + \lambda 4 \lambda - \lambda - \lambda - \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda \lambda - \lambd
ALASKA		10 BARMARD + + +
AL Young - A		HAMAII
ARIZONA		1 HEFTEL++-+++
1 Rhodes + - 2 UDALL + +		2 AKAKA - + + + + + + + + 1
3 STUMP		I DANO .
4 Rudd + -		1 Symms
ARKANSAS		2 G. Hansen A
1 ALEXANDER 2 TUCKER - +	A - + + + + - + 25 + + - + A - A + + + + - + 40	ILLINOIS
3 Hanner		1 METCALFE + A + + + p + A + - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
schmidt 4 THORNTON	+ + + + + + 30	3 MUSSO + - + + + + + - A '
4 THOMATON	30	4 Derwinski + - +
CALIFORNIA	A A A A A A A A A - A - A A 30	6 Hyde + - + A
1 JOHNSON 2 Clausen	A A -p 0	7 COLLINS · + + + A + + + A + + + + + + + 1 8 ROSTEREON- + - + - + - A + + + + + + - A :
3 MOSS - +	+ - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	SKI
4 LEGGETT + + 5 J BURTON + +	Y - Y Y Y Y Y X X X X X X X X X X X X X	9 YATES + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
6 P BURTON + A	A + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	10 MIKVA + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
7 MILLER - + 8 DELLUMS + P	+ + + + p + + + + + + p + + + + + + + +	12 Crane +
9 STARK - +	a p + + + + + + p + + + + + 80	13 McClory +
10 EDWARDS - +	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	15 Corcoran + - +
11 RYAN - + 12 McCloskey - +	+ + + + + + + + + + - + - \lambda + - \lambda 55	16 Anderson + - + + + p + A 17 O'Brien + - + - + **
13 HINETA - 4	+ - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	18 Michel + - + - + - A
14 MCFALL + - 15 SISK	+ + + + + + + + + + + + A A - 35	19 Railsback + + + - + + + +
16 PANETTA -	+ - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + 75	20 Findley + A - + + + + + + ; 21 Medigan A - + - + +
17 KREBS - 4	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + 70	22 SHIPLEY + A - A A - + +
18 Ketchum		23 PRICE A A + - + + + + + + A · 24 SINON + + + + + + - A + + + + + + + + 1
20 Goldwater	0	ad annual to the term of the t
21 CORMAN - 4	+ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	INDIANA 1 BENJAMIN + + + + + + + A
23 BEILENSON - 1	p + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	2 FITHIAN + - + - A A A - + + - +
24 WAXHAN	+ + + p p + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	3 BRADENAS + - + + + + + A p + + + + -
26 Rousselot -		4 Quayle + - +
27 Dornan	+ - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	6 EVANS + - + A + - + + 1
	+ - + + p A A + + + + + + A + + 60	7 Nyers + \
30 Danielson - 31 Wilson -	+ - + - + + + + + + + + - + 60 + + - + + + + + + - + + \lambda 45	9 HANILTON + -p + + + - + A + + - +
32 ANDERSON -	+ + A + + + + + + + + + + + + + +	10 SHARP + - + + + + + - + 11 JACOBS - + + + + + + + + + +
33 Clawson A	A A A A A A A O	
34 HANNAFORD - 35 LLOYD -	35	10WA 1 Leach + - + + +
	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	3 Gressley +
38 PATTERSON -	+ - + + + + + + + + + + + + p - + - + A 65	4 SHITH++ A -++++++
39 Wiggins - 40 Badham -	A 0	5 MARKIN + + + - + + + + + + + - a . 6 MEDELL + + + + + - + - + + + + .
41 Wilson -	A A + + + + + + - + + + + 60	
42 VAN DEERLIN A 43 Burgener A		KANSAS 1 Sebelius +p A -p -p
COLORADO		2 KEYS + + + + + + + - + + - + + +
1 SCHROEDER +		3 Winn + A
2 WIRTH +	. + - + p p + + + - + + + - + + - + + - 70 + + + + - + + + + + - + - + + + - 70	5 Skubitz + A
3 EVANS + 4 Johnson -	A + A A + + + A - 20	
5 Armstrong -	0	KENTUCKY 1 HUBBARD + + +
CONNECTICUT		2 MATCHER + + ·
1 COTTER +	+ + + + + + + - + - + + + A 55	3 MAZZOLI + - + - + + + - +
2 DODD + 3 GIAIMO +	. + + + + + + A + + + + - A + - + + 70 . + + + A + A - + - + + + - + + + - 60	5 Carter A + +
4 McKinney +		6 BRECKEN A + + A - + + - + + RIDGE
5 Sarasin + 6 MOFFETT +	+ + - + +	7 PERKINS + + + + +
		LOUISANA
DELAWARE AL Evans +	. A + A A A + + 20	1 Livingston * * * * * * * * * * '
AL EVENS +		2 BOGGS + + - A + + - + P
FLORIDA		3 Treen
1 SIKES - 2 FUQUA -	p-p + + 10	5 HUCKABY
3 BENNETT -		6 Moore
4 CHAPPELL -		8 LONG
S Kelly - 6 Young -	- + + A A 10	•
7 GIBBONS -	- + - + A - + - + + - + - + + 40 + 15	MAINE 1 Emery + + p - + +
8 IRELAND - 9 Frey -	+p + + 13 +p-pλ λ 5	2 Cohen + + + - + + + - + -a +

1 . 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

5	
; 16 17 18 19 20 LQ	MARVIAND
· 0 · + + - 35	1 Bauman + - + + + - + - + + - 55
5	3 HIKULSKI + + + + - + + + + + + + + + + + + + 90
· + - + + p. 80 · + A 55	5 SPELIMAN + + + + + + + + + + + - + + - 75
+ + - 80	6 BYRON + - + + + + + + + +
20	8 Steers + A A A A P + + + - + + + A - + 50
p 20 p 5	HASSACHUSETTS
· + 15 · + - 30	1 Conte + + + + + + + + + + + + + + - + + + +
· - + + + - 63 · 5	3 EARLY + + + + A + + + + + + + + + + + +
5	5 TSONGAS + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
· 10 · A A - + - 15	6 HARRINGTON + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ - 20	8 O'MEILL
+ + + + 60	10 Heckler + + + + + + + + + +
· - + + + + 60 · - p - + + 60	11 BURKE + - p p p -p A A P P + + + + + + + + + + + 100
•	MICHIGAN - + + + + 85
· + 5 · 0	1 CONYERS + + + + + P A + + + + + 35
	3 Brown + - + - + + + + - A - + A 25
· A - + A + 65	5 Sawyer + A + - + + - A - p - 20
. A 40 . p + + 45	6 CARR + - + - + + + + + + + + + + + + + 85
- A 50	6 TRAXLER + - + A A + + + + + A A - 5
10	10 Cederberg + - + p - A 20
\ p + + - + 75 + \ \ 45	11 Ruppe
+ + + + 95	13 DIGGS + P P P P A + + + + - + + + - 55
+ a + + + + 85 + -p 45	15 FORD A + - + A + + + + + - 70
A 5	17 BRODHEAD + - + + - p + + A + + + + + + + + + + + 60
A 10 15	18 BLANCHARD + - + + + + + + + +
· + 15 · - + + 40	
15	NINNESOTA 1 Quie + + + + + + 5
· 15 · + 45	2 Hagedorn +
\ + + - `45 · A 15	4 VENTO + - + + + + A A A + + + + + P + + + + + + +
. + + + 30	6 HOLAN + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
) + + + + + 85	7 Stangeland - A + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	MISSISSIPPI
+ - + + 50 + + + + + - 50	1 WHITTEN A A 5
+ + + + + - 75 + A 15	3 MONTGONERY -
· 25	4 Cochran A 0 5 Lott
1 + + + 40	MISSOURI
p + 50 + + + - 60	1 CLAY
+ + + + + + 65 + + + + + + 75	3 GEPHARDT + + 30
	5 BOLLING + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ + + + + + 50	7 Taylor 60
1 + 1 + 1 - 15	9 VOLKSER + - + - + 45
+ 55 + + + + + 85	10 BOMM2000 .
- A A + + + 70	1 BAUCUS + + + - P P - + + + - + A 20
5	2 Marlenee +
+ + + + + + 90	NEBRASKA 1 Thone + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
+ 10 + + + - + + 50	2 CAVARAUGH
- A A + 10	3 000-00
15	NEVADA AL SANTINI - + + + 25
+ + + - + - 30	
+ a + + - + 50 - A 10	NEW HAMPSHIRE 1 D'ANOURS + - + + - + A + + + + + + - + - + + + - 70 2 Cleveland + - +p A - + + 20
10	
•	NEW JERSEY 1 FLORIO + p + + - A A + + + + + p -p + + 50
h = j = = + = 40	2 HUGHES + + + + + + + + + + + + - + + + - 70
0	3 HOMARD 4 THOMPSON + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
30	5 Fenwick + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
0	7 MAGUIRE + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
	8 ROE 9 Hollenbeck + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + 85
•	0 10 RODINO + + + + + + + + + + + + + + - + A + 55
, 1	12 Rinaldo + + + - A + + + + + + + + + - 75
5	0 14 LEFANTE + - +
+ + + - 6	5 15 PATTEN + + - + +

Orientation

ARA'S FOTENT RECOME has been issued cach year since ARA's founding in 1947. Issues are selected by a countries of ARA suspects and cover a pamet of Jodina Collins of ARA suspects and cover a pamet of Jodina Collins of ARA suspects and cover a pamet of Jodina Collins and Interest of ARA that of

Each Number is rated plus or misss on each wets. Prior to 1974, a Number carned a plus by wetney in hormony with liberal policies, or by pairing in favor of the liberal polities, er-if obsenting officially ensumening a position in hermony with liberal policies. In 1974 AhM decided that homesforth matther deed pairs may a simple ensumenement of position would earn the Number a plus. (Pairing is a traditional congressional country, on expressment between a proposent and an appearant between a proposent and an appearant hermon a proposent in the pair well, since their worst would cancel each other. In a deed pair both Numbers are absent. In a live pair com number is present and would have woted had he/she met been paired.)

This voting record is offered as a guide in judging the legislative perference of 0.5. Senators and Representatives. Readers, houver, will recognise its inherent limitations.

It is, of course, so messore of a legislator's work in countries. It does not reflect the failute of Congress to deal with some major issues or the degree of responsibility of individual legislators. Those subjects common to expressed in percentages and require eareful cerutiny of individual performance.

KEY

- IQ (Liberal Quotient) is the rating of a Member determined by the percentage of votes cast, or paired live, in support of liberal policy, measured against the number of votes counted.
 - A vote which ADA believes to be in harmony with liberal policies.
- A vote which ADA believes to be contrary to liberal policies.
- +p A live pair in favor of the liberal position.
- -p A live or deed pair contrary to the liberal
- p A dead pair in favor of the liberal position.
- The Hember was absent but officially assounced as favoring the liberal position.
- -a The Hember was absent but officially announced as opposing the liberal position.
- The Hember was officially recorded as absent or as present without an announced position.
- The Hember died, left Congress, or was not yet elected or sworn in.
- ** The Member enswered "present" to avoid a possible conflict of interest.

DEMOCRATS are listed in UPPER CASE: Republicans in Upper-and-Lower case.

The number next to a Hember's name indicates his/her congressional district: AL indicates an at-large district.

HOUSE ISSUES

Domestic Policy

- 1. <u>CONNUNITY DEVELOPMENT</u> Hannaford (D-Ca) amendment to delete from the bill a new alternative formula for allocation of community development block grant funds. Rejected 149-261, May 10. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 2. CLEAN AIR ACT Dingell (D-Mich) substitute for Title II to delay and relax automobile emissions standards, to reduce the warranties for emissions control devices, and make other changes in existing law regarding mobile sources of air pollution. Adopted 255-139, May 26. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- J. MATER PROJECTS Conte (R-Mass) and Derrick (D-S.C.) amendment to delete funding for 16 water projects and reduce funding for one more project but to retain the total appropriations amount in the bill. Rejected 194-218, June 14. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.
- 4. <u>VETERANS BENEFITS</u> Beard (R-Tenn) amendment to withhold veterans' benefits from Vietnam era service personnel who received upgraded discharges under President Carter's review program. Adopted 273-136, June 15. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 5. <u>BUSING</u> Mottl (D-Ohio) amendment to prohibit the use of federal funds for busing students beyond the schools nearest to their homes and to prevent HEW from requiring local school districts to merge, pair or cluster schools to foster integration. Adopted 225-157, June 16. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 6. <u>ABORTION</u> Hyde (R-Ill) amendment to prohibit the use of federal funds to finance or encourage abortions. Adopted 201-155, June 17. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 7. GAY RIGHTS McDonald (D-Ga) amendment to prohibit legal assistance in cases arising out of disputes over the issue of homosexuality or gay rights. Adopted 230-133, June 27. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 8. <u>CONSUMER CO-OP BANK</u> Final passage of the bill to authorize \$500 million in federal seed money for a bank to make loans to consumer cooperatives and \$250 million for a self-help development fund to help inner-city residents start cooperatives. Passed 199-198, July 14. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.
- POOD STAMPS Findley (R-III) amendment to the House Agriculture Committee amendment, to permit the Agriculture Secretary to implement an unlimited number of pilot projects in which work would
- Rejected 159-255; July 28. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 10. <u>DERECULATION</u> Brown (R-Ohio) amendment to end federal controls on the price of new onshore natural gas, retroactive to April 20, 1977, and on new offshore natural gas beginning April 20, 1982, and to extend the Emergency Natural Gas Act of 1977 for three years. Rejected 199-227, August 3. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 11. NINIMUM MAGE Erlenborn (R-III) amendment to delete procedures in the bill for automatic adjustment or "indexing" of the minimum wage and to substitute a three-step increase from the current level of \$2.30 an hour to \$2.65 on Jan. 1, 1978, to \$2.85 on Jan. 1, 1979, and to \$3.05 on Jan. 1, 1980. Adopted 223-193, September 15. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 12. <u>LABOR LAW REFORM</u> Erlenborn (R-II1) amendment to delete from the bill language providing that if management addresses employees on company premises or during working time on issues relating to union representation, unions must be granted equal access to employees at the workplace. Rejected 168-247, October 5. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 13. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

 Amendment to delete the authorization in the bill
 for individual or class action consumer suits
 based on FTC rulings and regulations. Adopted
 281-125, October 13. A vote against is a +,
 a vote for is a -.

NEW MEXICO 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 LQ 1 Lajan
NET WAR
NEW YORK 1 PIKE
6 WOLFF
9 DELANEY + - + - + - + - 70 10 BIAGGI + + - + 85 11 SCHEUER + + + + - + + + + + + 95
12 CHISHOLM + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + - 90 13 SOLARZ + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
15 SEFERENTI + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
17 HURPHY + + -a A + + + + + + + p p 35 18 KOCH + + A + p p A A p + A A p p + + + p p p 35
19 RANGEL + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
21 BADILLO + + P P P P P A A P A P A P A P A P A P
23 Caputo + -8 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
25 Fish
28 STRATTON + + + + - + + - + + - 80
30 McEwen + A p + - A 15 31 Mitchell + - + - A
32 HANLEY + + + - + 25 33 Walsh + - + + + - + 25
34 Horton + P - A + 20 35 Conable A - + - A + - A + + - 45
36 LAPAICE + - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
38 Kemp + A + + + + + 75 39 LUNDINE + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
NORTH CAROLINA 1 JONES + A A 10
2 FOUNTAIN + +
4 ANDREMS
6 PREYER - + + A - + + - + A A 35 7 ROSE P -P + A + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
9 Martin + + 15
10 Broynti + + + + + + - 35
NORTH DAKOTA AL Andrews + + + + 20
OHIO 1 Gradison + - + λ + 15
2 LUKEN + - + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
4 Guyer A 10 5 Latta + A + 15
7 Brown + + + + 25
9 ASHLEY + - + - + p + - + + + - A + 15
10 Miller
14 SEIBERLING + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
16 Regula + 15 17 Ashbrook + - +
18 APPLEGATE +
20 OAKAR + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
22 VANIK + + + + + + + A + P + P + V V V V V V V V V V V V V V V
0KLAHOHA 1 JONES 20
2 RISENHOOVER
4 STEED 5 5 Edwards 10
6 ENGLISH
OREGON 1 AUCOIN + + P P + + + + A + + + + + 65 2 ULLMAN + + + + + + + + + + + - + + + - 50
3 DURCAN + + A A + + + + - + - + - + + + + +
PENNSYLVANIA
1 MYERS, N 2 NIX
4 EILBERG P + A + + + + + + 20 5 Schulze + - + 30
6 YATRON + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
· -

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 LQ

17 ERTEL 18 WALGREN 19 GOODIING 20 GAYDOS 21 DENT 22 HURPHY 23 APPERMAN 24 MARKS		3 + +	5 6 - + + A A + + + +	7	9 10 1 + + + + A + + + + + + + + + +	- +	* * *	6 17 18 + + + + + - + + - - + - - + + - + + - + - - + + - + + - + + - + - - + + - + - 	+ + 8: 1: + - 4: 2: + - 3: 3: 2: 4: + + 7: - + 1: 5: 7: 7: 7: 7: - 7: - 7:	5 5 5 0 0 0 5 0 5 0 0 0 5 0
RHODE ISLAND 1 ST GERMAIN 2 BEARD	÷ ÷	÷ ÷	-p -	P - +		: :	+ + + p + +	:		75 50
SOUTH CAROLINA 1 DAVIS 2 Spence 3 DERRICK 4 MANN 5 HOLLAND 6 JENRETTE SOUTH DAKOTA 1 Pressler	A + + A		- 3			- +	A A	- A :		30 0 35 25 15 35
TENNESSEE				e Politonia			- Tank	ff-t	il and in the second	
1 Quillen 2 Duncan 3 LLOYD 4 GORE 5 ALLEN 6 Beard 7 JONES 8 FORD				-p A						5 0 10 45 45 0 25
TEXAS 1 HALL 2 WILSON			·	. <u>.</u> .	- + - A - +			::		5 25
3 Collins 4 ROBERTS 5 NATTOX 6 TERGUE 7 Archer 8 ECHRARDT 9 BROOKS 10 PICKLE			-p -p					p A -p		5 0 60 0 5 90 15
11 POACE 12 WRIGHT 13 HIGHTOMER 14 YOUNG 15 DELAGARZA 16 WHITE 17 BURLESON	- 1	: :		A A						0 45 15 15 5 10 0
18 JORDAN 19 MAHON 20 GONZALEZ 21 KRUBGE 22 GAMMAGE 23 KAZEN 24 MILFORD	=			÷ -	- +	• • • •	•• - ;	A +p +		30
UTAH 1- MCKAY	•							+ - +		25
2 Marriott VERMONT AL Jeffords				-						
VIRGINIA 1 Trible 2 Whitehurs 3 SATTERFII 4 Daniel, I 5 DANIEL, I 6 Butler 7 Robinson 8 HARRIS 9 Wampler 10 FISHER	t - LD- t - -	A	- A + +						-	0 5 0 5 0 70 5
WASHINGTON 1 Pritchard 2 MEEDS 3 BOKKER 4 MCCORNAC 5 FOLEY 6 DICKS 7 Cunningh	* * * * *	- +	+ + - + - +	+ + -a A + - + +	* * * * * *	* * * * - *	+ + + + +	+ + + + - + + - +		70 75 45 45 50
WEST VIRGINIA 1 MOLLOHAN 2 STAGGERS 3 SLACK 4 RAHALL	+	+ -		- A	+ +	* *	+ + -9	- + +		45

Foreign & Military Policy

- 14. TRANSFER ANENDMENT Mitchell (D-Md) substitute amendment to the Budget Committee amendment to transfer \$6.5 billion in budget authority and \$3.6 billion in outlays from the metional defense function to functions containing domestic programs. Rejected 102-306, april 27. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.
- 15. RNODESIAN CHRONE Final passage of the bill to halt the importation of Rhodesian chrome in order to bring the United States into compliance with United Nations economic sanctions imposed on Rhodesia in 1966. Passed 250-146, March 14. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.
- 16. <u>HILITARY ASSISTANCE</u> Harkin (D-Iowa) amendment to reduce by \$102.7 million the fiscal 1978 military foreign sales authorization of \$2,098,500,000. Rejected 139-260, May 24. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.
- 17. <u>MICARAGUA</u> Wilson (D-Texas) amendment to reinstate funds deleted by the Appropriations Committee for military assistance, military training and education, or for military credit sales to Nicaragua. Adopted 225-180, Jume 23. A vote against is a +, a vote for is a -.
- 18. <u>B-1 BOMBER</u> Addabbo (D-M.Y.) amendment to delete \$1.5 billion from the bill for production of five B-1 bombers. Rejected 178-243, June 28. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.
- 19. <u>CLINCH RIVER</u> Brown (D-Ca) substitute amendment to the Dodd (D-Conn) amendment to authorize \$33 million instead of the \$150 million in the bill for construction of the Clinch River Breeder (Reactor Project. (The amendment would have stopped construction of the Project.) Amendment rejected 162-246, September 20. A vote for is a +, a vote against is a -.
- 20. <u>NEUTRON BOND</u> Weiss (D-N.Y.) amendment to prohibit the use of appropriated funds for development or production of enhanced radiation weapons "neutron bombs." Rejected 109-297, September 29. A vote for is a +, a vote sqainst is a -.

(Continued from Page 1)

Congress did force the Administration to accept stronger human rights regulations quoraning U.S. participation in the international banks, and west slightly beyond the Administration in cutting military aid. But the House also badly muddled the issue of human rights by attempting to prevent the United Nations and the international banks from giving even humanitarian aid to Vietnam, Laos, Mozambique, Cuba or Angola.

Other congressional actions also have limited tentative moves in a positive direction: on support of majority rule in southern Africa, on normalization of relations with Vietnam and Cuba, on withdrawal of ground forces from Korea, and on ratification of the Panama Canal treaties.

B-1, Panama and SALT II It now appears that the B-1

It now appears that the B-1 bomber program will be halted sometime in January, despite a recent set-back for its opponents in the House. This will be a notable achievement: a major weapons system will have been halted before going into full-scale production and before acceptance of a SALT treaty. It demonstrates the potential power for progressive change in foreign policy when leadership from the White House is joined by skilled and committed Hembers of Congress and an active citizens movement.

The fact is, however, that a citizens movement opposing the B-1 already was in place when Carter made his decision. In the case of Panama and SALT, similarly strong citizens movements to support these treaties are lacking. A wide spectrum of the population supports these treaties, apparently, but much stronger presidential leadership is required to persuade this support to declare itself. Because the canal treaties are so favorable to U.S. interests and make only partial concessions to Panamanian sowereignty, they probably will be accepted, despite

(Continued from Page 7)

AL RONCALIO

the right wing propaganda blits and the overwhelming opposition in mail to the Senate.

uch more serious is Administration failure to either effectively rebut the critics of arms control, or to give positive leadership to its allies in Congress and the nation. President Carter's first act was to mend an overall ceiling on defense spending which was only \$2.8 billion lower than the Ford Administration's quest, continuing a two year trend of increased military spending.

This act gave strong credibil-ity to the assertion of the previous Administration that the United States faces a serious and increasing threat from the Soviet Union. And, of course, it did not satisfy either those critics seeking major reductions in defense spending or those critics who want a strong U.S. defense posture.

The case to be made for SALT and for reduced defense spending is strong. What is lacking is equally strong leadership from the White House The President has and from Congress. allies in the nation, those who opposed the war in Vietnam and have supported his effort to halt the B-1. The linger-ing and nagging question is this: will he turn to them?

HUMAN RIGHTS
President Carter quickly gained public acclaim and greater support for all of his foreign policy by embracing a very visible and highly public human rights policy. Very quickly, however,

Military Aid

Shortly after taking office, Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights Patt Derian made it quite clear that this Administration's human rights efforts were premised, except in rare cases, on continuing aid to dictatorships: "When we have to resort to these actions (aid cuts), it is because we have failed in other efforts to enhance

respect for human rights.

Following the deliberations and passage of the Security Assistance Authorization bill and the Foreign Assistance Appropriation bills, some little progress could be noted. Funds for military aid which had been rejected by five countries (Argentina, El Salvador, Brasil, Guatemala and Ethiopia) were deleted from these bills despite an Administration request for "flexibility." In addition, military training to Argentina was suspended, and Argentina will not be permitted to buy weapons from the United States. Also, a small but symbol-ically important cut was made in military aid to the present martial government in the Philippines.

Economic Aid
The Administration also opposed extending Harkin-type language to international financial institu (The term "Harkin amendment" is Capitol Hill shorthand for any ment to an economic aid bill which would prohibit bilateral economic aid or would require U.S. directors of international banks to oppose economic loans to governments guilty of a consistent pattern of gross violations of human rights, unless the aid or loan

benefitted needy people.)

This amendment see-sawed back
and forth as it was passed by voice vote in the House, defeated on a roll call vote in the Senate (43-50), gutted in conference committee, and finally restored with only minor modifications when the House rejected the conference report. The alignment on Harkin-type amendments is peculiar, with younger liberals joining conservatives in support, and with opposition coming from moderates and senior liberals, notably Representative Don Fraser (D Minn.) and Senator Edward Kennedy (D-

The human rights issue evolved in ways not anticipated by either liberals or the Administration. The lib-eral premise on applying economic aid sanctions has always included an ex-ception for "aid which directly benefits needy people." In addition, a

Americans for Democratic Action 1411 K Street, NW hington, D.C. 20005 Please send me the following: ☐ Information about membership in ADA. ☐ information about membership in ADA's Youth Caucus. a free sample copy of ADA World. ☐ a free sample copy of ADA Legislative Newsletter. □ a free sample copy of ADA Youth Caucus Newsletter. one copy/___copies of the current /
Veting Record at \$1.00 each. I enclose \$ copies of the current ADA address zip. state.

general concensus opposed specific country restrictions on general funds to international institutions (World Bank, UN, etc.).

On June 22, Representative Bill Young (R-Fla.) offered an amendment to prohibit what he called "indirect aid" to Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Uganda. It passed overwhelmingly, 295-115. Similar amendments directed at Hozambique, Angola and Cuba subsequently were also adopted by voice vote.

These votes not only created confusion on how economic aid sanctions should be applied, but also did serious damage to the Administration's tentative moves in normalizing relations with Vietnam, Laos and Cuba, and made Administration support of majority rule in southern Africa less credible. The Administration -- joined by a coalition of public interest organizations -- was able to successfully urge the removal of these restrictions in the Senate.

The Administration, however, was not willing to make defeat of the principles underlying the Young amendment in the House a major priority. To obtain final approval for the foreign aid appropriations bill without the restrictive amendments, President Carter wrote a letter on October 6 promising that U.S. representatives would oppose all loans to the seven countries even if such loans would meet human needs.



AMERICANS FOR BEHOCRATIC ACTION 1411 E STREET IN WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005



Non-Profit Mall U.S. POSTAGE PAID PERMIT 45224