

Correction

1971 ADA Voting Record

**... a Challenge to
the Second Session**

1971 Senate Issues

INDOCHINA

1. McGovern (D-S.D.)-Hatfield (R-Ore.) amendment to the Selective Service Act barring use of funds to support U.S. forces in Indochina after Dec. 31, 1971. Amendment rejected 55-42, June 16, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

2. Reconsideration of the Stennis (D-Miss.) amendment to the Cook (R-Ky.) amendment to the Selective Service Act. The Cook amendment set a 9-month withdrawal deadline if, within 60 days of enactment, a firm commitment to release POWs was received from North Vietnam. The Stennis amendment required the release of American POWs instead of a commitment for their release. Amendment accepted 50-49, June 22, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

3. Amendment by Mike Mansfield (D-Mon.) to the Selective Service Act declaring it the policy of the U.S. to withdraw all troops from Indochina within nine months of enactment, contingent on successful negotiation for release of POWs. The amendment would not be legally binding, but if accepted by the house would be a directive to the Administration. Amendment adopted 57-42, June 22, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

4. Amendment by Hugh Scott (R-Pa.) to the Foreign Aid Authorization Bill deleting Cooper-Church provision prohibiting the spending of any funds authorized for U.S. forces in Indochina for any purposes except for withdrawal or protection of troops as they withdraw. Amendment adopted 47-44, Oct. 28, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for is minus.

5. Amendment by Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) to the Foreign Military Aid Authorization Bill reducing from \$341 million to \$263.5 million the ceiling on all U.S. assistance to Cambodia. Amendment rejected 43-46, Nov. 11, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against is minus.

DEFENSE SPENDING

6. Amendment by William Proxmire (D-Wis.) to limit Department of Defense expenditures to an annual rate of \$68 billion between July 1 and Aug. 6, 1971. Amendment rejected 63-24, June 29, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against is minus.

FOREIGN MILITARY AID

7. Amendment by John Stennis (D-Miss.) to the Foreign Military Aid Authorization Bill increasing the authorization for Security Supporting assistance by \$216 million and the authorization for military grant assistance by \$102 million (increasing total authorizations under the bill to \$1,503,000,000 from \$1,185,000,000). Amendment adopted 46-42, Nov. 11, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC AID

8. Amendment by Peter Dominick (R-Colo.) to the Foreign Economic and Humanitarian Aid Authorization bill declaring it the sense of Congress that total U.S. voluntary contributions to U.N. agencies should not exceed the percentage of mandatory assessments for U.N. operating expenses paid by the U.S. Amendment rejected 29-46, Nov. 10, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

FOREIGN TRADE

9. Amendment by Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) to the Sugar Extension bill to eliminate the quota to South Africa because of that nation's apartheid racial policy. Amendment rejected 47-45, July 27, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

10. Amendment by William Fulbright (D-Ark.) to the Defense Procurement Authorization Act allowing the President to decide if chromium ore might be imported from Rhodesia, instead of forcing U.S. trade with Rhodesia through a statutory measure. Trading with Rhodesia is a violation of the U.N. embargo. Amendment rejected 38-44, Oct. 6, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

11. Amendment by Senate Appropriations Committee to the Department of Transportation Appropriations bill restoring funds to develop two prototype SST aircraft. Amendment rejected 51-46, March 24, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

12. Amendment by Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) to the Atomic Energy Commission Authorization bill delaying Project Cannikan (underground nuclear test on Amchitka Island) until May 31, 1972, unless the President schedules the test in the interest of national security. Amendment rejected 57-37, July 20, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

CONSUMER PROTECTION

13. Amendment by Robert Griffin (R-Mich.) to delete from an auto repair costs bill provisions authorizing the Department of Transportation to set federal standards to reduce property damage caused by accidents and to lower auto repair costs. Amendment rejected 29-64, Nov. 3, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

14. Amendment by William Spong (D-Va.) to Cook (R-Ky.) amendment to the Consumer Products Warranties Bill to delete from the latter's amendment a provision dropping from the bill FTC authority to seek specific redress for consumers in federal courts. Amendment adopted 49-30, Nov. 8, 1971.

A vote for the Amendment is a +. A vote against a -.

ECONOMY

15. Attempt to override the President's veto of a \$5.7 billion public works and regional development bill. A two-thirds majority (62 in this case) of those present and voting is necessary to override a presidential veto. Veto sustained 57-36, July 19, 1971.

A vote to override the veto is plus, a vote against minus.

16. Bill authorizing the federal government to guarantee \$250 million in bank loans for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Passed 49-48, Aug. 2, 1971.

A vote against the bill is plus, a vote for minus.

17. Resolution vetoing President Nixon's alternative federal pay raise plan which ordered scheduled salary increases for federal military and civilian employees delayed until July 1, 1972. Adoption of the resolution would have permitted a 5.5 percent federal pay raise to go into effect Jan. 1, 1962, and would have put federal employees on an equal footing with private sector workers able to negotiate raises during the post-freeze period. Resolution rejected 32-51, Oct. 7, 1971.

A vote for the resolution is plus, a vote against minus.

18. Two months later, the Senate reversed itself by a 76-1 vote and granted federal employees the raise as of Jan. 1, 1972.

19. Amendment by Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) to the Revenue Act of 1971, providing up to 26 weeks of additional unemployment compensation, financed by the federal government, to persons who had exhausted available benefits and were living in states where employment rates exceeded 6 percent. Amendment adopted 47-31, Nov. 12, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

20. Amendment by Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) to the Revenue Act of 1971 eliminating the liberalized depreciation allowance established by Treasury Department ruling and providing a retroactive individual tax credit of \$25 (\$50 for a married couple filing a joint return) for 1971. Amendment rejected 35-37, Nov. 12, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

EDUCATION

21. Attempt to override the President's veto of the bill to extend OEO for two years, to create a comprehensive child-care program, and to establish a legal service corporation. A two-thirds majority (58 in this case) of those present and voting is necessary to override a Presidential veto. Veto sustained 51-36, Dec. 10, 1971.

A vote to override the veto is plus, a vote against minus.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

21. Amendment by Peter Dominick (R-Colo.) to delete from the Emergency School Aid and Quality Integrated Education Act \$15 million earmarked for attorney's fees to be used in the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department. Amendment adopted 47-38, April 21, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

22. Adoption of conference report on State, Justice and Commerce Appropriations bill after conferees had stripped the bill of a Senate amendment prohibiting Subversive Activities Control Board from using its funds to carry out Executive Order 11605. The Order, giving SACB authority to update the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations, was challenged as unconstitutional for violating First Amendment freedoms and as a usurpation of legislative power by the President. Adopted 46-44, Aug. 3, 1971.

A vote against the conference report is plus, a vote for minus.

LEGAL AID

23. Amendment by Marlow Cook (R-Ky.) to the Economic Opportunity Amendments of 1971 attempting to limit the scope of the National Legal Services Corporation by prohibiting it from using funds to provide legal assistance for criminal proceedings. Amendment rejected 34-28, Sept. 9, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM

24. Motion by Frank Church (D-Idaho) to invoke cloture (limit debate) in order to proceed to a vote on a resolution reducing the proportion of affirmative votes required to invoke cloture from the existing two-thirds to three-fifths. A two-thirds majority (58 in this case) was required to invoke cloture. Motion rejected 50-36, Feb. 23, 1971.

A vote for the motion is plus, a vote against minus.

25. Motion by Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.) to table a resolution providing for individual selection by party caucus of chairmen and ranking minority members of all Senate committees, without relying solely on seniority. Motion adopted 48-26, March 16, 1971.

A vote against the motion is plus, a vote for minus.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

26. Vote on the President's nomination of Earl L. Butz as Secretary of Agriculture. Butz was opposed because of his views favoring corporate farm interests over family farms and his opposition to programs to aid the poor. Nomination confirmed 51-44, Dec. 2, 1971.

A vote against the nomination is plus, a vote for is minus.

27. Motion by Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) to postpone further action on the nomination of William H. Rehnquist to the Supreme Court until Jan. 18, 1972, giving those opposing the nomination time to mount a campaign. Motion rejected 22-70, Dec. 10, 1971.

A vote for the motion is plus, a vote against is minus.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The Voting Record is offered as a guide in judging the performance of Senators and Congressmen on issues of importance. Readers, however, will recognize the Record's inherent limitations. It is, of course, no measure of a legislator's creative ability or the diligence with which he performs his work in committee. It does not reflect on its face the failure of the Congress to deal with some major issues or the degree of responsibility of individual legislators. These judgments cannot be made on statistics or percentages; they require the use of other yardsticks and careful scrutiny of the capability and performance of each legislator.

It may be noted that many procedural votes have been chosen. Votes on rules for debate or on procedures for amending important legislation on the floor often reveal basic liberal and conservative positions which are obscured in the vote for final passage or defeat.

KEY TO SYMBOLS FOR HOUSE AND SENATE VOTES

DEMOCRATS AS THE MAJORITY PARTY ARE LISTED IN UPPER CASE. Republicans are in upper and lower case. The number next to a Representative's name refers to his district. AL means the Representative has no specific district but was elected "at large."

- **LQ** (Liberal Quotient) is the rating of a member's liberalism determined by the percentage of his votes cast, paired or announced, in support of liberal policy measured against the number of votes counted.
- +** Indicates a vote which ADA believes to be in harmony with liberal policies.
- Indicates a vote which ADA believes to be contrary to liberal policies.
- +p** Indicates a pair in favor of what ADA considers the liberal position.
- p** Indicates a pair contrary to what ADA considers the liberal position.
- +a** Means the member was absent but was officially announced favoring the liberal position.
- a** Means a member was absent but was officially announced as opposing the liberal position.
- A** Indicates the member was officially recorded as absent, or as present without an announced position.

INDOCHINA

1. Amendment by Lucien Nedzi (D-Mich.) and Charles Whalen (R-Ohio) to the Military Procurement bill to prohibit expenditure of funds after Jan. 1, 1972, to support U.S. forces in Indochina, with a provision allowing the President to recommend a later date to Congress if he determined that Jan. 1 would not permit orderly withdrawal of all U.S. forces or ensure return of POW's. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 256-158, June 17, 1971.

This was the first recorded vote in the House on the issue of withdrawal from Vietnam.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

2. Motion by F. Edward Hebert (D-La.) to table Charles Whalen (R-Ohio) motion instructing House conferees on the Selective Service bill to accept the Senate's Mansfield amendment declaring it U.S. policy to withdraw all troops from Indochina within 9 months of enactment. Motion adopted 219-176, June 28, 1971.

A vote against the motion is plus, a vote for minus.

1971 House Issues

4. Motion by F. Edward Hebert (D-La.) to order the previous question (ending further debate) on the Arundts (R-Ill.) motion to instruct conferees not to accept any nongermane Senate-passed amendments to the Defense Procurement Authorization bill. Motion adopted 215-193, Oct. 19, 1971.

A vote against the motion is plus, a vote for minus.

This was a procedural device to cut off debate and deny anti-war forces a vote on the merits of adopting the Mansfield troop withdrawal amendment.

5. Amendment by Edward P. Boland (D-Mass.) to the Defense Appropriations bill to prohibit expenditure of funds for U.S. military operations in Indochina after June 1, 1972. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 163-238, Nov. 17, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

3. Motion by Thomas Morgan (D-Pa.) to table Paul McCloskey (R-Calif.) resolution directing the Secretary of State to furnish the House with information concerning U.S. operations in Laos. Motion to table adopted, 261-118, July 7, 1971.

A vote against the motion is plus, a vote for minus.

continued on page 14

1971 House Issues

DEFENSE SPENDING

6. Amendment by Les Aspin (D-Wis.) to the Defense Procurement Authorization bill placing a \$19.9 billion authorization ceiling on Defense Department procurement. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 278-118, June 16, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

7. Amendment by Les Aspin (D-Wis.) to the Defense Appropriations Bill limiting fiscal 1972 defense appropriations to the total amount appropriated in fiscal 1971 (\$69.5 billion). Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 114-278, Nov. 17, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

FOREIGN TRADE

8. Motion by James Delaney (D-N.Y.) to order the previous question on a closed rule for consideration of the Sugar Act Extension. Motion adopted 213-166, June 10, 1971.

Liberals wanted to amend the rule to allow a floor amendment deleting the sugar quota for South Africa. Adoption of the motion prohibited such an amendment.

A vote against the motion is plus, a vote for minus.

9. Amendment by Chalmers Wylie (R-Ohio) to Export Expansion bill forbidding the Export-Import Bank to finance exports to Communist countries or to countries supporting nations with which the U.S. is engaged in armed conflict. Amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 207-153, July 8, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

10. Resolution agreeing to a nongermane Senate amendment to the Defense Procurement Authorization Act which had the effect of forcing the U.S. to violate a UN embargo against Rhodesia by requiring the President to import Rhodesian chromium ore if such ore was being imported from any Communist nation. Resolution adopted 251-100, Nov. 10, 1971.

A vote against the resolution is plus, a vote for minus.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

11. Amendment by Sidney Yates (D-Ill.) to the Department of Transportation Appropriations bill to delete funds for development of two prototype SST aircraft. Amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 217-204, March 18, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

12. Amendment by Patsy T. Mink (D-Hawaii) to Public Works-Atomic Energy Commission Appropriations bill barring funds for Project Cannikan (nuclear test at Amchitka Island). Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 108-275, July 29, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

13. Amendment by John Dow (D-N.Y.) to strengthen the Pesticide Control bill by striking the stipulation that the Environmental Protection Agency not consider "lack of essentiality" a criterion for denying registration of any pesticide. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 152-221, Nov. 9, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

prohibiting him from applying such controls to only one industry. Rejected by recorded teller vote 183-143, March 29, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

16. Motion by Marvin Esch (R-Mich.) to recommit the House Labor and Education Committee's Public Service bill with instructions to report back a Nixon Administration manpower revenue-sharing program as a substitute. Motion rejected 202-184, June 2, 1971.

A vote against the motion is plus, a vote for minus.

17. Bill authorizing the federal government to guarantee \$250 million in bank loans for Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. Passed 192-189, July 30, 1971.

A vote against the bill is plus, a vote for minus.

18. Resolution vetoing President Nixon's alternative federal pay plan which ordered scheduled salary increases for federal employees delayed until July 1, 1972. Adoption of the resolution would have permitted a 5.5 percent federal pay raise to go into effect Jan. 1, 1972, and would have put federal employees on an equal footing with private sector workers able to negotiate raises during the post-freeze period. Resolution rejected 174-207, Oct. 4, 1971.

A vote for the resolution is plus, a vote against is minus.

EDUCATION

19. Amendment by William Hathaway (D-Maine) to the Office of Education Appropriations bill adding \$728.6 million for education programs. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 191-187, April 7, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

20. Conference report on the bill to extend OEO for two years, create a comprehensive child-care program, and establish a legal services corporation. Report adopted 210-186, Dec. 7, 1971.

A vote for adoption is plus, a vote against minus.

SCHOOL BUSING

21. Amendment by Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) to the Office of Education Appropriations bill deleting section prohibiting the use of funds for busing school children for purposes of desegregation. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 206-149, April 7, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

22. Motion to suspend the rules and pass the Emergency School Aid Act of 1971 authorizing \$1.5 billion in federal aid for desegregating school districts. Proponents of the bill attempted passage under suspension of the rules so that anti-busing amendments could not be attached. A two-thirds majority (238 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. Motion rejected 135-222, Nov. 1, 1971.

A vote for the motion is plus, a vote against minus.

23. Amendment by William Broomfield (R-Mich.) to the Higher Education Act of 1971 postponing effectiveness of any federal court order requiring busing for racial, sex, religious or socio-economic balance until all appeals, or the time for all appeals, had been exhausted. Amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 235-125, Nov. 4, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

24. Amendment by John Ashbrook (R-Ohio) to the Higher Education Act of 1971 as modified by Green (D-Oreg.) amendment, barring use of federal funds for busing students or teachers to overcome racial imbalance or to buy buses for such purposes. (The Green amendment barred any federal employee or agency from forcing or inducing use of state or local funds for any purpose for which federal funds could not be used.) Amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 233-124, Nov. 4, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS

25. Amendment by Charles Wiggins (D-Calif.) added by the House Judiciary Committee to the Equal Rights Amendment specifying that the constitutional amendment would not affect federal laws exempting women from the draft or federal or state laws protecting the health or safety of women. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 87-285, Oct. 12, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES COM-

MISSION

26. Amendment by John Erlenborn (R-Ill.) as a substitute for the Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act of 1971 (which would strengthen EEOC by giving it cease and desist powers and authority to act against discrimination in state and local employment.) The Erlenborn substitute gutted the committee bill and deprives EEOC of regular remedies available to an administrative agency by requiring it to rely solely on the courts for enforcement. Amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 200-195, Sept. 16, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

27. Resolution providing \$570,000 for the House Internal Security Committee in 1971. Opponents attempted to eliminate HISC by denying it funds. Resolution adopted 298-75, April 29, 1971.

A vote against the resolution is plus, a vote for minus.

28. Motion by Hastings Keith (R-Mass.) to recommit a resolution to cite CBS and its president, Frank Stanton, for contempt of Congress for refusal to supply the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee with film edited from CBS's "Selling of the Pentagon" broadcast. Motion adopted 226-181, July 13, 1971.

A vote for the motion is plus, a vote against minus.

29. Motion by John Rooney (D-N.Y.) to table the Don Edwards (D-Calif.) motion instructing House conferees to accept a Senate amendment to the State, Justice and Commerce Department Appropriations bill. The amendment would have prohibited use of Subversive Activities Control Board funds to carry out Executive Order 11605 (which greatly expands the Board's original functions as created by Congress by giving it authority to update the Attorney General's list of "subversive" organizations.) Motion to table adopted 246-141, July 27, 1971.

A vote against the motion is plus, a vote for minus.

30. Amendment by Richard Ichord (D-Mo.) as a substitute for a House Judiciary committee amendment to the bill repealing the Emergency Detention Act. The substitute amendment would have weakened the bill repealing the Act. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 124-272, Sept. 14, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

31. Constitutional amendment permitting persons in public buildings to participate in voluntary prayer. A two-thirds majority (268 in this case) is required to adopt a proposed constitutional amendment. Amendment rejected 240-162, Nov. 8, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

continued from page 14
FOOD STAMPS

32. Amendment by Robert Michel (R-Ill.) to the Agriculture Department Appropriations Bill to deny food stamps to strikers and their families. Rejected by a recorded teller vote 225-172, June 23, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

AGRICULTURE

33. Amendment by Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) to the Agriculture Department's Appropriations bill placing a \$20,000 annual limitation on farm subsidy payments, except for wool and sugar. Amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 214-198, June 23, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

34. Amendment by Robert Giaino (D-Conn.) to restore to the Second Supplemental Appropriations Bill \$34,178,000 in fiscal 1971 funds for the District of Columbia's share of construction costs of Washington subway. Amendment rejected by recorded teller vote 219-170, May 11, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

35. Amendment by Robert Giaino (D-Conn.) to the D.C. Appropriations bill to add \$72.5 million for the District's share of subway construction funds. Amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 196-183, Dec. 2, 1971.

A vote for the amendment is plus, a vote against minus.

EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION

36. Resolution disapproving President Nixon's proposed executive reorganization merging the Peace Corps, VISTA and other volunteer organizations. Resolution defeated 224-131, May 25, 1971.

A vote for the resolution is plus, a vote against minus.

LEGISLATIVE REFORM

37. Amendment by B. F. Sisk (D-Calif.) to a House Reorganization Plan to delete a modified 21-day rule from the plan. The modified rule provided that if the Rules Committee did not report a bill for floor consideration within 21 days from the time it was reported by a legislative committee, the Speaker could bring the bill to the floor. Amendment adopted 234-153, Jan. 22, 1971.

A vote against the amendment is plus, a vote for minus.

NORTH DAKOTA

1. Andrews 27
2. LINK 81

OHIO

1. Keating
2. Clancy 14
3. Jalen 5
4. KcCulloch 84
5. Latta 6
6. Hareha 8
7. Brown 8
8. Betts 19
9. ASHLEY 6
10. Miller 68
11. J. W. Stanton 22
12. Devine 24
13. Mosher 8
14. SEIBERLING 81
15. Wylie 89
16. Bow 11
17. Ashbrook 5
18. HAYS 8
19. CARMEL 30
20. J. V. STANTON 70
21. STOKES 76
22. VANIK 89
23. Minshall 92
24. Powell 5

OKLAHOMA

1. Belcher 3
2. EDMONDSON 27
3. ALBERT (Speaker) 55
4. STEED 22
5. JARMAN 8
6. Camp 8

OREGON

1. Wyatt 16
2. ULLMAN 49
3. GREEN 38
4. Dellenback 43

